

CRACCUM

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION BY POST AS A NEWSPAPER

VOL 43
ISSUE 9

5 cents
Free to Students

AFTERMATH

Rudman Report brings Dept Witch-hunts Council is annoyed with Senate

Reaction to the Rudman Report recently presented to Senate shows rather conclusively that reactionary elements are deeply rooted within the University. While most professors took the criticism in good faith and took immediate steps to improve intra-departmental communications, others have engaged in what is little more than a witch-hunt for the departmental representatives concerned.

Meanwhile, Craccum believes that the University Council is getting more annoyed at the attitude of Senate towards Student representation. Rudman is believed to have asked Council to refuse to accept course changes until they have been discussed at staff-student committee level.

This will be rather a blow to those professors who have been deliberately trying to keep course changes as far away from student opinion as possible. It also creates a dilemma for Vice-Chancellor Maidment. For some time he has known that this discussion of course changes has not taken place in some departments. Now with a Council directive he will have to pull some of his professors into line.

The smugness that seems to characterise some of the professors on Senate, in regarding the Council as a rubber stamp on any academic stand they wish to take, will have a sad shaking if the Council decides to act.

It is apparent also, in comparing representation at Auckland university with other New Zealand universities, that Auckland is slipping behind after taking an initial lead. Victoria, for instance, has student representatives on all committees of its Professorial Board.

The whole system of student representation will be reviewed by Senate in August, with the two Senate reps, Bill Rudman and Tom Prebble, meeting with the Academic Committee of Senate.

The Rudman Report, as mentioned in the last issue of Craccum, was based on written reports from reps and comments made about particular departments made at a meeting convened by the Education Committee.

Some departmental reps have also expressed reservations about the rushed manner in which the report was presented, concentrating on the bad aspects only of the system in each department.

But it seems that the reaction against the criticism among many professors is out of proportion, and in some cases an attempt to steer away from what should be the main issue: the working of the staff student departmental committees.

Law School

In the Law School tremendous commotion followed the presentation of the report. The Law Students Committee was held responsible and the author of the report was subjected to pressure from both staff and some fellow students. These problems have been surmounted, however, by good sense prevailing among most of the Society.

Arts Reaction

Most of the adverse reaction seems to be in the Arts Faculty. In History Department it is known that a rather heated

staff meeting took place. In Education a heated staff-student committee meeting resulted in retractions by some committee members and threats of academic penalties being applied to dissenting students. In Botany several attempts were made by some of the "in" students to extract the name of the author of the report on Botany. On one occasion this information was demanded from Bill Rudman. Zoology has seen charge and counter-charge between Professor and

who have made several disparaging remarks about the whole concept of staff-student committees.

Complaints from Psychology make it clear that an ambivalent attitude exists. Promises made to students are dishonoured and much time is wasted trying to get a statement from the professor that he will stick to. One of the worst departments is economics. Students confronted the Professor asking for two stage one reps. Their arguments were dismissed out of hand.

The professor maintained that stage one had nothing to complain about. Yet stage one has one of the lowest pass rates for first year students in the University. Teaching is of an incredibly low standard. Little or no assistance is given outside the two lectures and one tutorial a week. Some weeks ago a lecturer was asked to draw diagrams with chalk that could be seen in the middle and back of the lecture theatre. He refused.

Law Comments

Interviewed by Craccum, President-elect Mike Law said that "a real showdown over the whole business of student representation is looming." He added: "The University Council expressed alarm at their last meeting that course changes in Arts and Science were not being discussed with students. Many council members are amazed that in some cases staff-student committees are not even in existence."

Questioned about the Association's role in the trouble now being experienced by some departments, Law said: "Bill Rudman has tried to stay out of the whole scene and let the committees work things out for themselves. But the Education committee was getting overwhelmed with complaints. In one department a whole MA class forced a major confrontation with the professor and it was obvious that something had to be done quickly before a complete breakdown occurred."

Peter Stallworthy called a

meeting of all reps and the complaints just flowed in. Previous to this Bill (Rudman) had expressed concern at Deans' Committee. The amazing thing is that the most reactionary professors are in Arts.

The Progressives

I went to an engineering society meeting a few days ago and they were all discussing course changes. Ron Mayes told me that the staff were always ready to listen to students. Law said that it surprised him that it was the so-called reactionary departments that were in fact the most progressive. "Engineering, Architecture and Departments like German can be held up as a model to the rest" said Law.

But Law was still doubtful about what will happen. "Hopefully," he said, "the Vice-Chancellor will bring some sort of pressure on the professors. Also Senate I think, is reasonably sensible it will hopefully bring some sort of pressure on the diehards."

On the imminence of student revolt he said, "that no-one concerned with the association wants major alienation to occur, that's why Bill pressed for

Exclusive

Craccum publishes today the transcript of a recording by Eldridge Cleaver, first published in the United States by The Black Panther, magazine of the militant black movement. It is believed to be the first time that this transcript has been published outside the United States.

The transcript was what caused the Director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, to denounce the Black Panthers as being infiltrated with communist and pro-communist propaganda.

Turn to page 5 for this Craccum exclusive.

Maidment Speaks on Exclusion

Some weeks ago reports appeared in the Press suggesting that the University might be adopting a variety of measures to restrict student numbers in 1970, so that the phenomenally rapid growth of the past two years, which has already brought the maximum roll of 10,000 within sight, could be slowed down and absorbed by the building programme. In order to dispel any uncertainties to which these reports may have given rise, I should like, on behalf of the Council and the Senate, to explain the quite modest restrictive measures which will be necessary in 1970 if we are to slow down our rate of growth to a reasonable degree without inflicting any hardships.

(1) All students who have places at the University, including overseas students, may rest assured that their places will remain open to them in 1970 exactly as in past years, provided that their academic progress is satisfactory.

(2) Students who are holding positions as teachers in primary and post-primary schools and who may wish to enrol as extramural students with Massey University will be allowed to do so if their subject or subjects of study are on Massey's extramural list.

(3) The intake of overseas students in 1970 will be limited to the number at present on the books of the University. The intake of freshmen will therefore be limited to the number of places vacated by those completing their degrees or leaving the University for other reasons at the end of 1969. Only students paying their fees privately will be affected. Colombo Plan, SCAAP, and other government-sponsored students will be admitted without restriction as hitherto, as will any student wishing to take a higher degree. Such privately sponsored students as are turned away will, of course, be free to enrol at any other New Zealand University.

(4) A further factor which will have an undoubted effect upon reducing Auckland numbers will be the introduction of science courses at the University of Waikato and the modification of existing arts courses to bring them more into line with the courses of the other New Zealand universities. The extent to which the Waikato changes will influence Auckland enrolments remains, of course, to be seen; and since it is unpredictable, the situation as a whole will come under review by Senate and Council during 1970. In the meanwhile, however, students may rest assured that the only changes in the Enrolment Regulations contemplated for 1970 are those outlined above.

(5) In 1970, however, new Regulations governing academic progress will come into force, affecting enrolment in 1972 (when the maximum roll of 10,000 is likely to be reached). These Regulations will require students enrolling in 1972 to have completed in their previous two years of study the units required of a full-time student in one year under the Bursary Regulations. In other words, by the time the University has reached its maximum student population of 10,000, the maximum time for the completion of a B.A. or B.Sc. degree will be reduced from the present nine years to six years.

(signed) K. J. MAIDMENT
VICE-CHANCELLOR

machinery that would provide communication between staff and students. Fortunately there are only pockets of reaction." He said that he knew the University Council were concerned that the students have a say in the running of the University.

Craccum then asked just how many people did Law feel were concerned about student representation. "Probably more than is commonly thought," he replied. "As I said in Engineering the whole faculty were discussing their course changes seriously, obviously they are more advanced in their thinking than the great mass. But last year the Architects discussed similar problems with the same balanced attitude."

Law added that in Arts some departments had large turnouts to meetings discussing problems. He said that difficulties in Asian Studies aroused a lot of interest. And a German camp drew large numbers. "But that is an enlightened department," he remarked.

"The major thing is," he concluded, "that these professors go overseas on sabbatical but they don't learn anything. If they had an ounce of sense they would realise that the communication breakdown is the first step to trouble."

"We have never had a great number of permanent radicals but they are starting to get a power base. People involved in staff-student committees are not usually activists, they are

people concerned about their work and the University. If the professors are so stupid as to alienate them then I think we could be heading for real problems. And don't think the Student establishment will survive. We will be the first to go, we promised success within the system if we don't turn up the goods then I will be looking for a job. I have got a vested interest in making it work."

It is believed that Rudman will mention some of the witch-hunts at the next meeting of Senate. Peter Stallworthy told Craccum that another meeting of all reps is an obvious necessity. It seems that the student leaders are confident that reform will come from within the system. Meanwhile Craccum is looking further into alleged victimization.

| INSIDE | |
|--|----|
| Eric Braithwaite on Community Colleges | 2 |
| An In-depth Election Analysis | 3 |
| Overseas Student Revolt | 4 |
| Brother Eldridge | 5 |
| The NDC Shortcomings | 7 |
| Revolt | 8 |
| Portfolio Elections | 12 |
| Pot and Sex | 14 |
| Creche-Crisis | 16 |

23 JAN 1970
LIBRARY



• Viewpoint

The Community Colleges Seminar

The other day, while driving home from a seminar on community colleges, I found myself wondering why such groups, gathering together as often as they do, getting as much publicity as they do, have not succeeded in noticeably changing anything fundamental in our educational policy-making. Here, after all, was a collection of past and present 'victims' of the system: students, school teachers, university and teachers' college lecturers, technical institute staff, and presumably some interested members of the public. They had all come together to sit in a very cold room on a beautifully sunny day. Nobody in his right mind does such a thing unless he cares about the occasion for it. So we all cared, we all talked, we listened, questioned, debated. And the newspapers, I suppose, will by now have carried dutiful reports of the day's proceedings. But, even assuming that everyone's doubts about community colleges had been resolved by those proceedings, nobody can seriously suppose that change would result. It never has in the past, at any rate.

Why? It was at this point in my reflections that I had a sudden flash of insight: an insight which, like most of mine, is doubtless old hat to everyone else. However, it seemed so important that I want to communicate it, even at the risk of being thought a fool. It is this: in the group that met last Sunday (and in every other such group), there was no one with a real, long-term stake in making the education system work for those who own it. (This is not quite true. Almost everyone has this sort of stake, if only because they are likely to have children who will otherwise have to go through the same hoops. But most, and especially young, people do not see this far ahead; and older people are only too inclined to think that there is no good reason for their children not to go through them. 'After all', it is commonly and ignorantly, said 'it never did me any harm'). The public at large is unorganised; the students suffer under or resign themselves to the instructional process for so long as it takes to get the qualification for their 'real' life's work; the teachers move up within their profession by getting out of (even by administering) it; while the commitment of university staffs is pre-eminently to a profession which takes them across institutional and national boundaries. On the other hand, those who administer education, who determine and execute its policies, tend to be career public servants. For the sake of their own comfort — and who can blame them — such people have a vested interest in maintaining the system in equilibrium, in not rocking the boat, or at best in making only sufficient repairs to prevent it from sinking. Not even the politicians, formally masters within their own departments, can do much about this situation, for it is a case of a force, temporarily and sporadically applied, and not remotely irresistible, acting upon an object with almost infinite inertia.

Well, neither a profound nor a new insight, I guess. But nonetheless an important one for, if true, it is fruitful insofar as it helps us to proceed in a search for ways of eliciting educational change. Perhaps the analogy from mechanics may usefully be pressed into service again. In order to move a massive object, one may apply a sudden very great force or a series of smaller sudden forces. These may or may not work. They may even destroy the object or the mover. In general, the best alternative is a steady or steadily increasing force. Similarly, neither commissions on education nor intermittent agitation by variably militant groups may be expected to achieve educational change. What is required is a well organised group, composed not of genteel conservatives a bit bothered about their own status (as most are), but of dedicated educational revolutionaries, absolutely committed to change and prepared to become a relentless pressure group for as long as it takes. In short, we need to institutionalise what, *faute de mieux*, I shall call 'geiringerism'. The guru-like functions which Dr Geiringer performs for health (or ill-health) services are equally needed for education. But no one-man crusade will do the job. Health services, complex though they are, do not begin to match education for difficulty. This is why I spoke of institutionalising geiringerism. For Erich Geiringer makes his impact both by being committed AND by doing his homework, knowing pretty thoroughly what he is talking about.

This is the requirement for an educational revolution: a collection of able people who see education for what it is, the most central institution of any society in which they care to live; who are prepared to devise, promulgate, and render into practical terms adequate goals for education; who will take steps to master the necessary factual and conceptual material to support and defend their claims (for all sectors of the system); who are willing to spend whatever time and other resources it takes; who, finally, are prepared to forego promotion, mobility, recognition, and to incur indifference, hostility, and ridicule.

I do not think the foregoing exaggerates a thing. I think it states the position quite precisely. Who wants it? "There is no action of man in this life, that is not the beginning of so long a Chayn of human consequences, as no humane Providence, is high enough, to give man a prospect to the end. And in this Chayn, there are linked both pleasing and unpleasing events; in such manner, as he that will do anything for his pleasure, must engage himself to suffer all the pains annexed to it . . . For he that is not glad of any just occasion for Martyrdome, has not the faith he professeth, but pretends it onely, to set some colour upon his own contumacy." (Thomas Hobbes, *Leviathan*).

— Eric Braithwaite,
Lecturer in Education

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Notes

letters to the editor

APATHY OF REPRESENTATION

Dear Sir, — At a recent meeting, student departmental representatives made a complacent review of progress over the past year, blandly ignoring the fundamental problems afflicting our university, and explaining away their failures as being due to a combination of student apathy or professorial obstinacy. No one thought to suggest that there could be some inherent weakness in the student representation system.

It was particularly surprising to hear the English II representative claim she had not received any criticism of the course, when students in English II had attempted to organise a boycott of the terms test only a fortnight previously. A questionnaire was circulated which showed an overwhelming majority of students in favour of changes in the course structure and the examination system. Needless to say, the department did not act on the basis of those results.

At present, representatives are elected from among a number of candidates whose opinions and policies are largely unknown to a majority of the class. Since authority is delegated to the representatives for a full year, the power exercised by the individual student is one vote, cast in ignorance.

The only sensible solution is to replace the discredited system of representative democracy with genuine, direct democracy.

G. Fischer

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BAD WHITES, GOOD BLACKS?

Dear Sir, — I am sick to death of reading pseudo-intellectual crap about the "ethics of international sport".

I am fed up with reading how we must win and hold the favour of the so-called Afro-Asian block by openly and totally condemning South Africa and Rhodesia; of bad whites and good, racially-tolerant blacks.

Rarely, if ever, do we hear of the negro genocide against Arabs in Malagasy in 1964. What sort of fuss have the Society for Racial Equality made about the persecution of Asians in Kenya? Do they only see what they want to see or does their silence spell approval?

The Afro-Asian block is a bloody joke! Bloody because of racial violence and intolerance within the block itself. One wonders whether the loud-sounding nothings echoing from the Afro-Asian dominated UN, about evil South Africa, are in fact, an ugly cloak over what in polite diplomatic jargon would be dismissed as "internal unrest".

Before a reader stamps me a "racist", may I state that I hope this letter conveys a simple message: there are those groups and individuals who, in severely judging such states as South Africa, see only white versus black and rarely black versus black or black versus yellow.

"God of nations at thy feet, in the bonds of love we meet" will be scoffed at no doubt by many in both Vorster's South Africa and Kenyatta's Kenya. They will say, what lofty ideals, what beautiful words . . . Ok, for you in New Zealand but don't give us that stuff in South Africa because we have the "blacks", or keep that stuff out of Kenya because we have the "Asians". One has a "black problem" the other an "Asian problem".

Enough! These thoughts may remind us of ideas that to me are central and fundamental in the problem of racial intolerance. I have had a gutsful of sympathetic references to such very questionable international units as the Afro-Asian block.

Gordon S. Maxwell

The point of breaking sporting contacts with South Africa is not to win the favour of the Afro-Asian "block", but simply to show the South Africans that we disapprove of apartheid in sport. We have at the moment no meaningful sporting contact with the Afro-Asian bloc, either. — Ed.

(Continued Page 14)

UNIVERSITY SANDLEMAKERS

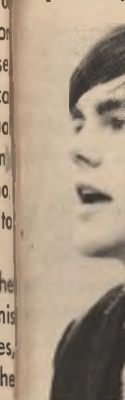
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The leading political commentator of Radio, Television, and Revue '69, Prof. R. McChumpman, in his crisp definitive style, gives an in-depth analysis of the implications of the Studass elections.

The Politics of Dissolutionment

Craccum: Professor, what do you see as being the most significant aspect of the elections?

McChumpman: Snoopy is now five times more popular with students than either Mickey Mouse or Donald Duck. The latter two, together with Spiro T. Whatsiname and Norman Kirk received only one write in vote each. Snoopy on the other hand received five. Of the total vote, that's 0.045% compared with 0.225%.

But alas, any real analysis must stop there. An enlightened polling booth analysis is not possible, owing to the way

McChumpman: Flavell won because he was the safest candidate for the establishment.

Given the nature of the other candidates the student establishment, together with those that they influence through a network of interpersonal relationships, were able to deliver enough votes to Flavell to ensure his victory.

Potter won because of the large SCM-EU bloc that she had behind her, because of the prestige that she accrued through her position of LVP, and because during the campaign she spoke confidently,

and this adds up to 43.66% of the valid vote.

Craccum: Chan was clearly anti establishment, but isn't it rather stretching it a bit to call McCormack anti-establishment. Didn't you after all say that he was rather more conservative than the present administration?

McChumpman: I'm glad that you mentioned that. It's fallacious to assume, as many do, that if you buck the system, you must be considerably to the left of the system. In student politics the successful anti establishment politicians generally emerge from the right. McCormack's supporters saw him as being a restraint, a check on an administration that could easily get out of hand.

Craccum: Is this anti establishment feeling new? Is the 'left' under Chan a new power bloc?

McChumpman: No, on both counts. Shadbolt captured a large anti establishment radical vote last year; Ross McCormick, the tough talking outsider completely demolished the better known conservative, establishment figure, Kevin Berry in the elections before that. The question to ask this time isn't why was there an attack from the left and the right, because in recent years this has been one of the enduring features of student politics but rather you should ask, why was it so small this time, especially from the left. And the answer to this would appear to be that Chan lacked the charisma of a Shadbolt, and besides, there was no election for that prestige position, the Presidency, and that always draws the kind of voters who are not particularly au fait with student politics.

Craccum: What do you see ahead for the incoming administration?

McChumpman: A search for its own identity. With Rudman still on Senate and Council this won't be easy. It may be pushed into finding a new identity, either from the left who will want it to increase the spheres of its activities, or from the right, who will demand that it decrease them. The key figure in all of this will be Mike Law, and ultimately, it will be he himself who will provide the answer to whether or not he was necessary.

Craccum: What do you consider the relevance of Student politics to National politics?

McChumpman: (contemplating the large deposit of burnt match sticks in front of him). Norm Kirk was the only political leader to receive a write-in vote. Holyoake cannot afford to take this lightly. He must be a most disappointed man at the moment.



Kelly Flavell, Man Vice-President-elect, and Alison Potter, Woman Vice-President-elect. — Alan Kolnik

in which the AUSA Returning Officer counts the votes. Really, that Returning Officer should stop acting like a District Commissioner and begin to recognise the needs of Social Scientists such as myself.

Craccum: Granted, but surely someone such as yourself could resurrect something?

McChumpman: Yes; recognising these limitations, it is still possible to salvage something. A total of 2233 votes were cast in the poll, this being 26.27% of those entitled to do so; 26.12% voted for the MVP, and 26.14% for the LVP.

The MVP contest attracted four candidates and 220 votes, 94.73% of which were judged valid. 31.62% of the total valid voters were polled by the winning candidate, Mr Kelly Flavell. Flavell's nearest rival, G. V. McCormack gained 3.6% fewer votes, which gave Flavell a majority of a mere 76 votes. The other candidates, Des O'Connor and Stephen Chan, polled 24.72% and 15.64% respectively.

The total valid vote in the LVP contest was a little lower at 90.29%. What must be seen as a landslide victory gave Miss Allison Potter 65.84% of the total valid vote cast. Her opponent, Miss Ellis Gilmer, carried the rest, with the exception of one for Miss Enid Blyton, and one for Mr Michael Law.

Craccum: Why did Flavell and Potter win?

Gilmer, on the other hand, had no large bloc vote that she could count on, was less confident on the platform, and may have been harmed because of her record of political activism.

Craccum: Disregarding Snoopy, what overall significance do these elections have?

McChumpman: Paradoxically it would seem to indicate that students are both politically conservative and anti the student establishment. Flavell, McCormack, O'Connor and Potter all advocated policies which were not significantly different from the policies of the Rudman administration. Where there was a difference in policy, it generally inclined to the right of the present administration. This was evident in McCormack's pleas for a more acceptable Capping Book, or in O'Connor's Ronald Reaganish description of himself as a fun loving guy who didn't really know much about politics.

Chan was the only real person who courted the radical vote. Gilmer is the only one who defies placement in either of the two general categories. With a radical background, she advocated an establishment-type policy. The Seddon of AUSA politics, she fell between two stools.

Craccum: What about the anti establishment vote you speak of?

McChumpman: There was a large anti establishment vote, don't underestimate that. Chan and McCormack were both essentially anti-establishment,

VIETNAM PEACE SOCIETY WINDS UP

A special general meeting of the Vietnam Peace Society, held on Tuesday, July 15, has instructed the Executive to carry out the formal winding up of the society.

"In the year of its existence, the society has gone far towards achieving its primary objective, that of educating students to the nature of the war in Vietnam, and of co-ordinating their opposition to the policies of the United States and New Zealand governments," said a spokesman.

"It is now felt that students should be encouraged to integrate themselves into groups representing wider segments of the community, such as the Council on Vietnam or the Committee on Vietnam, and to continue to press for the unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops through these agencies.

"We also note that many anti-war students have generalized their opposition to the Vietnam war to include opposition to the foreign and internal policies being pursued by the present government. We regard this trend as being in the ultimate best interests of the peace movement, and of popular politics in New Zealand.

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DUTCH REVOLT ERUPTS

Amsterdam university officials secretly plotted against student activists

Through the clandestine action of a small group of "comrades" in Amsterdam, an apparently harmless wave of republican demands (which under the motto "democratisation of the university" had, since March, struck nearly every university in the Netherlands) suddenly became a politically effective process. While the entire attention of the liberal public was concentrated on the Student General Meetings in the Lutheran Church in the centre of Amsterdam, and while these circular parliamentary games about "participation" and "publicity at all levels" exhausted themselves a few socialist students forced their way into the adjoining administration centre.

The occupation of both the Lutheran Church and the University Hall in the old historic university complex had been tolerated by the university authorities — as play-centres in which, through the clash of opinions the weapons of the students could be blunted. At the same time it was made clear that the administrative centre was not to be touched.

But the Chancellor of the university, with his statement that the "nerve centre of the university" was not to be damaged, had given the socialist students an indication as to where the decisive blow could be dealt to the university structure which they opposed.

From the roof they secretly worked their way through to the ground floor and signalled their successful entry to the general meeting. In the wake of the radical fraction, 500 students streamed into the nerve centre of the counter-revolution, using storm ladders to get through the windows. Meanwhile a confused fraction of liberal students weighed events up outside on the street, expecting with mixed feelings that at any moment the terrible strong arm of the law would strike against the occupiers.

But the calculation of the socialist students was confirmed: A building which shelters the most expensive machines for electronic data processing; several Xerox copying facilities; two offset printing presses; the entire archives and also various museum pieces, cannot be taken by storm by the police. Antique furniture was used for barricades. While the helpless police first placed a cordon around the entire central district of Amsterdam, the biggest enlightenment campaign that the university had run in recent years got under way in the administration building. The result was that students realised that they were in the nerve centre of the counter-revolution.

Under the motto "Publicity" the students systematically broke open all archives, cupboards, safes, etc. The documents which came into their possession as a consequence fully justified the militancy of their actions: besides the smutty "denouncing" mail from professors to the registry, they found secret strategy outlines for suppressing student unrest.

George de Bres, who spoke with Amsterdam students immediately after the occupation in May, translated this article from the F.U. Spiegel, for Cracuum, feeling that it has a double relevance, giving both a reasonable account of events in Amsterdam and an impression of how Berlin students draw their conclusions from these events. Since this article was written there have been further serious clashes in Amsterdam.

From these it became clear that it was only with the militant occupation that the students had reached a stage which no longer fitted into the calculations of the Kuratorium.

In one of the documents the partial granting of student demands for participation was recommended as a weapon to destroy the unity and solidarity of the students.

One of the drawers also yielded a secret socio-psychological investigation of student unrest which is similar to the study made by the Berlin senate.

Meanwhile the police cordon had been strengthened by hundreds of Royal police with steel helmets and basket shields. Mediation attempts by a few liberal party politicians between the social-democratic civic authorities, the Kuratorium and the occupiers had failed to produce any result and the sympathy of the Amsterdam population grew with their sadistic delight in seeing the university authorities taken down a few pegs.

The occupation radio station could be heard all over

Amsterdam on wavelength 225, and excellent sound system beamed beat and revolutionary slogans over the square between Kalverstraat and Leidesstraat.

GENERAL UPRISING FEARED

By changing the function of the machinery in the administrative centre the students had produced a spectacular wedge out of the nerve centre of the counter revolution for the struggle against the authorities. This was the point at which the liberal press, which had up to then been sympathetic to the republican demands of the students, began to smother the socialist rat. The police became nervous and the civic authorities began to fear a spontaneous uprising of the Amsterdam masses. They remembered the July uprising of 1966 when students, provos and workers shook the Dutch metropolis with several street battles which forced the mayor and the police president to resign.

On May 12 the police received orders to strike. At 4 a.m. when the squares around the administration building were empty, they attacked. The first target was a wooden building which builders had erected between the back of the Lutheran church and the second story of the occupied building, which was the only way of bringing in reinforcements. Police actions had all the features of a military operation. With two water cannons covering its flanks, and under the cover of a steady bombardment of tear gas grenades, a crowd drove up and destroyed the bridge.

MILITANT DEFENCE

The students defended the building by throwing furniture from the roof and furniture out of the windows. Furthermore, by throwing the first bundles of papers on to the streets, they made it clear that in the case of a police attack they would not shrink from destroying the most important administrative documents.

Although the blitz action of the police stopped the continuous stream of incoming students (the number had risen to 600) the food supply continued by means of lowered baskets.

But at this point in time, under the impression of the first police attack, the question of putting an end to the occupation became acute. The filing cabinets, drawers and archives revealed all the secrets of the counter revolution. To the most active fraction the republican demands already seemed a chronicle.

The occupation had already fulfilled its main function — the destruction of illusionary united fronts.

The university administration was therefore voluntarily evacuated, and 660 charges of riot, breaking and entering were laid.

However, only after the administrative centre had long been cleaned up and the Chancellor was again perched in his nerve centre, did the occupation prove its explosive potential. The Xeroxed documents began to have their effect. The case of the German Department, which had been sleeping in peaceful innocence beside the Keizer Canal, is only one example. Since a letter from the Professor of Middle High German, denouncing a junior lecturer, was Xeroxed, the department has been shaken by riots, and departmental politics have risen to a higher level with a single blow.

— F. U. Spiegel, Berlin

A LETTER FROM BERKELEY

Occupied Berkeley
5/20/69.

Dear Stan, — Nothing I say can really describe for you the scene here in Berkeley. The estimates of the number of troops here ranges from 600 to 2000. You see small groups of them on street corners four or five blocks from campus. In this area there are more — streets in the area of "Peoples Park" are blocked off and at peaceful times there are always 50 or 60 of the troops along the avenue. When activity starts the troops spring out of the ground like dragon's teeth. It seems as if there are hundreds available to be brought into action. You drive along the street, turn a corner and find yourself in an armed camp — trucks full of troops, jeeps, etc. The command helicopter is constantly overhead.

This morning another attorney and I went down to the city council meeting with the intention of arresting the city council for violation of the Governor's proclamation (which forbids public meetings during this "state of disaster"). Very frustrating — no law enforcement official would agree to arrest, or aid us in a citizen's arrest. Our purpose,

to Stan Ross, Auckland
University Law Lecturer, who was at Berkeley last year.

of course, was to demonstrate the ultimate absurdity of the Governor's proclamation.

Hundreds of people, including about 50 police, have been injured — most not seriously, you know the usual stuff — smacked with clubs etc. One student was bayoneted yesterday.

About 10-20 people have been shot that are known. Many people who received minor gun shot wounds from the bird shot used in the shot guns have not gone to the hospital because it is surrounded by Police and National Guardsmen.

Three people are known to have been shot with bullets, as opposed to bird shot. One of these three died this morning. The immediate cause of death was heart failure, but the strain on his body of having his spleen, a kidney, and part of his pancreas removed was no doubt a major contributing factor.

Another gun shot victim, a kid named Blanchard, is reported by all the press and media to be in satisfactory condition after being shot in the face with bird shot. What the media does not say is that he is BLIND.

And to think that all this is over a small piece of land. Let me run the whole thing down for you — since I doubt that the New Zealand press can get the thing straight.

A couple of years ago the university acquired the land bordered by Bowditch, Dwight and Haste — the master plan called for a dorm to be built there — 10 years from now. In the meantime the houses were torn down.

(It is now 5/21 — I could not finish this letter yesterday due to the gas attack. A helicopter dumped their gas on this area, and it was impossible to use the office — the rest of the afternoon we watched the police making arrests of passers-by on Durant).

Ok, to return to our narrative: Street people moved in and started to build a park. The whole thing was a groove. Trees, grass and strange shapes blossomed. The park was a neat thing in all ways. As land usage and as people usage. After a few weekends of work on the park by the people the university panicked. Thursday morning 700 police in a paramilitary operation swooped down on the park at 4 a.m. and routed the 150 people who were "guarding" it. Workmen were brought in and a mesh fence rapidly erected.

At noon there was a rally in Sproul Plaza — the ASUC student body President Elect called on the crowd to take back the park and 3000-5000 people marched down the Avenue. Shortly thereafter the first confrontation took place. Tear gas dispersed the crowd. It was later that day that police began shooting to disperse crowds. That afternoon, during a period of calm Ronnie Babe (the Governor of California — Ed.) called in the National Guard. Since that time this city has been occupied territory. There is a curfew of sorts and a ban on public meetings. Both of these rules are selectively enforced. Straight types can wander around without being bothered; but hippie types are arrested — the co-op can have a public meeting but the students can't etc. ad nauseum.

Each day that goes by brings more trouble . . . Before the summer is over more people will be killed and some of them will be police. It's a tragedy, but it seems inevitable.

As ever, Larry.

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BROTHER ELDRIDGE AND THE BLACK MARXIST REVOLUTION

The Black Panther Minister of Information "informs"

I want to take this opportunity to say hello to Brother Huey P. Newton, Minister of Information of the Black Panther Party, the leader of the Black Panther Party and the man who has done more, who has done most, who has sacrificed most to elevate the struggle, the revolutionary struggle in Babylon.

It has been a long time since I've been able to say hello to Huey. Huey's in the same position that I was in once. I know what he's going through being confronted by those fiend-pigs, those hogs that they call prison guards. And, I don't know, what can I say to Huey? Can I say, Huey what's happening? Can I say, how are you Huey? All I can say is Power to the People Huey. I understand. I know that you understand. And right on. All Power to the People.

I want to take this opportunity to send a personal and warm greeting particularly to my comrades in the Black Panther Party, to the brothers and sisters in the Black Panther Party, but also just as warmly and very personally want to send this message to all of my friends in Babylon. I want you to know that I'm reunited with Kathleen. It's very beautiful to be with her again. It's also very beautiful to know that such a thing could happen — that we do have the power to do some things.

And as far as I'm concerned, it was not possible because of me, it was not possible because of Kathleen, but it was possible because of the power of the people. It demonstrated that by working together, we do have the ability to resist the manipulations and the oppression and the games that all the combined pig agencies in Babylon have in their power to do. That, even though they are opposed to Kathleen and I being together, even though they want me in prison dead, even though they want to be able to thwart anything oppressed people want to do, they tried their hardest to do it. But they failed. They have failed up to this point. That, we know that they are not invincible.

We know that they can be opposed successfully. And, we know that not only can they be opposed on these small levels, but they can be obliterated from the planet earth. We know that it is possible for us to overthrow the capitalist system, and to rid the earth of capitalism, imperialism, and neo-colonialism and also all forms of oppression entirely. We know that this is possible.

World Liberation

Throughout history, mankind has struggled to create a better world, and we have been struggling in our time to create a better world. I think that we have been making progress. I think that our situation is not as terrible, and not as hopeless — and they are up against the wall, all



ELDRIDGE CLEAVER

over the world. The entire world is rising up against them, and is liberating itself from them, and it is our job to continue our struggle no matter what the resistance from the pigs might be.

I want everybody to know that I have not retired from the struggle, that, in fact, if everything could be said at this particular moment, you would know that I've been very much involved in the struggle every moment that I've been out of sight. And that the struggle goes on everywhere. And that everywhere progress in the struggle is being made. But we have a tremendous amount of work to do. I'm sick in my heart over the news of all the repression that the pigs are bringing down on all sections of the movement in Babylon. But I have to say that it's not surprising, that this is something that we fully expect.

We also fully expect it to get a thousand times worse than it is, because whether we know it or not, the pigs know that they are involved in a war — a class war. And they are waging this war at this particular time in order to preserve their racist, decadent, capitalistic, imperialistic and neo-colonialistic power structure. They want to do this, and they would rather be dead than to see this system destroyed. And our survival, our happiness, our freedom, our future, the future of our children depends upon their destruction. So that, we know, we talk as though we know we're involved in a war. And we act at some times as though we were involved in a war, but the pigs act at all times as though they are involved in a war. So, we have to become more fully aware and fully conscious of this.

I'm very delighted to know that members of the Black Panther Party have become more conscious of the need for ideology or to formalise our ideology. I'm speaking particularly about a more conscious knowledge of Marxist-Leninist principles, because of knowledge of Marxism-Leninism is invaluable to oppressed peoples struggling against capitalism and imperialism because in the theories of Marxism-Leninism, we find a very accurate and very useful analysis of the capitalistic system, we find a clear picture of what's going on in the world and it makes us know who our friends are and who our enemies are, who our potential allies are, and how we have to move in order to destroy the system of our enemies. So, it's very good to see these developments.

I'm also very glad to see that the Students for a Democratic Society is developing rapidly as it is. I agree that they had a perfect right to issue the resolution that they did issue. I've read the arguments on both sides as to the merits of the resolution, as to whether or not they had a right to comment on the struggle in the black community and I would not even care to dignify the reactionary arguments of the opposition by commenting or trying to refute the arguments. I don't think they're worthy of discussion. I think they were reactionary and I think that SDS is perfectly right in what it did. I'm very glad to see that it happened.

I'm also very glad to see the struggle developing so rapidly in the Chicano community and the Puerto Rican community, the Chinese community, the Indian community, the red man's community. And also, I was very glad to hear news and to see pictures of the Young Patriots, the young white warriors who have related to the oppressed people, who have recognised themselves as being oppressed and are relating on a fundamental level.

I'm very glad to see all these developments. I want to encourage those developments and say that we need to broaden our base in that regard. We need to have every community united in that regard — united itself first.

Transcendent Revolution

The revolutionary forces within each community must become united. And, we must develop machinery that transcends each community, that connects the revolutionary forces in each community with each other so that they can all be focused on our common enemy. This is not impossible to do. I think that we have discovered the proper mechanism for doing this and that it is inevitable that this process will develop no matter what opposition or stumbling blocks are placed in our way by our enemies or by our well-meaning but misguided friends.

The most important thing that I would like to talk to you about, the most important thing happening, is something that I can't talk to you about at this time, except to say that I believe that it is time for our struggle to go through a qualitative change. It's very clear that Babylon is stacking up with fugitives, that many of us are no longer able to function within the frame-work of Babylonian legality, and so, therefore, we have the choice of either ceasing to function or to continue functioning outside of the framework of Babylonian legality, within the frame-work of that which is legitimized by the people and by the people's struggle.

I want to make it very clear that this is the choice that I make. That even though the Babylonians look upon me as a fugitive, I want them to know that I am not the fugitive, that they are the fugitives. They are the fugitives from the justice of the people. And that they may think that the arm of the law is long, but I want them to know that the arm of the people is much longer than the arm of the pig. And there is no place they can hide.

They cannot hide here in contemporary times. They will not be able to hide in history because we will seek them out dead or alive, and we will put them in their proper place now and also in history. Justice will be done and justice will be established in reality and also in the history books. That they are damned eternally by their actions. They are damned now by their present actions, and they will be damned historically by the evil that they're doing on the planet earth.

So that there's no hope for them. They are the fugitives and we are pursuing them and we are going to capture them, and we're going to inflict justice upon them whether they like it or not.

We have always known that Richard Meathead Nixon, Bone nose Nixon is a dirty, treacherous m---. Now he has proven how dirty and treacherous he really is.

For my own part, I didn't require any more proof because I watched the man's career and his election to the Presidency of the United States, to me is a very accurate reflection of the crisis that the United States is in, because for a nation to be in such a condition as to elevate such a man to supreme power, it means that there's a low reading on the barometer in Babylon because at last the gutter has been scraped. The gutter, the political gutter of Babylon has been scraped in order to come up with a leader to succeed Lyndon Baines Johnson.

L.B.J.'s Scurviness

Lyndon Baines Johnson, everyone thought was the ultimate in scurviness in the political arena. But Lyndon Baines Johnson came off the bottom of the bucket whereas Richard Nixon represents that which leaked through the bottom of the bucket and merged with the mud. So the man comes from out of the mud of the political cesspool and I think it's very fitting that he is now President of the United States.

He has now released his vicious mad dog J. Edgar Hoover to implement the fascistic repression that he has always wanted to implement publicly, that he has in fact been implementing privately all of his career.

We have these pigs vamping on freedom fighters, and imposing not bail — it is no longer bail — now it is ransom. And everyone can see that \$200,000 bonds, \$100,000 bonds, are nothing but ransom. Because what the pigs are admitting by this ransom is that the system is so fragile, that they are so uptight, that they can no longer deal with the revolutionary forces, but they have to get the revolutionary forces out of the streets by any means necessary.

So that it's good to know that I hope that they don't think — well, I don't care what the pigs think — but it's very clear to me, having been in prison myself, that they will not stop anything by locking these brothers and sisters up. The only thing that they will do is increase their revolutionary fervor. They will create more revolutionaries because when these brothers and sisters go to prison, they will take the message there and Babylon has had it.

It's no longer a case of one or two bad apples in a barrel, but it's a barrel of good apples who know that they're not bad apples, who now realize that the pigs are the bad apples in the barrel and it's time for some pruning. And so we're gonna do some pruning and we're gonna prune these bad apples, these pig apples, off the tree of life and put them into the garbage can of history where they belong.

This I'd like to say to the revolutionary forces in Babylon. I do not want people to think that I was setting an example on how to deal with the situation by leaving Babylon. I hope that you understand that it was my desire to remain in Babylon, to go underground in Babylon, and to continue my struggle and my participation in the struggle underground. I do not want people to believe that the best thing to do is to leave. I would advise them that if it's at all possible do not leave, but to stay in Babylon and to continue the struggle and make it possible for others who have already left to return because that is where my heart is.

That is where I want to struggle and that is where I will be returning to as soon as possible, and I'm not far away, and, do you dig it? Do you dig it? Do you realize that I will be back and that I'll be back soon? And that just as I was able to get out without the pigs being able to do anything about it, I will be able to get back without the pigs being able to do anything about it.

How can I not say something to — I mean all the names pop into my head. So I'll just say, right on people. Right on.

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Books

Election 69

Election '69, by Ian Templeton and Keith Eunson, is, according to the blurb, something of a trail-blazer. It is the first "independent" review of the pre-election political scene in New Zealand. That is to say, it is the first review which is not affected by (a) party political propaganda, or (b) editorial bias of a metropolitan daily newspaper. The book does, nevertheless, show some of the sloppiest features of New Zealand journalism.

Templeton and Eunson are both Wellington bureau correspondents for metropolitan dailies — the Star and the Otago Daily Times respectively. Their regular features on the national politics are well known to readers. As a consequence, many parts of this book seem familiar too, particularly the chapters on the "swinging seats". They evoke a déjà-vu image, of a string of stories hastily pieced together to meet a stringent daily deadline.

The writers are at their best when they describe national politics, the interaction of pressure-groups, parties and personalities. The chapters on Kirk and Holyoake are particularly illuminating for the

general reader, but break no new ground for regular students of New Zealand politics.

Much of the book is strewn with cliché (e.g., their judgment on Holyoake: "Consummate politician though he is, Holyoake would not have got where he has without a certain amount of luck."), but the clichés may in themselves be a hidden strength. The average New Zealander knows so little of his country's politics and government that even the clichés are obscure. Unfortunately, priced at \$2.25, this book is unlikely to appeal to the general reader.

The writers are at their worst when they try to indulge in an amateur but highly primitive bit of psephology, and the results of their analysis in this field ranges from the banal to the ludicrous. "The National strongholds in the dairies of the Waikato, Hauraki Plains, and Bay of Plenty may look less like strongholds if Social Credit makes the same kind of gains as it did between 1963 and 1966": that is banal, and is not redeemed by any of the subsequent examples.

"The North Shore seat, at present held by George Gair for National by 1108 votes has always been tantalisingly within reach for Labour; but Social Credit's vote-splitting presence has enabled National to hold on, and may do so again": that is ludicrous. Whatever effect the presence of Social Credit may have had, it has never in any meaningful sense split the anti-National vote, even on the Shore. Moreover, it means nothing to quote raw voting figures and majorities as these writers do. Political scientists have been using percentages since before the war — and even since 1960 in New Zealand.

"The worst and best thing about politicians is that they

are representative of the people that elect them... If our politicians look very ordinary, they mirror ourselves only too accurately", say the writers. Unfortunately, that same comment can be applied to New Zealand journalism, and journalists, and accounts for the antediluvian state of the profession in New Zealand. Even more unfortunately, despite the glossy cover, this book illustrates just how excruciatingly far the profession has to go before it stumbles into the twentieth century.

Argot

David Harcourt appeared by holy intervention in Wellington at the beginning of the year to save literature from the devils and to resurrect Mark Young's old ego-kick, *argot*. The limitations of the magazine this year can be traced back to the zealotry of its editor, but its persistence must be credited to his naive reverence for poetry in particular and to poets in general. He has as a consequence been abused with prodigality by those who stand to gain most from his labours; at the moment *argot* is the best of the small handbooks to the instant muse in the country.

The March issue was substantial containing very silly poems by Fred Parmee and brother Jim Baxter (lower case being obligatory for such things, it seems) and a crudely laid out version of Apollinaire's 'it's raining'. Sam Hunt featured another of his 'it was the morning after she left and I drank myself to sleep' poems which was characterised by Alan Roddick in the following issue as showing 'simplicity and clarity of form and language (which) seem to mirror the poet's attitude as the poem

expresses it'. This sort of trite criticism is a regular failing of *argot*. Michael Neill's 'the end of the wolves?' revealed a minor facility for mixing Auckland, Lassie, the Home Counties, Gorgons, and Leviathan. Louis Johnson talked about 'sympilic poets' and Baxter about bohemians 'dragged through a thicket foul and dense by Dionysus in their youth' — and Harcourt's vision of a brigade of antipodean Rimbauds seemed to have already been satisfied.

The May issue began gravely with the news that *argot* had now become the official literary magazine of Victoria University. Reflecting a new sobriety Roddick wrote a critique of the first issue saying of Brunton's party piece, 'note of a poet', that he was 'sure it's a real poem for all its difficulty'. Sam Hunt woke up and wrote a poem about toadstools; Neill wrote of ponds and his wife's flannel underwear; Rhys Pasley was reconciled to his fate although he assured us that he had always, somehow, despised them; Gordon Challis gave his name to a trivial xmas piece. Yet there were some interesting things here: the prose articles were worth the space and Jim Horgan's poetry was intelligent and complete; and the art-work was subdued but appropriate.

It was about this time that Auckland's comic poetry circus arrived in Wellington and drunk its way through a reading designed by Harcourt to reveal serious new talent rather than the muse's fat and hairy knees. The July issue of *argot* shows the confusion left — an erratum both for this and the last issue gets it off to a bad start. Russell Haley suffers from a horrendously edited interview, barely satisfying Harcourt's quest for scandal on what he supposes to be the Auckland literary scene, and a bad poem that includes sentiments on 'rannels of crimson slime/buckets of offal/basins of brains'. His 'Olympia Towers' is, however, the best thing in the issue. Sam Hunt is again hung-over and it is the morning after, Jim Horgan follows a false trail with his Suzanne poems, and there is a lamentable thing about a dog called Rover who leaves his young master but is fortunately replaced by 'a little wiggly Labrador puppy'.

Films

In most issues, *Craccum* runs one or more film reviews, but unfortunately, at the moment, neither Amalgamated nor Kerridge are able to supply us with anything worth writing about.

Fortunately, Aucklanders are soon to be given an opportunity to see films which are not commercially sound enough ventures to be brought over by established distributors.

From Sunday September 14 to Thursday, September 25, the Regent Theatre on Queen Street will see the first Auckland/Adelaide Film Festival. Twelve out of thirty films seen at the Adelaide Film Festival have been selected by the Auckland Festival Committee for the debut, which is being backed by the above, with help from Kerridge.

The films include the Danish "Hunger" directed by Henning Carlsen, which won high praise at the '66 Cannes Film Festival; a Russo-Hungarian production set in the 1918 Civil War, "The Red and the White", directed by Miklos Jancso; and two Japanese films "Death by Hanging" and "Inferno of First Love", which was banned in Australia (The ban is being appealed).

Runaway

From India a film by Tapan Sinha, "The Runaway", a timeless, lyrical treatment of a boy with the wanderlust; two Czech films, "Indian Summer",

directed by Jiri Menzel, which won the Gran Prix at the Karlovy Vary Festival, reputedly a very literary film reminiscent of Renoir and Bergman, and "The Party and the Guests", a film by Jan Nemec (who also did "Diamonds of the Night") a very impressive film shown by Film Soc., during the recent Mini-Festival).

From Poland "Everything is for Sale"; and three films which are tentative at this stage; the reputedly brilliant "Au Hazard, Balthazar" by Bresson (Jeanne d'Arc, Pick-pocket) one of France's greatest directors; from Italy "The Engagement"; and finally a British film starring Nicol Williamson and David Warner (Morgan), "The Bofors Gun", an anti-military film set in a British Barracks in Germany in 1954.

I will have more about these films later, as well as a selection of N.Z. and Australian 16 mm and 35 mm films still being submitted by amateur filmmakers. Most of these films will never come to New Zealand again, and if you don't support the Festival, it won't either, so START SAVING.

— Sam Pillsbury.

The contributions of Peter Ireland confirm the suspicion that *argot* is becoming a dumping ground for failed poems, and if David Dougald's experiences with whores are that feeble, perhaps he should save his five bucks. Owen Gager now pontificates upon literature and calls for a new poetry in much the same ill-conceived manner that he once called for a new politics; his article on the seriousness of literary 'aesthetics' is self-righteous and, as

might be expected, confused. The critical articles on the modern novel and European music are too diffused to have much value — to claim that Joyce is on the sideline to Nabokov and Borges, e.g., is to lessen faith in the writer.

argot has always endured bad layout and indiscriminate editing — we should hope that Harcourt endures with *argot* for it is at heart a sensible magazine and even iconoclastic in a mock-heroic manner.

Records

SOMETHING ELSE AGAIN:

RICHIE HAVENS

Verve FPS 3034

Before commenting on any record, I play it through three or four times. I did with this one too.

The first time through this record I thought it might be politic not to write any review if I wanted to maintain any kind of cordiality with my contacts in the record world.

However after the fourth time through I am now a devoted Havens fan. His voice has a real depth to it.

Many records of this type are very much the same with one track following another with boring monotony. Not Richie Havens. He seems to have found just a happy medium. So much blues, so much soul etc so that the listener gets bored with none of it.

A colourful cover depicts Havens sitting playing a sitar and promises more of this East meets West style of music which is becoming more and more popular, mainly through the influence of the Beatles and Ravi Shankar.

However this is not the case. The record is solely Richie Havens, playing in his own style with no influence from unwanted outsiders.

The result is extremely pleasing but remember play the whole record through several times before any judgement is passed.

SONNYBOY WILLIAMSON AND THE YARDBIRDS

Fontana FPY 858023

Although recorded in 1963, this record, like blues, does not date. But for anyone wanting to buy this record because of the Yardbirds only, don't. Their role in this recording is simply that of a backing group.

This record was recorded live at London's Craw Daddy Club and, if the sleeve notes are to be believed, at great technical difficulty.

Whether or not it is a result of this I don't know but the Yardbirds' participation ends almost at their name on the record cover.

Sonny Boy, as always, is great.

I got the best results from this record by listening through a stereo headphone set and turning the bass up high. This way at least the Yardbirds are there.

The music itself is good but I can't help but think that if the Yardbirds were given more prominence the result would be far better. Despite these shortcomings, the genius of Sonny Boy makes the record well worth while having in any blues collection.

TCHAIKOVSKY: 1812 OVERTURE OP. 49

RCA Victor Record Club LSC 3051

To say whether classical music is good or bad is an impossible task. It must be good simply through merit of the fact that it has survived for so long.

The 1812 overture is a good and perhaps one of the best known pieces ever produced by the great Russian composer and the New Philharmonia does more than justice to it.

Conducted by Igor Buketoff the New Philharmonia excellently.

The tremendous technical problems in conducting a piece of music which contains such acoustical problems as does the 1812 have been overcome and no expense has been spared in producing a record of this quality.

For instance, a recording crew travelled to Moscow to record Russian church bells which were later dubbed onto the recording and the artillery of the King's Troop were also recorded and dubbed.

Although written for an outdoor performance at an exhibition in 1882, the true qualities of this music could only be captured in a recording studio and played back over a stereo system.

As a bonus, the "second" side of the record contains Three Russian Folk Songs Op41 and the Spring Cantata Op20 by Rachmaninoff.

TAJ MAHAL

CBS SBP 473570

"The blues y'know, you've gotta get it right there in the first few bars."

This is Taj Mahal's criteria on successful blues and he lives up to it in his LP titled simply "Taj Mahal".

The record swings from the first to the last searing note and for those who enjoy raw swinging blues in the style of John Mayal or the Canine Heat, this record comes close to being a must.

Arrangements for many of the tunes on the record, much of which was recorded live, were done by Taj Mahal himself and the range of the record covers, in Taj's own words, "blues-rock-gospel-country funk and screaming and singing."

Perhaps the best track on the record is the first on side two, "EZ rider" and shows the backing off to its very best. The only criticism that could be made of this excellent recording is that it lacks a little in diversification. Many of the tracks have the same basic beat and the listener can go from one track to another and not even notice hardly any change in beat.

But for all that it's still a gun record.

"CHE!" LIVES

in the new movie from 20th Century-Fox

His true story is one of the great stories of our century. He created violence every moment he lived. Our intention is not to merely call him a good guy or a bad guy — but to tell it like it is. It makes a damn good movie.



20th Century Fox presents

OMAR SHARIF as "CHE!" JACK PALANCE as FIDEL CASTRO

A Sy Bartlett Richard Fleischer Production Co Starring CESARE DANNOVA ROBERT LOGGIA WOODY STRODE BARBARA LUNA Produced by SY BARTLETT Directed by RICHARD FLEISCHER Screenplay by MICHAEL WILSON and SY BARTLETT Story by SY BARTLETT & DAVID KARP Music Composed by LAO SCHIFRIN Panavision® Color by De Luxe

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COMING TO CIVIC THEATRE

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The circus is in town



Going nuts in May is clearly not the exclusive right of university students. The Government and its dog-wagging tail, the National Development Conference, demonstrated that they are pre-eminently capable of orgies of insane babble. The climax of this orgy is more or less recorded in the conference pamphlets dated May 1969.

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The Gospel according to the Committee on Education Training and Research makes interesting reading, especially for that after-tea sit-down where the atmosphere and the reading material blend indistinguishably.

Some students may find the report fun stuff. However, if your daddy is not a managing-director of something or other, you may be able to relate to this NDC piece of propaganda the way any hip radical would relate to it.

In order to gain an objective perspective about the report it is first necessary to get past two tricks the committee uses to dupe readers: They are:—

- stacking the committee with father figure authority symbol characters, and,
- using pseudo-rational and "liberal" sounding phraseology.

Deception

In spite of the committee's attempts at deception, the report is filled with alienated jargon and countless reified expressions. For example: "The changes needed in the machinery for planning educational requirements . . ." The committee members apparently feel that educational planning is done by machines.

The NDC Committee sets about making recommendations. If followed, these recommendations would turn the education of New Zealand people into a kind of General Motors Programme for Plugging Into the Establishment. Basically, there are four means by which the committee's recommendations would accomplish this end:—

- by denying goals for education outside those of the National Development Conference i.e. by reducing the goals of education to the goals of the NDC.
- by encouraging educationists to persist in using psychological tests and techniques which divide people up in terms of so-called "skills" and "abilities" valued by white middle-class and upper-class bigots.
- by denying the radical and social-revolutionary character of education via the committee's statement that education should be geared to acquiring "advantages" and ought to be subservient to the "economy" and to that mindless mass known as the "community".
- by suggesting that education efforts be evaluated on the business model of "benefits and cost" analysis.

Subversion

The fact that the committee came up with this fascist programme of subversion is probably related to the mentalities of the committee members. It is sensible to expect a committee set up for the purpose of discussing education to have some educationists on it. But since the present Government has demonstrated an unparalleled ability at non-sensibility, how could anyone expect anything other than the appointment of Professor G. J. Schmitt (management accountant and ex-managing director of Tasman Paper and Pulp Co., Ltd.) as committee chairman. The chairman reflects the similar irrelevance of the other committee members. Maybe the Government thought, in view of the amount of pulp it has produced over the years and in light of its papier-mache mentality, who could be a better committee chairman than an ex-Tasman paper and pulp man.

One of Adolf Hitler's most repeated ravings was the notion that the individual exists for the so-called benefit of the State, the Community, Society or some other amorphous abstraction. This is the philosophy of the psychopathic mass-murderer, of the pro-social purveyors of violence: The individual is nothing, the big powerful State, Community, Society, Government or Corporation is everything.

In 1969, one of the most common parrotings of this mental twistedness, is to regard the individual as subservient to the Economy, the State or the Authorities (for example, senile politicians, know-nothing businessmen and ivory-tower Machiavellites).

The NDC — in spite of a few hypocritical clichés about "democracy" and "individuality" — has come down with the same line of thinking as Adolf but phrased in modern veneer-jargon:—

" . . . in the field of education, paying particular attention to tertiary education and the role of the institutions concerned, in conjunction with the secondary schools, in meeting the demands of employers and the community in general for people with particular skills and qualifications . . . "

— P. 5, N.D.C. 12 Education

The committee is not concerned about people but about alienated aspects of people — "skills" and "qualifications". It does not speak of education as a humanising activity but as "meeting the demands of employers and the community". Here the committee shows its true colours — puke, brown and black. In other words, "employers" and the "community" demand things and individuals, via the prefabricating education system, merely acquiesce in meeting these "demands", how ever dehumanising these "demands" are in terms of the psychological needs of mankind. How nice for the "employer" who just sits on his fattening rectum while the wage-earner provides tax money to be used to churn out automatons for the "employer's" plastic brastrap factory.

Tax Swindles

Another act in the National Development Circus involves a grand tax swindle. Apparently being mindful of the opportunities to misappropriate public funds, the committee harps on and on about "research". Research in industry is expensive and so the committee, being composed of mainly industrialists, predictably recommends vast public expenditure on industrial research. As if this is not stretching things far enough, the committee also recommends that the Government provide industry with research Golden Kiwi Giveaways, i.e. tax "incentives", deductions and outright "grants". Modern technology already resembles a barnyard fowl with its head cut off but apparently the committee would like to see the whole farm decapitated. If that's the name of the game, let's see that the pigs go first.

One delightful aspect of the NDC report is that its emphasis upon "research" demonstrates the main weakness of the fascist mentality: Lack of knowledge. One significant way that radicals can fight back is to avoid doing any research. But whatever the outcome of such an effort, as a social scientist, I can see certain difficulties for the perverters of New Zealand education. They lack key pieces to their knowledge puzzle which involve both "social control" and overpopulation. The only way they will get those necessary puzzle pieces is to capitulate with the current radical revolution.

Undermining Universities

One of the Education Training and Research Committee's more subversive enterprises is its attempt to undermine university education. This is something that should cause even some businessmen to ponder and university staff to suffer deep moral anguish. But alas, the cloistered "masters" will probably think of the pot-o'-gold offered as part of the sell-out and will most likely look the other way, just as they did in Nazi Germany.

The general programme recommended for the universities involves two main features.

Firstly, the Committee expresses dissatisfaction at "logical definitions" which separate academic and vocational education. Niceties aside, this means that the industrialists want to turn the universities into glorified technical institutes for churning out conforming "skilled labour". It means that the committee members are idiots of the worst sort; they seek to debase one characteristically human activity which has distinguished humans from other life-forms on this planet: the quest for knowledge, understanding and awareness of

our human existence. To the committee, the universities are implicitly regarded as Divisions of Higher Technology of the Military-Industrial Complex. No doubt this interpretation of the universities' role will appeal to pansy academics whose power complexes can be satiated by such an identification.

Secondly, the Circus Committee recommends contract research grants to be given to the universities by the Government. This recommendation is the pot-o'-gold pay-off. Some professors and staff members, who would rather try to develop a new chemical-biological-psychological warfare device than teach, will be orgasmistically awaiting their 30 pieces of silver. Only those students who still suffer from pre-natal naivete will fail to see this trick for what it is — a crass capitalistic game of everybody-has-their-price.

Women

Another act of the Circus involves women. I suppose the Committee felt the need to appear heterosexual so they felt obliged to turn their who-who bug minds to women.

"The committee reviewed in broad terms the hindrances which limit the most effective use of women in the country's economic development."

— P. 55 N.D.C. 12 Education.

How nice. The ladies can now feel really wanted, by "the country's economic development". The above quote shows the ugliness of the committee's mentality. Here we see that the committee considers women, not as human beings, but as raw material to be made "effective use of" for the Hitlerian God of the Economy. No doubt Piggy Muldoon influenced the committee here, or was it the other way around? — one never knows with buggers like this.

Young People

The crowning achievement of the committee though must surely be its 19th century programme for young people. Ignoring some of the best educationists in the country, the committee mindlessly recommends that the school leaving age not be raised to 16. The reasons are obvious:—

- The younger the "worker", the lower the wages paid.
- The younger a person is plugged into a technical course, the easier it is to brainwash that person into accepting a dehumanised capsule "career".
- The younger a person is when forced to "get out and earn his or her keep", the easier it is to enforce social conformities like consuming the garbage of Our Culture, playing House (i.e. the "Getting Married" syndrome), and Saving Diligently.
- The younger a person is when they look for a "mate", the more likely it is that that person will make a hideous mistake leading to psycho-sexual unhappiness which can then be preyed upon by advertisers and other Marquis de Sades of Our Culture.

The young slaves of this society, apprentices, have much in store for them at the hands of the committee. Recommendations centre on extending and encouraging the apprentice system. As grotesque as the use of black people for slaves in the United States might have been, at least the early settlers did not use their own children as slaves; but here in God's Own Country we have a committee of pile-rectumed fascists suggesting an extension of the system of bondage for young people.

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There is little else to be said, there is much to do. The balloon-headed "businessmen" in this country have thrown down the gauntlet and have proven Jack Kennedy's statement to be true: "Businessmen are sons-of-bitches". They are going to be stopped this time, one way or the other. There is no middle ground anymore; either you are with them or with the Movement.

— By Mike Seguin, MA MNZPS.

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Radical student activist Stephen Chan.

To put it more strongly he has become a cabbage. Placed in a convenient pigeon hole he may luxuriate or go to seed as he pleases. Once every three years he is called upon to re-sell his identity on a ballot paper and the government having done with him, he may quietly return from whence he came.

The forces working for the undermining of the equilibrium are doing so not only because they see better ways in which government may be managed but because they have a desperate need to reaffirm their human dignity.

DRIVING FORCE

This I believe is a fundamental driving force behind Black Power militants and behind the student radicals. This article is concerned with student revolution in a New Zealand context. Why and how is it happening? Will it succeed?

Perhaps before these questions are answered it would be better to briefly consider the question: why have a revolution at all? I have already partially answered this question by referring to the declaration of human dignity but in a society like ours it is also a quest for liberation from affluence, capitalism, sociological namelessness as well as a genuine belief that only direct militant action will present the world with any future to speak of. It may be referred to as the politics of desperation.

Overseas, student radicalism may be seen to fall into three general categories.

Firstly energies may be concentrated upon objective, statistical studies of economy, its growth rates, concentration of capital, arms expenditure — all designed to give warning of an encroaching military-industrial machine. Secondly there is a deliberate and direct outcry against the oppression and disintegration of individuality by social concentration on accepted norms of behaviour and thirdly there is direct militant onslaught against the structure of bureaucratic capitalism.

Taking these and their local applications one at a time.

The first is very much the domain of a maturer intelligentsia; the lettered political scientists, sociologists and economists who have succeeded in defending their original critical thought from being sucked into a vacuum of Muldoon-type economic requisites. Particularly in the United States, the military-industrial lobby has become so strong that even the conventional government has been forced to grovel for the next edict. The dominance of the military may be seen in the enormous expenditure on Vietnam, and whether you agree with the war or not, a quick glance at the amount reserved for overseas aid will soon indicate exactly what groups are successfully exploiting their vested interests. The power of the CIA may be seen in the Bay of Pigs Fiasco when the United States government was forced to sanction a completely illegal invasion of Cuba.

New Zealand is in a far less dominated position. Nevertheless the annual defence budget enjoys its regular increase while concerned students vainly try to convince the government of the necessity for one percent foreign aid. New Zealand's counterpart of the CIA, the Security Service receives an annual budget of \$272,000 to finance its never-ending courageous war against those unpatriotic, subversive and generally nasty 'Communists.' Furthermore if the current Security Bill passes through the House its powers will be greatly increased as will its influence as an unrepresentative political lobby.

UNITED RADICALS

Here, the mature intelligentsia of New Zealand has chosen to remain subdued apart from a few muffled submissions to Parliament. The general student body is apathetic and the radical finds himself estranged. For all this the issue has served to unite student radical

The radical view:

Stephen Chan's NZ dialectics

Today profound forces throughout the western world are consciously working to undermine the social, cultural, economic and political equilibrium which has for decades succeeded in maintaining a precarious sense of balance through the offices of bureaucracy and general public apathy.

The general government network of bureaucratic tedium is well known to the initiated and strongly suspected by the observer but these, imagining themselves powerless to change an established giant, have for the most part withdrawn into a comfortable little arena of trouble-free apathy; an arena incidentally which allows the government to supervise and carefully regulate the inhabitants.

In short, the average self-contented man has been relegated to statistic status; he is allowed to eat, dress and procreate as long as he observes social norms and continues to pay his income tax. Thus he is proudly displayed with numerous other specimens as a nameless, faceless but nevertheless reliable citizen of the community.

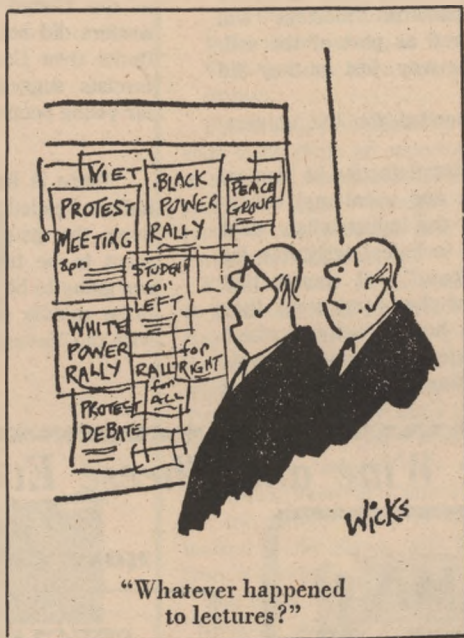
groups throughout the country and this is a healthy sign for future protest.

Furthermore, despite the denials of the Security Service, their Auckland offices were in actual fact burgled and whether the thief escaped with files of damning evidence or just a few scraps of memoranda it remains clear that Auckland's radicals are beginning to adopt actions of a militant nature.

The second category: the deliberate and direct outcry against the oppression and disintegration of individuality is perhaps the most widely-spread field of student agitation and is by no means confined to a hard core. It is probably the most attractive form of protest and there are many who believe that the revolution may be won on these lines.

This is to say that in a culture that has become inorganic, dead, coercive, authoritarian, it becomes a revolutionary gesture to stand up and declare "I AM ALIVE!" The eloquence of this declaration is found in the sudden influx of young poets and artists and their demands that they be read and appreciated. In that sense they fight for a psychic revolution in the hope that when psychic redemption is accepted political redemption will be a spontaneous result.

It may be best defined as cultural subversion; subversion of a culture which has allowed and encouraged heartless bureaucrats and empty affluence. Thus the poetry, the hard rock, the weird clothing, the drugs, the more frequent orgasms are all contributing agents. When a person is stoned he cannot be made to kiss the feet of the establishment. Thus it is seen that student power was the logical movement to follow after the hippy cult.



"Whatever happened to lectures?"

Actually the hippy cult never died; it has merely been redesigned along militant evangelical lines.

Now for the third category: direct militant onslaught against the establishment. In a sense the second and third categories clash since cultural revolution presupposes that the new culture must be gradually assimilated whereas the militant radical is desperately impatient and may spend a great deal of time knocking his head against a wall while waiting for a door to appear.

In New Zealand, militant radicals are few and far between. They are usually discovered lurking in arts faculties where they are often the most brilliant students. They have not entirely abandoned the second category but are still finding it difficult to decide on tactics for the third.

THE CATALYST

Their approach is often subjective in that they have a blind faith and belief in a popular explosion and that they will be the catalyst. Yet an ideology is by no means enough and at the moment, revolution remains as a distant goal.

The truly unfortunate situation is that the average New Zealand student is either too apathetic to support them or imagines they are the ultimate in senseless extremists. An example may be cited over the recent call for a boycott of a certain English test paper; an idea which appealed to the majority of students concerned but which was applied by only a handful. The New Zealand student is well trained in the rigours of subservience. The God-professor remains and will probably take a long time to rust through.

What I am trying to say is that there appears at present very little chance of a militant student revolution in New Zealand. Up to this year the radicals have read their Marx, Marcuse, Cohn-Bendit and totally discouraged by the local scene have gone overseas to join SDS and similar organizations.

RADICAL CONGRESS

For those remaining there are prospects of improvement: a national congress of student radicals will be held in August to develop new tactics and establish a national unity. Furthermore Victoria University's Socialist Club has begun publishing a national magazine with leftist exhortations and the Socialist Society in Auckland is finally beginning to assume a more positive mantle.

None of this however will create any meaningful impact unless the student masses rise in favour of change; change both in university administration and more importantly, in national and international affairs.

One cannot dismiss the militant radicals as little value; they are in fact guided by a peculiar form of dedication, which hopefully with its sense of humanity, justice and truth will not allow the movement to decay into one of extreme dogmatism and cold scholasticism.

For all this, if any revolution stands any chance for success at all in New Zealand it will be the cultural liberation movement; but in a nation of All Blacks and intending honourary whites, there appears little chance for success even at this level.

Change may not come as a result of revolutionary student activity but I think that at least these efforts will establish a favourable climate for change.



Former Vice-President and Senate leader Hubert Humphrey.

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The viewpoint is that of and who, from several points, in concerned at the image which has c man-in-the-street.

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An administrator

Humphrey

The time has come for men who pr stand against the coalition of despot is terror act.

An unwritten alliance between student r and anti-university forces that has tried to unc cation has emerged.

Because of the excesses of a h authority of reca financial support to institutions of hig is now in autonomy which have been at the heart of educational sys

Repression is in the air — in Congress, state capitals, and our local communities.

But the emphasis on dealing with student disorders must focus on the campus itself. It will be a dangerous day for America if a sense of public outrage over the activities of a handful of irresponsible student radicals goads the government into repressive measures which harm the university community and, thereby, the entire nation.

We cannot permit this coalition of destruction to succeed. At the outset, we must distinguish between the clear need for discipline and the grave dangers of mindless repression.

This distinction is critical because discipline, justly administered, is essential in creating conditions where constructive reform in higher education can be accomplished. Repression can only heighten tensions and move our colleges and universities closer to disaster.

When college students occupy university build-

For its part the community will both get a new perspective of the work done in the University and when it sees the mutual benefits that can accrue, will start to get behind the work you are doing. Until it knows about the work you are doing it doesn't have anything to get behind. The best way for any group to cultivate its public image is by working in direct personal contact with sections of the public. They will be your best advertisement.

Australian Comparison

The radical militant Sydney University students who recently pelted Sir Roden Cutler, the N.S.W. Governor, with tomatoes will get plenty of publicity for their actions.

But while the demonstrations and arrests, the anti-conscription pamphlets and the sit-ins get the publicity, the majority of student protest action from the majority of students is concerned strictly with bread and butter issues.

For most of their lives, the current generation of university students have experienced over-crowding and inadequate facilities in education.

They have been through primary schools where sewing rooms and film theatres have been pre-empted for classrooms, and secondary schools where a substantial proportion of the teachers lacked the desirable professional qualifications to teach them.

Now many of them are in large universities where tutorial classes are too big and sometimes infrequent, where libraries are not big enough, where scarce technical equipment and facilities have to be shared with too many students.

At one medium-size Australian university, undergraduates get up at three and four o'clock in the morning because that is the only time they will get half an hour to try out their programmes on the university computer — an intensive use, of an expensive computer but not the most efficient use of equally expensive students.

One of the most constantly heard complaints is about undergraduate libraries, with shortages of places to study and shortages of essential books being particular criticisms.

In large universities and where particular texts are in short supply a few students slice pages out of books with razor blades or steal the books outright.

Universities have responded by putting set texts into special reserve areas, where books have to be booked out personally to students on production of an identity card.

An issue which has aroused intense feeling at university after university is the slowness of traffic authorities in installing pedestrian crossings to protect students crossing heavily trafficked main roads passing the universities.

At the University of Western Australia two students were killed in traffic, and in several other places students have been knocked down and injured.

One of the most dangerous road spots in Sydney at present is where the main feeder road into the Macquarie University grounds joins the Epping Road, which drops away steeply on both sides to mask oncoming through traffic.

Traffic lights and associated works are on the State Government's programme within the next two years, but it is hard to understand why this situation was not anticipated in time to have them in before the student population started leaping ahead.

At universities such as Monash and La Trobe in Victoria, which have been put in areas where public transport is inadequate, parking is a major issue.

If ever there is an obvious principle of town planning, it is that institutions such as universities and large colleges of advanced education should be located on railway lines, preferably with the lines, suitably soundproofed, running right underneath the campus.

This will in fact be happening with the University of NSW, as the Eastern Suburbs Railway in Sydney, when completed, will have a University station.

In the present shambles which passes for Australian town planning, a number of new institutions have been located in areas where there are no train or tram services and bus services are inconvenient and infrequent.

One first-year girl at La Trobe University commented that she spent \$4.68 out of her total weekly income of \$10 on bus fares, and had to walk a mile to a bus service which came once in every hour.

Another La Trobe girl was more fortunate, as the young man with her pointed out.

"I have a car, and she has a chauffeur," he remarked. A Monash male student accepting a lift remarked that he had saved up almost enough money to buy a car of his own within a week or so; though this may lift eyebrows of middle-aged graduates whose undergraduate dreams of affluence stopped at a bicycle, it is understandable given the public transport arrangements in the area.

This helps to explain why the latest disturbance at Monash is not a mock crucifixion, or a burning of the RSL in effigy, but a clash over university proposals to ration sealed parking space to persons prepared to pay an annual fee (\$5 for students).

Australian Governments have been more responsive to university needs than some overseas (the zealous student revolutionaries looking for a repeat of the French disturbances in Australia obviously haven't seen the conditions which sparked off their Gallic counterparts).

The biggest charge which can be levelled against the Australian Universities Commission is that it has enforced standards of architecture which have resulted in a distressingly high proportion of very ugly campuses.

University buildings are public institutions, and they are going to be there for a long time; it is scrimping of a thoroughly objectionable kind to put up inferior buildings for the sake of saving a few thousand dollars.

Wrangles between universities and the AUC over minor details of architecture, which could perfectly well have been left to the universities, have cost months of building time, and often resulted in new buildings being finally rushed up with heavy use of expensive overtime, with staff and students being put into completed sections while drilling and hammering continue at the other end.

As university student populations have risen, with Sydney University leading the way, many university people have become concerned about the effects on the quality of student life.

Individual students can be lost in the milling crowds thronging packed lecture theatres and overflowing unions, and in this atomised situation it is difficult for many students to form a circle of friends or to become involved in the less formal aspects of university life.

For a lot of students, their circle of acquaintances throughout their university life remains the people they knew in secondary school who have also come to the university.

Since participation in clubs and societies and casual discussion and argument are thought to be important parts of personal and intellectual development, university administrations have devoted a fair amount of thought to ways of breaking up the mass university populations into more manageable groups.

At La Trobe University in Melbourne, where the authorities have 484 acres (about 10 times the space available at Sydney or Melbourne Universities), an interesting experiment along these lines involves abandonment of the idea of a central student union.

Instead, students are allocated to a series of colleges which will ring the central university area, and it is hoped that a social life will develop in each college with a higher degree of student participation.

After some thought a target enrolment of 1000 students for each college was chosen; larger ones would be too big for the development of the social relations being sought, smaller ones would be uneconomic.

"I expect we will have vastly more clubs and societies than in an ordinary university," says Professor D. M. Myers, Vice-Chancellor of La Trobe.

About 200 of the students in each college will actually be in residence, while the remaining 800 will, it is hoped, use it as a base for their daily activities at the university.

La Trobe is a walking campus, with the central academic area surrounded by a ring road and plentiful parking space to be provided around the perimeter — so that students coming by car will have the colleges as their first stop on their way in to lectures.

"We've decided that the library should be the moral, physical and cultural centre of the university," Professor Myers explains.

Since the main lecture theatres are also in the middle, at peak periods half the university population will be emerging from buildings at the same time.

In the normal university this would mean intense pedestrian traffic congestion; at La Trobe there is an upper level, concourse winding around the central area to provide an additional level for pedestrian movement around the university.

Students on ground level beneath the concourse have protection from the weather, and while on rainy days most people will presumably crowd onto the protected lower levels, at least they will not be wading through mud in the rain as students have to do at some other new universities.

(Monash University acquired its nickname of "The Farm" in its early days from the lack of paved footways and reasonable shelter in wet weather).

In the middle of the La Trobe campus is an open space which has been named the Agora, from the Greek word for market place, in the hope that this will be a meeting place for casual discussion.

How successful the La Trobe experiment will be remains to be seen.

As far as the hard core of activists who run the average university are concerned, the college concept is likely to be a subordinate one.

If you are running a student newspaper, a Left-wing activist group or a specialised movement like the World University Service, you need to draw interested students from the whole of the university.

The argument for the La Trobe college concept is based more on the average students' participation in more common activities such as plays, debates, chess and ping pong tournaments, inter-college football matches, barbecues, dances and casual discussion.

How successful the colleges will be in integrating the non-residential majority with their actual inhabitants is another open question.

So far there are only two colleges, Glen College and Menzies College, and the full flowering of the concept will have to wait until additional college buildings have been provided.

But it is an experiment which other universities will be watching with keen interest.

In terms of student comfort, one of the most impressive of the longer established universities is Queensland, with a pleasant site at St Lucia in a bend of the Brisbane River, and a rambling main building in the form of a large D faced with sandstone blocks.

In the large, grassed area inside the D, casual groups of students are dotted around the lawns at most times of the day, to provide something equivalent to Professor Myers' Agora concept at La Trobe.

Between the main buildings higher up and the sports ovals on low land beside the river (nicely protected from the wind in some directions), a union and refectory complex provides an object lesson for architects of similar buildings elsewhere.

There are two separate buildings side by side, plentifully provided with common rooms and facilities, and a series of natural meeting spaces around and between them have been provided with large numbers of wooden seats to encourage fragmentation of the student masses.

Despite lunch-time crowds, the whole area is very relaxed and pleasant, and there is the enjoyable incongruity of fiery young student radicals proposing all manner of revolution in an afternoon meeting held in a plushly carpeted, well-furnished room named after a former Vice-Chancellor noted for his disciplinarian attitudes.

The refectory food is not particularly impressive, but in terms of permanent architecture the complex is worth copying.

STUDENTS UNREST

By RAYMOND MOLEY, former professor at Columbia University, New York City.

My main reason for restraint in writing about student unrest has been my isolation in the high tower of journalism where one sees so many and knows so few. I simply do not know enough students to understand what has gotten into them.

It has been 17 years since I terminated my professorship at Columbia University after having dropped the single course which I had offered for some years before retirement. Since then, except for visits to a few universities and rather casual attendance at meetings of boards of trustees of which I have been a member, my relations with the academic community have been minimal.

But what I read in the press of the reactions of administrators, trustees and faculties to student unrest encourages me to believe that a bit of history of which I have personal knowledge may be useful. My relationship with Columbia began as a graduate student in 1914. My major professor was the distinguished Charles A. Beard.

In 1917 the trustees summarily dismissed Prof. James M. Cattell, a noted psychologist and full professor. Also, as I remember, two minor faculty members also were fired. The reason given but not clearly understood was the opposition of these men to our entrance into World War I. There were also abrasive relations between Cattell and President Butler. There was a great uproar at the time and Beard resigned in protest against the action of the trustees. The trustees apparently decided that never again would they interfere in faculty affairs.

When I was appointed in 1923, the choice was not only made by the faculty but the department in which I became a member. I was told that the trustees' confirmation was only perfunctory. The confirmation of my appointment signed by the secretary of the university said that my appointment "will continue during the pleasure of the trustees."

That was what has come to be called "tenure." In all the years that followed until my retirement, all appointments and promotions were decided by the various faculties of the university through the departments. Faculties also determine what should be taught and how. Thus their power over academic matters is relatively supreme.

On one occasion the dean of Barnard College, Virginia Gildersleeve told me that she conceived of her office as mostly ceremonial and budgetary. She

said that she was there "to keep the faculty happy."

In the 1940's a trustee friend of mine told me that Mayor La Guardia was not going to run for a fourth term and wished above all to be appointed a professor in the department of which I was a member. I asked him why the chairman of the trustees, Frederick Coykendall, did not suggest the appointment to our department. "Oh," he answered, "Fred is for the appointment but he knows that if the faculty should know that it would kill the idea." I consulted the members of my department. The answer was "No." The appointment was not made.

My point in this recital is to show how completely in this institution, along with other major institutions, appointments and educational policies are determined by faculties. In the course of the past four decades administrators and trustees were relegated to mere routine chores. So far as the students are concerned, the faculties are supreme.

But in the convulsions now shaking our institutions, the presidents and the administrators have been more or less innocent victims of student resentment. They are harassed, attacked and beleaguered by the students from whom they have been literally isolated by the faculties. If, as I believe, student unrest is largely rooted in the quality of the education they are getting, the demonstrators are barking up the wrong tree.

These faculties claim ascendancy in many disciplines. They are the leaders in science and technology; they teach people how to write books and how to explain the past, but they have not yet been able to tell us clearly what is wrong with the institutions which they largely control.

They claim expertise in human behaviour, but they can't agree about the behaviour of the students they see every day. There are huge departments of government in which they tell governments how to govern, but they cannot govern themselves.

And when institutions are disrupted and paralyzed by student attacks, faculties show themselves to be wholly divided among themselves or critical of what administrators have done to restore order and keep the institutions open. In short, the maintenance of the peace and order, without which there can be no education, is frustrated by the faculties. This not only encourages student unrest but makes academic freedom meaningless.

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EXEC BY DEFAULT

Ten portfolio positions and eight of them filled by candidates elected unopposed. Initial reaction to this has been perhaps predictable — acceptance tinged with regret; the team is good, but it would have been better to see more people stand.

You don't have to look far to see the reason for this. AUSA is enjoying — or suffering, which ever way you like it — from the politics of establishment pre-election consensus. Candidates are thrown up from the establishment which the rest of the establishment either approve of, because they've seen them in action and consider them capable and efficient, or because they know that in an election they would probably prove to be unbeatable.

No candidates to the left or right of the student establishment stood for the portfolio positions which were elected unopposed. (By right of the establishment I mean those Ronald Reaganish characters who maintain that the Association should concern itself more with administration and less with action, and by left is meant those who want less bureaucracy and more action).

No candidates appeared from the right because the portfolio positions lack prestige, and, more importantly, because Portfolio holders are much less able to control the President than the Office holders are, and after all, control is usually what the right is on about.

The failure of the left to throw up candidates is more complex. Part of the reason is to be found in the left's traditional aversion to working within the system, partly because, like the right, when they do bother to put up candidates, they are generally for the positions of influence, and partly because of their close liaison with certain establishment figures, they realised that they stood little chance of success.

UCSA President Paul Grocott has found that those interested in student politics are generally left of centre activists. Auckland is certainly no exception to this, and one of the things which follows is that the radical left has had much potential support taken from it because of the very nature of the student establishment.

A quick run through of those who were elected unopposed will illustrate the above thesis. Coster is a strong establishment figure who has done much work in the field of student welfare. As Secretary of Contact and an active member of the Student Liaison committee, he was the obvious person to succeed Puru as Student Liaison Officer.

Stallworthy (Education) and Volkerling (Publications) were both re-elected unopposed. Both have completed a large and useful body of work in their current term. Opponents emerging from the respective committee were lacking because of the efficiency of these two, because of the large work load involved, and because it would be very difficult to see them being beaten in an election.

Jim Stevenson, appointed Societies Rep by SRC a little over a month ago was returned unopposed, once again, because of the way in which he handled his portfolio. In effect, he fought and won his election campaign with his successful handling of Mini-Arts Festival, and Arts Festival travel preparations. Hard working and efficient, and with a strong background in cultural club activities, he was accepted by clubs and societies as being a fair representative.

Of all of those elected unopposed, the most surprising is Don Henderson, not because he is likely to be a poor Capping Controller — he's probably the best that the incoming administration could have got — but because more names weren't put forward. Capping, the most colourful event of the year, usually attracts colourful people, and it is surprising that one of these did not stand against Henderson. Several were rumoured to be doing so, but one dropped out to stand for another portfolio where he considered the competition would be less fierce, and another dropped out, possibly because he had tried for the big time and was disillusioned when it escaped him. But then, Capping Controllers have been elected unopposed for the past two years.

The selection of Cleland (Public Liaison); Pope (Business Manager) and Camp (Social) are reflections of the state of those portfolios. Each of those three portfolios in the current administration have had an unhappy life: Public Liaison is rather run down at the moment after the two who have attempted it have failed to come to grips with the challenge that it offers; Tony Falkenstein has been both Treasurer and Business Manager for the greater part of the year (since Terry Quinn resigned as Business Manager) with the inevitable result that the position of Business Manager has suffered, and there have been three Social controllers in the current executive.

What all this means is that, for various reasons springing from the nature of the portfolio and its holder, no strong committee can emerge from which a successor can emerge. Cleland's main interest to date has been education, not Public Liaison; Pope has delved in various aspects of student affairs, mainly House Committee, but has had no experience in the position he has now assumed. Camp, although a member of the SRC and a member of the current Social Committee, has not had a great deal of experience in student politics. If there are going to be any weak spots in the incoming administration, it is in these three portfolios that it is most likely to manifest.

The two contested positions are those of Sports representative and House Committee Chairman. There has been a fight going on within Sports committee for some time now, and this has been reflected in the two nominations. House Committee is often a contested position, and this year is no exception. This year the fight is between one who openly describes himself as being to the right of Enoch Powell, and another who would probably describe himself to the left of Norman Kirk. But although it is unlikely that students will vote according to their political predilections when selecting the House Committee Chairman, it is likely that Cross will get the centre and left of centre vote, and Lyon the right vote.

International Affairs, an appointed non-exec. and non-elected position, will be decided at the first meeting of the incoming administration. It is understood that current International Affairs Committee Chairman Richards will seek another term. Having alienated no substantial area of political opinion, it is expected that he will be reappointed for a second term.

Wizard of Id.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Applications are hereby invited for the positions of

- Editor, Orientation Handbook 1970
- Editor, Tournament Handbook 1970

— APPLICATIONS CLOSE IN FOUR WEEKS —

Who's going to be the new Laundryman?

RICHARD I. CROSS

Fourth year B.A. student (Pol. Studies II, Phil. II, History I). Ex-Law Student.

News Editor Outspoke 1967. Member House Committee. Stunts Controller Grand Establishment.

The present Chairman Kelly Flavell has built up a very efficient organisation during his term and I intend to continue with this rather than introduce any radical and probably unnecessary changes. I will ensure that the new and superior Dry-cleaning service is maintained and if possible expanded. (With an increased trade comes the prospect of even further discounts and possibly a daily service.)

The Publicity and Lost Property systems have been recently overhauled and I envisage little change to this.

Many candidates make grand but very vague statements of policy towards Exec. However I feel that the students are entitled to know how their representatives are likely to vote

on specific issues. As I see it the ones most likely to confront this new Executive will be:

1. Exclusion this should only be on an academic basis — i.e. on the grounds of failed units and not for criminal offences, or political involvements.

2. Public Relations. In the past the public have tended to impose an image of the student community upon the student community which the student community have tried to either live up to or live down. I would rather see an end to this exercise in idiocy and instead for the students to look to themselves for their own image. In other words, let us eliminate the "student image" by ignoring it.

3. Capping.

(a) Capping Book. As with my views on all student publication, I believe that the editors should be given a completely free hand. The time for criticism is during the actual selection of editors — after this, only the editors and their staff are qualified to censor material.



(b) Stunts. All stunts should be registered with the Capping Stunts Controller. Representations should be made to the news media to include in their reporting of unofficial stunts that these did not have the approval of the Stunts Controller.

(c) Procesh. This should continue on the same successful basis as the past two years.

4. New Buildings. With the new buildings that are currently being planned I shall press for greater facilities for flat dwellers, especially out of town students. These I hope will include a discount grocery shop, a second hand clothing shop and an extended cafeteria.

RODNEY LYON

The Position: The position of the House Committee Chairman is important in that (a) if the House Committee is not run competently, there will be numerous hang-ups in the system, and (b) it is an Executive position and consequently plays a part in determining Executive policy. The nature of the administrative ability required for the position is such that it is generally considered almost impossible for someone who has not served on the House Committee for a reasonable time to handle the job of Chairman.

Qualifications: A second-year Arts student majoring in Political Studies, I have had a wide range of experience of the necessary administration as a member of the House Committee over the past year. I have often worked in conjunction with other sub-committees and I think I could make a competent House Committee Chairman.

Policy: At the House Committee level, there is not really much that can be advocated. Thanks to the hard work of the present Chairman, Kelly Flavell, most of the Committee's services have been put on a sound footing and the system runs fairly smoothly. However, I can see some scope for improvement in the publicity system, both in the quality and variety of publicity turned out by the Committee, and the amount of noticeboard space available for general student publicity. Although we have been restricted in the past by the period of the architect's control over the Student Union building, this period is now over and the number of noticeboards should be increased.

At the AUSA level, I feel it is time for a massive re-think in the field of student representation, in regard to both the SRC within the Students' Association and the departmental representation beyond it. The SRC was initially set up to advise the Executive; but how can it do so when it lacks the basic information which would enable it to form a policy on some matter. As far as departmental representation is concerned, I believe the Association must urge the Senate to accept responsibility for

ensuring that adequate representation is set up in the departments. As regards the buildings programme, I think that the Executive must press for more common rooms and parking facilities as well as the planned recreational facilities. In the field of public relations, I consider that the best we can ever hope for is peaceful co-existence between town and gown.



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Prefer

Sports Rep Contest

LESTER ABRAHART

The important feature of the coming year's sporting events will be Easter Tournament which is to be held in Auckland in 1970. I believe it imperative for the success of tournament that the Sports Rep takes a large part of the responsibility, thus helping the tournament controller. I don't think that there are any hard and fast rules to follow — just hard work.

The Sports Rep is mainly concerned with the internal welfare of clubs — both large and small. One plague we face every year is the lack of grounds or the bad conditions of grounds. The main problem is getting settled in so that they can perform best. Smaller clubs need help as low numbers mean small budgets and they are unable to attract more members by improving facilities.

However at the same time it is imperative to make clubs less dependent on the Student Union grants. Clubs should be helped to organise extensive fund-raising campaigns. This could be arranged by sporting clubs combining with cultural societies to run fund-raising socials.

As is well known, the Varsity has little general sporting facilities for all students. The Student Union has both finance and site for squash courts. They are being held up by Senate. Sports Rep will have to join the fight to have this ban lifted. It is up to sports clubs to take the initiative and try to organise meetings and raise money to pressure the government into approving the gymnasium.

Varsity has two great sporting events each year — summer and winter tournament. I believe it is possible to have mini-tours to and from the Varsity, e.g. several football teams travel to Waikato for the weekend. Expenses and profits to be shared by both varsities.

All our sportsmen and women come from schools, so the more proficient they are at schools, the higher our sporting attainments will be when they reach varsity. A coaching scheme, initially on a small scale, should be set up to foster school sport. This will pay dividends in a few years.

SYLVIA BREEN

This Candidate did not hand in a Policy Statement.

1. I am a fourth-year BSc student also doing a part-time course at Secondary Teachers College.
2. I have participated in basketball, hockey, athletics and tennis.
3. I have represented Auckland University at tournament for hockey since 1966 and also for athletics in 1967 and 1968.
4. I have experience with committee work on several organisations: Catholic Society 1966-67, O'Rourke Hall 1967, Women's Hockey 1967-69.
5. This year I have been club captain for women's hockey which involved selecting and organising three teams for Saturday games, organising travel to hockey trials and tournaments, and raising money to pay for the NZU hockey team to Australia. I was also on Sports Committee this year which involved mainly

Grants Committee work. So I have an idea of how the sport of Auckland University is run.

6. If I am elected, I hope to be able to manage this portfolio efficiently. I would like to see more 1st-years introduced into the various sports clubs in Orientation week. I would like to see more students taking a pride in their University and giving it good rep teams.

As sports rep I would like to help clubs to keep functioning and assist in any transport arrangements to National and University tournaments.

Michael Volkerling Publications Officer

Michael Volkerling is a fourth year arts student who is completing his MA in English.

He was editor of Craccum in 1968, and has also edited Orientation Handbook 1969, Guide to Student Flatting and The Politics of Education.

He is Publications Officer on the present Executive. Since he has been in office, AUSA has produced:

- The first regular fortnightly Craccum.
- The first literary magazine in three years.
- Appointed an archivist for the first time in four years.
- Produced more professional publications more regularly. There have been four entirely new publications in 1969 alone.

Mr Volkerling believes that although Studass has now come of age in recognising the value of publications within the University, it still lacks the financial and organisational structure through which their aims can best be achieved. He would recommend for 1970 that:

- (i) The Association investigate the possibility of establishing closer liaison with the university printing and publishing facilities and the UBS distribution network in order to cut down unnecessary expenses in these areas.

- (ii) Investigation of the possibility of investing in private printing facilities in association with the university.

- (iii) The establishment of a Publications Board, independent of University and Studass control.

- (iv) Greater co-ordination of University and student publications in order to avoid the

wasteful duplication which occurs at present.

On the basis of these policies and his personal qualities I have no hesitation in nominating Mr Volkerling for Publications Officer.

Don Henderson Capping Controller

In his two years on Capping Committee, Don Henderson has proved not only his ability to run various aspects of Capping, but also his responsibility.

The basic aim of Capping as it stands is to give students the opportunity to have a good time. Although some restraint is necessary for the sake of legality, we must not compromise our right to enjoy ourselves simply on the say-so of a few down-towners.

Don would expand the activities of Capping to show something of the more intellectual side of university. The following should be included if possible:

- an art exhibition
- a series of one-act plays
- jazz, folk and chamber-music concerts
- departmental displays.

In a lighter vein, we should have such things as "the homage to Dada" evening held recently, and anything else that is practicable and profitable.

All the traditional elements of Capping must be retained. But strong control must be kept over stunts to keep them more or less within the law, and hence avoid unnecessary trouble.

Henderson would expand the charitable side of Capping. We already have the Handicapped Children's Party and the collection for the Trust, the success of which is dangerously susceptible to public opinion. He would like to make one

Capping function (e.g. a mediaeval-style banquet), a charity occasion, and will make a full investigation into the possibility of setting up stocks for charity (complete with rotten fruit) in Vulcan Lane, 246, or elsewhere.

In his 2½ years at university Don Henderson has taken an active interest in many aspects of the Association, and is well qualified to take an active part in the general business of the Executive and the SRC.

Kevin Pope Business Manager

The Position requires of its holder two distinct abilities, these being:

- (a) the ability to keep track of money being currently channelled through many sources, and
- (b) the temperament to get stuck into a job and see it through to a satisfactory conclusion.

Specifically, the Business Manager is concerned with the financial aspect of such events as Capping, Craccum and in particular in 1970, Easter Tournament.

Qualifications: I am a fourth year Science student at present completing a degree in mathematics. I have worked as a member of House Committee for two years.

Besides assisting with House Committee's numerous duties I was, in 1968, responsible for establishing and running an efficient lost property service. At present I retain the position of House Committee Treasurer.

In the past few years, I have also held positions as secretary and secretary-treasurer to two affiliated societies of the University.

Policy: Being a specifically demanding position I will limit my policy statement to the fact that in view of recent events, a far tighter financial control is necessary and on the whole my efforts will be directed to this end.

This would not be to the total exclusion of the more general problems of the student-body, for as an Executive member I would see it as my job to try to ensure that students of this University get the best deal possible.



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John Coster S.L.O.

John Coster is a sixth year student completing a BA. He spent three years at Otago University, and during 1969 has been a member of the Education, Public Liaison and Student Liaison Committees, chairman of the Anthropology Staff/Student Committee, and a member of the SRC. He was responsible for the setting up and running of Contact this year.

Policy: For an Executive member to maintain efficient administration as well as an open-minded approach to the affairs of the Association requires a great deal of time. During 1970, my academic workload will be light enough to enable me to put as much time into the job of SLO as I feel it deserves. (This means about six hours per day, while during Enrolment it becomes virtually a full-time job.)

Apart from the more mundane (but nonetheless important) jobs of the SLO, such as organising "This is the Week", Student Concessions, Orientation, and Vacation Employment, I feel that one of the greatest responsibilities of the SLO is in the field of Student Welfare, and it is to this that I shall be devoting much, if not most, of my time in the coming year.

One of the most basic problems of many students at this University is loneliness. In particular, this applies to students from outside Auckland, and it is imperative that more be done to alleviate the problem.

I hope to arrange a pre-Enrolment introductory week for first-year students, where they can attend lectures and discussion groups designed to prepare them for University life.

In addition, communication between students, staff and Administration must be increased to bring about a greater general awareness of student needs. We must press for improved and expanded Welfare Services in the University, while students themselves must be made more aware of the Welfare services already available to them.

P. Stallworthy Education Officer

Formerly a teacher, and now a Vocational Guidance Officer, Peter Stallworthy has been an exceptionally good Education Officer. 25-year-old Peter is finishing a BA, having already majored in Anthro and Education.

As Education Officer on the present Executive he has been responsible for resurrecting and expanding visits to schools. He established Contact with John Coster, ran an NZUSA Education Seminar, prepared a report on staff/student ratios at A.U.,

represented the Association at Queen's Birthday Education Seminar and NZUSA Easter Council. Even before his appointment he was the prime mover in establishing the Auckland Combined Educational Association, a group which provides liaison between all educational bodies in Auckland.

This position is a relatively new one and requires some consolidation. In the next term the Education Officer will have to supervise AUSA's role in the 'election campaign for Education'. He will have to work along with other Ed. Officers in preparing submissions to Grants Committee for bursary changes based on the information gained from the NZUSA incomes survey. In addition to the above he will also have to organise school visits and the planned pre-enrolment week for freshers. Finally he will be responsible for completing AUSA's research topic — Community Colleges.

I am certain that Peter is the best possible candidate for the position, first because of his experience in the field of Education and secondly because he is a proven asset on Executive. Michael Law: Nominator.

Jim Stevenson Societies Rep

At present Societies Rep, having been appointed by SRC, Jim is doing a BA, LLB. Already he has BA and hopes to finish LLB this year. Jim co-edited 'Freed', the new literary magazine, and organised Mini Arts Festival and Arts Festival Travel.

As a general aim he hopes to involve as many people as possible in student activities. To bridge the gap between suburban living and active university life, he proposes to:

- Reorganise club grants with greater emphasis on the promotion of activities.
- Hold regular Societies Councils and Committee meetings.
- Run social functions to subsidise Arts Festival Travel.
- Help promote a cultural capping.
- A monthly programme of Club activities — to be circularised on campus.
- Better facilities for Clubs and Societies.
- Establish regular meetings of Faculty clubs.

Graeme Camp Social Controller

Over a period of three years, and particularly the last 18 months, I have obtained somewhat of a reputation of a stirrer. This I would attempt to carry over to Executive — the rise of Law obviously calls for someone to voice the good word.

The reasons for standing

for Social Controller are as follows:

- (a) As the Friday night dances are to a great extent farcical a new direction is needed—e.g. outdoor raves — free — what was Rudman's Garden designed for — imagine a rock concert in Albert Park or Carlaw Park.

- (b) In the past — but not recently, visiting artists have entertained at university — this should be continued. While I am a rock folk enthusiast, all forms should be catered for. What about it Music School? — surely some more modern courses could be possible — providing entertainment for us. University Groups also should be encouraged. The Music Room moved and enlarged — more workshops, etc.

- (c) Another Masque Banquet — 'nuff said.

Those are some of my views, others you will hear later. For the record I am a third year Commerce Student — I am a member of SRC. I have been a member of Social Committee since Craig Farquharson became Controller. I believe honesty and sincerity are an excellent substitute for long Committee service.

Because of the nature of the position of Social Controller he is more biased towards being an Executive Member.

I believe I can fulfill this role and make a great year socially.

Bruce Cleland P.L.O.

This year we have seen a lot of rather unfortunate publicity over one or two rarer aspects of student life. A more balanced and realistic picture needs to be presented to the public. This is imperative if the Students' Association is to gain the prestige necessary for it to play its role as an effective pressure group in our society.

Because of this, I believe that Bruce will be an excellent person to have as Public Liaison Officer. His capacity for hard work and his readiness to spend a lot of time on Students' Association activities have been ably demonstrated by his work in the establishment of Contact, and on Orientation Congress and Education Committee.

Bruce is a fourth-year student now doing an Arts degree. He has been actively involved in student affairs since his first year at university. He will be a valuable member of the executive and will make an excellent Public Liaison Officer.

Along with Michael Volkerling and Bill Rudman, it is a pleasure to nominate Bruce for this office.

Alison Potter: Nominator.

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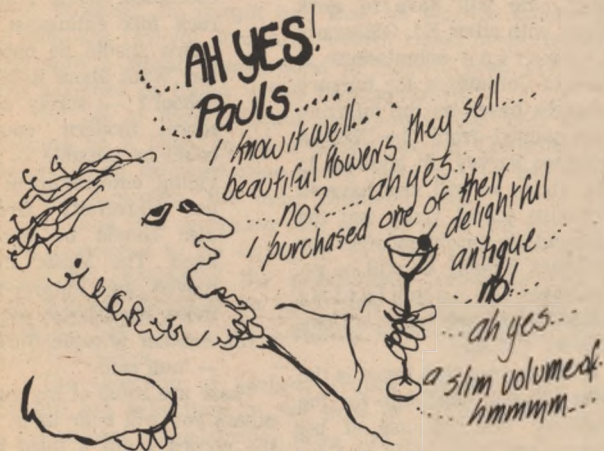
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letters to the editor

(Continued from Page 2.)

MORE CONDEMNATION

Dear Sir, — I read with deep interest Craccum's report on Malay rioting in Malaysia. Kindly allow me some space to further expose the racist Alliance Govt. Before the riots, the Alliance claimed to be multi-racial in outlook working for racial equality. But now, the racist reactionary Alliance Govt. in collusion with the brutal Malay Army and Malay-dominated Police Force, has revealed itself. Tunku Abdul Rahman stated in the Malay Mail, May 20, that if the opposition were to insist on a Malaysian Malaysia, "all the places will be turned into graveyards". This is obviously a clumsy warning, that unless the non-Malays resign to being second-class citizens in a Malay Malaysia, he will not hesitate to unleash his brutal Malay Army to suppress them. Another Minister in the present ruling National Operations Council, Tun Ismail, goes further to say that from now on, no one must question the special position and rights of the Malays. The following are interesting operations by impartial international publications.

"A sad state of affairs has been revealed there in what New Zealand thought was a democracy. At the first democratic challenge to its political powers the Malay Govt. of Tunku has turned savagely on the Chinese who form 45 per cent of the population.

"And savage is the way to describe it. The Malay leaders have used the old ploy of describing the riots as communist-inspired insurrection. The simple fact is that it was the Malays who started the violence and the Govt. has aided and abetted them in terrorising the Chinese". — Christchurch Star.

Time is running out. Already, Malay extremists encouraged by the unwillingness of the reactionary Alliance Govt. to protect the minority Chinese and Indian lives, have called for an apartheid-style govt. with all the powers and privileges in Malay hands.

There is one way in which New Zealand students can help the oppressed peoples of Malaysia. You must impress on your Govt. to withdraw its support for the renegade Alliance regime and to refrain from supplying them with arms. The Alliance renegades will not hesitate to deploy them in suppressing the Malaysian peoples legitimate aspiration for a truly Malaysian Malaysia.

By Alliance definitions I would be classified as an anti-national and subversive element. Under the present emergency laws concocted by the Alliance renegades, such a person is liable to be deprived of his citizenship and deported to India or China whichever the case may be. So, I will greatly appreciate it if you omit publishing my name. As David Fairhall said in the Guardian, "The name Malaysia can now be taken quite literally".

"Second-rate Malaysian"

REPLY TO THE ENGLISH STAFF

Dear Sir, — In reply to remarks made in the last Craccum, I wish to make three points.

(i) Your front page story states that "the English Department had had no "staff-student" meetings since the beginning of the year". This is quite incorrect. What was said at the meeting was that there had been no meetings this (i.e. the second) term. Since at that time the elections for the second term representative had not been held, this is not surprising.

(ii) I acknowledge my error in stating that junior staff members were not permitted to attend staff meetings. When we were elected, junior staff members were barred from meetings, and I was not aware that, due to staff pressure, this situation had been changed.

(iii) The point which was made which the staff members have neglected to discuss was that despite this change, the students "have no direct say in policy decisions... We know nothing of new proposals before they come into effect. In addition, we do not have sufficient information about the limitations of the present situation to be able to formulate any constructive criticism. Ideas we put forward mean nothing unless we can have factual documentation in advance to support our case. Finally, our point of view is never directly expressed at staff meetings but is conveyed via the professors."

I consider this situation quite unjust, and feel that staff student committees will never be effective until some reform is achieved in this respect. If staff members would care to reply to these points I would be interested to hear their views.

Michael Volkerling

POST-GRAD JOURNALISM COURSE

Dear Sir, — This is, no doubt, what Mr S. W. Bradley would describe as a "puff par".

In his article on the New Zealand press (Craccum, June 19) he asked whether any of our major universities have a degree course in Journalism, and he obviously knows the answer. None of them do. Nor, for that matter, do any of the minor universities.

But Canterbury has taken a step in what I hope he will consider is the right direction. We do have a post-graduate course in Journalism. And to complete the puff, enquiries should, in the first instance, be addressed to me.

J. V. Williams
Senior Lecturer in Journalism,
University of Canterbury.

Birth Control

Sexual intercourse is not limited to the confines of marriage, it is a natural act which is an expression of love, lust, or as a result of simple curiosity. In young healthy adults such drives are even stronger and it is preferable that everybody should know something of birth control. Pregnancy can ruin a young woman's future and can have physiological effect. A marriage based on an unwanted pregnancy can very often upset three lives and those who marry in order to have sex can lead equally confusing lives.

In New Zealand most of the major forms of birth control are available yet very little is known of their use or effectiveness by the majority of New Zealanders of all ages. A problem which faces the girls (as it is she who gets pregnant) is her need to rely upon the precautions of her male partner.

A girl soon after sexual intercourse can douche (wash herself out) in order to lessen the chance of pregnancy, but this is very unreliable. The rhythm system which is still unreliable is based on the menstruation cycle the tenth to seventeenth days during which it is unsafe to have sexual intercourse; unfortunately this cycle is often upset. Next up

the scale of effectiveness chemical barriers such as saries which are available chemists without any need prescription and retail at between five cents to eight per pessary. The advantage with these is that they are only be inserted before intercourse, but sometimes certain time limits which are required for them to melt lead to impatience; and applicators required for creams, cumbersome. Jello retail from 75 cents to \$1.12 applications. An applicator costs around 55 cents. However, some of the tablet for are more convenient and to apply. With such a method which kills the sperm, a natural form of sex is available and its effectiveness can sometimes up to an hour.

Withdrawal is another popular method amongst young people as it merely requires male to withdraw his penis before he ejaculates. Problems evolve from sperm remains alive for considerable periods of time only a minute amount — which can't be noticed can fertilise the female egg; and this separation can lead to much frustration.

Up the reliability scale, the most popular method, because of its simplicity of use is the condom which is a sheath covering the penis and retaining the sperm. These are liable to burst through ill-fitting not being used before intercourse. It also, because of nature, does not allow the intimate physical contact, but this is an advantage as it prevents the spread of some diseases. These retail at between 25 cents to 50 cents a three. The alternative for a woman is the diaphragm, rubber cup (cost \$3), which covers the womb and prevents the sperm from entering. It has such a device fitted it is necessary to have this done by a doctor because of different internal sizes and to be shown the way in which to fit the condom. This is more reliable than the condom, but it must be fitted properly in order for it to work.

The doctor also can insert an intrauterine device and although it can lead to early bleeding, such a device acts as an indefinite period as long as it remains in place. The method is becoming more popular through development of synthetic materials, but it is not over-socially accepted New Zealand because of relative lack of knowledge of this method.

The most reliable form of birth control (next to sterilisation) is the "pill": cost \$1 to \$1.38 per month's supply. Prescription from a doctor is required for this. In the first few months this can result in a weight gain and nausea, but its effectiveness over-rides the initial reaction. For a girl who is honest enough to realise she will be fairly regularly having sexual intercourse, this is the obvious choice of contraception. Availability through shyness and narrow-mindedness limit its distribution, but fortunately such prejudices can be overcome.

A male's duty to a girl is to use condoms or practice withdrawal if unexpected intercourse should result, a good pessary also adding to reliability. A girl has the possibility of using an internal device, but if the pill can be obtained this is the best bet.

If you feel confused on the subject, consult your doctor or chemist, it is better to be than sorry.

FACULTY SPLIT

A last-ditch attempt to save the compulsory language unit in the BA degree was the interpretation placed on the motion of Associate-Professor Crawley (Classics Dept.) to split the Arts Faculty into faculties of Social Science and Arts. The motion asked Senate to consider the desirability of establishing a social science faculty, but was decisively defeated in the Faculty meeting last week.

Now that it seems the liberal tide has turned in Arts, a coalition of social sciences' staff with young staff in English and languages has been able to make its weight felt, most obviously in the voting down of the language unit. Associate-Professor Crawley's idea would serve to strengthen the hand of the "traditional" disciplines while placing the already-neglected social sciences further out in the cold.

LANGUAGE UNIT

As for the language unit, it is still lingering in the Academic Committee of Senate. The report back to Senate will be made on Monday when presumably the final vote will be taken.

MA PROPOSALS

It is expected that a proposal outlining a new scheme of papers and theses for MA will also be returned to Senate on Monday from the Academic Committee. It is an attempt to bring the structure of MA into line in all departments, but it is not binding at this stage, and no time limit has been imposed. At present, Political Studies is the only department to have adopted it — for one year only — next year. It provides three options for MA students: four papers and a thesis transferable to Ph.D.; seven papers in one year; four papers and three papers in two years.

Intro **The Changing Role Of University Education Today**

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The following article was supplied to Craccum by Public Liaison Officer Ian Bray as an Introduction to Open Day.

New Zealand is realising that the properly-educated citizen is of paramount importance to the future better-balanced development of our economy. For too long Education has lived by the surplus beyond our egalitarian sustenance, but now in the face of economic reality Education must be regarded as the escape route for social and economic opportunity and security. (The role of state has been shown to be too dependent upon changing winds; there is a need for more precise and modern machinery and management.)

Renovations

Renovations to the west wing of the Old Arts Building are expected to be completed in time for the third term. The Department of Romance Languages and the University Administration Accounts Department will occupy the wing.

A covered bridge will link the accounts department and the administration building.

It must not be a narrow and specialised schooling, but a full and general education, for only then may specialised training profitably and efficiently follow. We must do more than implement new technical and professional skills — we must understand ourselves, know our neighbours and be able to establish deep interpersonal understanding. A person devoid of warmth, emotion and the ability for introspection cannot communicate and thus vocational "anthills" are established.

The management and operation of business and industry, the natural and social sciences, the professions, the liberal, humanistic, classical subjects, and the arts both practical and fine — all equally, ought to be taught, and should be available to any student capable and interested in learning them. As long as liberal arts perpetuate conflict of vocation and culture, the latter will not develop. A wide education is needed, not a specialisation that leads to thinness and superficiality but one that gives an expert, the measure of mastery in his field.

One of the most valuable careers for a graduate is therefore in Education itself. Realistic rewards (and not just the Prime Minister's "calling") and not merely keeping pace with educational demands, and also planning ahead are important factors.

Also important is our need for more scientific and social research with regard to New Zealand's own special problems and needs. Loan money is not for maintaining our standard of consumption but should be used for projects to earn our keep for future years. Our problems, which

will need expert assessment and solutions, will call for graduates with ingenuity and versatility. Analytical and questioning minds are needed to develop skills in economic organisation, complex social problems, trade and business negotiations both overseas and within the hearts of our communities.

Industry is at last realising its dependence upon graduates in not only the Sciences, but in English, Education, Geography and Political Science, for all aspects of management and production, both in civil and private functions. A graduate has a double advantage in a career in industry. He not only has knowledge but a receptiveness and the capacity to learn, not only within the confines of his degree studies.

Are our universities prepared for this challenge? Do they realise where their responsibilities to society begin and end? Does university education give adequate weight to qualities of leadership which require not only intellectual ability but personal character and motivation — manliness as well as scholarship. Has the shortage of graduates produced a situation favouring the mediocre student at the expense of the most talented, and prevented stricter selection methods which may reduce the present high failure rate? Do our bonding systems commit in advance and limit the highly gifted, our future intellectual wealth? Can we at present distinguish a university graduate from any other reasonably talented New Zealander? Have we need to? These are questions which have been considered in New Zealand university education and new courses, experimentation with overseas systems such as those at Exeter and Sussex are being tried with the hope of producing graduates with a sense of responsibility as leaders in our society and a clear sense of secular purpose and appreciation of standards.

It has been said that one-fifth of the U.S. economic growth from 1899 to 1952 came from traditional investments of land, labour and capital and that four-fifths came from improvements in technology, organisation and human capital — all of which may be traced to improved education.

— Ian C. Bray.

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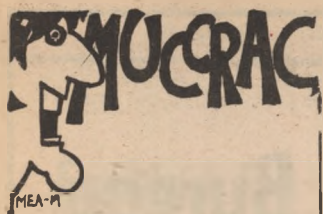
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Creche on Campus

The children's creche is to move on to campus by next year following talks between Exec. and the university.

Following his recent NZBC performances over Capping, President Rudman has been commissioned to take part in a variety of speaking engagements. He recently spoke to the Auckland Clergyman on Pornography. It is believed however that he declined an invitation to join the panel of Juke Box Jury. NZBC producers are now hopeful that he may front the new series of "Button on Button Off."

★ ★ ★

Recently married Joanna Porritt has come a long way since she rejected the advances of one time student leader, Gottlieb. Muccrac wonders if Joanna remembered belting Gottlieb with her handbag during Prosech 1968. Perhaps it was her trembling at the thought of nearly being seduced by Got that made her shake so as Captain Hardy fumbled to slip on the ring.

★ ★ ★

Has anyone seen a wild Maori chasing a lost Japanese? At a recent Exec meeting Bill Puru complained of losing a Japanese visitor because of an office communication breakdown. It seems it is not only in elections that 'Puru is not to be.'

★ ★ ★

Radical student leader, Stephen Chan announces his retirement from direct student politics for the remainder of 1969. This does not mean his presence will be completely absent: he was heard to comment after his recent defeat in the MVP elections — "Well so much for trying to work within the system; back to blowing up the administration building comrades." (Incidentally, rumour has it, the nefarious Chan may be standing as an independent candidate in the end-of-year parliamentary elections with a platform of Vote at 14).

★ ★ ★

Heard to comment in the Kiwi Hotel, Mike Law: "Here come two more Exec members — enough for a quorum." Perhaps the Kiwi is about to make it as the Bellamy's of student politics.

★ ★ ★

VIC's perennial radical Owen Gager is trying for what may be the prime political coup of this election year — the presidency of the University National Club.

Provided permits can be obtained from the relevant government department the university will place a cottage on a university site and the Student's Association will be responsible for cleaning, payment of staff, fittings and furniture and other recurring costs.

The creche has been faced with increasing pressure by the Plunket Society to vacate rooms occupied by them in the Plunket Society Building. This pressure has taken the form of doubling the rent, backdated to the beginning of this year.

They have also served the creche with a bill for rates and other costs which date back to 1968.

The Student's Association and the creche will be looking into ways of financing their part of the costs, said president-elect Mike Law last week.

He said it had been made clear that once the creche was on campus, mothers would be expected to shoulder more of the problems involved in maintaining the service. At present fund raising seems to be sustained by a few, he said.

Over the next few weeks the

creche would be attempting to raise money to cover some of its outstanding bills and student help would be appreciated. Next year approaches would be made to students for assistance in providing furnishings and children's equipment, he said.

Mr Law said that particular thanks should be given to Mrs Wilson of the Council, who spent considerable time in searching for suitable premises and preparing the report that was accepted by the Council. Also to Bill Rudman who had argued the case on many committees.

The American Negro — Still a Slave?

America carries with it the guilt of its history in regard to its treatment of the black. The black man is still a slave in U.S. society even in 1969, said Mr Stan Ross, law lecturer, in a lunch-time lecture on Black Power last Friday.

Mr Ross outlined the black social background behind the rise of the Black Power ideal.

To be a Negress in US society, said Mr Ross, is not to be woman. She is brought up and pressured by society to ape the white woman. She fights a hard battle to get a man (straightening her hair, bleaching, etc) and when she does finally get a man she realises she can't compete with the white woman — she can't be white. Then she gives up, she gets fat and stops worrying about how she looks.

The Black man, said Mr Ross, grows up aggressively, he competes with the white boy in the playground (in the true American ideal), but when he grows up he suddenly finds out just where his place is. He is told by educational authorities not to try for white jobs and is encouraged to do manual work.

He also tries to emulate the white man and there are all kinds of degrading products to make him look like one. His heroes are people such as the boxer Joe Louis. The blacks see the fighters in the ring hitting out at the white man on behalf of every black man.

But Louis was fighting in the ring on a white man's leash, said Mr Ross, out of the ring he was very meek and quiet. He never went into the ghettos to associate with his own people.

Mohammed Ali (Cassius Clay) represented the first independent black fighter. He was a Black Muslim against whites, and gave to the Negroes some pride in their race. He went into the ghettos and was a friend of the people.

On the subject of black writers, Mr Ross mentioned

James Baldwin, Wright, du Bois, and Le Roy Jones. Wright and du Bois were expatriates, he said and Baldwin sold out to the whites — he became a homosexual.

Discussing character traits, Mr Ross said the Negro has been stereotyped as a lazy person. People say why can't he work hard like other immigrant groups. This is because he is not like other immigrants,

history. He said this language first evolved from the Negroes attempt to speak English. He evolved a language of his own which he could use to make fun behind the whiteman's back, said Mr Ross.

Referring to the recent race riots, Mr Ross said that the property damaged was nearly all white property; after that rioters started smashing durable consumer goods in the white man's shops.



said Mr Ross. To start with he was brought involuntarily to the states and has only the culture he has evolved to lean on.

Negroes are now trying to reach back to the old African culture. They are not lazy, they have nowhere to go and are just hammered down, he said.

Mr Ross described the in-language or ghetto language which the 20th century Negroes have revived from their slave

People get the idea that the Black Power movement is only interested in segregation, he said. Movements such as the Black Panther Party, are not asking for segregation but separation. Segregation means that one race believes itself superior to another, separation means that the Black can have some racial pride.

Black Power does not just mean black capitalism, said Mr Ross. By this he meant the Uncle Tom-type Black who

RALPH HANAN A Big Loss

Enigmatic and ambiguous, Ralph Hanan was responsible for legislation which spanned both wings of the National Party. In his nine years as Number Three Man in the Parliamentary Party, he endeared himself to liberal progressive elements in the community with his measures concerning indecent publications and the rights of illegitimate children. Yet at the same time he was also responsible for the News Media Ownership Act and the Maori Land Amendment Act, legislation which caused a strong outcry from those groups who had been impressed with the liberal aspects of his policies.

But while the argument as to what Ralph Hanan's political philosophy really was will not be resolved for good while yet, some aspects of Hanan the politician are reasonably clear. He was a good constituency man. He was an extremely hard working man and a particularly astute, subtle politician. He had to be to get much of his liberal policy past the less liberal hard young men of the right in the party. A politicians' politician he could cajole, threaten, bluff, anything to get past the many parliamentary and extra-parliamentary barriers and pressures.

What does Ralph Hanan's death mean to the National Party? With his death the liberal pragmatic element in the party, so strong in the early sixties, has lost one of its key members. The Holyoake old guard now reduced to a mere handful. Whoever replaces Hanan, and whatever Cabinet juggles Mr Holyoake may make, the balance of power in Cabinet has moved a further step against the liberal wing of the party. The star of the hard young men of the right is in the ascendant.

Who will replace Mr Hanan? The only person who has all the qualifications. Sir Leslie Munroe, is unacceptable to both wings of the Party. It would be a major surprise if the Waipa M.P. were to gain a Cabinet position. The daily press and political commentators have all made predictions as to who will fill the gap, and there seems little point in recapitulating on these here. Enough to say that at the moment Mr Holyoake must be a worried and unhappy man, and whoever gets the nod, things will never be the same in the Cabinet again.

— Trevor Richards

profits from the exploitation of his fellows.

He gave James Meredith as an example of a black capitalist. Meredith owns rat infested tenement slums in Harlem.

Mr Ross said groups such as

Jazz Club

Jazz Club is making what could be a final attempt to produce jazz concerts at University. Previous concerts this year, although well advertised, have met with such poor response that club efforts may in the future look to narrower goals. The last stand against apathy will feature the Frank Gibson Jnr Sextet, easily one of New Zealand's best groups.

Gibson himself, an outstanding musician by any standards, describes their music as offering the best creative opportunities and therefore necessarily is both modern and rooted in tradition. The group includes Bernie Allen, tenor sax, Merv Thomas, trombone, Kevin Haynes, bass, Ron Craig, guitar, and Murray McNab, piano.

The success of this concert will be followed by a series featuring other top outside groups. Failure will mean the total termination of yet another worthwhile cultural event.

the Black Panthers want take over the ghettos for black people, they want their own politicians (Humphrey and Nixon were no choice at all the blacks), they want their own schools. They seek to attain these things by economic socialism, he said.

Craccum Appeals

Craccum needs staff for the last three issues of this year.

With the advent of new editors it is hoped Craccum can undergo now a large reorganisation in news gathering, and build up staff for next year.

This covers everything from writing, reporting lunchtime lectures, sub-editing, layout and just general help around the office for anyone who wishes to learn aspects of journalism.

In order to give staff much time for study as possible in the third term, publication dates of Craccum have been altered. The next three issues will appear on August 14, September 11 and 18. This means in effect working only about two weeks in the final term.

Students interested should come up to the Craccum office.

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| Venetian & Holland Blinds | 12½% |
| Axminster Body Carpet | 10% |
| Broadloom Body Carpet | 10% |
| Wilton Body Carpet | 10% |
| Tufted Carpets | 10% |
| Feltex and Prestwool | 7½% |
| Washing Machines | 10% |
| Refrigerators | 10% |
| Vacuum cleaners | 10% |
| Lino tiles | 10% |
| (not available on specially reduced or sale items) | |

Carpet Centre Ltd.

61 WAKEFIELD STREET, AUCKLAND

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