

# CRACCUM

SEPTEMBER 25, 1969

VOLUME 43, No. 12

## UNIVERSITY MOVES ON EXCLUSION

The University Administration is at present drafting amendments to the University of Auckland Act to provide regulations for exclusion. They will go forward to the University Grants Committee, and then to Parliament for legislation next year.

Under the present Act it is stated (Calendar, p. 628): "Every person who is academically qualified for entrance to a University in New Zealand in accordance with the requirements of the Universities Entrance Board shall be eligible to matriculate at the University without further examination."

The only grounds for refusing single enrolments at present is Section 24 (2): "Insufficiency of accommodation or of teachers in the University or in a faculty or department of the University."

As the Act stands, there is no authority to limit a certain class of student, for example overseas students, or to exclude students on academic grounds (except in cases of insufficient progress at other universities). The suggested alterations to the Act would enable the University Council to "limit the enrolment of any category of persons to an annual quota being either a specific number or a fraction or percentage of the maximum number of persons who may be admitted to the University or to a particular faculty, department, course or class."

Council would have the power to refuse enrolment of students on the grounds of academic ability under a proposed amendment giving Council the power "to define and provide for the criteria of academic ability or attainment and the selection pro-

cedures by which persons will be accepted for or declined enrolment."

At present, Council has adopted measures to keep the increase next year down to 500 students. Exclusion regulations will be enforced more strongly. It is estimated that 200 students would be re-admitted, as opposed to 400 this year.

The number of overseas students will be fixed at 600 (working through the Labour Dept entry regulations), and gradually reduced to a limit of 5% of the total roll.

Transfers of students from other Universities will be slowed down.

It is understood that the possibility of directing Training College students to Massey was looked into, but unfeasible under the present Act, because of lack of accommodation at Massey.

## Arts numbers facing cut

Arts professors will be asking the next meeting of Senate to adopt special measures to avoid a large cut in the percentage of Arts students planned to meet the 10,000 limit at the University by 1972.

A meeting of the Deans Committee in June set the tentative Arts enrolment at 3554 when the university reaches its 10,000 maximum. This is 35½% of the total roll. The present percentage of Arts students at the University is just over 41%. It seems obvious that if the univer-

sity decides to stick to the proposed figure, the Arts Faculty will be most affected by exclusion regulations.

At a meeting of the Arts Faculty this term, the Dean of Arts, Prof. K. J. Hollyman was directed to report to the Deans Committee that the faculty considers 40% of the projected total roll is a better estimate of the final Arts enrolments.

The figures for Arts seem to have been the left over figures arrived at after limits were first submitted by the other faculties. The report of the Deans Committee of June lists the maximum enrolment figures at:—

Firm figures:	
Engineering	770
Law	850
Human Biology	350
Architecture	576
Fine Arts	150
Tentative figures:	
Science	2600
Commerce	1200
Arts	3554
Total	10000

Professor Hollyman told Craccum that Faculty hoped to take up the "slack" from the faculties with fixed numbers. This refers to the fact that each faculty's enrolment never quite reaches its fixed limit, in practice.

Professor Hollyman said that the Commerce Faculty was under a strain also, partly because of Waikato University not having a Commerce Faculty, and partly because qualifications for accountancy are being tightened, meaning more university study.

(Continued page seven)



## liberation

Owen Gager:

"Happy days are here again, and what is more, played by Frank E. Evans Lunchtime Band. That is how the September 14th demonstration began; and more significantly, that is how it ended, with fifty or more people desecrating the Myers Park turf with sinful Sabbathday dancing, to celebrate what Tim Shadbolt called 'the most marvellous day of the year'. People, between the beginning and end of the demonstration, had clambered up to the Vincent Street Police station and returned unscathed; this, they seemed to think, was worth dancing about."

"Myers Park free speech area, for the first time on record, had all its speeches delivered from a piano; about a quarter of the audience, obeying admonitions from a dog called Brutus, wore fancy dress; not a single police helmet overshadowed the day by an arrest, a caution, or even an attempt to unstraggle marchers who occupied most of Wellesley Street West rather undisciplinedly at one stage. It was almost as much fun as a Sunday afternoon at the beach; and it did show demonstrations can take a different form from either polite Sunday afternoon walks for the middle-aged or ferocious banner-bashing of cops to raise extremely hypothetical workers' class consciousness."

Tim Shadbolt:

"This was one of the biggest demonstrations in New Zealand that has included such a diverse range of youth and that has had so little police 'protection' and has had such a lack of violence. One point was blatantly proven — no police equals no violence. The youth of Auckland talked and marched and debated. Several valid points were suggested by the meeting. • That lists of our civil rights be posted in every cell in every police station so that everyone arrested knows his civil rights. • Legal aid be given to those who need it. If the state can afford a public prosecutor surely it can afford a public defender. What chance has a young man got of defending himself in court if he can't afford a lawyer. • That people arrested be treated as though they are perfectly innocent until they are proven guilty. • That those arrested on September 7 have all charges against them dismissed."

"It is more than unfortunate that the New Zealand Herald neglected to print a word on the whole event. This was a prime example of mis-directed journalism. Why do violent demonstrations, however small, get headline news and large peaceful demonstrations are completely ignored. Is it to appease public prejudice? Will it not encourage violence? Young people refuse to be ignored. Why not publicise the good things they achieve instead of only their faults."





## • Viewpoint

The 1037 votes (47.3%) in favour of legalising marijuana confirms the suspicion that there has been a growing rejection of conventional values among New Zealand students in the last few years. Reactionaries against social change, with their self-assuring jibes about "vocal minorities" and "lunatic fringes" must at least be puzzled and disturbed by this movement. Even more unsettling must be the fact that of the staff and graduate students who voted (in a separate poll), legalisation of marijuana was favoured by 31-10.

But not just the marijuana issue reflects this student shift: the overwhelming opposition to the South Africa rugby tour, and the call for an independent, non-aligned foreign policy for New Zealand are equally indicative. Students have even tackled issues which the House of Representatives will not touch: the question of legalising homosexual relations between consenting adults. Two years ago, this was voted down by Auckland students. It was passed overwhelmingly this year.

The public may ask why are students thinking like this. The answer that they are a vocal minority has been disproved by the marijuana vote. It is absurd to say that students are being led astray by lecturers or some subversive force in the university. It is equally absurd to conjecture that young

# radicalism in the university

people, and students, are degenerating as a whole. Bill Rudman, one of the university's top scholars (PhD student in cell biology), was the original proponent of legalising marijuana. He also happened to be the best student president A.U. has had for several years.

The apparent answer to the growing change among students falls back on social processes that are occurring world-wide:

- The knowledge explosion which has not only produced better, more comprehensive education, but has also meant that the amount of information available on any section of human thought (including philosophical and social thought) has increased many times since the war.
- The communication explosion, which through mass media, especially television, has made suffering of the Vietnam war, or police brutality in Chicago, identifiable with everyone, in the true sense of the "global village" concept.
- A more affluent life, which has produced what social scientists call "value politics" where social issues have supplanted the need to concentrate total effort in establish-

ing a basic level of existence. In short, young people have had more time to think critically about the quality of life.

It is significant that the Engineering School should so strongly oppose legalisation of marijuana. By the nature of the occupation, which presupposes a strong tendency towards upward mobility in New Zealand's middle-class oriented system, engineering students can hardly help being conservative, even reactionary. Upward mobility demands conformity. Conformity is antithetical to change.

The essence of radicalism is not militant action or blatant non-conformity. It is embodied in the difference in outlook between two groups; differing presuppositions separated by a gulf, and that gulf is widening.

This is why legalisation of marijuana will become official student policy; this is why more and more young people will become estranged from values they cannot understand or sympathise with; this is why the reactionary base, in trying to maintain its own pride will flourish labels such as "lunatic fringe" in attempting to discredit those who question their presuppositions.

— J. S. Laird.

## letters to the editor

### WHAT MAKES A RADICAL?

Sir, — I would like to comment on the "radical" view expressed in Issue 9 Craccum.

Through the centuries we have observed revolution after revolution, the revolt of the slave against the master, the revolt of the poor against the rich; all in the name of humanity, justice and truth. Today in universities throughout the western world we are witnessing the same form of revolt, that of the masses against the leaders. Still in the name of humanity, justice, and truth. And now it is coming to the fore in our university in Auckland, with Stephen Chan's N.Z. dialectics: Revolt in the name of Humanity, Justice, and Truth. Isn't it time we showed these words up for what they are: Abstract indefinables used by a would-be dictator to disguise his political ambition.

Last year it was Shadbolt, this year it is Chan. When will this pretence at a superficial affirmation of human dignity cease? When will these blind fools realise that a change of government or leader leaves the international situation as it is — a shambles? What is needed is not merely a political revolution, but a cultural one: — a complete change in the western way of thinking; for we cannot change our actions without changing our ideals. Chan speculates that the fight for a psychic revolution hopes that "political redemption will be a spontaneous result." He is right. But political redemption can be a result of a psychic revolution only. All the militantism in the world will not rectify political situations (history teaches us this) — it will only serve to aggravate them. He admits it is a desperate measure. I will go further and say it is suicidal, to the point of being murderous.

Mr Chan and his radical friends are all alike; they equate human dignity with public recognition. They are wrong. The most nameless, faceless artist in the world acquires the ultimate in human dignity, when in a paroxysm of joyous emotion, he cries aloud to the stars, "I AM ALIVE." Descartes' "cogito, ergo sum," is human dignity far above mere recognition by man.

— M. J. Robertson

### Xerox Profiteering

Sir, Those students who make use of Xerox machines in the Library seem to be taken advantage of by the Library, for in my opinion, the charges for the use of this machine are exorbitant.

Students are charged 8 cents per copy.

Yet the machines are hired from Rank-Xerox at the following rate:

For the 914 Copier: 3.5c per copy for the first 2000 per month.

1.5c per copy thereafter.

For the 3600 Copier: 3.5c per copy for the first 15,000.

1.5c per copy thereafter.

On top of this, the Library pays for paper, which is of minuscule price per sheet, and the wages of two assistants, who are paid little more.

The monthly number of copies is fantastic, and the 1.5c rate would be reached early in the month. Thus I would estimate that, on average the copy for which the student pays 8c costs the Library 2.5c - 3.5c, a profit of about 5c per copy.

## CRACCUM

CO-EDITORS: John S. Laird, Jim Bentley

Sub-Editor: Brian Harris

News Editor: Pip Evans

Politics Editor:

Chris Smithyman

Illustrations Editor:

Max Oetli

Contributing Editors:

Bill Holt, Richard Rud-

man, George de Bres

Secretary: Wendy Lee

Reporters: Graham Frank-

lin-Browne, Denis Byrne,

Farrell Cleary, Sadha

Ranasinghe.

Photographers: Gary Cos-

ton, Tim Haslett, Mur-

ray Jones, Alan Kolnik.

Advertising Manager:

Gregory Waite

Circulation Manager:

Charles Battley

Technical Editor:

Richard Harman

I know that various Faculties use the machines to a great extent, but in my opinion the student who has to fork out for his own copies should not be subsidising those copies of the various Faculties.

Brassed Off

Students using the Xerox copiers will get a better deal soon.

Discussing a letter received by Craccum complaining that the charges are too high, Mr Ley, deputy registrar, said it was cheaper than the rates in town. Xerox copying in town costs 20 cents for the first copy and 12 cents per copy thereafter. Mr Ley said that the charge to use the Xerox copiers will soon be reduced to 5 cents per copy. This would happen when slot machines have been installed on the Xerox copiers.

Mr Ley would not discuss the running costs of the Xerox copiers but he did say that there was at the moment a small profit margin.

### Jewel in Rubbish Dump

Sir, I cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure I had in reading the splendid article in the July issue of CRACCUM by Jolyon Firth. It shows intelligent and balance, puts things in focus and perspective and is moreover well expressed.

How different from so much of the rotten drivel which appears in CRACCUM!

Why is the University so lacking in good sense, taste and judgement as to be always displaying their most rotten specimens in their shop windows. Do they deliberately want to thumb the nose and poke the tongue at their patrons — the taxpayers.

There is much justification for dissatisfaction and demonstration regarding the university — but by those who find the funds for producing superior citizens and get the opposite deliberately flaunted before them.

Such things as blatant advocacy of pornography and dope do not enhance your public image.

Mr Firth's article in CRACCUM is like finding a jewel in a rubbish heap.

A. H. Jeffs, Papatoetoe.

### CRACCUM AND THE MALAYSIANS

Sir, In typical manner, you ducked behind flimsy excuses and accused me of distorting the central point of a Craccum article. "The problem is not so much domination by Malays in Auckland, it is a question of who will have control over a students association". You have misunderstood the facts. Surely it is up to the members to vote for the committee they want. In fact, any Malaysian who wants to influence Malaysian Government opinion could have done it more effectively by being in the MSA Committee; instead of printing anonymous circulars and forming renegade societies. This is only foolishness and dangerous. By remaining anonymous these students (they could be anybody) are only showing that they are in the wrong, and they know it themselves.

The Director of MSD in Sydney has asked for the composition of the MSA Investigation Committee, WHETHER OR NOT IT COMPRISED OF MEMBERS FROM OTHER SOCIETIES AND CLUBS. But you characteristically twisted the facts and stated that he wants the names of the committee, presumably to be blacklisted. Frankly speaking I am fed up of this talk about governmental interference in Malaysian students affairs. I would love to see the 'conclusive evidence' that Mike Law seems to have. I myself, was never a member of the so-called MSA. But I have to protect my interests. I detest the way Mike Law is interfering with Malaysian students' affairs with his fact-twisting antics which are clearly anti-Malaysian and anti-Malay. I am unimpressed at his efforts.

I am already disillusioned by the Malaysian students in Auckland who seemed unable to handle their own affairs themselves. And Mike Law is willing enough to play with the fire. Fair enough, since he is already desperate for cheap publicity. Of course he should be hopelessly concerned that an independent MSA would not be his puppet in Studass.

Mokhtar Ahmad

### Craccum and the Malaysians

Sir, We would like to express our delight and appreciation at the efforts of A.U.S.A. and N.Z.U.S.A. for their stand against intervention of the Malaysian Government in our students' affairs. Mike Law and Peter Rossier have placed themselves at the vanguard of such a move and our support and good will go to them.

As Malaysians, we dare not voice too vociferous an objection to the moves of our government however unpalatable they may be. Very often well intended objections are construed as "subversive, communist inspired and disloyal" by our home government. These words were recently echoed by one Mokhtar Ahmad in the August 14th issue of Craccum which makes us wonder if our friend is not a "government

stooge" planted in our midst to report on the Malaysians. Evidently, it was due to such fears of intimidation and suppression on our return home that made the M.S.S.A., the body representing Malaysian and Singaporean students refrain from taking a stand on the issue.

The present M.S.S.A. committee prides itself (justifiably or otherwise) as above and beyond politics. In this sense, the M.S.S.A. has failed us and so we must look askance for help. AUSA and NZUSA have been sympathetic to our cause and though we have to look to our Kiwi friends to champion our cause, perhaps it is best this way as these people are beyond the clutches of the Malaysian Government.

In case Mike Law and company are accused of poking their noses into Malaysian affairs, we wish it to be known that we Malaysian students welcome Mr Law's stand on our behalf. We look to him not as an interloper but our "Crusader". Success in his campaign is success for us and anyone who is against the formation of a government financed and government orientated association is a friend of ours.

For precautionary measures, it would be appreciated if our names are not published.

20 signatures attached

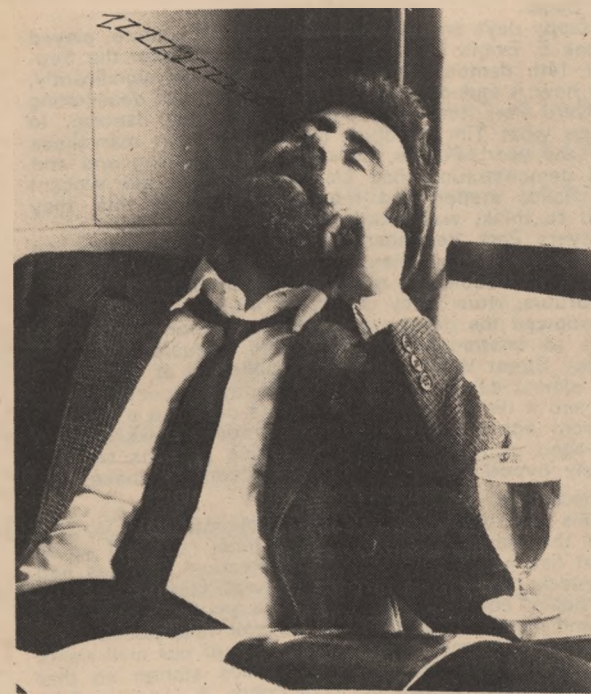
## SUPPORT THE

"DON'T LET THE

LOVELY

PHILTHWAITE'S

GO TO SLEEP FUND!"



VISIT HIM IN THE  
BOOKSHOP OVER THE  
VACATION  
AND  
BUY SOMETHING  
another progressive university bookshop ad!

CRACCUM DESIGN



# Reporting staff are bitter over reactionary Herald policy

Feeling among the New Zealand Herald reporting staff is extremely bitter about the paper's new law and order editorial line — by George Wallace, out of Enid Blyton.



ACTUALLY, WE DON'T REALLY MEAN IT — WE'RE JUST GO-KICK TYPES WHO LIKE HAVING OUR PHOTO IN THE NEWSPAPER

The Herald, a glaring example of the reactionary establishment press, has come under some biting criticism around the campus of late ending in a public burning of one edition last Friday.

In the paper's reporters' room outraged comments have been appearing anonymously on a notice board.

But the Editor's staff and other party liners — known to Herald staffers as the Grey Guard — have been censoring the board regularly.

And now this notice board, which had become the equivalent of a Prague wall newspaper, bears a petulant official notice complaining of the nasty tone of recent contributions and giving a thinly veiled warning that contributors of critical graffiti are likely to be sacked.

One such contribution, posted after the Myers Park scene of September 14, which the Herald ignored bore

clippings of a round dozen items from the paper of September 15 and the heading: "Nominated for first prize as greatest collection of non-stories of the year."

And underneath was the comment: "Exciting isn't it? Fearless hard-hitting reporting on the great gut issues of the day. Twenty-six column inches of unadulterated pap. But where was the report of the latest confrontation between the police and radical youth?"

Now, with their outlet to legitimate criticism closed, reporters are searching for a new wall newspaper — outside the office on neutral territory.

Many of them feel ashamed of working for a paper which pays lip service to the basic tenets of democracy while at the same time suppressing dissent on the left.

Final straw for some was arriving at work on September 21 to find the Herald's recently

strengthened crowd control gates on the Wyndham St entrances dropped and locked because of last Sunday's continuation of the Myers Park happening.

While Gran cringed in fear behind those panic gates (symbolically painted gold) because of the outrage it has inspired in youth by aloofly ignoring their protests, staff were

shuttled into and out of the building through another entrance by a uniformed security guard. Only half in jest, it has been widely suggested inside the office that these guards will soon be issued with jack-boots and rifles; and that the guards are there not to keep the rioters out, but to keep the staff in.

By Staff Reporter

## Oettli tops SRC poll

### WORLD LEADERS ARE "ASTOUNDED"

Craccum has not yet recovered from the devastating flow of favourable and lukewarm comments which have been pouring into this newspaper following the announcement of the election to the SRC of English Honours student, and sometime Craccum photographic editor, Max Oettli.

This sincere, unabashed country lad from Eureka, six miles east of Hamilton, beat his nearest rival by a wide margin in a four-way fight for three positions.

Considered by many to be a rabid centrist, but with certain quasi-nihilistic tendencies Oettli is a man of varied interests and pursuits (see Jennifer Dean ad, page four).

This sudden leap into the political arena by Oettli has been interpreted by certain conservative politicians as the first step of an insidious infiltration into the higher organs of Government by a nefarious clique of post-graduate English Medieval Drama Scholars. Oblique references to the "domino theory" have also emanated.

Unfortunately Oettli cannot



My God! Me on SRC!

be contacted for comment. He has barricaded himself in the Craccum darkroom, and answers all inquiries with certain high-pitched snatches from obscure Grand Operas known only to the members of his clique.

Comments from world leaders:— Richard Nixon: "I am prepared to discuss anything with anyone, no matter what his ideology". Harold Wilson: (no comment; on holiday in Scilly Islands). Lin Piao: "What is an 'Oettli'?" George Pompidou: "Where is this University of Auckland?" Spiro T. Whatsisname: "Where am I?"

## CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN NZ

### Tim Shadbolt speaks

Stirred up by the sensation-seeking press, trying to divert political election issues from Vietnam, the public hysteria over violence and crime in New Zealand has almost reached a point of absurdity. Society shrieks for "cures" — "bring back the birch", "more cops", "harsher fines".

It won't work.

Laws need reforming as much as criminals. The laws in New Zealand are old fashioned and obsolete, out of beat with the new generation. They are the laws of old men and the unfortunate police have to force these laws on youth. Youth will not accept them. Youth will smoke pot, drink before 21, demonstrate, swear, resist, or wear rubber shoes after 11 p.m. If you have

done any of these things, you're a criminal.

The Law is hypocrisy, it enforces petty morality. What's "pot" compared with Biafra? What's a swear word compared to the obscenity of Vietnam?

Youth will not accept these double standards. And crime is a problem of youth. 1964 Justice statistics show that 70% of convictions for petty offences were committed by

people under 29.

In New Zealand the laws for the poor and the laws for the rich are developing an even wider gap. In 1964, 94% of the professional class were granted bail compared with 61% of the

unskilled workers. Scores of young Maori boys are receiving unjust sentences simply because they cannot afford a lawyer. How many people can afford the right of appeal?

(Continued on page 7)

## Education slated at Dunedin Council

(by Bob Dey, Critic)

The Auckland delegation led by Education Officer, Peter Stallworthy, opened a new era in NZUSA thinking with the presentation of a model education system to the education commission at Winter Council.

The comprehensive plan was set out in four phases of educa-

tional development for the individual.

All children would pass through the first two phases, as they do now: primary school and post-primary school.

The third phase would be the terminal point, where students branched out into different sections of educational institutes, with the community college as the starting point.

They could then go to the university area, which would include teachers' colleges, or to the technical and technological area, at the polytechnic.

There would be provision for movement between these two areas.

There would also be provision for movement between research school, at the top of the fourth phase, and the technical institute, also in the fourth phase.

(Continued on page 7)

### Alfred St. bridge

Tenders are about to be called for construction of a footbridge across Alfred St, joining the Student Union to the Library-Arts block, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr Maidment, announced at a meeting of the University Council last week. Construction will start directly after exams.

### Composite units

The Arts Faculty has resolved to ask the Administration to draft regulations allowing the combination of two or three papers from different subjects to be credited as advanced units. Faculty has also asked that these regulations be re-submitted to the Faculty Committee for further consideration.

### Unit abolition

The Arts Faculty Committee next year will consider the question of issuing passes in papers rather than units. This was decided at the last meeting of the Arts Faculty.

Some staff members would like to see the abolition of the unit system. Implicit in this

## Indecision on Union

Indecision still clouds the construction of the squash courts and theatre complex tentatively proposed to be placed behind the student union block, and on the corner of Alfred and Princes Streets.

The squash courts were to have been built during this year but were put off at the last moment.

When they are finally built, the squash courts could prove quite a worthwhile venture from a profit making point of view and could go towards the subsidisation of the theatre. But it is understood that the strongest opposition to the squash courts comes from the pro-theatre faction.

Just what is happening in official and governmental circles no one seems to know.

One thing is certain though, there will be neither a squash court nor theatre next year for students.

would be a freer degree structure, with more interchange between departments — a trend which is becoming more apparent from discussions between student representatives and staff.

One problem is: at present, students who fail one paper by a few marks may be pulled through for the year by reasonable passes in other papers of that unit. In a single paper system, they would have to sit that paper again before taking their degree. Generally, this is seen as a measure to upgrade the degree.

### Sociology course

Sociology will start at MA level only next year, after much discussion about establishing a limited stage one class. Prof. Timms was unable to recruit any staff this year, and will have to teach the whole course himself. There will be a limited number of papers offered, but they will also be available for students doing MA or Stage 3 in other associated departments, with permission.

# CASH On the CAMPUS

BANK



BNZ

Bank of New Zealand

with a cheque or savings account at the BNZ

Old Student Union Block alongside University Mailroom

Open 10 am to 3 pm

everyday throughout the term.

**WRIGHT SUIT HIRE SERVICE**

- NZ's best selection
- Lounge and dinner suits
- Top quality latest styles
- Moderate charges

**HUGH WRIGHT'S**  
Phone 362-180

**STATION HOTEL**

**MONDAY to THURSDAY**  
8 to 12

Late Dining and Dancing

with **MIKE WALKER'S QUARTET**  
Featuring Ray Woolf

Meals from \$1.25 min.

**MENU A LA CARTE**

PATRONS MUST BE SEATED BY 11 P.M.

**FRIDAY and SATURDAY**

**CABARET NIGHT**

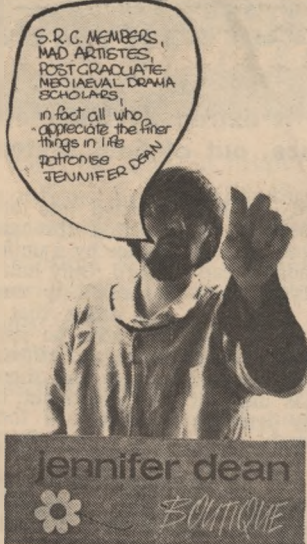
**SPECIAL MENU**  
\$4 per person

**FEATURING THIS WEEK**

Exclusively to the Station

**Tommy Adderley**  
and the **Vision**





## SHORTERS

Are Buyers and Sellers of **QUALITY USED CARS**  
and **DISTRIBUTORS** for  
**JAGUAR, SINGER and CITROEN CARS**

### ALL MOTORISTS CATERED FOR

Petrol, Oil, Lubrication,  
Tyres, Batteries,  
Spare Parts and Accessories  
Car Washing and Parking

### Shorters Parking Station LIMITED.

L.M.V.D.

55-57 SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND

Phone 30-145

## WE PASS WITH HONOURS!

WITH OUR **SPECIAL DISCOUNT**  
ON **BATTERIES** TO **STAFF**  
AND **STUDENTS**

Phone or Call

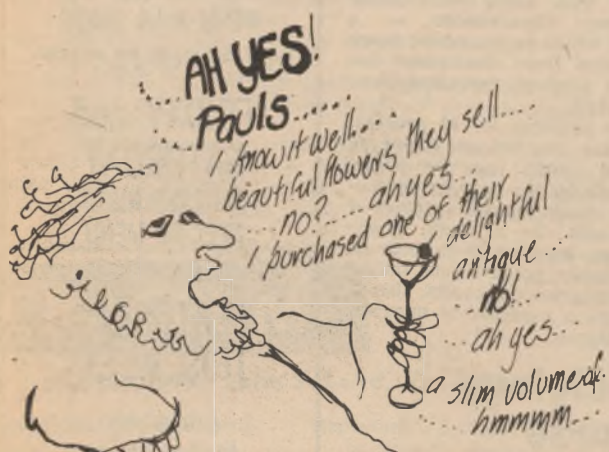
### Auckland Battery Services LIMITED

49 NAPIER STREET, PONSONBY. Ph. 761-404

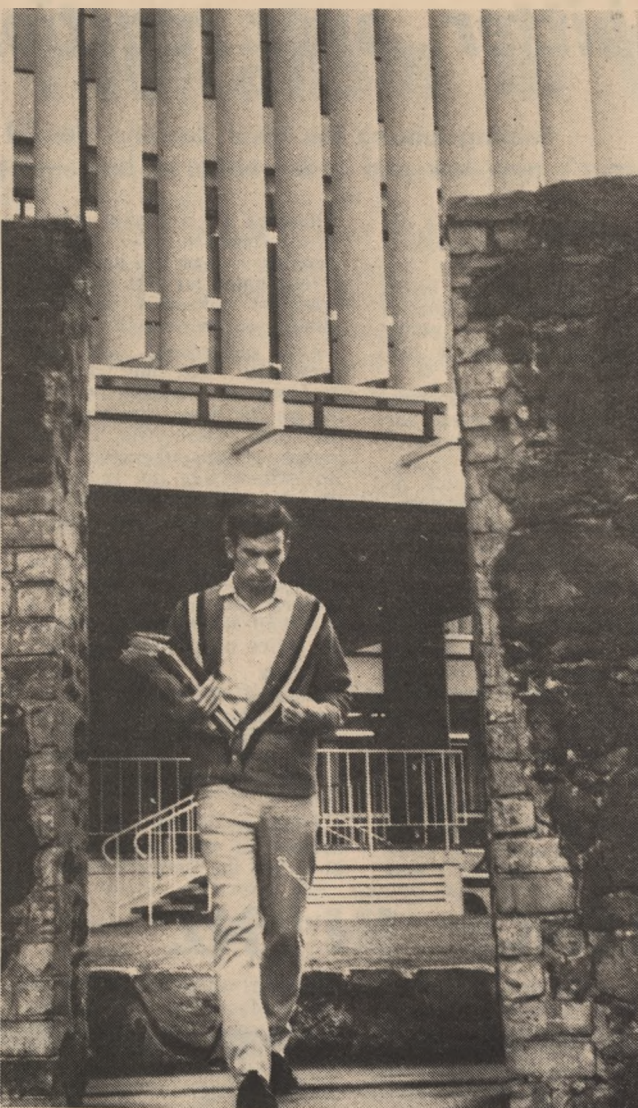
All Batteries Fully Guaranteed

## PAUL'S BOOK ARCADE

and the Penguin Bookshop



49 High St Phone 32203  
Auckland



As Auckland University's new permanent home continues to take shape around us, an increasing number of students - especially those with a professional interest in the subject, the architects - are developing serious doubts about that shape and the thinking behind it.

Numbers of faults, some of them glaring, in successive buildings opened, as well as obvious anomalies in site planning, do nothing to allay these fears that future generations of students and staff may have to put up with housing that is a source of frustration to all.

Fears that, far from meeting the challenge that the site offers with a unified and boldly-conceived university complex, our planners are merely providing a collection of monuments to mediocre design and haphazard co-ordinated planning.

Cracum tried to discover whether these fears are justified, and if so, what can be done at this stage to improve things.

How does the building programme stand at present?

Buildings now completed include the A and B stages of the science building on the corner of Wellesley and Symonds Street, the biology department next to Government House grounds in Symonds Street, the engineering school (corner of Grafton Road and Symonds Street) most of the Studass complex and, the latest to be occupied, the Library-Arts building.

Under construction are the C stage of the science building which should be occupied by March 1972, and, away from the central site, the first stages of the preclinical (nearly completed) and clinical (just started) buildings of the medical school in Park Road.

Several more are in the planning stages.

The human sciences (physiology, psychology, human biology, anthropology and geography) building which will take over Havelock Street, has now reached the working drawing stage and could be started by the end of the year; an architect's brief is in preparation for the school of architecture and it is hoped an architect will be engaged soon despite problems justifying space requirements because of recent course changes.

A construction contract is also soon to be let for the final D stage of the science building, consisting largely of parking spaces and a concourse.

Beyond this the programme is still fluid, but the next building under consideration is the final home for the Arts and Commerce faculties below Wynyard Street.

This is a formidable catalogue of achievement - of the thirteen projects listed above twelve are under way, yet planning in earnest is barely a decade old - and all should rejoice to witness such prodigious activity on their behalf. But buildings, no matter how urgent the need for them, must not just rise in haste; they must serve their purpose and continue to do so.

How are our new buildings measuring up to this basic requirement?

The latest addition to the campus, the library, which should surely serve as the focal point of the university as an academic institution, would be the ideal example to measure this.

## The library report

Cracum was able to view a report on this building, carried out this year by senior architectural students, which lists numerous faults and annoyances. Some of them follow.

The main south-eastern entrance is in conflict with the historic barracks wall section which runs through the old university site. "The wall was a nuisance in terms of the original planning," say the students. "The idea was to knock a large hole in it near the entrance." Through the intercession of architectural students the wall was retained because of its historic value, but not in time to avoid major interference with the critically important circulation pattern of the library.

Why, in a university of all places, was no consideration given to the wall's place in our grounds? The future of such a historic structure should have been a matter of discussion for the whole university before any decision was made.

The same entrance is poorly aligned with that of its near neighbour, the studass building, both laterally and vertically. Though the two concourses are parallel to Symonds Street, conforming to the original concept of relating all varsity buildings to a central axis, they are on different levels and the library entrance is yards further north than the studass entrance steps.

Yet these two buildings, together the centre of student activity, were planned and started construction simultaneously, though by different architects, one in Auckland and the other in Christchurch. The resulting breakdown in planning co-ordination, plus the fact that the library was designed in the belief that Alfred Street would soon be closed (now regrettably dispelled by traffic authorities) has caused major problems with the most-used thoroughfare in the university.

The positioning of this entrance on the south-east corner of the building robs it of nearly all sunlight but ensures it is frequently swept by prevailing south-westerlies. Consequently performs its intended function of providing a central meeting place very poorly.

Few who use the building are unaware of the inadequate and unsupervised bag storage facilities. These are a source of frustration to students and custodian, but have proved themselves very satisfactory for the inevitable pilferers.

# Where all Archi go

## Tony Hazard looks at

Designed for eventual complete occupation by the library when other departments move to their own buildings, the building has two different storey heights - 7ft 6in in the podium (the wide base consisting of the first two floors) and 10ft in the tower. The former height is the optimum for library stack use - is the extra 2ft 6in on the other floors then so much waste?

The report calls into doubt the whole concept of erecting such traditionally-styled buildings on the campus, and suspects there may be a feeling among planners that a university on such a site has to echo the constructions of the city surrounding it. Thus our faculty buildings are in danger of becoming, like the library, glorified office blocks.

The sun louvers surrounding the podium are a waste of money according to the report. Those on the south side are totally ineffective - having no work to do - while all the others can be expected to be just as useless within a few years when their exposed joints deteriorate to the point of seizing up permanently.

Meanwhile their adjustment - all the louvers on one side have to be adjusted together - is only likely to cause contention between the users of the building. That is if the unknown person possessing the adjusting handle can be found when a change in lighting is decided on.

Apart from this, the students contend, such things are really only a gimmick of debatable effectiveness. In the case of the library the shade from nearby trees has been disregarded at the expense of a large part of one of the buildings best features - its commanding view of the city.

The podium roof is also intended to provide good natural lighting for the library, with its giant open-ended corrugations. But the problems encountered with this form necessitated so much extra material that the lighting obtained is probably not as good as artificial sources would provide at considerably less cost. Thus the roof is in the students' opinion another expensive gimmick.

\* Fire escapes in the building are locked.

\* The stairway at the north end, well away from the bulk of user traffic is an expensive piece of construction that is hardly used.

\* Study facilities leave much to be desired. The ultimate plan calls for a concentration of study areas in the tower while book collections remain in the podium. This is at variance with current concepts of library design in which the aim is to provide a homogenous unit.

The authors of the report feel that as the library is organized at present, more study space should have been provided, even at the expense of other areas. There is a need for a less formal area related to all the books. The open reading deck along the front of the building is both too long and narrow and too exposed for congenial use and would have been better replaced by a number of small decks.

The building on the whole is of simple design and was thus efficiently erected, and it is possible to praise its architects, say the students, for putting up such a structure in a hurry when it was needed. But the resulting lack of attention to detail and user-needs negates most of the benefit - a criticism which can be applied to the university building programme as a whole.

Other buildings have not been subjected to such a scrutiny but are known to be far from perfect.

The science building, for example, sports large prestressed concrete slabs in front of its windows, whose function many must have wondered at. They were put there with the same intent as the library louvers - as sun screening devices.

When experience demonstrated their inability to perform this job the claim was extended - also very debatably - to screen the building from the noise of Symonds and Wellesley Streets. But according to the architectural students the things are not only expensive and useless but dangerous as well. Each heavy slab is only secured by two large stainless steel bolts, and poses a serious threat in an earthquake.

## Engineering School

In the case of the engineering school, original plans astoundingly called for the buildings to be placed directly alongside Symonds Street, and only the last-minute intervention of the Dean of Architecture saved the eastern avenue of trees from destruction.

Few of the buildings are designed to have floors added. Surely a certain amount of expansion might be expected even in the event which most deem unlikely, of the university roll being indefinitely held to its planned level of 10,000?

The new human sciences building will also include a permanent home for the university maintenance staff. Apart from the ferocious design problems combining two such unlikely functions poses the architect, there is also the fear that noise problems will be insurmountable without resorting to the expensive solution of airconditioning, to eliminate non-soundproof windows.

To return to the case of the library block, the students' report attributes most of the blame for the shortcomings to one factor - poor communication between client and architect resulting in an inadequate brief for the design of the building: "Much of the criticism of the building can have foundation in a poorly developed programme. As the most concise statement on intent before the act the brief (summary of the programme) is the most easily criticised and its inadequacies most easily noted."

"The brief th  
contained little m  
proposed spaces?  
... should be an  
and some sketchy  
"However con  
way a statement c

This failure t  
symptom of the l  
touched on in th  
almost total lack  
campus of isolate  
relation to each c

What then is t  
done, and how? I  
ly in control of A

To all appear:  
Obviously all  
of academic buil  
university, Coun  
happens.

Likewise it is  
detailed discussio  
Buildings Commit  
in any of these g  
business in hand;

The commit  
(currently chairm  
Rudman (Studen  
architecture), cu  
Planning), Profess  
and Hooton (Phys

Only a few o  
Mr Dart, the late  
virtually the leade  
laymen, are justifi  
if the professiona  
they need ask no

But, says Mr  
on the committee  
taken as tacit agre

Or have they  
reasonable 'to exp  
taxing task of v  
university?

The Buildings  
amount of its tim  
bane of most com

"My impressio  
example of Parkir  
is going on and

## Mr B

Somme assista  
the multitude of  
before such a co  
Registrar for Bu  
responsible to the

"When plannin  
government archi  
architect for the  
only a short time  
Dean of Architect  
planners to whor  
detailed evaluation

Mr Bramwell c  
entities.  
"I think we ha  
with our consulta  
is better than givi  
to others, and one

An example o  
the land behind  
Streets. Earlier pl  
site for the comm  
talk of using it for  
make a study of t  
the architects of t  
sought.

Others who  
architect and the  
depended on the r

"Though it is  
to a definitive ov  
tainly do not lack

"Since 1960 a  
another is in prep  
to work to. An a  
affinities is consta

cept of the site i  
time circulation p



# we have the tectone

## University buildings



"The brief that we were able to peruse was indeed brief and contained little more than a summary of the square footage of the proposed spaces? one or two comments (of the public entrance: '... should be an invitation and inspire at least some confidence ...'); and some sketchy circulation diagrams.

"However concise this document may have been it seemed in no way a statement of the building task."

This failure to communicate building requirements is but a symptom of the basic trouble with our building programme, hardly touched on in the above list of particular grievances: there is an almost total lack of co-ordination in planning. We are building up a campus of isolated and ill-conceived buildings bearing little or no relation to each other.

What then is the current system: just who is getting all that work done, and how? Is there any person or group clearly and competently in control of Auckland University's development?

To all appearances there is not.

Obviously all matters relating to the erection and maintenance of academic buildings must come before the governing bodies of the university, Council and Senate for a decision, and this certainly happens.

Likewise it is reasonable to expect these people to delegate the detailed discussion of such matters to a smaller group - in fact, the Buildings Committee of Council. But very few of the people involved in any of these groups has any professional involvement with the business in hand; architecturally, the majority are purely laymen.

The committee at present consists of the Vice-Chancellor (currently chairman), the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, Mr W.B. Rudman (Students Rep.), Professors Toy, Woolard and Wild (all architecture), Cumberland (geography), Mr J.R. Dart (Town Planning), Professors Lewis (Medical School), Sampson (Psychology) and Hooton (Physics).

Only a few on this list are professional planners. According to Mr Dart, the latest member to join the committee, this makes them virtually the leaders in any discussion since the other members, the laymen, are justifiably willing to bow to their greater experience - if the professionals are satisfied with a plan then the laymen feel they need ask no questions.

But, says Mr Dart, there is seldom in fact any discussion at all on the committee - silence on the part of the professionals being taken as tacit agreement.

Or have they learnt the futility of much dissent? Further, is it reasonable to expect full-time professors to perform the equally taxing task of vetting all building proposals for a fast-growing university?

The Buildings Committee is inevitably forced to spend a large amount of its time discussing details of maintenance and so on - the bane of most committees.

"My impression of the committee so far is that it is a perfect example of Parkinson", says Mr Dart: "Only one or two know what is going on and the others are a little out of their depth".

### Mr Bramwell

Somme assistance is obviously needed to evaluate and coordinate the multitude of proposals and plans that must eventually come before such a committee. We asked Mr N.F. Bramwell, Deputy Registrar for Buildings, (and thus the executive most directly responsible to the committee) what arrangements existed for this.

"When planning in earnest first started," said Mr Bramwell, "the government architect accepted the responsibility of co-ordinating architect for the whole scheme. However, this arrangement lasted only a short time and since then the position has been held by the Dean of Architecture. In addition we have a firm of consultant planners to whom we can and do turn if any problems needing detailed evaluation arise."

Mr Bramwell did not think we are building a campus of isolated entities.

"I think we have sufficient co-ordination in the present system, with our consultants able to co-opt any person or firm. Surely this is better than giving all the work to one firm - this would be unfair to others, and one firm might well be unable to handle all the work".

An example of this system at work was the question of use of the land behind Studass on the corner of Alfred and Symonds Streets. Earlier plans suggested there would be a tall block on this site for the commerce department, but there had been more recent talk of using it for studass extensions. The consultants were asked to make a study of the relative merits and in the process the advice of the architects of both adjoining buildings - Studass and science - was sought.

Others who could be called in include the MOW district architect and the School of Engineering, said Mr Bramwell. It all depended on the nature of the problem.

"Though it is impossible to design a complex place such as this to a definitive overall plan from start to finish," he said, "we certainly do not lack an overall concept."

"Since 1960 a series of development plans have been produced - another is in preparation even now - which can be described as plans to work to. An attempt to group departments according to their affinities is constantly made, while conforming to the original concept of the site including Symonds Street as an axis. At the same time circulation patterns and so on are fully studied."

Again, Mr Bramwell felt the present system of stating building requirements (writing the brief) was perhaps better than the alternative of employing a full-time brief writer, suggested by architectural students as one way of overcoming the building shortcomings as in the library.

"Not every head of a department is able to sit down and state his requirements clearly - and I think the person to help him should be the architect. For this reason we try to appoint the architect for each building as early as possible so that plenty of discussion can follow."

"If the architect later blames the brief for faults in the building I think he is dodging his responsibility - he should be trained to get the information."

"The basic trouble is of course that you can't design the perfect university - even if we did someone would come along in five years and say 'Whoever designed this?'"

Mr Bramwell, though all agree he is a very able administrator, does not pretend to be an architect. Yet he is the only person permanently employed by this university to oversee our building programme.

How do his views compare with those of others perhaps more qualified to generalise about such things? Prof. Toy, until recently dean of Architecture, and thus our co-ordinating architect over the last few years, is far less happy with the situation.

"The present setup is not a satisfactory solution at all," he told Craccum. "The head of a department obviously hasn't got time to perform the task - a full professional job. 'When planning first started I and others pleaded that there should be a full time university architect appointed as is done overseas. Such a man would be responsible both for the overall layout and the co-ordination of buildings."

"Surely that was the time, rather than now or not at all, to make such an appointment. But we were told it was not." Prof. Toy did not feel he could discuss how he felt about his own experiences as co-ordinating architect; however, he emphasised that any criticisms or suggestions he had made in the past or made now were no reflection on the university's development officers.

"It is simply too big a task not to employ a full time professional," he said. "It's just commonsense." The committee, he felt, was ineffective for the same reason: it had no professional architect sitting in, solely concerned with the university's problems and able to advise them.

Prof. Toy's feelings are echoed by many of the department's students and staff, all of whom agree on the one basic lack - that of a full-time university architect. Dart noted some other inadequacies in the present system.

"For instance landscaping: I was concerned about the development of the grounds and wrote asking that a landscape architect be employed. This was rejected and Professor Millener (Botany) was put in charge. Surely this is both unfair on him and a poor way to ensure good landscaping."

"Planting at present is just ridiculous. Nowhere is any thought given to congregating areas - for people to eat lunch, for instance. But I understand eating lunch outside isn't like officially."

"Again, there is a possibility of a promenade area being developed, with MOW help, all the way from Grafton cemetery to the near end of Elam grounds. It seems to me such an area would be far more appropriate to build the squash courts and recreation areas than the prime Symonds St site now being considered. That kind of policy decision isn't being made, and it just can't be by a committee."

The situation becomes clearer as more people voice their misgivings - there are simply too many people trying to build Auckland University.

Why is this so? Though that is a difficult question to answer (and nobody seems to want to, the inevitable suggestion is that politics is behind it all).

All plans have to be approved by the government architect; this almost invariably leads to order for drastic financial cuts which in turn mean long delays while buildings are redesigned, or given equally drastic modifications (the usual course taken). A suggested way to overcome this is to design more frequently to a definite financial ceiling as was done with the urgently-needed first stage of the medical school.

There is certainly an unwillingness on the part of developers to keep informed those who perhaps ought to be - for instance, architectural school staff would like to be more closely involved in planning, but seldom receive any information on current projects. Like their Dean, they simply have no time to unearth it for themselves.

But however the blame may be apportioned the basic trouble emerges all too clearly: Auckland University is so like the proverbial horse-designed-by-a-committee it just isn't funny. In spite of a difficult site which should challenge us to produce a showplace among universities we are being put to shame not only by overseas universities but by others in this country: Otago, for example, employs both a university architect and a development engineer.

The creation of such a position at Auckland would go a long way towards solving our problems - brief-writing, co-ordination of sites and so on. The suggestion has been made and disregarded too often. The results so far speak for themselves. But sixteen departments have yet to be housed; perhaps it is not yet too late to start putting things right.

**JONATHON CAPE  
IS HERE**

**MINERVA BOOKSHOP**  
has all  
**CAPE Publications**

**10% DISCOUNT**

To Students on all  
GIFTS and N.Z. SOUVENIRS

**UNITED CRAFTS LTD.**

103 KARANGAHAPE ROAD

**JOIN THE SWINGERS**



**STUDENT TRAVEL  
BUREAU** MON-FRI ROOM 223/12-1pm

CRACCUM DESIGN

**DON'T PLAY  
THE WAR GAME**  
Register as a Conscientious Objector!

For information write or phone:  
**CHRISTIAN PACIFIST SOCIETY OR SOCIETY OF FRIENDS**  
695-541 606-834  
12 Frost Road, 115 Mt. Eden Road,  
Auckland 4. Auckland 3.



name  
one good reason  
for a WALES  
Savings Account

me!

The only regret a man ever has about saving is that he didn't start sooner!

Don't delay another pay day. Drop into that handy Wales branch you pass so often and start making your earnings work for your future.

Ask us about the top interest rates and all the other benefits to which a Wales Savings Account entitles you.



**the WALES**

where people on the way up  
get their start

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES SAVINGS BANK (N.Z.) LTD.







## NON ISSUES

Before the last general election a low key campaign was fought around two issues - Vietnam and the economy. The economic state of the nation was a traditional centre of electoral controversy, foreign affairs was not. For the first time since World War Two an issue of foreign policy played a prominent part in the statements of press and politicians.

Labour was clearly unhappy with the attention paid to Vietnam. The campaign waged by the Labour party emphasized bread-and-butter issues and the "bank aptcy" of Steady-Does-It. But the National party lauded the virtue of "fulfilling commitments", and was dutifully reported and supported in the columns of the newspapers.

The diffuse Vietnam protest movement shared with Mr Holyoake the conviction that Vietnam was the major issue. A series of teach-ins, demonstrations, marches and petitions had preceded the decision to send an artillery battery to the war zone. The reluctant move by Labour away from bipartisan foreign policy invigorated their ranks.

The mobilization of critical opinion probably helped Mr Holyoake to resist the demands of certain rightist groups for further escalation. The critics were disappointed and enraged by New Zealand policy. Yet they may have achieved far more breaking control over policy than they suspected.

National did not attempt to match the xenophobic frenzy achieved by its counterpart in the Australian elections. It was not really necessary. Control of media content is more informal and less uniform than in many countries, but the extent of that control has been sufficient to create considerable uniformity concerning the mass image of China and Communism.

Mr Holyoake felt confident of the existence of predominantly hard-line foreign policy attitudes. Mr Kirk reads editorials and Letters-to-the-Editor, and was equally convinced, and strove to downgrade the Vietnam issue.

The combined efforts of Mr Holyoake and Vietnam critics appeared to bear fruit. Vietnam was one of two highly complex issues in the 1966 election. Many voters drifted towards abstention and Social Credit when faced with the cross-pressures. Though detailed analysis is lacking, National voters may have felt more confidence in Mr Holyoake's statements on foreign affairs than on the economy. Labour supporters probably placed more confidence in Mr Kirk's statements on the economy.

In the aftermath of election-time, the National party pointed to the results as a vindication of its Vietnam position. Labour claimed that no such interpretation could be made. The Vietnam critics were disappointed but not discouraged. The protest movement continued and found fresh outrage in the buildup of New Zealand troops in Vietnam.

The Peace Power and Politics Conference in early 1968 marked the beginning of the end for Vietnam protest. The decision of L.B.J. not to run for President again, followed by steps toward disengagement in Vietnam cooled the fervour of the critics. The end of yet another Kiwi military adventure was in sight.

Labour began to fell self-righteous about its 1966 election stand, but is new "nationalism" began to peter out after a conference decision to leave SEATO. After the Paris Peace Talks began, Mr Holyoake recovered some lost ground in a "tough" letter to President Nixon which linked lamb imports and military commitments. If "Vietnam" had once seemed a key issue, the parties were now content to let it slide to the level of ritualistic affirmations.

In retrospect it is not at all certain that Vietnam was much of an issue even three years ago. It seems more and more certain that Vietnam was not worth the rhetorical importance granted by press and politicians in 1966.

Overseas studies show that foreign policy does not usually impinge on the electoral process. Research reveals that the public has little information on most issues of public policy and that most people do not have consistent positions on most issues. On foreign policy in particular the impression is given that the public knows little and cares less.

Discussion of the last election must revolve around speculation because of the sad lack of empirical data which public opinion polling could provide. For a number of reasons however, the reputed salience of Vietnam as an issue is in doubt.

The most obvious reason is that while foreign policy may be the most prominent of issues, its electoral effect is diluted by juxtaposition with other problems and policies when voters make their decision. Furthermore, most people continue to vote as they have voted in the past, whether or not the policies and programmes of their preferred party have pleased them.

It is also clear that foreign and domestic issues can be distinguished from each other. Foreign policy deals with remote and obscure matters than seem too distant from the daily needs and wants of most New Zealanders to arouse concern. They are inclined to leave foreign affairs to government officials, an inclination that is not nearly so widespread in home affairs, where they feel more capable of influencing outcomes.

Trends in postwar foreign policy have reduced parochialism. A series of attitudes, ranging from outright militarism to internationalist co-operation lies just beneath surface of politics. Cold War policies became connected with traditional fears of the "yellow peril" and "red menace."

The Anzus and SEATO treaties were sold as cures for the "orange" threat. In fact they were oversold, since their value has never been more open to question.

Vietnam has never become a pervasive issue because pro and con arguments run along moral, strategic and legal lines. As long as the Vietnam debate involves no redistribution of the national cake, its electoral impact will continue to be minimal. The available alternatives of escalation or withdrawal have not affected vital government taxation and welfare policies.

Only when a foreign policy issue, like most domestic issues, involves a substantial diversion of economic resources is the public deeply concerned. Admittedly troops and supplies were sent to Vietnam, and soldiers killed, but the defence budget was not increased correspondingly. The small size of the contingent virtually guaranteed that the average New Zealander would not be hit where it hurts him most—his pocket.

Interest in Vietnam is a minority taste involving press, political parties and a spectrum of critics. Both opponents and supporters of the war are preaching to the converted, and the majority remains basically uncommitted.

On most foreign policy issues the public is uninformed, without initiative, indifferent and passive. Information levels about Vietnam are probably high but countervailing factors more than account for the negative electoral implications of the issue. The complexity and ambiguity of the war tend to prevent any significant shift in opinion.

Is Vietnam an issue? This year it has not even been artificially inflated for the voters' gaze. The 1969 general election will be fought on matters of domestic significance. The remaining voices of the Vietnam dissent are meaningless in electoral terms.

Barry Chisolm

## LAWYERS ARISE!

In the current spate of attacks on the University from without, and on various departments from within, it hardly seems fair that the venerable Law School should be left out. So, like Truth—or a Penguin paperback, depending on your taste—we shall ask: What's wrong with the School of Law?

Is it because the place is busy less than \$40 a week for their trouble.

### Students not told

This should make first and second year students tremble in their undergraduate shoes. But most of them don't because they just haven't been told precisely what their career prospects are. In the good old days it was necessary to work for years on £5 a week, but at least there was the strong possibility of a partnership in the not too distant future.

But ask a downtown lawyer today about a partnership and the response is either a good belly-laugh or slightly sick look.

Obviously there is something wrong with the system when one of the most difficult degrees in the University is worth this little. What is the LLB really supposed to teach?

If the purpose is merely to inculcate the rules of the legal system, the whole exercise has become pointless. One of the effects of the recent total concentration on full time study was to create a very short-lived shortage of law clerks.

It was short-lived because lawyers found they could easily train unqualified people to do the conveyancing that was traditionally the work of the part-timers. Consequently we now see vast numbers of ex public servants and assorted smooth types glorying in the title "legal executives".

Where now for the newly-qualified solicitor?

### Another role

There is, fortunately, another potential role for the Law School. That is as a school of public administration and business administration. There is definitely a real need for far more formally trained administrators; people with a theoretical knowledge of the problems of running organisations and controlling groups of other people.

The subjects involved range from semi-philosophical issues like the construction of arguments to the more practical world of formulating plans and instructions which can serve as a pattern for the operations of just about any institution at all. To some extent this overlaps with the more specialist schools of business administration so much in vogue overseas, but by no means entirely.

The recent trend in Auckland's Law School seems to indicate that the staff are aware of this new direction in legal education. If progress so far has not been entirely successful it is by no means only the staff who must take the blame.

Nevertheless, prospective and current students must be made to realise what these objectives are. The School's teaching must inevitably be distorted as long as they are not told forcefully just what a law degree is intended to prepare them for.

## Student Village

from page 3

The scheme was first considered for the Auckland University Students' Association, but AUSA offered it for consideration to NZUSA.

In the preamble to the plan, the Aucklanders said: "We believe that the present education system is suffering from bureaucratic overkill and, coupled with the fact that repeatedly it is the whipping-boy of politics, is at present in a more than critical position."

"We assume that an education system must be relevant to the needs of a society, and the needs of the individuals within it."

"Looking at the present system in operation, we see frustrated teachers and frustrated learners, stultification of creativity, gross inefficiency, wastage of talent and, all in all, a potentially creative and liberating system so bound by the conventions and restraints of the dominant socio-economic order as to be unrelated and irrelevant to the needs of the people of our society."

Few attempts had been made by the Government or any planning body to develop a coherent plan for consistent education development, the report said.

(continued from Page 1)

## Exclusion

Craccum thinks that there is a need to re-examine the whole concept of a 10,000 ceiling if it is going to mean forcibly restricting the natural growth of the Arts Faculty by a possible 6% (600 students). From evidence we have heard, it seems that the figure was decided completely arbitrarily.

Craccum has been told that the figure will be allowed to fluctuate as high as 11,000. At any rate, it seems there will be no second university at Auckland for at least five years (optimistically), and boarding allowances for one or two odd thousand students can cost a hell of a lot.

The planning of buildings (see feature, page four) has in the past been so haphazard, and still continues to be in a state of flux, so that money spent on architectural superfluity could well be directed into adding 500 or more on to the fixed role.

It seems that because of the totally unexpected overcrowding of the library, that the English Dept and Law School will have to be moved out much faster than anticipated. Decisions about re-ordering building priorities are being made at the moment. It is time for a total re-think of accommodation and student limits.

from page 3

## Shadbolt

Adding to this mounting bitterness is the question of police brutality. From experience I would say about 80% of police are fair, honest and reasonable. However more and more incidents are being reported.

The young bike boys that get worked over in the cells after arrest, the young demonstrators who are so harshly arrested, the prison warders who refer to Maoris as stinking blacks, the same warders that filch eggs and cheese and feed prisoners on porridge and toast, the planting of drugs on hippies reminiscent of the ghetto police who would offer a youth a flick knife and a bag of pot and say "make your choice nigger, I'm taking you in..."

It all builds up tension and hatred.



## CRITICS

Article by post  
polit students

has a gets  
2 polit deserves  
0 polit the  
oliticals they  
reserve

## inchr Raves

it should be  
endency towson of votes from a government too-long in  
l more out with reality ( a process which a refreshing spell  
omes more and to the tautological manifestations of bureaucratic  
on amongst the

ernment's cravices, studies have shown that only old-age pensions  
inevitable the cost money - the rest have a net external economic effect of  
money and increasing wealth creating capacity. According  
with parties against Geiringer, the doctor shortage is so acute that even if  
s Eden, Miramont belatedly did all that it could, the situation would  
in 1966, are not for the next six years; because this government is doing  
emata, Manuaphing, the situation will probably get worse for the rest of  
drawn St. Albany.

party policies have not yet been formally announced,  
ulation it appears politics watchers will have a pretty good idea of what they  
go to Labour. So many aspects of New Zealand society have  
ed over the nine-year term of this government that any  
party electoral promises must inevitably have the appearance  
of political bribes. The Labour Party platform may have this  
na but at least we can't say "Well, why didn't they do this  
when the situation X first became serious?" The Labour -  
revealed some of its plans for it and when it becomes the  
66: 14.01% including: an export development corporation to ser-  
all manufacturer; a doubling to 10% if the proportion of the  
evoted to education; increase in the medical benefits pay-  
port-oriented incentives for the growth sections of agric-  
and so on. Where will the money come from? Economics in  
sectors; re-ordering of spending priorities; and, Norman  
has bravely said, if necessary from an increase in taxation.

Labour party has been working on the assumption that  
for the government has declined and that if they emphasise  
ic issues, especially the cost of living, while steering clear of  
ve emotional issues such as the All Black Tour and  
they should slide in on a pitch of voter dissatisfaction with  
and past economic conditions. The National Party feels that  
pretty evenly balanced and that there is little sign of a  
swing to Labour. For both parties the next two months

period the election campaigns will be unusually important,  
wing allegiances, but to crystallise the latent tendencies of  
& new voters and to bring out previous abstainers. National  
ed to leave its policy announcements to the very last  
probably late October. Unfortunately for political comm-  
in New Zealand, Labour will probably do the same  
ence. Sacred policies have been known for some weeks now.  
writer believes that there will be a marginal swing against  
ment, most conspicuously in the economically vulnerable  
of the community such as the dairy farmers of Waikato and  
and the lower-middle class of the urban areas. (In 1966  
% of the popular vote separated the two major parties).  
the swing will go to Social Credit and some to Labour. And,  
of the clear cut economic issues, very little will go into  
on. Individual candidates will be more important than is  
cause of the new seats and boundary changes and because of  
balance and undramatic nature of the political climate.

in the end be important that National has left so many of its  
nt after economic selections to the very last minute.

pend some 4. Sifting elections is a dangerous business and the easy thing  
ague with Stenlumb for the status quo. However, at the risk of losing some  
ss overcrowding  
credibility as a political scientist, albeit a foreigner, I predict  
ional will not be able to form a government by itself. They  
so with the aid of Social Credit, although on financial  
re and policy there is a much closer affinity between the  
and Labour. Labour may possibly form the government by  
though more probably with the help of Social Credit. We  
it among all the hung government, in which case it will be interesting to see  
stitutional role of the Governor-General.



## MY UPANISHAD

to Helen, in Paradise (Surfers)

which takes the form  
of a letter  
which is not a letter  
but a  
Sunday morning  
distraction  
over coffee  
and cats

Helen Helen  
sunk in Troy

Aunts  
Uncles  
Mums  
Dads  
Sisters  
Brothers  
Girl Friends  
Babies  
(girl and boy)  
gone  
going  
shit  
hell  
some  
paradise  
here  
Man

and grey grey  
was the colour of my lady's  
bum  
as she tried  
to sit in the tide  
when it was out

absences can coin up funny  
whimsicals  
when they occur  
my lady's  
pet theme  
of running excema  
beneath the arms  
flea farms  
and saxophone examinations  
long overdue  
recriminations  
as to the colour  
of my dear one's  
bum  
as she sits alone  
like Mrs O'Reilly  
by the fire  
(too close)  
writing in illiterate Chinese  
a translation  
from some long dead  
Sapphic ode

Dear Fate  
and Aunt Susan  
the muffler arrived just in time  
for Xmas  
snow for dinner breakfast  
and tea  
so fun  
yer couldn't guess  
the larks we 'ad  
the fire went out  
it didn't fit of course  
the nightingales  
in English singing summer  
swinging  
to goodnight

Jim

Jim jam  
and all the lady's lovers  
in a queue  
went down the road  
in a great Jag line  
and sings the nightingale  
so sweet  
as here are pretty boys  
in Wellesley St  
riding in horse trams  
traffic jams  
for jims  
and poor obstreperous  
hams  
trying to rescue us  
from the legend department

so unsuible  
but so sweet  
she stood on gently splaying  
feet  
while here the nightingowl  
is quick  
to see the whirly girly  
chick of oysters  
on the rugged rocks  
urging on the fighting  
cocks

shit on TS Eliot  
and the latest  
poetry award  
and on this posing  
round in booze and  
bars  
my heart will cry  
this tree and I  
are the only ones left  
alive  
as the railway station  
clock  
says five  
and cold grey dawning  
morning  
after the face pullings  
the admirations  
have failed and faded  
to the get-aways  
from shack and shock  
(we clicked all right  
there was I at Woolworths  
dead on time)  
belly to belly  
back to back  
from something that says  
this tree and I  
(and of course the railway clock)  
are the only things  
alive  
to sing no more

GLADWINIUM

Poetry by Herman Gladwin

if someone  
caught  
the 5 o'clock boat  
bags packed  
and said  
of course . . .  
we are the one thing  
You and I

forever  
is not for long  
and in the schemes  
of things  
that never basically  
change

we'll do the trip

if a nun offered me her  
prayers I'd say (and  
mean it) listen lady  
God would (and does) listen  
to MY prayers before yours  
because what I desire  
of thee requires no  
habits

please learn to  
sing  
inside

## THE ARTS

'THE POWER OF THE HUMAN SCREAM IS SO GREAT  
IT WILL SMASH ALL THE IRON LAWS DECREED AGAINST MANKIND'

COMPOSITION  
arts festival murray jones

## POETRY READING

I left discarded  
limp as an unpaid  
whore for unrecognized

this pit  
where the thighs  
of males  
move more  
than  
a womans eyes  
is the last hole  
where  
bodies lie  
the fly-blown  
beasts  
beside a desert  
trail  
I only hope  
that anarchists  
will not be queers

it seems we went wrong  
at the very start  
I wish that god  
had not exposed his a—  
to blinded eyes  
and left us taus  
in the lurch

style dug jazz blown  
data  
for the organ grinder's  
monkey

index says  
he was only a mile off  
the brow of the hill  
can he make it . . .

Max and Mike  
have lived together  
in a tight little conundrum  
filled with galactic  
repetitions  
of near creation

theme been handled  
by Muses Graces Fates  
and Furies

they both grind and grunt  
and seek all wisdom  
the flea market  
the used prayer department  
the black bordered  
envelope  
the sleeping pill

but these  
are not  
for the organ grinder's  
monkey  
he has  
(like Julius Caesar)  
got big eyes

Eugene O  
s inspired  
and less  
shier.

The most  
aland is his  
ecert piece  
id Mountain  
These wor  
monstrate  
hands mad  
ecussion sec  
admirably  
ugh the o  
sakov's m

As the ja  
m, but alw  
latter im  
rendition.

Perhaps  
Ban Berg's  
en Wind Ins  
d the Alten

This is the  
New Zeal  
chiko Gawri  
der the dire

The works  
nsquently o  
ore his late  
composition

The Britis  
esses this  
perhaps the b  
review". I can

For me th  
ersion of the  
act from th  
ree artists.

The little k  
to the stand  
sitive readir  
it is int  
ergy transfe

standing than  
As in the  
meered steri  
eir transcript

ercome the  
eir earlier N  
All in all,  
essed.

The Auckla  
own a retros  
s, marking  
though Engl  
the finest B  
s country. A  
que which si  
mal criteria  
like 'most o  
eat or even  
There has

er and the  
ed the peculia  
rod and Stan  
with the ex

ary English  
the Europea  
Her develop

genre scen  
nt qualities;  
asure in soli  
Zealand i

id offer her  
found in F  
vision.

Paintings of  
of both vis  
pose, appar  
d through th  
anne on the

ggleing to as  
need for a s  
er subject.

Loveday an  
re is the fla  
demands of  
ular to Fra  
er paint or  
s method all  
of pattern

style dug jazz blown  
data  
for the organ grinder's  
monkey

index says  
he was only a mile off  
the brow of the hill  
can he make it . . .

Max and Mike  
have lived together  
in a tight little conundrum  
filled with galactic  
repetitions  
of near creation

theme been handled  
by Muses Graces Fates  
and Furies

they both grind and grunt  
and seek all wisdom  
the flea market  
the used prayer department  
the black bordered  
envelope  
the sleeping pill

but these  
are not  
for the organ grinder's  
monkey  
he has  
(like Julius Caesar)  
got big eyes

Loveday and  
re of the p



## Records

Eugene Ormandy's return to the Philadelphia Orchestra inspired an extensive series of new recordings of standard and lesser known works, ranging from Telemann to Mahler.

The most recent of this series to be released in New Zealand is his reading of Moussorgsky's minor, but enjoyable, short pieces *Pictures at an Exhibition* and *Night on a Bald Mountain*.

These works provide a fine opportunity for Ormandy to demonstrate both his and the orchestra's virtuosity. The bands made on the orchestra's comprehensive brass and percussion sections in *Pictures* by Ravel's solid orchestration admirably fulfilled under his rather flamboyant direction, though the orchestra is equally accomplished in Rimsky-Korsakov's more subdued setting of *Night on a Bald Mountain*.

As the jacket notes admit, the works are "crude in form, but always aglow with colour and vitality", and it is the latter impression that we are left with by this excellent rendition.

Perhaps more impressive is another CBS release of Jean Sibelius's *Chamber Concerto for Violin, Piano and Three Wind Instruments, Three Pieces for Orchestra Opus 6*, and the *Altenberg Lieder Opus 4*.

This is the only recorded version of these works available in New Zealand and features Daniel Barenboim, piano, Leonid Kozlov, violin, and Halina Lukomska, soprano, under the direction of Pierre Boulez.

The works were composed between 1907 and 1926, and consequently offer an excellent cross section of Berg's work before his later exclusive concentration on his serial system composition.

The British magazine *Records and Recordings* justly assesses this record as "the finest set of performances and perhaps the best recording that it has been my privilege to review". I can add little to this verdict.

For me the highlight of the disc is undoubtedly Boulez's version of the *Three Orchestral Pieces* but this does not detract from the accomplished performances of the other three artists.

The little known soprano Halina Lukomska certainly lives up to the standard set by her distinguished companions in her sensitive reading of Berg's setting of Peter Altenberg's lyrics, and it is interesting to hear Barenboim's characteristic energy transferred to work which is more technically demanding than he has previously recorded.

As in the Moussorgsky record, CBS, who after all, pioneered stereophonic recording, attain near perfection in their transcription technique, and seem to have successfully overcome the tonally harsh quality which plagued some of their earlier New Zealand pressings.

All in all, these are two records which should not be missed.

## FRANCES HODGKINS

The Auckland city art gallery has organised and lately shown a retrospective exhibition of works by Frances Hodgkins, marking the centenary of her birth in New Zealand. Though English critics have acknowledged her as one of the finest British painters, her standing is still debated in this country. A derogatory critical introduction to the catalogue which submits her painting piecemeal to irrelevant formal criteria, ends with the outstanding conclusion that like 'most of her English contemporaries' she is not a great or even major artist.

There has not been a great painter in England since Turner and the cultural independence of Britain before 1950 and the peculiarly private vision of artists like Christopher Wood and Stanley Spencer make any scale of value difficult: with the exception of Ben Nicholson I think, no contemporary English painter comes so near to the achievement of the European masters Braque and Matisse.

Her development was slow. But the fragmentary portraits and genre scenes from the thirty Dunedin years reveal constant qualities; her bold sure instinct as a colonist, her measure in solid form, a detachment from her model. The New Zealand tradition at best topographical or dilittante could offer her only a sensitive eye. And after 1900 she sought and found in Europe a painterly convention appropriate to her vision.

Paintings of the next 20 years show the laborious evolution of both vision and style. Love of light and the ability to compose, apparent in *Mother and Child* (1906), are strengthened through the agency of impressionism on the one hand and on the other. At the same time Frances Hodgkins is struggling to assimilate disparate influences and to reconcile the need for a structured image with the over-affecting nature of her subject.

*Loveday and Ann* (1915) is the triumph of the period. It is the flamboyant realism at other times stifled by the demands of genre. Here also emerges the characteristics familiar to Frances Hodgkins' style; a free use of line in her paint or pencil with broad underlying areas of tone. This method allowed both the full expression of volume and of pattern to unify the picture plane.



*Loveday and Ann*: Two women with a basket of flowers. One of the paintings from the Frances Hodgkins retrospective exhibition.

## THE ARTS

### Nina Simone and Piano

ICA LSP 4102

This album is a first for Nina Simone in that it comprises her talents alone. Already acknowledged as a singer of great skill and quality, many tend to forget her equally great accomplishments at the piano.

Sometimes her style is exceptionally unorthodox but somehow she manages to bring it off — testimony to her great skill. Her style is both persuasive and exciting.

Each song is different but each complements the next. She possesses boundless creative talents.

Nina's vast background in life's changes furthers her individualism in each song she sings. She, like all of us, has experienced her share of life's "sorrows, disappointments, happiness and bitterness".

Nina has tasted life and this is what she sings about. Jonathan King's great hit "Everyone's gone to the Moon" is perhaps one of the most exciting tracks on the album.

The variety on this album is excellent, featuring jazz, blues, and strong overtones of gospel. Two other fine tracks are "Who Am I" and "Another Spring", the latter perhaps the best on the whole L.P.

### American Folk Blues Festival

Polydor 109012

Names like Sonny Terry, John Lee Hooker, Memphis Slim, and T-Bone Walker are synonymous with traditional American Folk Blues. All the above and others such as Brownie McGhee, Jump Jackson and Shaky Jake were members of the original American Folk Blues Festival which played to packed houses during a European tour in 1962.

As a result of their fantastic reception in Europe a recording was made in Hamburg before the troupe left for home in the United States. This record is now available in New Zealand on Polydor. Titled the Original Folk Blues Festival, the album features some of the better received tunes such as *Stewball*, *Crying at the Station* and *I Wanna See my Baby*.

Although titled Folk Blues, many of the tracks are strong digressions to almost pure Jazz and there are also some great rock sounds there too, for instance *We're Gonna Rock* in which Memphis Slim's piano and vocal prowess are well highlighted.

It's unfortunate these artists are never likely to visit our country. Were they to, interest in folk blues would multiply many times. But if we can't see them in person, then we must take solace in records like this. Warmly recommended.



Ian Mune and Alma Woods in a scene from "Semi-Detached", the current production at the Mercury.

## Semi-detached

Perhaps the main reason this play has been served up at the Mercury is that Anthony Richardson, the theatre's director, first produced it in 1961 in Coventry, after it had been commissioned from David Turner.

Significantly, Turner had been a full-time writer for "The Archers" radio programme, who had turned to television. This is noticeable in the construction of *Semi-detached*: the action takes place in the livingroom of the Midways' semi-detached house in England, and relies very strongly on the dialogue and mannerisms of the characters. It is virtually a BBC domestic comedy on stage.

*Semi-detached* is a satire on the socially-mobile aspirant middle-class family, with the rigid social conformity, double standards, and hypocrisy this requires.

Virtually every line is saturated with irony and innuendo, and an amount of self-mockery, but it is only at the end of the play, when father Fred Midway begins to have self-doubts, that any moral implication sifts through and it is not too convincing. For those requiring a laugh from satire, this is the play; for those savouring the sting that satire produces, that exists also, but is overplayed and eventually tends to become wearisome.

The plot is complex, involving the neo-classical situation tangle of divorce, maintenance of face, dispensable sexual ethics, financial inheritance, all mixed in with a flavouring of the generation gap and pop culture, and presided over by master strategist Fred Midway.

The situations are constructed so that self-contradiction and hypocrisy occur at every turn, as Fred meets each new crisis and accordingly adjusts his moral standard.

The only effective approach to the set roles of the play is to overplay them, and the cast do this admirably. Ian Mune is ideally suited to the part of Fred Midway, and the rest of the cast fit their parts well. Peter Vere-Jones got the most overt audience reaction for his portrayal of Nigel Hadfield, the pansified mother-dependant son of Garnet Hadfield (Lee Grant).

The play makes a slow start in the first act, but picks up well in Acts 2 and 3, which feature some good farcical action. All told, a well-produced play.

J. S. Laird

### PROFESSIONAL TYPING SERVICES

(Margaret E. Trowland)

Shorthand, Typing and Duplicating  
Temporary Office Help

1 and 3 Swanson Street  
Auckland, 1.

Phones: 32-102  
OH-64-611

Confidential Work Assured

News Letter from the Intercontinental Pharmacy  
Telephone 373-242

In the coming weeks we will be featuring:  
The Kinkyst Sun Glasses Ever.  
Newest thing in Swim Caps.

Fabulous Sun Sticks.  
Masumi Bath Toiletries and Masumi Perfume.  
(This is really something!!)  
Cabochard Perfumes by Gres, Paris.

Don't forget for Christmas Gifts with a difference make the Intercontinental Pharmacy your shopping place.

By the way we give a complimentary Gift Wrapping Service so, why not leave your Christmas Gift List with us?

### V.O.A. FORUM LECTURES

AMERICAN POLITICS, GEOGRAPHY,  
EDUCATION, BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE,  
are some of the titles available FREE OF  
CHARGE. Apply to:—

AMERICAN READING ROOM

6th Floor,

A.M.P. BUILDING

Joanna Paul



## AUCKLAND WORKER'S EDUCATIONAL ASSN.

**"SEX AND LIFE" A SEMINAR**

on Saturday, November 8, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
in Maclaurin Hall, Princes Street

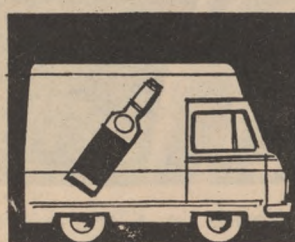
The seminar will examine and discuss new knowledge of human sexual relations.

## Lecturers:

- Dr. W. G. WHITTLESTONE, of Ruakura. (The physiology of sexual behaviour—an assessment of recent research and traditional beliefs).  
Dr. G. VAUGHAN, of Psychology Department. (Psychological aspects of Masters and Johnston's research).  
Dr. ZOE DURING, of Hamilton. (Sociological aspects and new sexual ethics).

**DISCUSSION GROUPS** will consider questions submitted by those attending, and report back to the seminar. There will be the fullest possible opportunity for questions and discussion.

Enrollment Fee: \$1 (Student Concession 50c).  
Pay on arrival.



## JOHN REID'S

Suppliers of ALES,  
WINES & SPIRITS

The home of  
TEACHER'S WHISKY  
SACCONI'S GIN  
GUSTAVE PIERRE BRANDY  
OLD BUSHMILLS IRISH WHISKEY

JOHN REID'S OF ANZAC AVE., AUCKLAND

# REPRODUCTION!

Our meaning of the above word is—

**COPYING or DUPLICATING**

Our **XEROX 3600** can give you copies  
**WHILE YOU WAIT** at the cheapest prices  
in town.

5 copies - 30c	50 copies - \$1.55
10 copies - 50c	100 copies - \$2.55
20 copies - 80c	200 copies - \$4.55

It will copy—

NOTES	MAGAZINE ARTICLES
THESES	TYPEWRITTEN MATTER
INTRICATE DRAWINGS	REPORTS
MUSIC	ACCOUNTS
NOTICE OF MEETINGS	MINUTES

WHETHER YOU WANT ONE COPY OR 100's YOU CAN GET  
THEM WHILE YOU WAIT

## PREMIER DUPLICATING SERVICE LTD

Leaders in duplicating for over 35 years

7th Floor C.M.L. BLDG

Telephone 370-299

159 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

# Katherine de Navé has spent most of this year in Australia, here she writes about what lies beyond King's Cross

## BLACK AUSTRALIA

The Aborigine was, until about ten years ago, in the classic position of the conquered-slaughtered, his labour exploited and his women prostituted. Subtle arguments, about 'intelligence' have been used against him, e.g. he is incapable of using abstract thought. The holders of this belief seem to see no contradiction of terms. Finally, in 1968, the Australian conscience showed its uneasiness. A referendum was held; and the majority, an overwhelming majority, voted for increased aid from their taxes. This has manifested itself in the Budget, with twice the amount being allotted to welfare.

My experience centred mainly with Victorian Aborigines, most of the contact being in Melbourne. I also spent short periods in South Australia and New South Wales. Victoria is thought to be one of the enlightened states, partly because the Aboriginal population is insignificant - no exact figures are available, but about 3500 out of 2,750,000. A few families live in Melbourne, but most live in country areas, accepting seasonal work, or on Lake Tyers, the Reserve put aside for the exclusive use of Aborigines.

**(1) HISTORICAL.** The inclusion of this material will give an idea of how Australia came to be the white man's land.

Batman the supposed founder of Victoria, began in 1835 to acquire good grazing land in the vicinity of present-day Melbourne. An estimated 7,000 Aborigines were living there. From them he purchased 600,000 acres for a few small immediate gifts, and annual tribute consisting of knives, scissors, axes and clothing. Batman was popular with the Aborigines but as soon as he left the area, settlers began to take the land with no form of payment, except that of murder, starvation and disease. Three-quarters of the 7000 were wiped out. This is an improvement on the situation in Tasmania where the total population was murdered due to the 'fox-hunting' activities of young white men.

By 1850 there had been attempts to help the now detribalized Aborigine. All attempts were dismal failures.

Today the only "Aboriginal" land left, is at Lake Tyers (a Government owned reserve). Other enclaves are unofficial e.g. outside country towns. Many Aborigines see Lake Tyers as the only part of Victoria that is theirs, in a sense a sort of marae without the political overtones.

**(2) LEGAL POSITION.** Each state has a separate Act governing their particular population. The Commonwealth Government also has legislation. Most of the legislation is not discriminatory in a negative sense, but rather is paternalistic and over-protective, and in some cases lead to dependence of individuals on the Welfare system.

The Act (1958) is quite a reasonable act, when one considers the type of politicians present in Australia. The glaring faults in the Act most apply to Lake Tyers.

S.6(3) "there may be appointed such officers and employees (Lake Tyers) as required for the administration of this Act." This means that there are no qualifications laid down for the manager of the Reserve and the manager's powers are wide and arbitrary. Many managers in all states have suffered from an over-bearing pomposity and bloated self-importance laced with liberal anti-Aboriginal feelings. Often they have done almost nothing to rectify the poverty and debasement of the situation at Lake Tyers.

Under Regs. 11-14 S.11 (1) (d), Any Aborigine wanting to live on the Reserve must get a permit. If the permit expires the person is forced off. Also if he leaves without permission, his permit is cancelled. Fortunately this law is not stringently applied. But the Reserve was set up as a special Aboriginal area, yet there is still this harsh law demanding they have permits to enter what amounts to their own land.

Under the present Act any Aborigine may have his mail censored by the Administration. As far as is known, nobody has ever

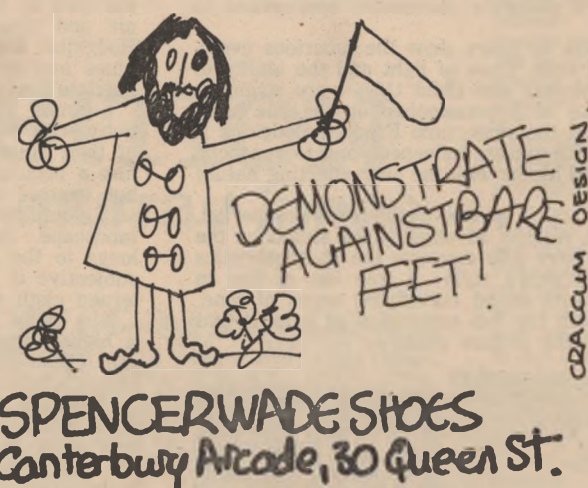
had his mail censored. But it contravenes a basic civil right must therefore be changed.

**(3) SOCIAL SITUATION.** Victorian Government would like us believe that the situation is too bad and the only people suffer are hard core unemployed (e.g. 6 year olds.) But most of the living conditions e.g. Shepparton, are totally squalid. Housing is urgently needed - but that the white population will not mind living in. Many families live in humpies made of tin. Children are often victims of their father's drunkenness, brought by his impotence in white man's society. These people are further disrupted by seasonal nature of their work. The Aboriginal family will of prefer to live in these conditions because it may mean that children can go to the white school rather than an all-Aboriginal school. Also, because of the strength of the extended family and tendency to uxorial local marriage they may prefer to live with relations, in this squalid conditions in these tent and villages, the children are often in need of medical treatment and desperate need of welfare assistance. The children's health is usually much poorer than those of the rest of the Victorian community. Infant mortality is very high (though no exact figures are available from the Government).

Educational facilities are discriminatory. But children find it hard to get any education because of lack of funds, lack of parental interest, and because the appalling home conditions will stop them often find it impossible to study. Again, the seasonal nature of the work plays havoc with child's education.

Lake Tyers removal plan.

As I stated above, the Reserve is the spiritual home of many Aborigines. They regard it as the only place left to them that is their own. Yet in spite of protests the Government is going to redevelop the area into new housing. A few will be behind to farm Lake Tyers.



## mercury theatre

france street

**MARAT / SADE**  
by Peter Weiss  
Produced by  
Ian Mune.

Opening Oct. 1.  
\$1.00 to \$2.00

After show supper \$1



Book at Mercury or John Court's Ltd.  
Dine at Tony's Mercury Restaurant.

phone 378.224 - anytime



# The colour Question?

Former Sth African  
John Cardwell  
discusses the tour  
Issue

## SOUTH AFRICA

Government has not made clear reasons at all. The civil rights question again arises of: if these people refuse to move are they going to be rejected from the place that has great spiritual value to them?

That basically is the position in Victoria. Local leaders are forecasting through various projects and have met with a limited success.

But the issue that is most crucial to the whole 2nd class position of Aborigines, is that of land rights. This is a federal matter, for their legislation and land rights will give a definite lead to the State Governments. The test case is being fought over Gove, in the area of Yirrkala people. A certain mining company have been given mining rights by the Commonwealth Government; but the Yirrkala state that this is their traditional land, and the Government have no right to make a decision without first consulting the elders of the tribe. At present the Federal Council for the Advancement of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders have organised a national campaign to establish land rights throughout Australia, to stop the Governments from expropriating the land for overseas owners, by private mining companies, and private pastoralists. The crux of the issue is that the Governments do not recognise the equivalent of Maori land, tribal land. The Aborigines are the original inhabitants of the land and they feel they are the rightful owners. The land was given to them by their spirit ancestors and they cannot relinquish it.

However, the \$308 million bauxite programme has gone ahead. New litigation has been launched by the Aborigines (15/5/69), because of the deliberate destruction of one of their sacred sites, a bulldozer. This sacred place is easily identifiable — a 200ft black face. The injunction if granted will stop all work, while proceedings ensue. The case was recently adjourned, and I have no more information as the case does not reopen for some little while. If the land rights of the Yirrkala are recognised; the precedent has been established to establish land rights all over Australia. This means that the Aborigines living, especially in the north, will not be told to shift, but will decide when, where and how much, of the particular business interest.

On the 30 July, this year, the Victorian branch of the Australian Labor Party, took the unusual (Australia) step of moving that the land rights of the Gurindji people, be taken to the U.N. for consideration. About 100 of the Gurindji are squatting at Wattie's Creek over a wage claim dispute. The most prominent member of the Victorian branch of the A.L.P.

is J. Cairns. He displayed a fairly common reaction of politicians and attempted to whitewash the motion, for the public. When a group of people decide to call in the U.N. to arbitrate on a matter like this, it indicates how slow the Government is moving and how apathetic her people are.

I have attempted to show what happens to Aborigines in one state, and clarify what I think is the most important issue facing the Aborigines at the moment, although it is almost impossible, I want to give a brief summary that applies to most Aborigines, in most of Australia.

### (1) UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment, in this boom time in Australia, is three times higher for the Aborigine than for the white.

### (2) EDUCATION

The population is estimated at between 140,000–150,000. 40% of all Aborigines are illiterate. The prospect of an Aboriginal child getting a primary school education is 8x less than that of a white child.

The prospect of an Aboriginal child getting matriculation, is 30x less than that of a white child. The prospect of an Aboriginal child getting to University is practically nil. To date there has been one University graduate, C. Perkins, now one of the strong Aboriginal leaders.

### (3) POPULATION

55% of the population is under the age of 21. Even though many women have expressed interest in and for contraceptives, no plan has been put forward by the Governments, to help these women. Infant mortality is higher than in the white community. I have been unable to procure reliable figures.

### (4) HEALTH

300 cases of leprosy have been estimated, nobody knows or cares how many. Often a family will have a patient with them. Again, the problem of ill children. Child-disease is very high, but the Government does not seem to be doing anything with the extra money from the budget.

### HOUSING

Although no accurate figures are available, I would estimate that at the very least, about 50% of the Aboriginal population is inadequately housed. The whole attitude of the Governments and people of Australia to the Aborigine is well-illustrated in a statement made by Wentworth, the Minister for Aboriginal affairs. He said, "Australia must get better value for the \$30 million the Governments spent annually on Aborigines . . . better value for the Aborigines as well as for the Governments." The Age 8/5/69.

The issue of New Zealand's sporting relations with South Africa is a particularly relevant one at the present time, in view of the coming All Black tour of that country next year. But what are the wider implications behind these contacts? Do those New Zealanders who support these ties between the two countries, and who do not know very much about the situation in South Africa, ever stop to consider what such ties may imply?—what they mean to those individuals and groups in South Africa who are fighting, and suffering from, persecution and repression on political and racial grounds? Do they know what kind of people control South Africa — the people we play sport with — and what type of society they've created and are determined to uphold at all costs? Can they imagine the impact of white South African attitudes and policies on the non-white population? I shall briefly discuss these points in the following article, and sincerely hope that those who read it will reconsider their position on the issue of sporting relations between South Africa and New Zealand.

Although I was born and raised in South Africa, it doesn't automatically mean that I'm some kind of expert on the situation there, in spite of the claims by many that to have been there is to know. By the very nature of my position as a white, I, along with the vast majority of other whites, have no conception of what it is like to be on the receiving end of a harsh, repressive system; one that discriminates at all levels on the basis of skin colour. But I do know about white attitudes. White South Africans go through a fantastic process of racist conditioning to the extent that non-whites are generally regarded as being less than human. One has only to observe the attitudes towards non-whites that prevail there and the terms by which they are labelled to realise how ingrained racism is in white South African society. It is very rare for whites there to have no racial prejudices, attitudes and practices that are neither cruel, arrogant nor paternalistic; and to extinguish them, even if only partially, takes a very long time. Ironically, this is only possible, usually, through leaving that country.

A brief example of these all-pervasive racist beliefs is all I have room for, but it is particularly revealing as it relates to the highest levels of white South African society.

In accordance with the government policy of "separate development", Africans in South Africa are regarded as semi-permanent residents only; and are issued with passes that brand them as aliens. An African individual may have been born and may die in the township of the Republic but his legal position is that of non-permanence, and his life is one long process of subjection to ever-increasing legislation that restricts his movements, denies him any dignity or political rights and even discourages him from taking a wife. The establishment of families in the African townships implies permanence of some kind even though Africans may not own property in the Republic. In time, as the theory goes, they will return to their tribal homelands. Yet millions of Africans have never even seen these reserves and have long since lost their tribal links. Meanwhile, in the townships, (such as Alexandra, which is north of Johannesburg and where newly built hostels do not provide quarters for married couples) family life is in effect prohibited.

Jacobus Vorster, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church and an elder brother of Prime Minister Balthazar Vorster, was once asked how he could reconcile his strict non-secular Christian principles with a government policy that disrupts and restricts family life in the African townships. His reply was: The Bantu doesn't believe in marriage.

Any half-baked anthropologist will tell you that marriage is a universal institution. But in South Africa, Africans are not considered capable or even desirous of love, of providing security for their children, of enjoying normal family life. So, in the townships, illegitimacy is widespread, and provides further reinforcement for white prejudices about Africans.

As their apologists claim, white South Africans do face a problem; but one which they themselves have created. Yet they cannot see this. Instead, they see themselves either as God-sent saviours with some kind of divine right of domination or as the last bastion of Christianity and Western civilisation in a Communist-infested world. In each case the belief is self-delusive, bigoted and racist. But on the basis of these and similar beliefs they have erected a ruthless system of repression. They seek to justify any action, no matter how brutal, in terms of how it can serve to maintain white supremacy. This is the policy that whites in South Africa support and operate under the pretext of "self preservation".

But it is quite clear to anyone who examines the situation in non-racist terms that it is the non-whites who carry the burden in South Africa. They've carried in it the past and continue to do so today. It is the non-whites who face the crisis of survival and the prospect of a bleak future with little hope of a decent life for themselves or their children unless something drastic is done. And it is the non-white leaders who call for a non-racist democracy in South Africa with rights and opportunities for all. For their stand on these and similar issues thousands are in prison today, including a pitifully small handful of whites.

The apologists for the South African regime love to point out what the government there does for Africans: usually phrased in derogatory terms, e.g. "for their natives" or "for the Bantu". Yet they fail, whether intentionally or not, to consider one vital factor which reveals the nature of their position. This is the fact that non-whites in South Africa have no say at all in their own future.

Next year the All Blacks propose to play rugby with white South Africans. There are some supporters of this tour who genuinely believe that some good will come of it. Something, I suppose, like a miraculous crack will appear in the foundations of White Supremacy. Do they honestly think that a few games of rugby will soften a complex of racist attitudes that have become rockhard and increasingly inflexible over many years? Apparent capitulations on the part of the South African government, such as the tacit acceptance of Maoris in the New Zealand team, are not signs that their racist policies are weakening. These capitulations are significant for another reason. They indicate the lengths to which white South Africans are prepared to go to secure and maintain friendly links with the outside world. This is very important to them. Yet even these accommodations are limited. Maoris may well go to South Africa next year if the tour takes place. But the All Blacks will be playing in conditions that are strictly in accordance with the colour bar and the overall policy of the South African regime. So, they will play all-white teams, before segregated audiences while all indications suggest that the status of Maoris will be temporarily "elevated" to that of "honourary whites"; similar to the status of the Japanese since trade between the two countries became established. And, most important of all, the condition of non-whites in South Africa will not be altered in any way. They will not benefit from the tour. Instead, they will see it as justification for a regime that imposes extraordinarily harsh conditions on them; as support for a social and political system that disregards any principles of democracy or human rights.

It serves no purpose for supporters of the tour to talk of "double standards" when criticising those who oppose sporting contacts with South Africa. Their cries of "What about Russia?" or "What about the separate Maori electoral roll?" are merely rationalisations that obscure the basic issue involved here. And this is the compliance by New Zealand with the policy of White Supremacy when we play sport on their terms and not according to principles of equal opportunity and freedom. By all means oppose the infringement of these principles by any other individuals, groups or nations wherever this may occur. But don't invoke such infringements to excuse the actions of New Zealand sporting bodies who seek to come to terms with South African racists.

I might add that South Africa is the only nation in the world with the possible exception of Rhodesia, that practises racist sport.

Clearly, it is as individuals, since we cannot rely on governments, that we must choose in any situation of this nature the side which comes nearest to the ideals of universal human rights and progress. Few issues are as clear cut as that involving South Africa. Are each of you as individuals going to choose to support the liberation movements in Southern Africa, fighting against racist oppression and neo-colonialism, or are you going to choose to side with the forces of totalitarianism and reaction? You will be giving moral encouragement to these latter elements by supporting the various contacts that continue to occur between New Zealand and South African white supremacists.

## The Post Office at your service in the University

FULL POST OFFICE FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE FOR YOUR IMMEDIATE SAVINGS NEEDS

The demand withdrawal service — so simple. Where specimen signature held, you can withdraw up to \$200 in any seven-day period. Where no specimen signature is held, but you establish your identity, withdrawals up to \$40 in any seven-day period may be made. If you apply at the branch where your account is held, you can, of course, withdraw on demand up to the limit of your account.

For further particulars, enquire from your University Post Office.

# Save up with the POST OFFICE

IT'S THE PEOPLES' BANK





Trevor Richards is rumoured to be making plans for a new campus movement: Clean Up Naughty Television.

Certain thick-headed professional students are going to agitate for the delegalisation of the coffee bar coffee. They claim large doses have produced psychosis in dogs, and when it was injected into a rabbit, the rabbit died.

The South African National Party is believed to be sponsoring a candidate for the Pakuranga electorate in the general election.

How about the effect of youth in politics? Prof. Chapman has told honours students that the new 20-year-old vote will have a net effect of 10 votes, for Labour, calculating on the basis of last years' votes.

Wonder which former Studass president made a nocturnal raid on a lecturer's private booze cupboard in the Zoo Dept recently?

News Item of the Week (both Star and Herald): The Real Estate Institute, at its national conference in Gisborne, has elected Ralph Hanan, a posthumous life member.

Please write in the word "a..." in the space provided on page eight.

Quote, attributed to MP-to-be for Grey Lynn: "Mr Muldoon has got a good head for money — he's even got a slot for you to put it in."

## OBITUARY

### James G. McGonagle



The death has occurred in his Grafton residence of Lieut.-Colonel (Ret'd), James G. McGonagle BO, ABC (and two bars) VD, LBJ.

He is pictured with his comrade-at-arms, Sgt.-Major Theodore (Thick) Fogg UE, BA (failed), Victoria 1923, Dip. Cop. (3rd class), shortly before his hour of glory.

Lieut.-Colonel McGonagle ("Jamie") to his many devoted friends played an active part in two world wars being unwounded at such memorable battles as Gallipoli and Dunkirk and being unmentioned in despatches in every victorious British campaign this century. This illustrious warrior was compulsorily retired from passive service during the evacuation of Aden. However his sterling advice was unstintingly given during his retirement and he played a major role as tactical adviser during the glorious Anguilla campaign.

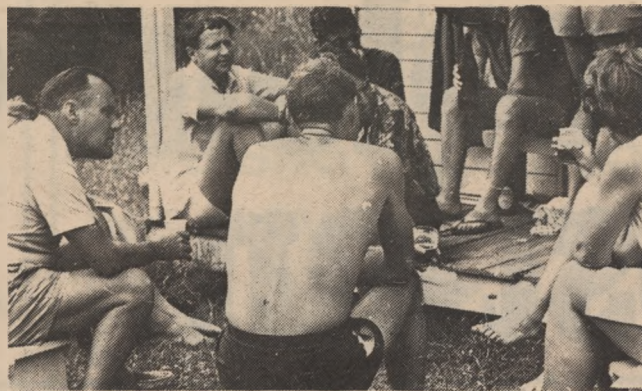
No mere war-dog, Lieut.-Colonel McGonagle was a man of wit and erudition and displayed as surprisingly eclectic grasp of the arts (not to mention the sciences). In the visual arts, he professed an admiration for the "mystical qualities" of McIntyre's oeuvre. His monograph: "Allegorical Components in Mrksich's Art" (available at the Barry Lett Galleries) is highly esteemed in artistic circles. His tastes in music inclined towards towards the romantic; he often relaxed to "The 1812 Overture" or Sousa's ballet suites. Philosophically a dedicated dogmatist, he was uninfluenced by Nietzsche and later Aryan humanists.

His experiments with non-lethal nerve-gases for which he earned the right to include a mace in the McGonagle family crest, made him a life-long disciple of the Russian geneticist Lysenko, although the latter's political beliefs were anathema to him.

Upon his retirement from the army, McG. publicly lamented NZ's lack of self-sufficiency in arms manufacture, but, not a man to stand idle, took a seat on the Board of the "Get M' Young" War Toys Co. Ltd, which gave him a platform.

A gifted polemicist, McG. coined such phrases as "All the Way with LBJ", "Yellow Peril", "Domino theory", "the downward thrust of China", "Iron Curtain", "Bamboo Curtain", with which his speeches were always liberally sprinkled.

He died a fumbling wreck soon after the publication of a vicious letter in the Star by a notorious left-wing subversary, which questions his very existence — with this mumbling cri de coeur (cree-duh-cur) on his lips: "Beware the yellow peril, Lest ye become jaundiced!"



## BOLD CONCEPT IN STUDENT HOUSING

There is a good prospect of success in late-stage negotiations for the financing of a student village on the Ilam campus, according to a report by Canterbury Student Welfare Officer, Janet Gough.

Despite opposition to the plan from the University of Canterbury Council, the 50-bed first stage of the village could be open by 1971 and is expected to cost \$150,000: equal to \$3000 a bed or about half the cost of a hostel.

### Land

Land has been the only problem so far. The university council has turned down a proposal to use some of the spare Ilam land (known to be intended for student flats) because of ill-founded fears that a Government loan for the village would jeopardise support for a new hostel.

Plans for the project were presented to the Students' Association several years ago by an enterprising young Christchurch architect, Peter Beaven. At that stage they were submitted to council but were shelved until last year when a group of students took up the issue.

Approaches to the government yielded a plan requiring the students to raise one third of the money and prove that the scheme would be economic over the 38 weeks of the university year. The Government would then pay the rest.

### Unanimous approval

Both conditions were easily met and the scheme received strong support — in the form of both a unanimous vote of approval by a students' SGM and a plea from Mr Muldoon to the council to reconsider.

The students are now preparing for discussions with the University Grants Committee, the Treasury and university council, and are hopeful of success.

The initial stage of the village consists of 10 five-bedroom flats each with a livingroom/kitchen and bathroom. Communal washing facilities (a laundromat) and parking will be provided.

Special attention has been paid to ventilation and sound-proofing — both major inadequacies in the new Christchurch College residential hall at Ilam.

The completed village will have beds for between 650 and 1000 students, depending on finance ultimately available — a bold concept which could begin to take shape sooner than many expect.

## NZUSA Congress

### CURIOUS COVE

"Tribal feasts" is how one magazine has described recent rock festival love-ins for the turned on generation. Since 1949 New Zealand students have had an annual "tribal feast" known variously as University of Curious Cove or Student Congress.

The scene, Curious Cove is a six-mile boat-trip from Picton, where the isolated campsite seems submerged in the spectacular scenery of the Marlborough Sounds.

Only a limited number of students (about 150) can take part, because the Cove is fairly small; but the number has proved just about right for people to mix and get to know each other, especially in informal groups discussing any and everything—a real feature of Congress; held between January 23 and February 1.

'Do your thing' is the basic feeling of Congress, but to give the whole scene some relevance and coherence, it is organised around a lecture series. Informal lectures, held twice daily, act as kick-offs to uninhibited discussion.

A panel of speakers representing a variety of backgrounds and opinions: Trade unionists and academics; politicians and artists; and generally anyone of interest or with interesting ideas have been brought in for previous Congresses. With the theme this summer of "The New Society" and following Congress' tradition, this variety will be continued.

If the intellectual scene gets too hot, you can cool it with swimming, volleyball, water-skiing, rowing, bush-hikes, or just sleeping in the sun. The afternoons are sacred for relaxation and in the evenings, there are all sorts of ways to unwind and get to know people even better. There are facilities for dances, film shows, barbecues on the beach, and generally, there's something going on somewhere around the Cove.

Tune in to Congress '70. For further information watch Studass noticeboards.

## Studass fees

Breath again! Mike Law assures Craccum that there will be no change in Studass fees next year.

"Things looked pretty bad at one stage but recent improvements in our financial position mean that the possibility of raising fees won't be considered until June next year at least," he said.

"We've been able to cover rising prices in past years by the annual increases in association membership — when the university reaches the 10,000 ceiling we'll really have problems."

Anyone caught thinking that the \$10 building levy might soon be gone can think again!

Present indications are that it will be 20 years at least before all buildings in the Student Union complex are built and paid for.

There is \$120,000 still to be paid on this building and another \$125,000 for the extensions. The theatre will cost \$200,000, the gym \$250,000 and the squash courts \$40,000.

## EXEC ELECTIONS

Alas, Craccum has become the victim of its own success. Since we introduced to these pages the mind of Professor R. McChumpman, he has been that much in demand that when he was approached to do an analysis of the recent portfolio elections for Craccum, he politely informed us that he was too busy.

Not to be outdone, however, Craccum has secured the services of brilliant Oxford Don, Dr Struth Buttieswit. Here, in her unerring style, she talks about "Apathy (or why Vaughn Preece did so well)".

Craccum: Dr Buttieswit, what struck you most about the recent elections?

Struth: Nothing really.

Craccum: Well, put it another way: what did you find

most significant about the elections?

Struth: Put it anyway you like the answer is still "nothing really". I mean, do you really want me to go trespassing on Professor McChumpman's territory.

Craccum: Please do.

Struth: O.K. give me the polling booth figures. Seriously though, there was really nothing in these portfolio elections that is surprising or uncommon. The candidates were not well known, they were not enormously inspiring, and they were not standing for prestigious or glamour positions. I mean really, in what other group in the world — the Americans excluded of course — would you find the position of laundryman an elected position. The mind boggles. And the result of all this, when it joined forces with proverbial student apathy, was a predictably small poll — 10.88% I think I remember McChumpman saying it was; 15.38% less than the Vice-Presidential poll.

Craccum: This may well be so, but it doesn't account for the large number of write-in and informal votes.

Struth: Ahh well, lets have a look at the figures first, and then we will know what we're talking about. In the House Committee, Laundryman, Head Prefect fight, call it what you

will, of the total vote cast, Cross received 54.92%; Lyon 29.07%, and 17.01% were informal. In the Sports Rep Fight, ahh, Breen gained 44.94% of the total vote; Abraham 30.70%, and the informal figure here was 24.36%. Notwithstanding a known split in the establishment, the far better known Cross was able to handsomely defeat his little known opponent. In the other election, this time between two candidates who very few people knew, the nod was given to the more responsible looking and sounding person. The reason for the higher informal and non-vote in this contest can be found, I think, in the fact that neither of them was well known. As for why the informal vote was so high overall, I think the same reasons apply here that apply to the reason for a small poll — the candidates were not well known, not overly inspiring, and not standing for glamour positions.

Craccum: Was there anything significant in who received write-in votes?

Struth: Oh yes. For instance, I feel sure that the eleven people who voted for Vaughn Preece for House Committee Chairman were trying to tell him something, and it wasn't that his suit needed dry-cleaning either. The list of write-in votes for both positions is endless. For example, in the House Committee Contest, write-ins were received by such notables as Snoopy (6) and the Red Baron (3); Charlie Brown (2); LBJ; Robbie; Shadbolt; Hitler; Franz Kafka; The Sanitone

Man; Indira Gandhi; Piggy; McKeffrey; Prince Charles; Henry VIII; Ted Kennedy and Jesus F. Christ. The write-ins for Sports Representative were more fun: King Farouk; Batman; Donna Awatere; Harpo Marx; Gitarzan; Pussey Cat William; Turk Steel; Kropotkin; Lin Piao, and 15 for Chris Bouzaid. And although Keith beat Norm three votes to two, Kirk received an overwhelming vote of confidence from the person who nominated Norm for both positions with the cryptic comment: he's big enough for both positions.

Craccum: Do you see any point in having student elections?

Struth: Well, it gives Political Scientists something worthwhile to analyse.

Craccum: Doc. Buttieswit, thank you.

Struth: Any time.

## Support Our Advertisers

—They Support You

## STUDENTS' DISCOUNT

Prestige Places of Entertainment

DURING MONTH OF OCTOBER '69



Weds. normal 50c; you 30c  
Thurs. normal 60c; you 40c



Fri. normal \$1; you 80c



Weds. normal 60c; you 40c  
Thurs. normal 60c; you 40c



Thurs. normal 60c; you 30c

ID CARDS MUST BE PRESENTED

## EARN MORE!

Earn more during your vacation by becoming a Leighton-trained Heavy Trade driver.

Leighton's can provide dual-controlled Trucks or an Articulated Vehicle for instruction and licence test. They can teach you to drive a car too, of course!

Call in and talk it over.

LEIGHTON DRIVING SCHOOL

5 Myers Street Phone 30-709  
(Beside Wellesley St. P.O.) After hours: 458-483