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Film Soc member John
AUSA Daily-Peoples commented that

about 400 people had been
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difference between a segregated
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Registered for transmission by post as a newspaper.

VOLUME 44, ISSUE NO. 14

Free to students

Epidemic of campus thefts -more than \$400 missing

Thefts from the campus this year were of "worse than epidemic proportions" Executive was told last week. Exec resolved that the names of all students proven guilty of theft from the campus would be published in Craccum or TITWITTL.

This policy marks a change from previous years in that, formerly, only the names of second offenders were made public.

Exec was told that since last March, 62 wallets, 50 purses, 60, all Universities, and ten watches have been

ached and reported lost. Of the 62 wallets, on each of those eight had been handed in to

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IN TOILETS

400 see 'Ulysses'

Twenty-four purses had been covered. Twenty contained no money, and most were recovered the toilet blocks near the

ary or caf. Only two watches had been covered and neither had been

med. A breakdown of bag figures

owed that of those students who remembered where they had

slaid their property, 18 had lost

their bags outside the library and

outside the caf.

House Committee member Lindsay Rea said it was difficult to estimate the amount of money missing but pointed out that for 18 wallets, the amount totalled \$113.67. Taking all wallets into account, the total figure could be more than \$400.

Social Controller Alan Stones reported that he had apprehended two people in the common-rooms filling their bags with caf. cups.

One was a student, he said. The offender was to have been dealt with by the Studass disciplinary committee last Monday.

1200 THEFTS
Stones opposed the motion calling for the publication of the names of first offenders in cases of theft saying that stealing cups was not a serious offence. He was

He said there had been some cat-calls during Molly's soliloquy and the brothel scene but generally the audience was well controlled.

He said the attendance was better than it had been at any other varsity film, the only audience approaching it being for Tom Jones three years ago.



Preece... 1200 cases

who felt that the punishment outweighed the offence.

The Administrative Secretary, Mr Vaughn Preece, told Exec that in the only year for which he had the figures-1968-1200 cases of theft from the campus had been

reported to the Central Police Station by students.

"It's probably three times that number, every year," he said. "It's worse than epidemic proportions."

The motion was carried by 7-3.

17th July m july mobe Women's freedom group formed

The first women's liberation group has been formed at Auckland University.

It began two weeks ago with a few women forming the Women's Movement for Freedom (WMF) and a meeting attended by both sexes, was held last week to discuss action.

Objectives agreed upon were pressing for equal pay for equal work and examination of the social/sexual role of female university students. It was felt that more women should speak publicly about their rights.

EXCLUDE

Some discussion was held about whether to exclude men from some meetings as some females felt that men could be an inhibiting influence. Others held that co-operation was essential for the liberation of the sexes but the former group contended that the same end could be reached through conflict and a more radical approach.-Janet Bogle.

Arts depts can seek abolition of exams

Individual department heads in the Faculty of Arts will now be able to approach Senate directly with proposals to replace final examinations by assessment on course work.

After vigorous and lengthy debate at the Faculty of Arts meeting last week, an amendment, embodying this idea, was made to proposals put forward by the Faculty Committee. The amendment was moved by Prof. A S G Green, head of Art History, and was passed by 22-13.

The four student representatives on faculty, Phil Carroll, John Laird, Ruth Bokman, and Hamish Dixon, voted for the proposal. O'Carroll and Laird spoke strongly in

our of the motion. One of the main arguments

against the motion was that Faculty Committee had proposed

number of significant changes, which were likely to have some

unforeseen side-effects, and at this

age it would be better to

in each case. It was not envisaged that the motion, if passed, would lead to a great flood of radical reform.

PROPOSALS
The other proposals made by Faculty Committee and adopted, were:

A re-affirmation of the present policy of allowing departments to count a percentage of the year's work towards final marks, with the percentages being allowed to vary from department to department.

That where departments want to count terms examinations as a portion of the final mark, they will be allowed to reduce the length of the final examinations accordingly.

That changes along these lines should proceed without undue haste in order to assess the effects

of the new system, and that departments and the registry be asked to report on such effects.

Prof. Green's proposal was added to these.

OPEN DOOR

In a subsequent interview on his intentions, Prof. Green said that it was his intention to keep the door open for the possibility of assessment, in which some other departments were interested.

"I have no intention of trying to impose the pattern of no final exams on the whole University," he said. "It is not an untried system. There are ways of teaching that would benefit from this kind of system."

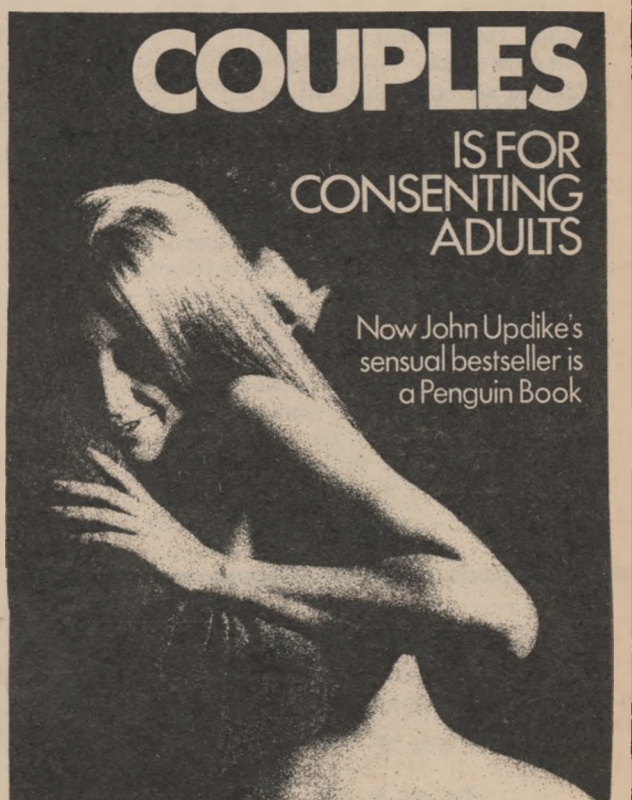
Asked if this was particularly true in his department, Prof. Green said that it was. "This technique would fit the kind of teaching my department employs. It has full support of members of staff of the department; it has been extensively discussed by students at all three stages, and by the staff-student committee.

"We have a technique of assessment that can be done in class, in a relatively short time, which may not be adaptable to other departments' teaching."

Prof. Green has been head of the Art History Department for the past 15 months. He was previously a lecturer at Edinburgh University for nine years.

A sub-committee of SRC has been set up to co-ordinate students' submissions on the nature and functions of future Capping celebrations. Submissions should be handed into the Studass office or given to Man-Vice President Kelly Flavell.

Flavell commented that if the committee receives no submissions, then this would mean that students were not interested in Capping and no provision would be made for holding it next year.



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PAUL'S

The Queen Street ban

Last Friday night's Queen St demonstration saw a disturbing change in the formerly lighthearted battle against the Auckland City Council's ban on Friday night demos.

The first demonstration on June 5 was highly informal and actively assisted by the police and traffic officers who directed traffic around the marchers. The following week, Sir Dove stated publicly that there would be no prosecutions as there was no trouble.

It was discouraging therefore to learn that 11 people—11 out of 300—had received summonses for taking part in an illegal parade.

Irritation at this deception no doubt contributed towards a hardening of attitudes but last week's demonstration did far more, and more importantly, the whole point was lost as the demo degenerated once again into a clash between marchers and police.

The object of the march was to show that Queen St does belong to the people. Therefore, despite any genuine desire to burn absurd summonses, why block the street completely by sitting in it? All that was necessary was to walk down it. The sit-in was bad tactics and led immediately to two arrests, neither of which should have occurred.

But the police attitudes had changed as well. Where, on June 5, Inspector M Cummings had refused to enforce the ACC's stupid by-law and had helped the marchers, Inspector J Jamieson persisted in regarding the march as "fun" and therefore meaningless, and was quoted in last Saturday's *Herald* as saying "the police could not allow a mob to take over the streets". It seems that there's no difference between a mob comprising rioting looters and a mob of citizens concerned about their rights.

This intransigent attitude led to the ridiculous situation when the marchers were asked in Vulcan Lane to disperse. The only question was: how do you "disperse" when you are surrounded by large policemen who glower when every time you try to move?

What must be done now is to direct attention back to the real point at issue the ban. Another march would probably lead to further violence so the only solution must be for every marcher to write to the ACC demanding that he or she be prosecuted. After that, one can burn the summons, or plead guilty and refuse to pay the fine, or not show up at court at all.

There must be other ways of making a nuisance of yourself but it should be borne in mind that all this is being done, not to spite the police, but because the by-law is so repressive and contrary to civil rights that it simply cannot be obeyed.

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Sir,
 I am sorry I did not know of your intention to publish my talk to the A.U.T. seminar, since I should have been glad of the opportunity to correct an error in the cyclostyled text. In it, (third para of "Craccum" version), reference was made to the "demise of Bologna". The University of Bologna has not perished, of course (and indeed has a long and distinguished history). What perished was the early structure in which the students elected their own governing body. I apologize for failing to note that I had dropped a line of manuscript in transcribing to the final draft. The only extenuating circumstance in this piece of carelessness is the fact that the remark was purely parenthetical and is unimportant to the development of my main argument.

I should like to thank Mr Richard Rudman for his skilful condensation, which preserves both the substance and the mood of the original.

A.L. Titchener
 Professor of Chemical &
 Materials Engineering.

Sir,
 The last three issues of Craccum have included criticism of my article "Suggestions to calm the cops", which appeared in Craccum, June 4.

In reply to John Farrier, Craccum, June 11: I agree that verbal provocation of policemen is unnecessary. And in reply to A.D. McInnes, Craccum June 18, I concede that democratically elected police government could be corrupted or rendered ineffective by Government interference. It may also be that a mixed council of laymen and policemen would be less "efficient" than an autonomous police government.

These points are obvious and relevant but they give no lead for constructive measures. What is to stop the NZ social scene from degenerating into the American-style bloodbath?

In reply to G. Fischer, Craccum, June 25: I argued that policemen could and should learn

not to be upset by provocative language. I do not see that this is to ask them to consider themselves pigs. Surely, refraining from violent response to pretty meaningless verbal abuse is, to use Mr Fischer's phrase, "civilized behaviour." I argued that much of the strife between policemen and "offenders" is due to cultural prejudices against socially unaccepted minorities. Mr Fischer argues that this strife is due to the social reality of oppression, of economic and political injustices. I agree that "social crises does have more profound causes."

But it seems to me that the social or political realities are only obscured by police violence. Violent confrontations between the police and the oppressed polarize public opinion into a silent majority acceptance of stronger police powers and an increasing minority defiance of the law generally.

So what is going to happen? The police have become more violent in demonstrations. There are more reports of unwarranted police violence against individuals. There are more reports of policemen carrying guns. We in New Zealand are headed for civil war. America has it already and looks like getting worse.

Unless something is done—something original, something different—we will follow, step by step, in the path of hate laid by overseas precedent.

Phil O'Carroll.

Sir,
 Lawrence Southon's article in Craccum June 18 "But it's murder isn't it?" on the rights of abortion made me sick. How about some wrongs? To begin with I quote from his first paragraph: "Acceptance of the practice of killing born humans leads to disruption of the human relationships involving the people killed and to fear on the part of all possible victims i.e. to much human suffering. This does not apply to abortion." Is that much different from saying that if a born person has no relatives or friends who would miss him, and if you have no grave hangups about guilt, then it's okay to pop

him off?

That's great! Mr Southon's attempt to override reasoning put forward by people such as Dr Liley, by making smart comments was contemptible. Science shows beyond all doubt that a human being exists potentially in all his uniqueness and diversity from the very moment of conception. This human being is unable at this stage to protect his own life and therefore deserves full and complete protection from those of us who are able. It's as simple as that, religion has nothing to do with it and nor have rats, Mr Southon

Patricia Butler

Sir,
 Your editorial on sell-outs was, midly, bilge. The first paragraph was the only portion bearing any semblance to reality; from there on, it became more and more ridiculous and insulting.

Tom Newnham, I thought, made good statements. He had to acknowledge the anti-tour movement had failed to stop the tour, and sensibly pointed out that the pro-tour people would now have to produce real

evidence that "contact would improve the position of Southon's coloureds". Dr Pat Hohepa agreed with Tom Newnham.

You praised wavering enemies and denounced steadfast friends.

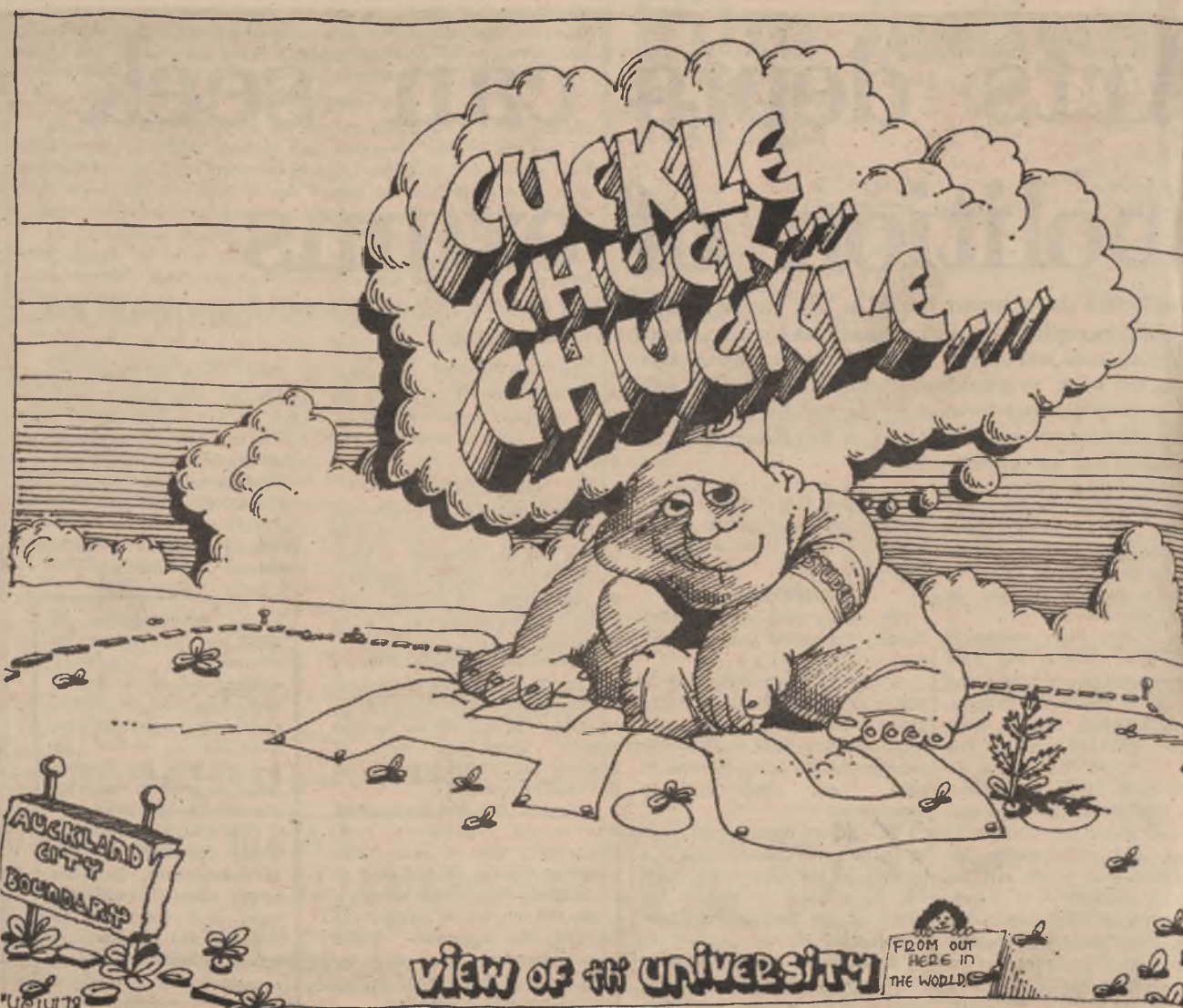
The level to which you descended further on in your editorial was inexcusable. Even if you do feel bitter about Norman Kirk's ideas on foreign policy, call him "Old Fatty" is mean and pathetic. And if you were joking when you wrote "Norman can easily 'volte-face' was ill-timed; it was far too late for him to be included in the Queen's birthday Honours List", then very little can be said for your sense of humour.

Would it be too much to say that, in future, you do not step from issue to issue, throwing ill-conceived comments, and barely scraping the surface, but instead, attempt more clear-headed and coherent analyses?

Ralph B. Chapman

Sir,
 Concerning G. Fischer's letter to Craccum June 25. It does not follow because a policeman

DEEP IN THE RAW HUNGER OF JOHN'S DEMANDING KISS I FINALLY DISCOVERED THE TRUTH—THAT HE HAD THIS LIMITED STOCK AT THE U.S. OF THESE FANTASTIC LINE OF NEW GOLD-X RING BINDERS. THEY'RE IN WOODGRAIN VINYL AND A SNIP AT ONLY BSC PRICE!... BUT ONLY 15 PER CUSTOMER....



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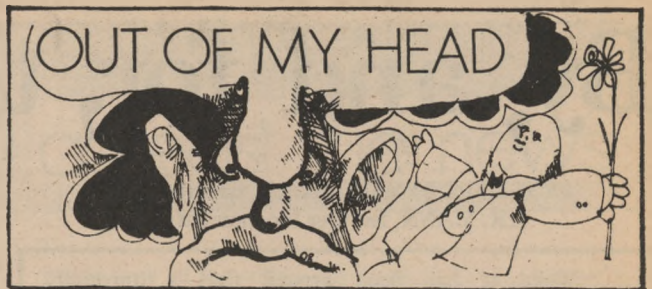
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Right-thinking members

BY TIM SHADBOLT

Disorderly behaviour is 'that which offends a right thinking member of society'. Now let us study a group of these people - let's say a civil engineer, a sales representative and a company manager. All pillars of society, married men with families, long term steady responsible jobs, none of them demonstrators or hippie types, all in silent support of apartheid and the Vietnam war. All solid members of the establishment and supporters of the status quo. Now let's study a club that all these respectables go to - let's say the Henderson Squash Club. A nice safe non-political, non social protest, middle class second generation inconspicuous but typical sports club tucked away in NW. wine country. Everyone was happily playing with their rubber balls in wooden boxes, boozing after hours under the protection of being a sportsman, and going quietly to work next day saying good-morning to Mrs. Jones on the way and reading Grandmother Herald to find out what disgusting things these dirty long haired radical students were up to next.

And then it happened. The whole scene exploded. Someone squealed after the annual stag party, the eyes of New Zealand focussed with perverted relish and sensual joy on our poor little Henderson Squash Club. Every agonising little detail was sucked out for the public to pour over with delighted disgust - the colour of the underpants, whose shirt was off because it was hot, the size of the G-string. Now there's nothing wrong with having an orgy if you believe that this is the basis of freedom and happiness. There's nothing even too bad about a sneaky orgy if it's an escape valve from the tension, TV, mortgages and suburban neuroses. The only feature I really condemn is that this was a hypocritical orgy, and an unjust orgy. Why was it that only the girls were punished for participating? After all they were doing it for money. The men were doing it for kicks. Is the law reluctant to prosecute respectables.

Let's examine the two most important aspects of this case. Did you take any steps to stop the performance - no. Still fascinated - yes. You saw the naked dance - yes. Still fascinated - yes. . . . You don't know if sexual intercourse took place in the second performance do you? You're just guessing - I thought it took place. Did you stop it - No. Did you cry out - No. Are some club members also members of the police department? YES, ABOUT FOUR OR FIVE.

Later on in the case and this is important - one of the girls said she frequently put on striptease acts around Auckland, including sports club functions. "I have also been hired in a private capacity by other respectable bodies in the city" she added. What respectable people do in their bedrooms or clubs doesn't interest me. But it is these people that the law is based on that are largely responsible for the arrests of so many demonstrators. Of the 250 New Zealanders arrested for political protest well over half were arrested for disorderly behaviour. We've seen how respectable civilians behave at Henderson. We've seen how respectable officers behave at My-Lai. I myself have been arrested three times for offending 'right thinking members of society' Please someone - find me one.

Still we can't mean all the time. And my faith in justice was restored after the severe treatment of a detective who began blasting away at an unarmed man in the centre of a large city. The ten dollar fine imposed will be a severe warning to all other members of the force. So without any public referendum, or even debate in the House we now have an armed police force. It's good to be living in a democratic society. The Kent state and Jackson murders showed how dangerous it is to arm cops. Even the F.B.I. couldn't find any evidence of 'sniper fire'. It's small comfort to know that American police are bad liars compared with our cops who after investigations were able to prove that 11.45 didn't happen.

Another healthy trend in our society is the increase in defence expenditure. 25% up and not a murmur. An increase in arms like that just couldn't happen anywhere in the world without a public outcry. \$535.8 million would buy a lot of schools and teachers and gyms for Otara and universities and pensioners and hospitals a lot of useful things. We even got two new mine-sweepers. They just don't use mines anymore these days, except for land mines that our brave lads in Vietnam plant everywhere for the Vietcong (i.e. anything that moves) and end up standing on them themselves because the Cong are natural gardeners and replant the mines. The U.S. Supreme court discovered that atheists can have a conscience. American troops collect Vietcong ears. Another massacre was discovered in Vietnam and Holyoake thinks the war is still right. Nixon still has 10,000 men in Cambodia with five days to go.

SOCIETY IS ROTTEN. PREPARE FOR A REVOLUTION.

The way to sell an idea or a product is advertising. The millions spent advertising by all businesses shows it must pay to advertise even with the incredible costs of doing so. The most advertised product on the market today is murder. The murder of a Pukekawa farming family has been advertised in headline print for almost a week. The whole population has been grovelling and wallowing in all the sordid miserable details of this sad affair. But excitement rather than sadness has been the main advertising ploy of 'Law and Order Ltd'. The great photos of police - farmer solidarity blown up in the fog. It's almost as exciting as war. All the energy and searching, and manpower and radios - just to find a couple of corpses. If only they would work so hard to collect firewood for pensioners. With all the excitement and drama attached to murder I'm sure it will definitely become in vogue, so to speak to be 'in' the 'murder scene'. Another fad for lost souls to get involved. You too can join the 'murder' set! Help satiate our nation's blood lust! Add a little colour to N.Z.'s drab urban life. Help bring families together (funerals) and help sell our advert-crammed trivia rags. Murder is new. Murder is exciting. Why don't you get involved in Murder today? Are you a bargain hunter - why not join us - and become a man hunter? For young and old and all the family too. We all love murder - do you?

does not accelerate change, but by reaction slows it. A society under threat will seek to protect itself by curtailing civil liberties and dissent, (read the Public Safety Conservation Act 1932 - it's provisions are fully as grim as the title) which also is dysfunctional for the society by cutting down the input of comment available to the citizen. It is in this situation, where the criminal law is being used to suppress dissent and rebellion, for which purpose it was never intended and is ill suited, that reasoned solutions become impossible.

It is peculiar to note that the most socialist western nation, in terms of state ownership or control of the means of production, communication and distribution is also characterised by internal stability. It would appear that peaceful legal change is more effective than revolution and counter-revolution.

A.D. McInnes.

Allow me to make a few

comments on the article "But it's murder isn't it?" that appeared in Craccum, Thurs. June 18.

It is an unusual way of defining the nature of anything by having recourse to its consequences. A definition stems from the nature of the thing itself. In the case at hand the thing itself is abortion, and not the consequences. The usual understanding of the word 'murder' could be stated as 'the killing of innocent human life'. This understanding of the word murder is one of the reasons for frowning on capital punishment . . . it does happen that an innocent person is sent to the gallows.

I consider that abortion is murder, understood in the above sense. Cows usually produce cows, rats other rats, and humans other humans. The chromosome makeup is considered to be the factor that determines what the particular foetus is to be, and what it will grow into. And this factor is present from the beginning. So I see the foetus in a woman as necessarily human life.

Consequently to terminate the life is to terminate human life. By no stretch of the imagination can you consider the foetus to be guilty.

The second point I would like to make is that the author's conception of morality is one which states that the end justifies the means . . . since he says that abortion and murder have different consequences and that consequently they are different. If the consequences are bad, the act is bad, and vice versa. If you believe in the morality that states that the end justifies the means you should apply it in all spheres of life. An extreme case in point is Hitler's killing of Jews. To him the goal was good . . . the establishment of a pure race . . . so the means must be good.

By way of summary. I disapprove of abortion because it is murder. You can't commit murder to achieve anything, no matter how good. Secondly, I consider that the policy of ends justifying the means is a dangerous one for society. - Mike Crosswell, 2nd year arts student.



Brian Talboys gave. . .



...a bad talk

The Minister of Fun etc.

Mr Brian Talboys arrived late at the meeting and never really caught up with his subject. He spent the first few minutes vacillating - making points and then equivocated to the extent that he destroyed them.

As for his speech - I don't really see any value in giving a resume of it for it was a mundane affair: a documented history of V.S.A. prepared by some obscure bureaucrat in External Affairs that managed to send most of Mr Talboys' listeners into hibernation. There was no interjection, apart from numerous yawns which seemed to appropriately decorate the cliches, as the audience had been reduced to slothful silence by the speech which was like a somnolent southern day.

NO CONTENT

What was disturbing about the speech was not that the Minister did not prove to be another Mark Antony or Charles Caughton, I think we know that already, but rather the content - in fact the Minister showed lack of faith in his speech in a few revealing words when he said of the V.S.A. volunteers "well they can tell you infinitely more about V.S.A. than I can". They certainly could - which brings me to the point. If we are to have the Minister in our presence why should he not speak on something relevant and vital to us - his

portfolio? Why couldn't we have an idea of what the Minister thinks of tertiary education, to what purpose education should be oriented and how we are to maintain an open-door policy at Auckland when we reach 10,000 students? Why not a speech on these vital questions instead of a lacklustre dirge which really could be delivered more successfully by the eminent Mr Rae or any other Minister of similar magnitude?

So that's the gripe I think all of Mr Talboys' listeners had which is not to depreciate the Minister himself or the sentiments he expressed. I have an idea that like Mr Trudeau he sees the work of field-service units like V.S.A. to be part of New Zealand's policy of "enlightened self-interest" but it seemed all Mr Talboys expressed were sentiments, no doubt very sincere, but sentiments all the same.

INADEQUACIES

For example, the inadequacies of government's role in V.S.A. were graphically illustrated by two factors. One was the figure of government assistance to V.S.A. which Mr Talboys very reverently quoted as now being \$66,000 a

year. And as if to top this stupendous evolution in governmental aid he said this didn't include indirect items such as postage stamps. Obviously the Minister thought this would bring crescendoed applause from his captivated audience, instead he got one maverick yawn. The second inadequacy of government aid to V.S.A. was shown by the flourish of V.S.A. week itself which was directed at not merely enlightening the unenlightened but also more directly in making it possible for an Auckland graduate to continue to do fieldwork in Thailand by raising funds at A.U. Surely this is the function of government and seeing as Mr Talboys was out to demonstrate the magnanimity of the New Zealand government and its continued belief in V.S.A. he would surely agree. Or would he. . . .?

THE INCIDENT

Now to move on to the part of the meeting in which it suddenly came out of its zombie-like trance and came alive. This of course was The Incident.

I suppose you might say it was a Pattonesque gesture on Mr

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By, and for, the University

BY D.J. McLENNAN, lecturer, chemistry &
L.R. MANN, lecturer biochemistry

While it has been argued that a university community does not require government, we hold that the opposite is true. What is required then is good and efficient government, which does not unnecessarily interfere with the teaching and research functions of the university, and which is government by the university community, for the university community.

Our contributions to this theme are largely based on our personal experiences at the University of California (Berkeley and Santa Cruz campuses). There we saw some excellent features which we would like to recommend for adoption, or at least adaptation, in this university. On the other hand we also saw some of the faults in university government which led to the several shocking disruptions which are now notorious.

Most New Zealanders seem to think vaguely 'it couldn't happen here'. On the contrary, we think that serious disruptions are almost bound to occur here unless we reform the university government.

1. The Council:

(a) While it is true that all staff are in one way or another represented on the present system, how can they effectively advise their representatives unless all staff are properly informed about past and coming business of the Council? All staff should receive the agenda and minutes of the Council.

(b) At present the Council includes several political appointees with no significant qualifications to direct an educational institution. This is exactly the kind of outside interference which will not, in the long run, be tolerated. Instead, increased staff and student representation should fill these places in the Council.

2. The Senate:

(a) The present type of Senate is of course important in dealing with a lot of administration, but administration and government are not the same thing. For this reason, we strongly recommend the addition of a new body which we would call the ACADEMIC CONVOCATION. This would comprise all full-time members of the teaching staff. At even such huge campuses as Berkeley (28,000 students) this type of body functions quite effectively; size is no reason not to have a democratic body like this, for which the need is great. Despite what might be expected by those with no experience of this kind of convocation, it can function well. It should meet once a year, and also whenever 25% of its members sign a petition to its elected chairman that it meet. A quorum should be 50% of the members. Administrators, being amply represented already in decision-making in this university, would not be eligible for the academic convocation. The convocation could of course delegate powers to committees.

(b) In the event of a conflict between the academic convocation and the Senate, the larger and more democratic body would prevail.

3. Delegation of powers by the Senate:

The Senate might as well openly legitimise the delegation of powers to departments which has *de facto* been the case. This type of delegation could be considerably encouraged, if coupled with democratic changes within departments (discussed under 5 below).

4. Standing committees of Council and Senate:

Committees on appointments and promotions should include elected representatives of the sub-professional staff, and of students.

5. The nature of departmental headships:

Cases occur from time to time of departmental heads who are so incompetent that teaching in their departments suffers badly and staff leave in desperation. Let us agree that prevention is preferable to the bitter and imperfect cures which are all we now have. The guide to prevention is simply the same approach as we have adopted in all our suggestions on university government — *democracy*.

(a) Interviewing of prospective departmental heads should not be left up to one member of staff who might, for example, happen to be in Britain on sabbatical. This is extremely false economy. Even with the modifications which we and others will suggest, the position of departmental head will of course remain very important, and it is foolish short-sightedness to try and save about one thousand dollars of plane tickets when what is at stake is far more. Prudence demands that the best two or three applicants be extensively interviewed.

(b) In a large department with several very experienced and competent senior staff, the position of head should rotate among them, changing every two or three years. This is the practice in many U.S. departments, and seems to us successful.

(c) In any case, whether or not the department is big enough to have a rotating headship, the powers of the head should be widely diffused among all the teaching staff of the department. For example, it is now possible (and actually happening in this university) for a head to over-rule the grades set by one of his colleagues, without even a consultation. This should be forbidden. Similarly, there should be positive requirements that staff who have lectured in an area of their discipline should at least be offered the setting and marking of exams in that area. Again, it should be obligatory that all staff who wish to attend their departmental staff-student consultative committees should be invited; and furthermore a definite share of voting power in those meetings should be allotted to them.

(d) It could be argued that rotation of the chairmanship of departments could lead to a well-funded department losing the services of a skilled and resourceful financial negotiator for a number of years. But resignations, retirements etc already produce the same effect, and experience has shown that departments do not financially collapse as a result.

We have mentioned only a few kinds of diffusion of power within departments. Many more could be suggested. The point is to draw on as wide a range of talents and co-operation as we can.

6. Student Discipline:

At some universities, student discipline is very effectively dealt with by the students' own government. There may be reasons why this extreme kind of system cannot work well at Auckland. However, our antiquated system finds itself too near the other extreme of autocratically imposing upon students rules in which their elected representatives have had no significant say. This is unjust, and also unenforceable in the long run. Reform in this area is perhaps our most important task and opportunity.

(a) At present the Senate may impose fines or other punishment without the student's even being present for a hearing, and may deal with appeals "in such a manner as it thinks proper". Council may deal with a final appeal without the student's being present. It may be that procedures have been adopted which are more like due process, but these have not been published and are therefore presumably not mandatory. The possible penalties in cases of student discipline are much more severe than some for which a person is entitled in civil courts to a proper hearing and counsel. We have no excuse for not setting up just processes. These would include the right to counsel,

who might be a lawyer or an experienced staff member whom the student trusts. There must be more proper hearings, which are by means guaranteed at present. For example, under reg. 8 the vice-chancellor could, if Senate met only once in a year, dismiss a student for almost a year without a hearing. This reg. 8 should be deleted.

(b) The senate should set up a disciplinary sub-committee of (say) three members, one of whom shall be a sub-professional staff member, and one a student representative on Senate. The sub-committee should have the powers defined by old reg. 7i (a) or (b). It should be obliged to meet as soon as any relevant business arises. Before any decision is reached, the student must be heard. He may also be represented by counsel of his choice (not necessarily legal counsel).

Only if the student deliberately does not avail himself of the opportunity to be heard may the subcommittee act in his absence, and even then, full rights of appeal should remain.

Old reg. 7i (c) should be deleted.

(c) We assume for present purposes that the Senate will continue to be constituted approximately as now. Then we consider regs. 1 - 6 fair, except for 5 (b) and the one on dress. In our opinion this regulation is so vague that it is open to discriminatory abuse; but in any case, we do not agree that dress is any legitimate business of the university authority. If any extreme case should occur, of say, allegedly obscene dress, let the appropriate civil authority deal with it. The university has no legitimate interest in regulating people's dress. Reg. 5 (b) dealing with acts within or without the precincts of the university which might bring the university into disrepute should be dropped. It is vague and could be used in a repressive manner. If members of Parliament and the general public are permitted, by their words and acts, to bring the university into disrepute, then there is no reason why members of the university community should not be permitted to do so. In the opinion of some other university members in New Zealand, a recent and well publicised statement from Professor A. L. Titchener did just that, and it is a ridiculous situation if remarks of this sort, coming from a student, could lead to disciplinary action.

(d) The powers of old regs. 9 - 12 should stand, but the student should have the right of appeal to the disciplinary sub-committee of the Senate, and must be heard by it as he wishes. He may be represented by counsel. The sub-committee may confirm or reject the penalty. Witnesses should be admitted (called by either side) at the sub-committee hearings.

However, the present right of individual staff members to impose fines should be abolished. Adequate provisions for disciplinary action from them are contained in our proposal.

(e) In the case of appeals against decisions of the sub-committee the Senate should hear the appeal, with rights as in the last paragraph.

(f) No punishment should be enacted unless the student has exhausted all appeals or has decided not to appeal further. (The provision guards against the kind of injustice which we have seen at the University of California, where summary dismissals have wrecked students' careers irretrievably, despite later acquittals in academic courts.)

(g) We should do our best to prevent double jeopardy. If a student is being charged in a civil court, the university should not charge him for the same cause; and we should do what we can to ensure the reciprocal arrangement too.

To sum up, we believe that new disciplinary regulations must be created, with two main aims: (i) to guarantee that a student hears the case and witnesses against him; (ii) to ensure that the student who wants a hearing will get one, either personally or through counsel.

There will be those who feel that such formal adversary-type proceedings are inappropriate in a university. On the contrary, we advocate such arrangements to safeguard that high standard of justice which is proper in a university. How else can justice 'be seen to be done'?

7 Promotions:

(a) The criteria for promotion should be publicly defined. We suggest that they be, with approximately 2:2:1 weighting,

- (i) scholarly work
- (ii) teaching

(iii) contributions to the life of the university in general. (examples might be: design of a better enrolling system; valuable counselling service; work to encourage underprivileged minorities to enter university.)

With regard to criterion (i), let us make a determined effort to stop now the publish-or-perish racket, which at its worst merely counts the number of papers without even considering quality.

Student questionnaires should be compulsorily the major part of judgement under criterion (ii), teaching. Let us not pretend that university students are incapable of judging their teachers' performances. At least we should incorporate students' assessment in a serious attempt to evaluate teachers' work, rather than leaving the matter to the private opinions of departmental heads, or to utter neglect.

Notwithstanding anything said above, the criteria for promotion could be varied with respect to weighting, in special cases. For example, if a large department has a member who is unquestionably a superb teacher but for some reason has ceased to do research, it might be a good idea to retain and promote that person.

(b) We find only one reference in the Calendar to criteria for dismissal of academic staff; this is on p.646. It would seem that due process is not accorded to staff members, in that they can be dismissed without a hearing. Proper safeguards should be set up in this area.

We hope that thorough consideration will be given to our suggestions, which are intended to help forestall the kind of catastrophe which we have seen elsewhere.

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NZ defence policy 'stupid'

New Zealand's forward defence policy is "stupid" and could cause trouble with the Chinese who fear encirclement, law lecturer Stan Ross told a lunchtime audience last week.

He was addressing about 60 people (most of whom appeared to be law students) on the topic "Nuclear Armaments and Neutrality for New Zealand". After a brief resume of what he had thought about nuclear bombs while at school, Ross went on to talk about the 1963 partial test ban treaty, and the legality of the French nuclear tests in the Pacific.

With more than 80 signatories, the treaty looks impressive, he said, but it is not binding; any country can withdraw. France and China have refused to sign but once they have finished their tests, they, like the United States and the Soviet Union, will be able to sign. By then, however, Israel and India may want the bomb and they will start atmospheric testing.

new protector—but the US didn't want the job. It was not until the cold war was well under way that the US agreed to sign the ANZUS treaty.

New Zealand's forward defence policy is stupid, said Ross. To Asians, especially the Chinese (who have often been invaded throughout history) it looks like encirclement. This policy will not prevent trouble with China, it will cause it, he said.

NEUTRAL

Ross felt that New Zealand should become neutral, like Sweden. From 1936 to 1938, New Zealand was active in the League of Nations and criticized British failure to apply sanctions to Italy. Small countries have a role to play in international organizations like the United Nations, he said. Today, the big powers are getting involved in guerilla warfare which they are finding impossible to defeat—and they don't like it. In this climate there is scope for a neutral UN in which New Zealand could play an important part, said Ross.

PROTECTOR

Ross then went on to comment on New Zealand foreign policy. He said it had always been "My protector right or wrong". In 1956 New Zealand went against world opinion to support Britain over Suez. Quoting from speeches, Ross pointed out the similarity between the reasons Seddon gave to justify the Boer war and Holyoake's position on the Vietnam war.

After 1945, it was obvious that British protection was not exactly adequate. New Zealand wanted a

Education ban suggested

BY PETER LAW

The editor has invited right-wing articles, so here is one, I'll go further than just writing on matters of relevance to students activities and opinions and write on education as I see it. I wouldn't have thought my opinions as such would be appreciated in a university publication but you can have them all the same.

I think that education should be wiped for good and for all. My view may appear hard to reconcile with my occupation as a student but I still hold it. I don't suggest wiping universities because we obviously need places where certain skills and knowledge can be passed across if our technology is to be maintained. But the rest of the system should be dissolved forthwith. It is not only a massive waste of money but a social evil as well.

SELF-TEACHING

If people, juveniles in particular, wish to learn anything other than pure skills, let them learn it themselves without a tax absorbing organisation to make them. If they wish to read, write and add they should teach themselves. If should not be up to society to do it for them. When they recognise the need, then they will learn.

Incidentally my view is supported by other than my basic ideology. Some persons in the business are beginning to realise that teaching is nonsense. They say that learning to speak is much more difficult than learning to read, and everyone learns this by themselves without guidance and interference from educationalists. Quite a few otherwise unintelligent people teach themselves to read before they get to school because they want to learn. And it is quite normal for persons to be unable to read after years at school. A one or two-week process for someone who wants to do it fails when institutions take over the role of

the individual.

Reading is not the only thing. Look at all the drop-outs and delinquents around after the system of education with externally imposed learning techniques has been forced upon them. Anti-learning and anti-social attitudes plus disrespect for the laws of the land are induced in all of us to some extent and to extreme extents in some because of the education system.

STOP SPENDING

So stop spending money on it all. If and when people come to the conclusion that they want to be doctors or scientists or motor mechanics then let them go to an institution for that purpose. The cost can be borne by industry or those who benefit in general directly from the money spent.

The millions of dollars saved by dropping the rest can go to keep law and order. Safe streets are more important than processed minds. We should spare no expense on stamping on any attempts to harm property or the physical wellbeing of other members of society. I am not advocating birching or any other moral inducing methods. Let people work out their own morals or codes of behaviour as they find it best providing they don't threaten the lives and property of others. Private enterprise can only be the most efficient system in this field and should be recognised as such. Education aims at state controlled learning and behaviour and is unnecessary and dangerous because of this.

abreast the news

Where were all the archaeology students, past and present, last week when a fantastic collection of artifacts were sold at a city auction. Most of the artifacts were Maori, many pre-European and there was also a large selection from Melanesia. Particularly numerous were the adzes which went for as little as 50 cents, and also pieces of greenstone which began selling at around \$1.00. Most of the collection was bought by the War Memorial Museum and several dealers. I went mad and bought a whalebone patu, a Wallaby teeth necklace, and a greenstone Tiki, symbol of fertility . . . This was a rare opportunity to buy a little bit of New Zealand history and many who have ploughed through tons of dirt to find one little piece of anything, will kick themselves for having missed out.

* * * *

Dr Rex Hunton, who is a senior tutor at Auckland Hospital and who has for the past two years been running the V.D. clinic spoke before a largely male audience on the third in the Sex Lecture series. He interspersed his highly informative lecture with anecdotes which were greeted with much laughter and almost constant giggling . . . by males! Dr Hunton who has experienced difficulties in the past with the Press asked that his lecture not be reported. The series which has been very successful ends today with The Third Party, a talk on illegitimacy. Wake up women . . . this series is for you too!

* * * *

Do you remember a bearded, moustached guy who got up at Forum last year and led a Burn the Herald campaign? Well, he (M. Pattison) is now a general reporter on the Herald and has himself adopted a Herald-like attitude!

* * * *

The combined University Welfare Services, consisting of Student Health, student counsellors, liaison officers, the appointments officer and chaplain will form a panel to co-ordinate and promote Welfare Services with the University.

A student member of the panel commented; "This has been formed to give unity of purpose and to help bring these services to the notice of students who need them in view of the numbers who don't know they exist".

* * * *

A new version of an old story was heard in the University Service bible reading last Sunday at Melaurin Chapel: "GodCREMATED the earth in six days and on the seventh he rested". - Donna Breiteneder.

CHURCHILL

"If I had my way I would write the word 'Insure' over the door of every cottage and upon the blotting book of every public man, because I am convinced that for sacrifices which are inconceivably small, families can be secured against catastrophies which otherwise would smash them up forever. It is our duty to arrest the ghastly waste not merely of human happiness but of national health and strength which follows when, through the death of the breadwinner, the frail boat in which the fortunes of the family are embarked, founders and the women and the children are left to struggle helplessly on the dark waters of a friendless world."

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

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Bob Solomon with wife Ellen

Phil: Do you think that Bob's talk urged a cooling down of the revolutionary spirit... something anti-revolutionary?
 Barry: Anti-revolutionary! No, I just think that is an analysis of the situation. I happen to agree with him. I'm bloody pessimistic myself. And as far as violence goes, things like that...
 Phil: Now Bob wasn't just describing the scene over there, he was also suggesting that the ways in which some of the so-called revolutionaries are beginning to act, especially recently, aren't very effective. Do you agree with that, that violence behaviour in the accepted sense of violence is largely useless?
 Barry: You mean Bob's distinction into legitimate and illegitimate use of force, people implicitly accept and play into their hands. I don't think that violence in any way is going to be effective. But on the other hand I don't see how you're going to avoid it...
 Phil: Do you think violence of any sort, Bob, could ever be in the interests of cultural progress?
 Bob: Well of course. But the problem is just that it's not so easy to figure out what violence means. Because with the kind of analysis that I want to give "violence" it just doesn't make any sense to talk about legitimate violence. You can talk about effective violence; you can talk about brutal activities that happen to have a serious effect on society in one way or another. I think the whole question about whether violence is warranted or unwarranted in a radical situation is a bad question. I think the question is what has to be done and what has to be done to do it. And I think the question whether something is violent or not doesn't enter in at all.
 Barry: Well put it this way. You analyse it in your own mind to begin with to find out what is going to be necessary. If one of the answers you come up with at least has a provisional measure at some stage of the proceedings which happens to be violence, everything else in your analysis logically points to it, then it's acceptable...
 Bob: I wouldn't even put it that way. I'd say it's just the notion of violence itself that's confused. For example, Californian students broke windows and, in one instance, burnt down a Bank of America. That was generally considered as a prime case of violence on the part of the New Left. But when there's anti-personnel brutality on the part of the police that's rarely called "violence". It's called lots of other



Bob Solomon, philosophy lecturer (Ph.D Princeton) visiting Auckland on his way from Pittsburg to a teaching position in Melbourne, spoke to students on Radical politics in America 1970. A report of this appeared in a recent Craccum. Phil O'Carroll gets Barry Shorter (of the political studies dept.) to talk with Bob Solomon on methods for social reform with special reference to New Zealand.

The Revolution neednbe

things but "violence" is never quite used. And that seems to indicate to me that the notion of violence here is being used as a term not of talking about a kind of activity but rather giving it a kind of justification and saying that whatever the police do, for example, is not violent even though it might be not warranted by whatever they have to do. But whatever the radicals do which is seriously disruptive is violent.

I don't think that there is any line, any serious line, between say, Martin Luther King and non-violence and, say, Black Panther claims to violence. Both of them are trying to do the same thing. I think the main difference is just that in the one case, I think Black Panthers are more aware of the depth of the problem than most of the people who practise non-violence resistance.

I don't think it's a difference of violence and non-violence. I think all it really comes to is a question of just what sort of disruption you are going to cause and I think one of the things that becomes very clear about America is the fact that what is called non-violent disruption is much more effective just because it manages to stay not within the legal framework, so that it's hard to bring down force and other oppressive forces.

Barry: A thing that interests me. If one looks say at the passive resistance movement of the civil rights. Now I would suggest that the break-down of this was virtually inevitable. Confrontist tactics e.g. were used and a hostile response inevitably appeared. Now restraint and self-discipline are fairly rare commodities, not very durable qualities. Especially in a violent society like the United States. Do you see the possibility of any approach which does require such self-restraint prolonged through a time actually sustaining this kind of rationale, without degenerating into violence?

Bob: Well I think that's the only approach that's possible.

Barry: But none the less, isn't it going to break down? And then perhaps you sort of sort yourself out of the shambles and start again?

Bob: Well I'm not sure what the duration of the people is and certainly history doesn't give a very optimistic view about that. But at the same time I'm going to say that the only kind of move for radical change in a country like America, let's forget the word revolution, is going to be a very sustained and conscientious effort, pretty much devoid of the kind of existential gratification you get from bombing buildings and things of this sort. There's going to have to be much less emphasis on simple martyrdom and much less emphasis on sort of simple group-consciousness and much more emphasis on things like really careful economic and political study and planning.

Barry: Right. In your talk you pointed out that the S.D.S. started off as a largely theoretical body. Anyway it came together with activists, liberal radical activists, over the question of the war. And yet this amalgam which on the surface of it at least, was promising, has produced very little. First of all why do you think this degeneration came? Perhaps more importantly what do you really think it could have ideally achieved anyway?

One can talk about a systematic analysis of the processes of society and so forth. But from there, in a modern industrial state, to actually bringing about a comprehensive social economic change—how do you do it? How do you get around the tentacles of the economic structure, for example, or the heart of your enemy; in hard terms?

Bob: Right. I think I'd like to take that in pieces. The reason it degenerated was because when the move came in S.D.S. from the very specific action centre of the activists of the civil rights groups to a general theory about society and how it was supposed to be changed, the details of that theory were simply not sufficiently worked out. What happened as a result was that it never came about. Well let me

put it this way. I think whenever there is disruption of any kind in a society—and I'm not necessarily talking about demonstrations but much as simply war which is a greater disruption—it seems to me that the conservative side is always going to be much better organised than the left. The reason for that is I think very simple, that they have nothing else but the past to lean back on. They have already a system of coherence and they simply have to sort of retreat. With the left, however, there is nothing to fall back on and for the left to keep it together, it demands an incredible amount of discipline and it is, importantly, requires a theory. It requires something to sort of tell you what is supposed to happen, when it's supposed to happen, when you're supposed to help it happen.

Barry: To keep it advancing.
 Bob: To keep it advancing. That's of course what Marx tried to do. It's of course what Lenin did very well. It's what most of the supposedly great revolutionaries of this century have done. They have all been, I think it's interesting to note, philosophers of one sort or another, or they have been very thoroughly educated and intelligent men and I think the theoretical element is the kind of thing, and the bomb its the only thing the left can have, that will hold it together in times of disruption. And I think to answer the first question, the reason that the New Left degenerated in the U.S. was since they never had a theory that they could really accept; there was a lot of talk of Marxism and a lot of talk of Lenin, a lot of talk of Mao—but all their theories were simply not applicable to the American situation. So what happened was that they were so far away from anything that was happening in America that there simply was nothing for these people to gather together and do.

Barry: Yes even
 Bob: Right. E Johnson would make a new move and there would be a change demonstration. But there was rarely any acknowledgement of the change too, but demonstrations. There were some minor changes. There were some bold people as the years went on. But there was no new movement now involved. It was still a question of just having a demonstration and making p getting as many people out as possible and with the exception of a few cases I don't think there was anything new.

Barry: Isn't this visceral reaction rather a characteristic of the whole American scene, American history?

Bob: Well of course it is. But it's not the kind of thing that will help them to you any significant changes.

Barry: No, quite, but I'm just trying to draw attention to the cultural dead-weight one is going to have to jettison.

Bob: Of course, I mean, America has an incredible amount of dead-weight. That's one of the reasons I think why most of the talk about revolution is simply unrealistic. Without trying to evaluate the kinds of changes they're going in for, I think to talk about, first of all, a grass roots movement in the United States is simply a myth. The farmers and the workers are dead set against all the things that the establishment stands for. And there is such an incredible education project that would be required to get them to move even an iota, that I think that in the near future, it has to be simply ruled out. And I think that takes with it an awful lot of traditional Marxist theory. At the same time I think it's equally silly to pretend that the movement in the United States is going to be able to gain any sort of permanent political leverage on the basis of the few spontaneous upheavals that have been going on. The Weather-men for example, actually have part of their political philosophy that they're a trigger mechanism for the revolution, the vanguard of the revolution being the Black Panthers. And it is these sporadic acts of violence and so on, which





against big business, against big government and I think that if you look at what the real fundamental values of the American people are they're exactly the same things that the New Left are fighting for. So the objective then is not that it turns out that to have radical change you're going to have to attack these values: but you're going to have to change people's conception of what they mean. And that's much easier to do.

The way one can't do that is by attacking what seems to be the values themselves and this is just what I think a lot of members of the New Left have been doing. In other words instead of attacking corporate interest in general, and singling out that particular owner of American society which does a great deal of damage, what they do is they attack capitalism and technology. Instead of attacking for example, the abuse of certain sorts of industrial processes, ecological abuse and abuses such as planned obsolescence and so on, what they do instead is simply attack American technology. And things that people tend to think a great deal of.

Barry: Yeah. Look, this is what I meant and I'm interested to hear you say they don't need to attack those; I quite agree.

Bob: Well that's still too specific I mean I do think there's a more general thing that has to be defined.

Barry: Yes sure, but if one attacks free enterprise, capitalism, the whole business, success, the whole organisation thing, you're attacking the very things which validated the American's stock of experience. All right, in terms of business: now, it strikes one for example if you now look at the U.K. situation by way of comparison, over there there is indeed a kind of power elite—in a sense that a definable sector of society has been commonly socialised (public school and so forth) and they are found throughout the political, the economic and the social top levels of the hierarchy, therefore there is a lack of horizontal links all the way. And in this situation, nonetheless, economic power is virtually the result of social and political power. There is a clear systematic link there still and this makes a target which, potentially anyway, is vulnerable.

The most vulnerable part of it is the political entity. Now this doesn't apply in the United States where it works the other way. Economic power isn't a function of social and political power, and of course the economic entities big business and so forth, are not vulnerable at all in the way the political entity is. And if they're not necessarily linked to the political entity in the systematic way they are in Britain, they seem to be in a much more impregnable position all round. O.K. now how do you actually go about attacking them? For example how do you get at the vast business structures? They permeate the education system and the media system. Where do you get your publicity from? The underground press isn't going to be enough. Say for example, the New York Times had a rush of blood to the head and started to attack big business. What would happen to its income from advertising? How do you get through at least to the attentive public, let alone the decision-makers at the top?

I'm worried about the link between the theory of this thing and how you actually put it into practice when you're faced with the hard-rock realities.

Bob: Well, two things. First, in a negative way, the theoretical recognition that in America it is the corporations that are the power structure and that they're insulated in a way that they are not in almost any other society, is a big breakthrough. It's not as if a great many people aren't aware of this because in America this has just become simply a cliché. But at the same time I think in politics itself most people are almost totally oblivious to what this means. So I think just first in a therapeutic way all those movements which attempt to change policy by attacking for example isolated persons in the Government or worse by simply insulting the middle class or the working class are doing probably more a disservice and there's nothing of political value in it. That of course is one of the things I was very concerned about.

The idea that what we're doing is in many ways losing the kind of power base that we could get, you know, to change these things.

A more positive way, I think there is a way to get through the corporate structure. It's not easy. It's a very slow process. As I said the difference between America and the sorts of societies that are the classic instances of revolutions, say Russia in 1917, are most notably the fact that whereas Russia had a rather easily isolatable and also vulnerable government which could be overthrown. America just doesn't have anything comparable to that and social change simply can't take place by change of governments. It's got to be a change of corporate interest. As a result, I think, what you have to do is think in very long terms. But I think it does work. I'll give you one example which I was giving to Phil, which I think worked very well. Dow Chemical Co. manufactures among other things napalm. It manufactures virtually all the napalm that's being used in Vietnam and this became known, to a lot of people. The movement started a prolonged campaign against Dow Chemical Company. It had sit-ins for example in universities where Dow Chemical was trying to recruit new people. It published lists, not only underground papers but just pamphlets which they handed around which listed the products that Dow Chemical made. It circulated very widely and it was simply made clear that Dow was going to have trouble when it recruited on campus and it was also made public that Dow made these products and these should be boycotted.

Well people did boycott them. Dow lost an incredible amount of money because of the boycott and although of course Dow didn't stop making napalm one can be very sure that they're going to be very hesitant about accepting military contracts in the future as will all sorts of other companies. One piece of evidence for this is that when the ecology movement started, Dow Chemical was one of the largest contributors to student teach-ins and so on, on the subject, to try and clean up a rather tarnished image. So I think people are sensitive. I think it's a mistake to think that American businessmen on the upper echelons of businesses are really depersonalised as far as their

businesses are concerned. I think that they take it very personally.

Barry: This is a very interesting point. But is this all one is aiming at to stop Dow making napalms or defoliants? You want to attack the whole structure. Isn't one aiming at an entire economic and social reconstruction? What I'm getting at is that by making them reform themselves, by making these things respectable, you may be guaranteeing their preservation.

Bob: Of course you're aiming at reconstruction. But there's a limit. My personal tendency is very much towards a much smaller and must less technologically oriented society. That's one of the reasons I like New Zealand. But if we're seriously talking about reform in America, I think you have to start out with certain 'givens'. One of these I think is that America has evolved as a society with an incredible dependence on massive technology, huge corporations and sophisticated managerial systems.

I don't think you can talk about eliminating these things without talking about the quite literal destruction of American society.

Barry: The 'know how' society. I wonder now, if we can look at New Zealand. How do you go about doing anything in New Zealand? To compare the New Zealand situation with America: one of our leading journalists, for example, has described New Zealand as a rural country council run by an aristocracy of used-car dealers. And there is something in this. This is historically a lower-middle class society. It is a smug society. Our race relations thing which is going to blow up under us, is still played in a very minor key. Our involvement in Vietnam is akin to comic opera. Our leaders: They're small men. They may be witless, they may be soulless but, My God, they're not vicious and no-one would pretend they are. There isn't anything to get really worked up about. The bulk of the middle classes are doing nicely, thank you. This is how I see it.

Bob: Well, my knowledge of the workings of New Zealand isn't sufficient to give any sort of decent answer. I guess where I'd start would be pointing out that the most dangerous problem it has and will have is its increasing dependence on America and American policies.

I think most New Zealanders seem to feel that because they're white and Anglican that they're somehow not prone to the same kind of infliction that America has put on Vietnam. The way America goes into a country is of course never straight-forwardly military. America always goes in in a brotherly-economic-friendship way first. And what I fear, and I've seen it already I think, is that as New Zealand becomes more more Americanised—and this isn't just on the governmental level but also e.g. in the way that young revolutionaries copy what's worst about American revolutionaries—New Zealand is going to lose just those virtues which in my mind might now make it a much better place to live than America.

I already see signs of militancy, the concern for armaments. I see the Government's incredibly stupid purchase of planes. It seems to me that what New Zealand has going for it, what makes it an ideal spot right now—not to say perfect—is that it has freed itself from the things that are now perhaps destroying America.

Then I would say, what is needed as this society becomes larger, is for intelligent government. You need people who know what's going on to make decisions. It's not enough to feel that Holyoake is 'one of your own'. You've got to have a man who is capable of dealing with the situation. Both Kirk and Holyoake from their statements that I've read, are absolutely incapable.



Inbe a bomb

of any kind of demonstration seems to me to be organised in a way that they have about some quite overt forms of repression is quite evident.

Barry: And of course at this point, we can exclude considerations of the effectiveness of what they've been doing so far, except in bringing to sort of a kind of a chain reaction.

Bob: Well no, I guess I would say that if we really had a radical left in America, tactical espionage might do something. I'm not sure what to do; I don't think it would bring about a revolution. I think it might give way to visceral reaction. But the one thing that's been clear in the Weathermen activities so far as I gather, the activities

are on a smaller scale, is that they have been for the most part, at least in the beginning, as symbolic political actions. In other words what's been bombed in New York has been an empty office of one sort or another in Chase Manhattan Bank. And Chase Manhattan didn't lose anything. They had insurance. It's not as if they lost anything of value.

thing, and the bombing of the draft boards which has been going on for some years in the States. Of course they do destroy some draft records, but again it's certainly not the kind of activity that seriously disrupts anything. It's a symbolic action which is meant to sort of point out a kind of disdain and symbolise what everyone's upset about. But theories everybody knows that. So I don't think right now there's anything happening on in the United States that can seriously be referred to as a chain reaction. There's been talk of it. There was supposedly a plot by the Black Panthers to take over New York at one point.

Barry: Yes even so, of course, espionage is virtually irrelevant to the idea of bringing about some kind of social revolution.

Bob: Right. Essentially, my feeling about this is that what you've got to change is not simply a political system although that has to change too, but you have to change the way people think and it seems to me that the sort of alienating tactics of many people in the movement now, is doing just the opposite of what they want to do. They're making people hang on tighter to just the things that the movement is trying to get them to let go of.

Barry: I'd like to come to that point because it interests me. This observation that people hang on as it were, in terms of categories, they have values which are guides they almost unconsciously refer to help them through life and so forth, and these values tend to be culturally relative. Now in the United States if you wish to bring about this reformation, you are necessarily attacking traditional values and therefore indirectly the thought patterns of the people, and this is precisely what brings about this thing I think you were referring to, the heresy situation. It's not institutions you are attacking or even more, it's fundamental values and it's in that situation the heresy situation, that you become most vulnerable to the self-righteous and organised power of the authority, the establishment, the State, whatever you want.

one appears to be caught in a cleft stick here—not being able to, in fact, assail the very things that must be attacked.

Bob: I don't really think so, for the following reason; that I don't think it is fundamental values that need to be attacked and that's why I don't like the word revolution. If you look at the stated values of American society they're precisely the same values that most of the people of the New Left are fighting for. Most Americans while they're talking about free enterprise and think that's important they have quite a hostile reaction to people taking advantage of them—I mean there's the general American trend against monopolies. There's the general American feeling against the rich:

Craccum's arts



THE GODWITS FLY / ROBIN HYDE / Auckland-Oxford University Press.

Some of our best and most disturbingly perceptive prose comes from the daemonic genius of a few women who would not be confined by the society adopted in New Zealand to preserve the repressive mandate of Victoria Regina. Robin Hyde's autobiographical novel courageously and honestly refuses to reproduce the images demanded by that grim bulwark. Politicians celebrate a history of their ephemeral triumphs; poets tend to remember those sensations most violently encountered and the wounds inflicted by society. Robin Hyde looked back on tragedy: two illegitimate children (one was still-born), permanent lameness after illness, the death of an idealised lover who reached England on a pilgrimage she could not take and, finally completing the godwit's flight herself, death by suicide in London, 1939.

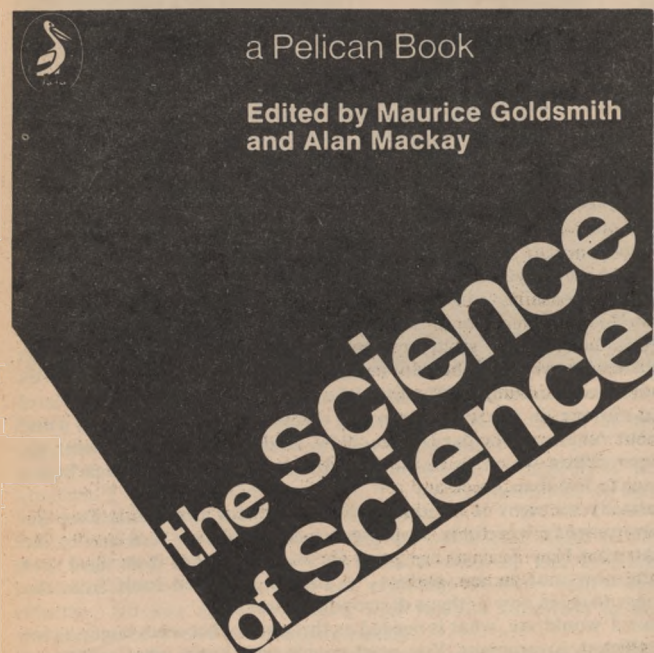
She is only a little kinder to Eliza Hannay who parallels her decline in *The Godwits Fly*. Although Eliza is left 'smiling and listening', this moment of peace rests precariously before her certain future, beyond the concern of the novel, to be extracted from the author's few turbulent years.

The Hannays settle in Wellington during the first decade of the century, confronting poverty and an alien environment which cannot secure them a comforting identity. John Hannay discovers socialism and insulates himself in a study of its theoretical obsessions, involved with 'the steaming companionship, the labouring but powerful flanks of mankind'. His wife retreats into solitary dreams of 'fields of bluebells ringing all on the one exquisitely lengthened note', the white marble repository of the tradition denied in the Newtown streets which seem to her swarming with Micks, Chinese junkies, upstart tram drivers and drunken old pederasts. The disintegration of their marriage is reflected in the development of their children who experience the fragmentation of interests in a colonial society, manifested in their parents. Carly is drawn into and complements the bourgeois aspirations of her mother and Eliza shares her father's sympathy and passion. Her adolescence trembles with the discovery of Rupert Brooke ('one person the world loved just before the light went out') who inspires her own poetry and her flirtations with aesthetic hedonism. A real awareness of the beauty and character of the new country can be expressed in the only available idiom, the

traditions of 'home'; New Zealand still struggled to establish its own language. Eliza's rare sensitivity proves inadequate to the compelling demands of sexual relationships and the squalid realities of urban life — no idealism can protect her from this disastrous impact. Only morphine returns her to the tranquility of her dream when she is ill. This dream echoes the instinctive northern flight of the godwits towards a home which has none of the emotional alienation haunting the pioneer in circumstances both 'English and not English', and yet Eliza's pre-occupation with the land contains the tentative gestures towards identifying and claiming a new home once the desire for easy security is abandoned.

Robin Hyde was one of the better poets of the 1930's when Fairburn, Mason and Eileen Duggan too began to realise and accept the unique character of New Zealand and this novel is most successful when the Hannay children explore the hills of Wellington and include this environment in their games. This childhood is sufficiently distant to allow the author some measure of detachment in examining their formative experiences and the separation of their dreams under the conflicting influences of their parents and social responsibilities. The careful coherence of this observation falters when Eliza matures and is brought under more intensive scrutiny. The point of view begins to drift in and out of her consciousness and the earlier narrative relationship of objectivity is less certain as Eliza reflects back the author's present confusions. Robin Hyde becomes more disturbed when her creation follows her into the immediate past crises which she suffered; the structure deteriorates into feverish episodes. The ending is a sad and hurried exit from a memory whose image is increasingly painful. Her recollections have rushed her into the 'hermitage of odd disjointed thoughts' in which Eliza imagines the beaten men 'whose sorrow and protest are the next things to a petition for love'.

This second volume in the Auckland-Oxford series of republished New Zealand fiction is an important return to the 'transitional' age of our literature when a generation of writers initiated a consciously national voice. *The Godwits Fly* is a fine novel in its own right, a lyrical and sensitive approach to our awkward adolescence. Robin Hyde's personal vision of an individual defeated by her imagination and the bourgeois social environment deserves comparison with Janet Frame's later expression of this betrayal. — Richard King



THE SCIENCE OF SCIENCE/ed. Maurice Goldsmith & Alan Mackay.

Despite the fact that the word 'science' appears twice in the title, the book is as easy to read by non-scientists as scientists, and is well worth reading because it presents a number of interesting and important problems.

The book is a collection of sixteen essays written by a group of well known writers and scientists including C.P. Snow, J.B.S. Haldane and J.D. Bernal. It was written twenty five years after the publication, in 1939, of a book by J.D. Bernal called *The Social Function of Science*. Bernal's book has been described as being the first serious and documented study of exactly how science could contribute to changing the world. The introduction and a number of the essays in *The Science of Science*, discuss some of the successful predictions made by Bernal and outline further problems which have arisen since then. All of the essays except the first are concerned with the interaction of science and society.

The three most dramatic essays have the titles *Scientists and Public Affairs*, *The Scientist and Underdeveloped Countries*, and *For the Living Generation*, and clearly present the problem of the underdeveloped versus the developed nations. It is pointed out that in science and technology lies the key to wealth, and one of the questions asked is—when technological advance increases a nation's power to produce wealth, how should this be used? The uneven distribution of material wealth and the widening gap between the rich and poor nations is shown. The point is made that the cost of installing necessary heavy basic industries such as steel and nuclear power is beyond the means of the poorer countries.

There is a discussion of the moral implications of scientific research, not just in obvious cases like atomic or biological warfare, but also, for example, where excess food is produced as a result of improved technology. The reader is reminded of the dumping of such

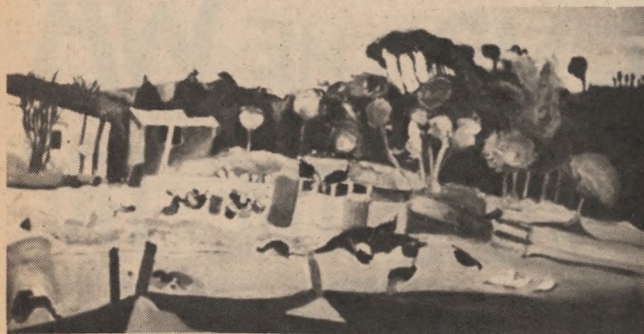
food in the past when there were tens of millions of people suffering from malnutrition or starvation.

The most important point to emerge from these essays is the responsibilities of the developed nations to the developing nations. It is argued that the help which must be given by the rich nations is a rightful demand on the scientific and technological advances which are the heritage of all mankind and not just the fortunate minority who experienced its sudden blossoming two or three centuries ago. An outline is given of the type of aid which is needed and of the benefits which would result for both rich and poor nations.

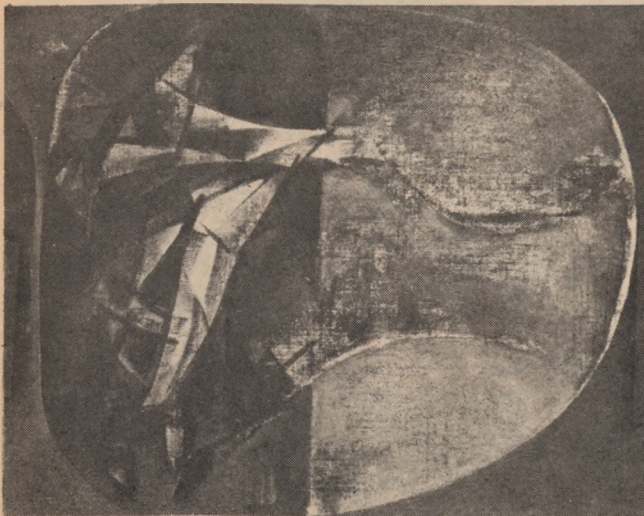
Besides these three essays there are others on widely different topics such as the one by J.B.S. Haldane entitled *The Proper Social Application of the Knowledge of Human Genetics*. This essay discusses current beliefs about heredity and comes to the conclusion that it may one day be possible to control human evolution. There is another essay—*The Maldistribution of Research Effort*, by N.W. Pirie in which it is suggested that scientists should work for the future when the problem of what to do with increased leisure will arise. It is argued that people will smoke and drink more so that it would be a good idea to devote research to drugs which might be less harmful and more pleasant in their effects. Other essays include: J.D. Bernal, *A Personal Portrait*, *Science and Society in East and West*, and *The Science of Industry*.

In conclusion there is an essay by J.D. Bernal himself, in which he discusses events which have taken place since his book was written and in which he makes further predictions for the future.

The essays in this book are all very meaningful and most of them are short and easy to read. I recommend the book for anyone who is concerned with the responsibilities of our scientifically advanced society. Clare Ward.



Stanley Palmer's No 12



JOHN RITCHIE / STONE IMAGES / Paintings at John Leech Gallery.

The first thing you notice about Ritchie's paintings is the disparity between the background and the actual images which are in most cases fairly central to the picture frame. This seems to result from a failure to conceive the image as a whole rather than a central theme surrounded by an admiring circle of often disharmonious colour. Rather less obviously one also notices his failure to put anything down with real conviction. With the exception of No's 10, 18, 25 and maybe one or two others, the paintings seem to have been done merely to fill up canvas—or maybe to sell—this is another exhibition which will please the Remuera matrons.

John Ritchie is at his best in things like No. 29—an all red painting which resolves much of the conflict between the images and the background present in the other paintings—one of which has a really pink colour which owes something to those socks the bodgies used to wear in 1959. This red one also uses texture (gravel or something) more successfully than the others.

Much of the work lacks precision and others seem to include unnecessary elements in the composition. Despite these paintings being called *Stone Images*, I tended to see them as landscapes in a vaguely elliptical frame placed on coloured canvas; but it's quite an interesting subject, one I feel Ritchie is capable of exploring rather more deeply.

STANLEY PALMER / Paintings at the New Vision Gallery

I liked this exhibition more than Ritchie's mainly because of four or five pictures rather than the whole show. His best work has a playful and inventive quality about them which recalls those illustrations for the Golden Books — remember those kid's books. Numbers 12, 14, 19 and 23 are the best in this respect. They have a fairy-story atmosphere, you feel that nothing is real, if you had to go and touch one of those hills it would fall apart or vanish and this is why I think that these pictures (especially No. 12) work better than the rest. The others are clichés — the great 1948 landscape competition, full of burnt off areas contrasting with the bushy bits and so on. The ones with people don't work — particularly hideous is No. 11 which has this bad-tempered looking girl dressed in red somewhere in the left-hand corner.

Other 'contrasty' ones are better because the contrasts are more

emphatic. No. 23 has this inverted V shape right in the front sitting against the hills and bush and stuff. In some though, the contrast is spoiled by bad brush-work (as in the otherwise good No. 12). In painting the background hills, Palmer has allowed the brush to follow the line of the hills and trees in the middle distance thus negating the perspective inherent in his work and denying the shape of the background hills. This sort of thing is disappointing in an otherwise good painting and it need not happen with more care and thought.

One thing though, Palmer's signature is among the most beautiful that I have seen on a painting. It's what you could call 'fallible copperplate' i.e. copperplate which is unmistakably Palmer's copperplate.

This is another exhibition where a few paintings suggest possibilities one would like to see followed up.

TABLE-TOP SCULPTURE / Barry Lett Galleries.

After all that I'd heard about this sort of thing, I was disappointed when I came to see it. The idea is that Art-conscious executives and the like can buy for a modest sum, mass produced sculptures designed by presumably competent sculptors. These things are small, made to sit on desks or tables, but instead of being sculpture they are really only toys. The best was a series of eight clear plastic cubes about an inch square, hinged irregularly together by transparent nylon tape so that they can be folded and pushed around into all sorts of interesting shapes. This piece (by Betty Thompson) was fascinating not so much for the possible combinations of the cubes but for the reflections seen in one cube of the edges of the others.

There were others forming a sort of jig-saw of plastic and a clear hemisphere with lines painted on it, sitting on a mirror so that it looked like a sphere.

Lett's also had some paintings from stock on display — a McCahon left over from the *Incredible Mysteries* series and an incredible Allan Thornton which has a boy sitting on chair, the back of which seemed to be growing out of his head and shoulders. Featured also are the statutory Goldberg's, Illingworth's, Ritchie's, Mrkusich's and Binney's — all New Zealand Artistic God League represented.

Apparently Lett takes 33-1/3% commission on the works he sells, which isn't bad when you consider that many overseas galleries take 66-2/3%. All goes to show that no-one paints unless he's mad or rich. Both deserve pity. . . . after all they're your Culture aren't they? — John Woods.

The Rod Stewart Album



THE ROD STEWART ALBUM/ROD STEWART/Mercury/TASTE

As rock gets more profitable for the fat-gutted bald headed promoters, we are subjected to a correspondingly larger quantity of hype bullshit, self-conscious admen's copy and frightened magazine editors' doty dotting drooling drivel. . . you know what it's like—one disappointment after another. Promises that never eventuate.

And then. . . well for chrissake, Rod Stewart has produced one of the best commercial rock records to come out of the U.K. last year. . . with it put Stand Up and Let it Bleed—the fourth is your choice.

Pommy albums are quite often overdone, good ideas get transformed into gimmicks, you know, like Led Zeppey II, but, on this record, the music sustains itself through innumerable listenings.

Stewart starts with Street Fighting Man — that's a big risk to take, but like Johnny Winter's Highway 61 Revisited, his performance just doesn't have any self-consciousness—he doesn't worry about it. . . you know, the right way. He starts in the middle and, pausing after coming to a crashing climax, the piano carries the song back to the Stone's beginning, which is Rod's ending. And listen to the words. . . this is no revolutionary song, it's like Lennon's Revolution. Blind Prayer written by Rod is on the same side and starting with a piano, in comes Rod, the bass and wham! it's away. . . I like the words to this one. . . and the lead work by Martin Pugh—it's so hard.

But it's Handbags and Gladrags that clinches it. Remember that local top 40 version last year by some prick from the South Island—what a slag—a lousy version. Rod's version arranged by composer Mike D'Abo, remind me of the Stone's No Expectations—it has the same soft, heart broken Floyd Cramer style with piano by D'Abo and the kind of restraint and timing that made me wish the song would never end. . . what a beautiful, simple little story—and like the rest of the songs on the album, it's just not going to get old.

Yessir—there's a lot of flashier albums than this one, but bugger all are better.—F. Bruce Cavell and Greil Marcus.

VALENTYNE SUITE/Colosseum/Fontana

It's not much good. . . they're one of the several pommy groups who are at present attempting to fuse rock with the European classic music tradition. Some of them are successful, more or less: Nice, Deep Purple, King Crimson, but old Colosseum just doesn't come anywhere near it.

This is the second album they've released, coming out only a few months after the first. The first side consists of four tracks, all of them with vocals, the second side, the reason for the album's name, is a three part work, all instrumental.

I was hoping that the album would be quite a good one because two of the group's members used to play with the legendary Graham Bond Organisation—the drummer and leader, Jon Hiseman, and Dick Heckstall-Smith, tenor and soprano sax. . . but the whole thing is dead boring.

O.K. I thought, maybe this album was a bad one, perhaps the first one's good. . . but no. It seems they just don't have it. They're all good instrumentalists, but somehow Heckstall-Smith's saxophone work, I mean he used to play with Graham Bond, lacks fire—there's just no excitement or intensity at all; and the vocals by organist Dave Greenslade and guitarist James Litherland are really bad—limited in range and feeling and volume. The organ is, at least it sounds like a Hammond or Jansen you know, that reedy sound that most of the local top 40 groups have.

The first side though, is better than the second, which is too pretentious, the three parts, the name, the structure of it is destroyed by what they actually play—a series of unresolved exercises that don't have any coherence—it's a long chain of all the riffs they could think of, tagged together with improvised passages. There's a good bit of scat singing towards the end of the first track on side one—that's the record for me.—F. Bruce Cavell.



APPLEKNOCKERS FLOPHOUSE/Cuby + Blizzards/Philips

Enter: one conniving Craccum editor clutching package of nefarious gloss under arm.

LEAPS at me: grrr aaah choke smash hit hit gouge review this for me or else gouge gouge.

well what have we hear? one glossy foldout recordcover showing five unwashed drunkards looking very much like socialist society mixing with the workers at ye olde Kiwi.

INSIDE the glossyfoldoutcover: one colour portrait of same unwashed drunkards standing in a wheat field / barley field? / grass field?? ?? with fifth band member kneeling down in some kind of weak bladder contortion.

barley barley everywhere
i held with all my might
barley barley everywhere
and not a dyke in sight

INSIDEINSIDE the glossyfoldoutcover: one record. hoho. arush homeward/quickquick/on with my multispeakerfiftyknobdeluxeplushstereoset smuggled in from japan as reward from uncle mao.

AAAAAH!!!!!! yeeeeeech! plus sundry sounds of appropriate agony. hooaha groan. well it's just bad baby. . . IN ORDER OF APPEARANCE: Side 1 Track 1 Appleknockers Flophouse well crashing fuzz, guitar chords and crashing fuzz guitar chords, and crashing fuzz guitar chords. dadadadang dadadadang dadadadanggggggggg repeat pattern. an original group composition.

Track 2: "When i saw your pretty face among the people - woman - you struck me deep down inside"

blues cliché guitar phrase 204
repeat line with its weighty poignant and haunting overtones
add blues cliché guitar phrase 204½

"You used to say you loved me - woman - guess you changed your

mind"

phrases 603 603 7/8 715 (getting adventurous here)

this goes on for some time. then a honkytonk piano sneaks in. then it's back to the clichés and the dramatic lyrics. Another!! thrilling group composition.

Track 3: the old sonny williamson standard here brutalized

"help me baby

i can't do it all by myself"

yes that's nice—attempts made however at jazz oriented solos ruined by an obnoxious drummer determined to prove he can play with his left hand.

And so beautiful children: on to side 2! attempts made at delta style acoustic guitar. more honkytonk piano. more dadadang dadadang. with Eelco Gelling playing his lead guitar: one phrase four strokes of a chord and THEN the magnificent Helmig Van Der Vegt coming in on more honkytonk. HONKYTONK!

AND on the last track the group vocalist: Harry 'Cuby' Muskee struggling not to sing flat coming in on harmonica playing almost as well as my seven yearold brother. Splutter help!

Go Down Sunshine from the pen of Alex Korner and Black Snake by John Hooker; the other two tracks being more exciting wholly original imaginative group compositions from this AUSPICIOUS dutch band neverbeforeheardof and hopefully consigned to obscurity. aarrgh but it's driving me insane.

Alan! Alan! come back Please come back from KarlMarxUniversityLeipzigDemocraticRepublicOfGermany. i'll throw Cuby + Blizzards into the Mission Bay Fountain where you seduced my wife. i'll give up rock and roll. BEETHOVEN! i want beethoven! i promise to leave Cuby + Blizzards urinating in their barley field c h o k e g l i b b e r s p u t t e r a s s o r t e d s h i t b a t m a n i n t i g h t c o m b a t m a n i n t i g h t c o m b a t s u i t w i t h n o s i g n s o f g e n i t a l i a —Stephen Chan



FELIX NATIONAL CAT SHOW/EPSOM SHOWGROUNDS

Roared out along the motorway in Jenni's new yellow Mini to the Epsom showgrounds to see all the beautiful cats. Wendy forked out the 25 cents to get into the huge car park which smells of the sea, someone seems to have flogged half an acre off Murawai Beach and shovelled it all over the showground car park. We then ambled through the entrance gate, adults 40c and children 10c, but there was nobody in the ticket box, thought that was really good. We soon saw why though—they were selling tickets at the entrance to Pavilion A where the cat show was on. There was a queue about 100 yards long which was really pissing off so I walked up to the end of the queue and found there was another ticket seller with no queue so I bought four tickets, 30c each and went and got the girls. Well Pavilion A must have about 25,000 sq. feet and it was packed! with Mummies and Daddys and children with a host of white coated people who looked like technicians—they were the officials and judges—nearly a hundred of them..

Well the cats were in six rows of about 80 small little wire cages about 18 inches square all round. In each of these cages was a cat of some description. The optional extra's included the basic dirt box, plate of food and cushion. Some however, were done up as boudoirs lined with Mum's orange nylon nightie trimmed with black lace or some other inappropriate material. One poor wee thing had a cage lined with some exotic blue material and on the wall, was a, well, affixed to the rear wall, hell, someone had stuck on a mouse head trophy (plastic)—the poor creature has probably never been allowed to see one.

The thing that I really thought was strange was that nearly every cat had a prize—some had up to half a dozen. And there was a table where they were writing out the prizes and there were piles more of them to come. It all looked like a big put on—every cat gets a prize to make sure they come back next year. IFelix Cat Foods were the sponsors and they must have large stocks which they want to get rid of as prizes.

At one end of the pavilion they were raffling cat baskets. You

know, you buy a ticket, they spin the wheel and if you get the lucky number you become the proud owner. Well here they didn't have tickets they had sticks of wood with numbers on. So they spent about two minutes selling and running the raffle and the next ten minutes trying to get all the bits of wood back.

I'm not really much of a cat man myself I can only tell the difference between colour and length of hair so after I'd seen half a dozen brown long haired ones, a couple of ginger, and a few blacks, and some short haired white ones (Siamese kittens I think they were) one of which was really unhappy but nobody seemed to hear it or care, I gave up looking at them and walked up and down the aisles (I had mislaid the girls at this point) looking at the people—I didn't really know that some sorts of people really existed: Queen Street on Friday night is one thing—you should take in a cat show some time. It's the owners really—they seemed to think that it's themselves who are on display, they kept going up to the cages and inspecting didums and making odd statments to anyone who was near. "She only got three seconds this year, last year she had two firsts and a second—I don't think she was feeling well this year, but the vet says she's in beautiful condition". And there were the judges poring over their catalogues and sheafs of paper, making adjustments looking very much like returning officers at the polling booths on election day—so very, very involved with their work.

Now the main reason I wanted to go was the fact that Linda and I have got a Manx cat called Eloise. She's a cousin of Julian Rosenberg's all black Manx, Meads. Well I looked all over the place for Manx cats—couldn't see any. So I asked one of the judges and he said there weren't any—hell, that really spoiled my day—so we left.

Outside the queue was now about 200 yards long so as we strolled along I thought I'd be a little benevolent and a couple of times I whispered to some people that there was another ticket box with no queue—I don't really think they believed me but Dad was told to go and investigate. Then we stopped at a place which was selling Topsy's and sweets and we bought the last of the Topsy's: that made me feel a lot better.—J. Daly-Peoples.

spring
is where the grass grows.

A degree from our nice Auckland university is of reasonably high value in this world. As well as that, what has worked in the past is good enough for today—(note the horse and buggy).

Apparently the fact that the courses are narrow in choice, uninteresting and with irrelevant content, and that the system of final exams is ridiculously taxing on

both staff and students is not being considered seriously by more than a few radical thinkers. At any rate no new practical plans for changes of the course have been forwarded as yet.

It is probably true that some independently functioning departments have looked into the American and other systems but they have as yet to give us any results from their looking.

Single paper system proposed

BY JOHN MARSHALL

WE WOULD LIKE TO PROPOSE A SYSTEM SUITED TO THE THREE TERM YEAR AT THE UNIVERSITY THAT IS BELIEVED TO SUPERSEDE THE PRESENT SYSTEM AND YET IN NO WAY AFFECT THE VALUE FOUND IN IT.

Would it not be a simple matter to break the unit of arts or science faculties into a three independent terms each of which could stand by itself as a part of the total degree? Thus instead of three separate exams, there could be three separate tests or papers equivalent in value to the work of one term.

The value of this would be to give students credit for each term. So that if a student failed a paper he would not in fact have to repeat the whole year's work, but only the particular part that he missed.

A degree would then be made of twenty seven term papers (for a B.A.) instead of the present nine units.

GOOD POINTS

This is the most simple form of our new system which would as it stands, mean no change in course content. Even so we believe it would have several good points over the present system.

(1) The one already mentioned concerning the repeat of failed papers

(2) A break down of final exams into far more acceptable parts, term papers. It is probably also that 50/50 value to term and final

papers could be enforced more easily. Home exams and other proposals already made by several departments would also be more practical on this term level, rather than on whole year units.

(3) Improved study habits: In a system where the final mark is assessed on a 50% term mark and 50% final examination mark, students would have to work as hard in the first term as in the third. There would be room in such a system for a person who did very little work all year and crammed all their study into the last five weeks. Practically speaking, the work that is already assigned and marked in awarding terms could be used as the basis for the 50% mark. This means that the staff would not have an increased work load; but the work they do already would be more relevant to the final assessment of a student's grade.

Having had to learn work all along, the student would have increased chances of passing as well as less nervous worry.

(4) One of the main reasons for proposing this system is the fact that students have to cover boring and irrelevant topics in their course of study. We propose then that each term paper be made reasonably

independent from the others, so that it could be taken as an option. Thus, where in the present system, there are two optional stage units in a B.A. degree (the others being pre-requisites to stage II and III) there could be six optional papers in the degree. (The system pre-requisites still being enforced as necessary).

Thus a B.A. student could do these papers that were pre-requisites and six others in combination, for example this could be made up of six separate subjects (in the extreme). These subjects chosen for the student's sake as before but missing out those parts of subjects that the student is not interested in.

(5) We believe that science students should also be given more choice and possibly a single term paper in the arts would be more acceptable to the science faculties than whole units. Thus a science student could gain some knowledge of say anthropology, by doing a term paper (and two science papers to complete the year). He could do this where whole arts units are not at present acceptable.

BROADER NATURE

The point here is that we believe that the university should allow students who do not want to become overspecialised monsters to study subjects of a broader nature, that are relevant to students as persons.

Of course this proposed system would be even more valuable if each subject was in fact broken down so that although, say phonetics and grammar, are essential as pre-requisites for stage II English, they are not necessarily important for a student doing English I as an option for the interest he finds in English literature. This extreme form of the system would we think, be even more valuable giving more choice and so on and if you would prefer this it should be made clear.

We believe that there is time to bring in this system by next year and that a student vote should be arranged to make clear whether this is wanted by the majority of students to try and press the administration's hand. The boycotting of final exams this year and other extreme measures should, we think, be seriously considered if a blind eye is turned to our requests. Anyway please make your views clear or else you may even end up seeing your own children struggling through an uninteresting depressing unit and final exam system if you do not act now to show the authorities what you want.

Maori leaders "diffident"

by D.L. O'CONNOR, University Maori Club

Maori representatives and office-holders frequently do the Maori race a disservice by their compromising manner when asked to speak on race relations and Maori aspirations.

Over the past three months there have been numerous panel discussions and addresses organised by non-Maori groups whose aim has been to increase their understanding of Maori problems and do something which may show their sincerity and contribute to better race relations between Polynesians and non-Polynesians.

Unfortunately the Maori example; at a recent meeting of members of such panels have equivocated when asked just what should be done to remedy obvious racial inequalities. For

subject one of the Maori panel members said that when faced with a choice of two languages Maori must take second place to the English language. This presupposes of course that one can learn only one language properly at a time. This is a load of rubbish not only because French is already widely taught in our high school system but also because Continental students often learn as many as three or

four languages equally well.

Another member queried the value of teaching Maori because his children had showed no interest in learning it. If however these people had been asked how they would feel if their Maoritanga were taken from them, they would have said that this was unthinkable and impossible. Yet they are able to question the value of passing on to their children that which they hold precious.

It is suggested that such people modify their views to suit the audience—afraid to present any conflict before non-Maoris for fear of alienating support from their endeavours.

DECISIVE STAND

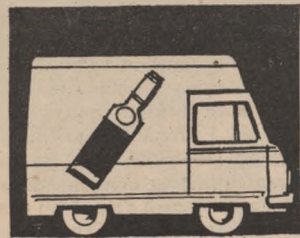
To the average non-Maori this is just another example of Maori

indecision, confirming the stereotype which they wish to discredit. The non-Maori may sense in a Maori a deeper concern for his Maoritanga and particular identity but this is not borne out in what the Maori representatives say themselves. A European does not understand what it is to be *whakama* and will remain puzzled and no nearer understanding the person whose social problems are fast becoming his own.

Whakama must become a word of the past. The Maori population at large and particularly their leaders must, when faced with questions on their attitudes, state them clearly and without compromise and in doing so promote better understanding and respect from their non-Maori contemporaries.



Des O'Connor



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Dirty play mars Auckland rugby

Saturday, June 20, was a day of incident and upset. The seniors suffered another defeat, their fourth in five games. However, if they can beat Ponsonby and Manukau, they will make the top six. There is no reason why they should not do this for the situation is one in which the brilliant opportunism which characterizes all varsity rugby can easily put them back at the top.

There was also the incident in which senior reserve coach Evan Thomas, coming on as a replacement against College Rifles, suffered a blow in the face which needed six stitches at hospital. There seems to be no doubt as to who threw the punch 6 - 0 in a tough game. Captain Roberts played a fine game. Second five Brian Dreadon scored an excellent try and Roger Hemus kicked a penalty.

Third Grade Hostels lost 6 - 26 to the top Grammar team. The well drilled Grammar side, coached by Wilson Whineray, had too many answers for Varsity, whose points came from two penalties from prop Ian Bloore. Peter Alexander, Ken Horner and Maurice Match played well and tackled hard in the loose. The game was marked by a number of penalties.

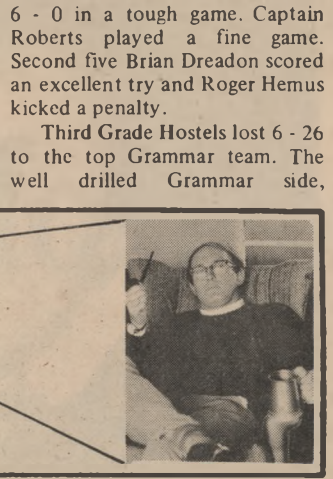
Second Restricted defeated Mt Roskill 28 - 3 in a game where lack of combination prevented Varsity running up a cricket score. Varsity's game at best could only be called competent. Fullback Peter Hughs kicked three long penalties giving Varsity points when they most needed them, and also ran and fielded the ball with the skill the team has come to expect. Lew Pryme, played an incisive game at second five scored a try and kicked two conversions.

The fifth grade was unlucky to lose 6 - 11 to Marist. Tapper who scored one try very nearly scored a second towards the end of the game. Tom Fox kicked a penalty.

Third Gold defeated Grammar Gold 27 - 12. Fergusson scored two tries, Bramley kicked a penalty and two conversions, Carruthers scored an excellent wingers try, Roakes scored a try and kicked a conversion and Spence and Morris got one try each. The oppositions points came from penalties and a dropped goal. The second half was too scrappy but the first half was excellent with the backs finding the overlap.

Varsity Second Gold defeated Senior Reserve defeated Rifles 27 - 12. College Rifles who scored four tries, three of which were converted and kicked three penalties. Varsity missed Lindsay, Sherlock, Cormack and O'Shannessey in the tight and W. Peters and D. Palmer in the backline. They also felt the lack of control in the rucks and lineouts. Bruce Marks played very well in the lineouts. However Paul Cooney's fine try and Ron Peter's kicking could not compensate for the mistakes which brought three converted tries in the second half.

Varsity Second Gold defeated Senior Reserve defeated Rifles



This column claims no armchair expertise. It reports the game as seen by the most important people in rugby—the players.



Evan Thomas. . . the Big Eye

Black trialist Peter Hutchinson played a superb game at first five dropping the ball six inches in front of the oppositions hands all day.

This could be the top six after July 11. Manukau 18 if they beat Grammar; Shore 18 if they beat Marist; Otahuhu if they beat Suburbs; Rifles or Waitemata if one beats the other; Ponsonby 16 beaten by Varsity; Varsity 16 if they beat Ponsonby.

Second Doctors scored a well deserved 12 - 6 victory over Marist. Bob Barton scored as did John Hawk while Graeme Vivian kicked a penalty. Varsity played to its usual standard while missing Tregonning, Brown and McDonald. But good hard play by Tom Dominichovich, Ralph Reeves and Vivian held the day for Varsity.

Fingetoads beat Ponsonby 12 - 11 in a very rugged game. Fingetoads' experience if not fitness won the day. Former All

Lady rowers successful

In April this year a New Zealand women's rowing squad of six oarswomen toured Australia competing in the national championships, the Sydney Centennial Regatta and other races. Of the six oarswomen selected from clubs all over New Zealand, four were from Auckland University Womens Rowing Club, 1 from Wairau Rowing Club, Blenheim, and the other from Wakatipu Rowing Club, Queenstown.

These six were divided into a four and a pair oar with three of the Varsity members in the four. These figures illustrate the high standard maintained by Varsity Club.

They competed in a regatta organised by the ex-oarswomen's association. They rowed in the fours, the pair, and dredged up a four to row in the ex-oarswomen's race. All races were won in fine style—the four racing against state representative crews—the toughest opposition expected in Australia. The race was held in very rough and choppy conditions on the Parramatta River over 1000 metres, where the New Zealanders skill showed in the competent manner in which they handled the difficult conditions.

REGATTA

A regatta was held at Glebe Rowing Club where the course was 500 metres for all races. The four, racing against the same crews as before, was pipped at the post by $\frac{3}{4}$ of a length by N.S.W. heavyweight state crew.

Saturday the 9th was the date of the Sydney Centenary Regatta. The four again raced and was

once more beaten by $\frac{3}{4}$ of a length. The next crew to come in was well over 11 lengths behind, so the New Zealanders, a much lighter crew than the N.S.W. state crew which beat them were not in the least disgraced; indeed they showed up to advantage.

However the coach Mr Eric Craics having decided that these losses were the result of overfeeding by the Australian's hospitality at host rowing club dinners, bore the squad off the Tweed Heads and Coolongatta Rowing Club to starve and train for the National Champs in Brisbane.

A very successful training

camp was had with plenty of sleep and rowing and adequate food supplies.

On Friday they travelled to Brisbane, and on Saturday raced in the Jubilee open fours race where the New Zealanders superiority was undeniably illustrated by their four length win. The race was run downstream on a 1000 metre course in excellent conditions. The pair raced against very strong opposition in the heavyweight race and came a very creditable and close third—there being no more than a length between the first, second and third place getters.—Liiz Cato



The rowing team

RACING

Jackpot criticism

The growth of the Waikato Jackpot seems to have given new life to all the perennial critics of racing. Letters to the Editor and comments on radio programmes all seemed to be designed to give the wowsers a chance to do their thing. One criticism of the Matamata Jackpot that is valid however, is that directed against Club officials for their decision not to race at Te Rapa. Craccum personnel were at Matamata last time an accumulated Waikato Jackpot hit that course, and the club facilities and the caterers were unable to deal with the upsurge in numbers. The same will apply on July 11. From newspaper advertisements it seems that dozens of syndicates and thousands of individuals will be making special trips for this meeting. Matamata with its small tote and limited catering will be just a succession of queues. And the large grass area in front of the stand will be like a run-down cowshed, if it rains.

In spite of all the syndicates, there is a fair possibility that the Jackpot will not be struck. After all the top horses will be going to Trentham and country meetings are renowned for upset wins.

However one horse you can put the ring around for Matamata is Yogi Bear. It is reported that he will be started in the Pioneers Handicap on July 11. This horse has been in the money 23 times yet only cleared intermediate class last week. The week before he was badly checked in the open class event at Tauranga.

Another who is going to win in the next couple of weeks is the maiden filley Waihou Queen. She finished on well for fourth at Avondale in only her third start to date. Prior to this she weakened to fifth at Waverley two months ago. Last week she looked slightly above herself, so if she trains on well, she will be a sitter next time out.

Saturday should see the form horses figure prominently again at Avondale. In the steeplechases, All Smoke may well be withdrawn in favour of a Trentham start. Wherever he starts, after last week's solid finish he can be backed with confidence. Destino is probably the best of the rather motley lot of hack jumpers staying north in the next couple of weeks. He battled on well for third last week and won a month ago at Wanganui. His bracketmate Digger has also been a consistent battler this time up and with two pounds less than last week, is handily placed in the weights. Only the appearance of a fresh horse like Rio Tinto could upset these horses.

The maiden races will again be tough, and probably all our selections won't pay up. Some of us did a packet on Neralee last week when she found the six furlong journey too short. This week's event is over seven and the extra furlong should see her score. If track conditions deteriorate her chances will be improved. Cubana is another who did well last week at long odds. One student collected over \$100 off this Fair's Fair gelding last week and expects to do well again next time he steps out. Solar Boy and Zacatecas were impressive placegetters. Taylormade raced up to his encouraging trackwork when he made a very successful debut. Of the other nominated horses, Ruakiwi Lad is still one of our top picks.

The Bledisloe Hurdles was a proper shambles and with much the same field nominated for the Windsor Hurdles, Ganet should have no trouble winning again. Of the rest Chief Warrior will be again weighted out of consideration and Head Off will need a heavy track to be a real possibility. However Rabhaw was widely tipped last week and could take a place on Saturday.

The two-year-old race should go to a fresh horse, if they line up. Bussaco and Happy William look the best prospects. Bussaco's start at Tauranga was his first for six months and he should be ready to win soon. Apollo Eleven hasn't the class to beat top horses and last week's winner Fairview Lad will probably not be started. Trainer Sanders is always patient with his horses, however if Fairview Lad does start this week then he will again take a power of stopping.

The first leg looks a mongrel affair. Last week's placegetters will probably battle it out in the Rawson Memorial. An interesting nomination is that of Empire Fair who flashed home for second behind Yogi Bear. This mare has been nominated for a number of open races and could cause an upset if started in open class next week.

The second leg looks made for Gold Heights. We are sticking with him even after his recent failures over six furlongs. Last week he was finishing on well and would have been closer had he not been checked inside the last furlong. Monander is a very underrated filly and should again be placed. These two coupled with Empire Fair, Blue Winter, Honnourbright and Rosehill should give one the TAB double.

The Hack races should again be good betting events. In the middle distance Morrison Handicap, Abbeys Son looks a top prospect with 9st 1 lb. Khorogan, Delta Lad and Monty are other form horses that should be there at the finish. Abbeys Son was mistakenly supposed to have cleared Hack ranks some eighteen months ago and since returning to Hack Class, he has had no trouble defeating his opponents.

Barbado came home well last week and should take the seven furlong event this week. Last year this mare did well in hack events and she should make open class in the next few weeks. We will stick with Twist 'n' Twirl if the track is soft. Last week he was just battling at the end. One former member of our staff did in over \$40 last week but we are forever optimistic.

Keep your eyes on the submissions of the Greyhound clubs to the Royal Commission this week. It is a virtual certainty that Greyhound racing will be given equalizer permits. Already the Auckland Trotting Club and the Auckland Greyhound Club have discussed ways of introducing night Greyhound racing at Alexandra Park. This is an opportunity for young people to become members of a club that will be making a big mark in Auckland over the next couple of years. The influx of horse racing personnel into the ranks of Greyhound owners is a further indication of the future potential of this sport.

For those of you looking for Trentham bets, All Smoke has only 9.13 in the Hack Steeplechases. Chief Warrior is also nicely placed with 9.6 in the Trentham Hurdles. Trutone, Baghdad Note and Fairscott should fight out the first leg finish while Mr. Sovereign and Star Quest could round off the double. Richard the First will win the Two year old event and Angel's Smile the hack mile. David William and Sail Away could do well in the Hack Hurdles and Grey Count could pull off the Wellington Steeplechases.—Mike Law, Keith McLeod.

Beethoven's birth remembered

BY GAVIN KAY

This year marks the bicentenary of Beethoven's birth, in commemoration of which the Symphonia of Auckland is presenting seven concerts devoted to the orchestral works, and the Auckland Choral Society is presenting the "Missa Solemnis". The University conservatorium of music is making a notable contribution to the festivities, including four concerto soloists, the University Choir and several members of the Symphonia. The Festival is a venture unprecedented in New Zealand, and may do something to persuade our putrefying local bodies that the symphonia is more than an expensive status symbol.

Beethoven's work, like Shakespeare's, is well enough known to need no introduction. There are however, one or two points that tend to be forgotten.

For instance, the notion persists that Beethoven (or Bach,

or Stockhausen, for that matter) is the 'greatest' composer. There is no such thing. All one can say is that perhaps Beethoven is the most popular great composer, which is a much more dangerous thing to be. Hero-worship extends readily enough to the arts, and Beethoven has not escaped the clutches of those who seek to deify him ignoring the fact that like Bach and Mozart he wrote a great deal of comparatively uninteresting music. To claim for such works as the Pastoral Symphony the status of great music is to insult Beethoven's genuine masterpieces. Vaughan Williams' Pastoral Symphony has twice the greatness of Beethoven's and is sadly neglected, precisely because of the uncritical adulation which surrounds such composers as Beethoven and Tchaikovsky.

MASTERPIECES

Only four of the nine

symphonies are undisputed masterpieces: no's 3, 5, 7 and 9. These form the basis of the Festival series, with the lesser symphonies, the concertos and the best of the overtures grouped around them. This is not the place for a full-scale analysis of those works still to be performed, but a few comments may be helpful.

The fifth concert (July 18) looks to be the least interesting of the series. The only major work on the programme is the Coriolanus Overture which begins in exhilarating fashion and exemplifies all the characteristics of Beethoven's most popular music.

The sixth concert (July 25) contains no masterpieces, but each of the three works to be presented has its attractions. The Fourth Symphony is easily underrated because of its comparative lack of ambition, while the Second Piano concerto, Mozartean in style, has a youthful zest and vigour to commend it.

The last two concerts present

the First and Ninth (Choral) Symphonies (August 15) and the Missa Solemnis (August 22). The two symphonies show just how far Beethoven travelled in this form; from the Mozartean high spirits of the First to the epic grandeur of the Ninth. Many people would place the Ninth Symphony at the summit of Beethoven's creations, while others regard it as a heroic failure. Whatever the truth of the matter, the symphony makes a tremendous impact in performance.

The Missa Solemnis has been described as "a huge vocal and instrumental symphony using the text of the Mass at its fabric". Like the Choral Symphony it is an overwhelming assertion of faith, not in God, but in man. ("Man help thyself!") Although it contains some wonderful music, it is generally admitted that the Mass is far from being a flawless masterpiece.

Beethoven



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Health

This weekend, the current series of health lectures and discussions will finish with a seminar. The Honorable D. McKay, Minister of Health, will tell us the latest on Sir Keith's government's policy on our Health Services.

Next Sunday, at Maclaurin Chapel, at 10.30 am the Hon. Don will present himself for our edification. It is intended to spend Saturday afternoon in a general discussion of the previous topics of the series, with a view to mounting a co-ordinated onslaught against the possible typical kind of political sort of speechifying. Of course, the whole plot depends on participation by those interested.

The Herald and hash - (1912)

There's a lot that can, and has, been said against the "New Zealand Herald," but one thing that cannot be disputed is its consistency—however misguided. The following article, under the heading "Hashish smoking in Paris" appeared in the "Herald" of Saturday, September 28, 1912—

"The latest addition to the questionable attractions of Paris is said to be a hashish smoking establishment, where indulgence in this Eastern practice can be secretly enjoyed. It is kept by a Parisienne, Mdlle. Something, who already has a number of customers. A password is needed to penetrate into the mysterious enclosure, and one who has been there says that Mdlle Something herself opens the door to the visitors. A correspondent of a Paris newspaper describes a visit to the establishment. He went there with two friends. He says: Mdlle took out of an old bon-bon case a number of tablets that might have been chocolate, only the substance was green. She held them over a small lamp, and the paste became soft, and she rolled it into little sticks about the size of a Swedish match. The sticks were inserted in the midst of some fine tobacco, and the cigarette was rolled up in the ordinary way. I smoked it, hesitating at first, but as nothing happened, I gained confidence. But soon I found myself inordinately inclined to mirth. Every subject excited my hilarity.

The Eastern question made me inordinately gay. Mademoiselle herself became absurdly ridiculous. She grew visibly in size, the room expanded to give her space to grow, and I suddenly perceived that I had lost all my physical gravity. I felt as if I could fly, or sail through the air. I was funny, and as my friends had the same sensation, we laughed until we could laugh no more. Then I suddenly had an appetite that was outrageous. I could have eaten any amount of artichokes. The ugly little statuettes on the mantelpiece writhed with laughter at the idea. My two friends joined me in asking Mademoiselle to make the statuettes cease writhing and twisting themselves, or to throw them out of the window. We finally smoked other cigarettes without any hashish. Our senses gradually returned to their normal state. I was in a hurry to get out. As I left, Mademoiselle said to me, "Come again." "No thanks," I said. "Never. One experience of hashish is enough for me." Besides I had to go and eat artichokes. After that I decided I had had enough of hashish and the prospect of lunacy."

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there standeth Gawain embroiled with embryo dragons screaming—help me st theresa! i shall never wet your pants again. And there SHE standeth : all lilywhiteness in suspender belt; also mouthing condensed whisky—hayalee hayalee the tuckaway filth. pack it as flat as your shirt.

Enter: Martin. he screameth—Heath has won Heath has won! all eyes watch as Blackburn mounts possodium dialecting i told you so i told you so. he told us so sd Martin. he told us so sd the chorus. he told us so sd Time Magazine. he told us so sd Newsweek. he told us so sd Private Eye. in the camp tears weepeth vae victi the pens are not silent the computers are reprogrammed. Gallup is banished to the outer reaches.

The Pahiatua/Ramsgate axis

BY STEPHEN CHAN

There will probably be too much time for obituaries and apologetics. As I write this, my learned colleagues will be salivating for ready-made excuses. Louis Harris has been honest: "There is just no excuse for us at all." But it is not my intention to give reasons for Labour's shock defeat; the opinion experts will remember to do that while they apologize for themselves. There are a few points however, that might stand a little speculation.

That the British working class did not cause the entrenchment of the Labour Party is no reason to consider them as reactionary. Robin Blackburn pointed out that "one can work quite happily within the trade unions without being committed to the Labour Party at all". Wilson's government could hardly have been described as left-wing. There have been no major areas of social reform attempted, let alone carried through. There has also been a complete subservience to United States foreign policy, or at the very best, a quiet acquiescence to the Vietnam atrocity. It would be very comforting therefore, to put down the very low turn-out of voters not so much to apathy but a radicalization of thinking beyond the nominal leftism of the Wilson administration. This is what Blackburn maintained would happen when forecasting a Labour defeat as early as January.

To accept such a theory however, is not only comforting, but also wishful. The low turn-out of voters must reflect apathy to at least SOME degree if not a major degree. And it is hardly necessary to point out that the shock swing to the right, was not so much dissatisfaction with Labour, but a positive endorsement of the Conservatives. To wit: while there was certainly divergence in campaign approaches, there were no significant policy gaps between the two parties, except for the Conservative pledge to retain military presence east of Suez. It might be noted that Labour had already capitulated to Powellism by imposing very stringent control on immigration months before the elections—control which in fact amounted to a virtual ban of further coloured immigrants. To counter this, Powell rode even more to the extreme right by expanding his original platform of simply bribing coloureds to go home, to an insistence that no more money be spent on decaying urban areas where coloureds have been forced to live due to a distinct gap between early Labour sentiment and actual Labour practice.

SKINHEADS & POWELL

The British public lapped up Powellism from extreme to new extreme. Of more than just passing interest is the fact that dock-workers were the first group to demonstrate en masse in favour of Powell. Also of interest is the spectacle of gangs of skinheads forming guards-of-honour for the man. Skinheads, who at the turn of the year were being hailed by student Marxists as the first true

working-class rebellion against the establishment.

To deduce from this, that British workers have no overall radical potential, is still just as speculative as Blackburn's insistence that they have. Nevertheless, what I am saying simply amounts to the fact that British Marxists can no longer fulfill themselves by mouthing platitudes. Their New Zealand counterparts might take note. If they have in fact, any immediate obligation, it should be to the coloured who are in Britain. 1,110,000 constitute an oppressed proletariat of some significance.

It goes without saying that the new Conservative Government will follow Powell's overall racist bias, short of his most extreme suggestions. The two Tories who will deal with the Coloureds will be the Home Secretary, Reginald Maudling, and the Minister for Social Services, Sir Keith Joseph. Neither of these two are particularly enlightened, and Joseph might almost be regarded as a stand-in for Powell. Notoriously right-wing, he has already declared his intention to reduce government spending in social services. It seems certain that the ghettos will remain.

CRICKET TOUR

To consider other areas: the entire British radical victory in having the Springbok cricket tour cancelled, has been largely negated by the concrete and politically specific decision to recommence the sale of arms to South Africa. One might expect reconciliation with Rhodesia to follow swiftly. Such developments will ensure diplomatic retaliation from African states and possibly bring about the final disintegration of the Commonwealth. Unless of course it remains as the pompous convocation of pompous prime ministers. Heath, Gorton and Holyoake are fine bedfellows.

Heath has also promised a collaboration with New Zealand and Australia in the field of South East Asian 'defence'. I can offer no specific outcomes of such a jointure, apart from the maintenance of power group tensions in the area. Malaysia might breathe easily again and relieve her massive paranoia. Notwithstanding Malaysia and the minority governments supported by the United States, the new Conservative Government in Britain seems amenable to a strict delineation between third world progressivism and the preservation of a white-oriented nirvana. The Nixon administration in Washington is more than delighted. Sir Alec Douglas-Home is by long reputation, a supporter of British prestige in the international arena. As Foreign Secretary, he seems insistent on having a personal hey-day.

SLAVE TRADE

Eric Williams, now prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago, wrote a book called Capitalism and Slavery claiming that Britain's industrial revolution was financed by a lucrative trade in negro slaves. Brook Adams in The Law of Civilization puts it down to an exploitation of India. Probably, both are true. What I am trying to illustrate is the heritage Heath's government will be promoting both internally and externally. In both spheres I can only see backward steps. I have a little sympathy with the right-wing leadership of the British Labour Party as I have with the right-wing leadership of the New Zealand counterpart. Which leaves it all down to either the emergence of the Labour Party intellectual left, or the British radicals. The former is about as likely as a similar occurrence in New Zealand (do you really want to see people like Jonathan Hunt in power?), and the latter is equally unlikely. Not that I have no tolerance of the radicals—I simply feel they have to work out and specify a national ideology founded more on definite conditions than mere abstract faith. Certainly I cannot see much future in the British parliamentary formula. It is probably convenient, though certainly not palatable to conclude with a quote from Blackburn:

"There is going to be a bankruptcy between the two political mainstays — conservatism and Labourism. If you consider Britain in the late sixties you have the emergence of an independent student movement, the strengthening of the shop stewards' movement and the civil rights movement in Ireland. Add to this the development of right-wing forces—Powellism is one, the educational backlash is another. I think the seventies will see struggles between these forces which may be represented in the established political institutions or they may not."