

CRACCUM



Registered for transmission by post as a newspaper.

VOLUME 44, ISSUE NO. 15

Free to students

Caf losses stand at \$11,000 —restaurant prices raised

Because of "incredibly high" rises in wages and food prices, caf losses for the first six months of this year stand at \$11,000, as against \$5000 last year, Treasurer Tony Falkenstein told last week's Exec meeting.

It was resolved as an emergency measure that meal prices in the restaurant—which now stand at 80 cents—would rise to \$1.

Falkenstein also said that he would recommend to any SGM or the winter AGM that 28 cent caf meals should rise to 30 cents and others to 40 cents.

\$1 PER HEAD

The budgeted loss on the caf last year was \$7000 and this year

it stands at \$8500.

President Mike Law said it was firm policy that the food subsidy should only be \$1 per head and he was determined that the loss for the whole year should not go above the budgeted figure.

Soc Rep Jim Stevenson opposed the raising of caf prices at present as he said the figures were not yet finalised. Law said that if a general meeting raised the prices it would be the first time in 4½ years.

Laughs & lollies for Sir Dove



Auckland City Council by-laws may be iniquitous, but protesting against them can be fun. LEX KEMPTON's photograph (above) captures brilliantly the mood of the recent Vulcan Lane scenes which are occurring regularly each Friday night in defiance of the ACC. A petition with the names of at least 250 people who marched in the original demonstration against the bylaw has been handed to the ACC, but at the time of going to press, no comment had been heard from the finance committee to which it was referred. Mike Law and Tim Shadbolt will make submissions to the full council on July 22.

More thefts

Thefts from the Student Union Building continue at an expensive rate.

Admin Sec Vaughn Preece reported to last week's Exec meeting that the \$150 record player and amplifier from the coffee bar had been removed and the matter reported to the police. He said the player was covered by insurance only if breaking and entering or definite theft could be proved.

Association should review its general policy of who it let into the building as he thought the thefts could be the work of a gang, possibly non-students.

Graffiti

A blackboard, to be known as the Graffiti board is to be set up in the concourse above the coffee bar.

Student Liaison Officer John Coster says it can be used by students to express themselves and may take some of the graffiti from the toilets.

FURNITURE THEFTS

He also reported that some coffee table, one large table and chairs, to a total value of \$259, has been stolen over the last three months.

He thought that the



If you can't find it, try 49 High Street, just down the road from the R.S.A., or up the road from the Victoria Street Car Park, or across the road from the Registry Office.

PAUL'S

BOOK ARCADE

49 High St Auckland

Mobe tomorrow

Tomorrow is national Mobilization Day against the war in Vietnam.

Mobe committees have been established in all the main centres with support from all left-wing groups, NZUSA and NZSCM.

Auckland activities for this will take the form of distributing

leaflets, guerilla theatre and a march which will gather in the Quad at 6.30 pm and followed by an address from a recent visitor to Saigon. Films about the war will be shown in the Lower Lecture

theatre.

TEACH-IN

On Saturday, there will be a one-day teach-in in B28 from 11am-4.30pm. Speakers include members of the staff, a priest, a Labour MP and it is hoped that the Minister of Defence, Mr Thomson will also come.

Guest speaker is Andrew Pulley, a black ex-GI. He will speak in Albert Park on Sunday at

3pm and in B28 on Monday at 7.30pm. He will also show a film called Reconstituted Anti-War University.—Rex Dunn, co-ordinator.

The date of the Annual General meeting of Studass has been set at Wednesday, August 12.

Pantaloon politics

Elections for the four office-holders of the Students' Association are upon us again with the usual crop of pledges, promises, posters and panics.

For the benefit of those who don't know, the office-holders are the President, the two vice-presidents and the treasurer. There was only one nomination for the position of treasurer this year—that of the current holder, Tony Falkenstein. This will be Falkenstein's third term of office and good luck to him. It is perhaps timely to point out that under his (to others, parsimonious) eye, the Association finances have been under remarkable control.

Elections for the Presidency this year promise to be of greater interest than usual with four contenders for a tremendous amount of work and a \$1000 honorarium. We wish to make no predictions as to the outcome but are sure that only a large turn-out of voters will give the successful candidate the mandate he needs.

The incoming President's job will be a heavy one with new buildings to be erected and administered properly, bursaries under heavier discussion, the revamping of Capping, the approach of the 10,000 limit on Auckland University and sundry other problems.

With the extension of NZUSA in the offing to include all tertiary students in New Zealand, the job of vice-president will also become more onerous. Traditionally, the vice-president has helped to take some of the work off the shoulders of the President, but with the growth to maturity of the student movement, the vice-president will need all his energies just to do his own work.

Like the Presidency, this position will be hotly contested this year and again more voters than normal should turn out.

There are three contenders for the position of women's vice-president but one wonders if this position is worth retaining. It seems a little like the sexual discrimination that females in the States are shouting about. Perhaps it would be far better if women concentrated on going for the positions of portfolio holders where they have proved in the past that they are just as capable as the men of doing the work.

Perhaps the lightest touch of the campaign so far has come from Soc Rep Jim Stevenson, who originally stood for the Presidency, but later withdrew because his nomination did not fulfil the constitutional requirements and also because he said he favoured Phil O'Carroll. Stevenson's policy statement was, we feel, a gem of the English language and should not be lost to posterity. Therefore, we are pleased to publish the original text of his statement.

"If elected I undertake to do everything in my power which it is possible to do. I promise to do nothing which could be construed as impossible of accomplishment.

"Because of my overwhelming grasp of the exceedingly complex nature of student affairs, I would style myself as the Machiavelli of student politics. I believe in the quality of life, but, as I am disinclined to commit myself, I would hasten to add that I also believe in the quality of death.

"My political learnings are towards both left and right of centre. As you can see, I give everything its due weight. I have seen great changes in the Students' Association and I hope to see greater changes when I go. Everything that can be done, will be, and everything that cannot, not.

"I pledge to give my all, even to the point of supreme sacrifice. Come what may, I will be there, fighting to the end and beyond."

staff

Editor: Ted Sheehan,

Technical editor: David Kisler

Editorial secretary: Sue Tattersfield

Arts editor: Richard King

Editorial staff: Richard Rudman, Jil Eastgate, Tony Hazard, Sue Millar Jocelyn Logan, Janet Bogle, Christine Wren, John Shennan, Barbara Lagan, Ken Hutchison, John Daly-Peoples, F. Bruce Cavell

Photographers: Alan Kolnik, Clive Townley, Murray Jones, Ron Park, K.J. Witten-Hannah, Graham Wardell

Columnists: Bill Rudman, Mike Law, Tim Shadbolt, Donna Breiteneder, Keith McLeod

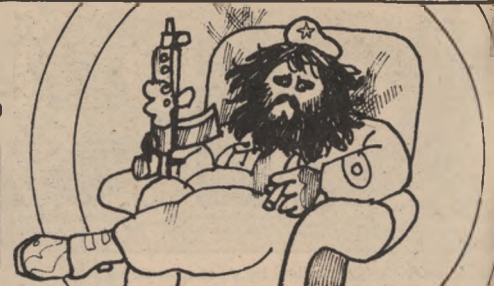
Advertising manager: Leo Pounton

Advertising assistants: James Austin, Sue Wallace, Warren Meads, Robbi Page

Distribution: Ruth Bookman

Sports Editor: Tim Haslett.

This space provided for armchair REVOLUTIONARIES



Sir,
I would like to thank Professor Liley for sending me a copy of his reply to my article. It will take time to reply in full to his letter, but I must immediately dissociate the University Humanist Society from my personal stand in favour of abortion law reform. The society has no policy for or against abortion. However I do, as chairman of the society, take the stand that it is a serious issue and should be discussed in a restrained rational manner, preferably free from appeal to personal authority, exaggeration of the opposing case and comments about personalities—all more suited to a debate for entertainment.

Lawrence Southon

Sir,
It is not very flattering to be considered unreliable by the political wing-tips. In fact it is flattering, though some cliché-loving gremlin in Craccum 12 has me saying it is not.

D. F. Lorking.

Sir,
As a student of Victoria University, who attends all S.R.C. meetings, I must disagree with the statement quoted in Craccum 44.12 made by R. Rudman that "Victoria students had made their lives, the lackeys of S.R.C. and the running of student affairs there was in a state of chaos."

There have been discussions and decisions which have created chaotic moments, but why shouldn't student politics become heated, controversial, and chaotic at times? It is inevitable that this will happen within a society where decisions are usually made by autocratic committees and elites and not by the majority. All financial matters, long-term university planning, S.U. management, and other specialist topics, are given full consideration by Exec. and other competent committees within our university. But many important issues: marijuana, abortion, Cambodia, bursaries, procech, to name a few, have been discussed and policy formulated by all interested members of Vic.—that is, the S.R.C., in a way which does not at all resemble chaos.

Like all Press in N.Z., Craccum seized on one item among scores, the motion to segregate toilets, to create interest in its paper rather than to inform readers. That motion was defeated at a subsequent S.R.C. within three minutes, the feeling being that it was not worthy of more time.

At Vic, any student who cares, is interested enough, and can prepare a case which will convince the 100 or 200 concerned students who usually attend S.R.C., can thereby formulate policy for the Stud. Assoc. This is the way democracy can work well, and I feel it is regrettable that students in other universities, are so afraid of conflict and splits in their ranks and do not have the same faith in the intelligence, responsibility and concern of all interested students. Thus they perpetuate the custom of our society of being ruled by committees who monopolize information instead of trying to create a situation where the majority must think decide and be responsible for the decisions which they, themselves, make.

Catherine Clark.

Sir,
In Craccum 44.13 you state that all clubs were circularised earlier in the year and asked for news and/or forewarning of club activities. We did not receive such a letter. Last year I wrote an article for Craccum about the activities of the Engineering Society, but it was not published. This I think, reflected the conservative attitude of last year's editor. You may be different. Although I accept the fact that Craccum is leftist because only those people who hold leftist

views are willing to write something, I dispute your reasons for this. The reason is one of time. Because of the high work content on an engineering course, "conservative" engineering students do not have time to write anything.

However, in the immediate future expect to receive some articles from this side of Symonds St.

Rodger W. Gallagher
President,
AU Engineering Society.

Sir,
I was interested to read in last Craccum Tim Shadbolt's attack on the Auckland Star. He claims that the editor blames him, and the PYM, for the entire race relations problem. Now I've no particular desire to try to pick a quarrel with Tim, but I can't pass that one up. The Star said nothing of the ruddy sort! They did accuse him of making use of an existing situation for political ends, which is a different thing altogether. It is also unjust to say that they have condoned or ignored the bull-dozing blitzkrieg that wrote off a rather pleasant bit of countryside, as they have often criticised it (Oh before I forget— I have no shares in New Zealand Newspapers Ltd).

No, the trouble with Tim Shadbolt, and with many others who bestow upon themselves the accolade of the name progressive, is that they divide the scene into "us" and "them": into goodies and baddies. This is the attitude generally supposed to be the special prerogative of the dreaded U.S. Government; how like our worst enemies we often are, eh? It is a naive and oversimplified view of life which most of us slough off when we throw away our cap-pistols and cowboy hats. Carried over into the real world, it destroys all chances of dialogue and understanding. It is wrong and foolish: wrong because it is sanctimonious and self-righteous and foolish because it is bad tactics. It merely panders to a desire for self-justification, which shouldn't be the main concern of a reformer.

A word about Craccum. Sure, it has a strong left-wing bias, but this may be because left-wing proponents have been more conscientious and more concerned. And it's remarkably well turned out now-a-days. Gone is the era of a scungy old Craccum room, with holes kicked in the walls and paint splashed about, from which emanated intermittent Craccums with crooked columns and displaced sections of type. This year's paper is a credit to the staff. And people who don't agree with the contributions can always redress the balance by writing something themselves.

Rodger Dick

Sir,
Recently, there has been much discussion re the legalisation of

marijuana, and I wish to state absolutely, that I am in favour of a radical relaxation of the present witch-hunting attitude towards this drug. It must be said however, that the cannabis question is but a very small part of the overall attitude to mind-affecting drugs in general. Last week I attempted unsuccessfully perhaps, to introduce the vastly broader picture.

We live today in drug oriented society. Ignorance on the part of the authorities and populace alike is leading New Zealand into the appalling position whereby a person doing his own thing is treated as a criminal—though he hurts nobody, and this probably includes myself, at least where cannabis is concerned.

On the other side of the coin however, we have the situation whereby the drug taker has been placed so much on the defensive, that the slightest word of caution, publicly stated, is automatically regarded as a castigation of drug use in general. Hence the howls of dissent when I stated the case. I wish to make it plain that I do not speak from half-baked or secondhand experience. I was myself once a user of a powerfully psychedelic, though legal substance which gave me great pleasure and insight for some time. It is not without its dangers however, and used incorrectly could cause great damage. Also for many years I moved in circles where psychedelia are regarded as the norm but did not "escalate", though I have seen this happen to others with tragic results.

The matter simply boils down to the fact that for the person with either the need or desire to explore the inner world of the mind, or to escape from pressure

internal or external through use of a drug—it is essential he knows the drug absolutely believe it is his complete right to use his drug, to have access to knowledge concerning it, effective counselling should not be able to apply knowledge correctly and stay 'freak out'.

I call upon the government, all nations therefore, to fulfil their obligations to humanity this question, by providing means, legislation and compulsion to enable appropriate research and education into both physical and motivational factors that lie at the heart of man's for psychic substances—and includes everyman's drug, alcohol of our most halcyon moments.

The drug question is a moral one. It is medical, chemical and psychological. To this might add social and economic factors, but these must wait for later moment as space does not permit discussion at this stage.

I do not believe that everyone can use every drug with impunity. Perhaps a tenth of mankind cannot handle alcohol. Perhaps less than one percent can handle cannabis, but we supposed to live in a democratic and humanitarian society. Why should the majority be deprived of what to them is enrichment of life because to minority it is a curse? But too should the minority be catered by the apathy or ignorance of majority? Read that how like. It applies in all directions the argument. Only through research education compassion can we have the of both worlds and not the repression, prohibition discrimination as applies today.

M. MacA



"Knuttelford", he demanded acidly, "what, sir, is the meaning of this—this clowning! Don't you realise the UBS is 50%—stock owned!"



Vic

If we are to decked with the process would continued occur

President Nixon's unprecedented Commander-in-Chief declaring war on Vietnam by not actually fighting? The nation to admit no compromise term 'communist' that the US is engaged in a secretive haste of decision) was more forces from the urgent, Nixon hired. In the event of could immediate extermination, the American lives in a perverse way of criticism by waving wanted to know bullet that killed them they should now bullets are stock-army of occupiers. The usurpation opportunity to sl invite assistance; i to purge the courtly proclaim respect for Cambodia the US Embassy amount of US in proportional to that this was an American's had incursions.

Meanwhile the entire Vietcong of and hence must be obliterated) while with manic and opera if they had Vietnamese who the capering fool that 'we have no besieged President protesting masses tears, using it as a to achieve their

do you in the

only \$63 3 month

also trips for your

Victory is a laundromat

by RICHARD KING

If we are to believe usually unreliable sources, all the white tornado flying squad sent to clean up Cambodia has returned decked with the laurels of a glorious victory. So confident were they that the blitzkrieg ministrations of the democratic process would be successful, they declined the temptations (eagerly accepted by allies there and in the Middle East) of continued occupation.

President Nixon's decision to invade Cambodia was an unprecedented and illegal demonstration of his rank as Commander-in-Chief. The US Constitution grants the power of declaring war only to Congress. This technicality was deftly avoided by not actually declaring war; for one thing, who can they claim to be fighting? The nature of their enemy is so amorphous and homogenous to admit no comfortable definition for the Pentagon except for the vague term 'communists'. They might of course state quite frankly that the US is engaged upon a war with the people of Indo-China. The secretive haste of the invasion (which was held to justify Nixon's sole decision) was mocked by the disappearance of any substantial enemy forces from the threatened areas. The situation was not in itself urgent. Nixon himself explained that it had existed for years.

In the event of the CIA neglecting to set up its own puppet who could immediately request that a majority opposition be exterminated, the invasion was defended as a measure to protect American lives in Vietnam and indeed, said to be proof in some perverse way of the 'success of Vietnamization'. Nixon countered criticism by waving a letter from the father of a dead soldier who wanted to know why they hadn't gone in sooner and captured the bullet that killed his son. To maintain the idea with novel consistency, they should now invade the Democratic Republic of Germany where bullets are stock-piled against the US presence in West Germany (an army of occupation initially there to contain a fascist resurgence).

The usurpation in Cambodia must have seemed the perfect opportunity to show the new government that they need not even invite assistance; it would quickly materialise with ruthless efficiency to purge the country of the malignancy of neutrality. In fact Nixon blithely proclaimed in his speech of justification that American respect for Cambodian independence was indicated by the fact that the US Embassy in Phnom Pen had fewer than 15 diplomats (the amount of US imperialism present in any situation is thus directly proportional to the size of its diplomatic staff). He continued to deny that this was an invasion even when Lon Nol decided that the American's had introduced the problem and denounced the incursions.

COMIC OPERA

Meanwhile the army was endlessly swooping upon the 'HQ of the entire Vietcong operations' only to find that it had vanished long ago and hence must be in the next village so that had to be investigated (= obliterated) while the planes were still circling the last devastation with manic and practised glee. It would have been a grand comic opera if they hadn't considered that every Cambodian looked like a Vietnamese who in their fatal turn looked like a VC. Spiro Agnew, the capering fool in this black comedy, quite seriously announced that 'we have no responsibility to the Cambodians'. He defended his besieged President with the usual malicious abuse hurled at the protesting masses and mourned the Kent massacre with crocodile tears, using it as an ironic exemplar to those who would use violence to achieve their ends. Agnew daily celebrated the 'greatest victory

since MacArthur's Korea' and offered to sceptics the triumphant news of the capture of a 'laundry facility and a large store of freshly laundered uniforms'. Sadly this was not Spike Milligan recounting the exploits of an expeditionary goon patrol.

DEMAGOGUE

American bombers pounded anything suspicious on the map of Indo-China; i.e. that which moves or appears habitable. Large stores of rice were burnt before the gaze of surviving peasants and likely sanctuaries 'flushed' with the illegal purgatives, gas and napalm. The elusive liberation forces were sought with increasing desperation if only to give the American presence some degree of feasibility. Defence secretary Laird threatened resumption of bombing North Vietnam if they should 'react' while the mighty peace makers were away from 'home'. This bully boy rhetoric was amplified by Nixon who stated that 'any government who uses these actions (thinly veiled Administration charges of treachery against dissenting politicians) as a pretext for harming relations with the US will be doing so on its own responsibility and own initiative, and we will draw the appropriate conclusions'. What manner of international demagogue has emerged, thrusting out its darkling jowls?

He discovered that his brutal stupidity had engendered an unexpected domestic crisis and attempted to salve the gaping wounds by demanding solidarity—my country right or wrong but more desperately so when hideously wrong, let's all perpetrate this obscenity together—the decision I have announced tonight transcends these differences, for the lives of American men are involved.

Similar decisions had involved the death of 40,000 Americans and countless thousands of innocents, what made unequivocal acceptance of this particular insanity so imperative? Could it be that its motivation would not stand any critical examination? Repression against dissent within the US was unleashed with a fury which suggests a frustrated redirection of military energy once the Operation Total Victory collapsed in Cambodia.

MOBILISATION JULY 17

If the US Establishment reacts so brutally against the findings of free thought and marches upon its own contradictions then it cannot pretend to be magnanimously upholding this facade by imposing its corruptions upon others. Communism has been selected as the enemy because it insulates people from the rapacious imperialism of US capital. Cambodia is not the first country to be 'pacified' and granted the grace of democracy by monstrous invasions of American self designated policemen who will export the mania for right thinking law and military order wherever the CIA discover attitudes subversive to American financial interests. Unless the world is determined to oppose the extension of institutionalised violence and the suppression of liberties and peace to the capitalist affairs of the few, the US will continue to see itself as the sanctified protector of a mythical 'free world'. Demonstrate your dissent and freedom in the Mobilisation protests.

Pulley here July 19

A former GI black militant, Andrew Pulley, will be in Auckland within the next few days.

Pulley is a black militant who became nationally known as one of the "Fort Jackson Eight" and as an organiser of G.I.'s United Against the War. He is at present the Socialist Workers' Party candidate for the seventh congressional district in California. During his two days in Auckland and Hamilton he will speak on the anti-war, G.I. movement, army discrimination against Blacks, Chicanos, and Puerto Ricans, and the struggle of the Afro-American people to control their own destiny, i.e. black power.

EARLY LIFE

Pulley was born in Greenwood, Mississippi, but his family later moved north to Cleveland to escape the severe economic and social oppression they encountered in the south. In the ghettos and slums of Cleveland he learned that it was a constant struggle for an Afro-American just to stay alive in "free and democratic" America. After being arrested during the ghetto rebellions of 1967, Pulley was given the choice of going to jail or joining the army. With the idea of finishing his high-school education, he chose the army. He was seventeen at the time. Although he gained his diploma, he soon learned that the army was just as racist and oppressive as the ghetto. While in the army he became an outspoken opponent of the Vietnam war, and joined the G.I.'s United for the purpose of fighting not only the war but also army discrimination. For expressing their anti-war views, Pulley and

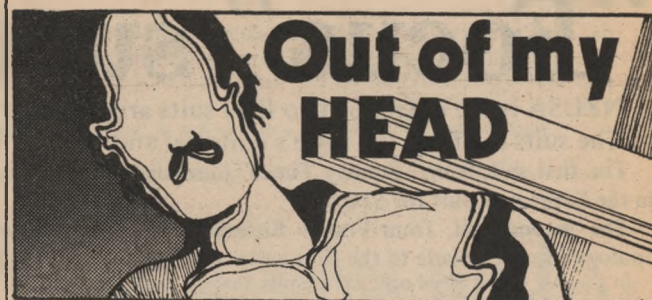
seven others were court-martialled and imprisoned by the army brass. A nationwide campaign of support for the "Fort Jackson Eight" resulted in the army backing down and dropping all charges. Pulley was discharged from the army after spending 61



Andrew Pulley

days in the stockade. Since his discharge he has expanded the scope of his activities to include not only the fight against the war and for the right of Blacks, Chicanos, and Third World peoples to self-determination, but also the fight for a socialist America.

Andrew Pulley will be in Auckland on the 19th and 20th of July. He will give a midday speech at Waikato University on the 20th. His tour of New Zealand is part of a tour of Asia and Oceania, which is being made to strengthen solidarity in the international anti-war movement. When he returns to the United States he will tour extensively to tell Americans of developments in the anti-war movements in this part of the world.



God's back

BY W.B. RUDMAN

Sorry, but I'm going to write about God again. (Of the Super Dwarf variety of course).

You must have noticed the type of person who sees someone with a nervous twitch, or two left ears or something, and although he knows he shouldn't stare at them he just can't stop himself. Well I'm afraid I've a similar fascination for the perambulations etc of Sir Keith.

At a recent foreign ministers' conference in Wellington, the Filipino representative described Sir Keith as a man known as a super-patriot to his millions of friends in the Philippines. This no doubt puts the Filipino gent in the same category as a former British ambassador (actually in the reign of Charles I) who said that "ambassadors are honest men, sent abroad to lie for the good of their country".

I feel sorry for the Filipinos. Here was a compliment worth at least 30 troops or Godfrey Bowen's sheep shearing exhibition but what did they get? To quote the Auckland Star: "Sir Keith delighted President Marcos and his guests, with a rich full-throated baritone rendering of Pokarekareana."

It has become normal practice now for the Queen to honour prominent actors and actresses with honours ranging from MBE's to peerages. And while I am sure she does this in recognition of the good work of such people I'm sure it wasn't meant to suggest that she expected all recently knighted subjects to take to the stage.

But with Sir hyphenated Robinson *la la laing* on television during the Miss New Zealand body show and Sir Keith up-staging Howard Morrison on his Far Eastern cabaret circuit, one can never tell.

Of course Keith hasn't only been singing on his recent tour—he's also been uttering some of his famous 'thoughts'.

Like the one about SEATO he expounded in Saigon. "The fact that none of the signatories to SEATO have been attacked since . . . um . . . we signed the treaty, shows how valuable . . . um . . . the organisation is."

True enough perhaps but the Auckland Star surprisingly said in an editorial "cynics might say that it is just as well none of them have been attacked, or we would have seen how worthless the organisation is."

But who writes his speeches? Looking at the signatories, we have Britain and France, neither of whom have looked like being attacked since 1945. U.S.A., Australia and New Zealand who seem to be classed as attackers rather than as susceptible to attack, and Pakistan which has been involved in a minor war with India which was all a bit embarrassing. And the Philippines and Malaysia were involved in a little sabre-rattling with each other.

But more importantly Sir Keith suggests that the purpose of SEATO was not the stability of South East Asia but the protection of the signatory nations. I know that kiwis are related to ostriches, but surely Keith can take his head out of the sand long enough to see that South East Asia seems a lot more unstable now than it ever did before SEATO was formed.

But he surely brings out the best or the worst in people. The only Lonsdale or Minihinnick cartoons I can remember finding amusing have occurred over the last couple of weeks. And the worst. Well Super Dwarf and Deputy Marshall Jack are pretty bad, but with both of them away it's positively frightening. During the election campaign the National Party portrayed what it called leadership in depth. I wonder if we could prosecute them under their deceptive packaging law? After all it was to protect housewives from deceptive levels of liquids etc and although one inch or two inches is a depth, it's hardly what is normally meant by leadership in depth.

Another example of Holyoake bringing out the worst in people is the statement by Tom Skinner during the seaman's dispute. With enemies like Tom Skinner, what National Government needs friends? To quote the Auckland Star: "Mr Skinner questioned the wisdom of both the Prime Minister and Mr Marshall being out of the country at the same time." Why didn't Mr Skinner question the competence of a government that survives only on the presence of two of its members?

Mr Shelton, the acting Prime Minister said that last weekend he didn't get much sleep, and "was worried sick". Don't worry Mr Shelton, while you're in charge, you've got plenty of company.

Since I finished my term as President I've scrupulously kept clear of involvement in the politics of the Students' Association. However, since I've been writing about politics and competence, and since there are five candidates for the position of President of the Students' Association here are a few words on the subject. Some consider the Students' Association and student politics to be a bit of a joke. While I would agree that some student politics is a joke, the Students' Association in the last few years has developed into a worthwhile and important organisation with only one aim. And that is to help students.

While everyone knows about the cafeteria, cut price-world travel, the bookshop etc, there are many other activities in which a fair degree of competence is required. When you look at the candidates for President ask yourself, could this person negotiate a student loan scheme with the managing director of an Australasian banking concern? Could this person negotiate with the Chairman of the University Grants Committee for higher bursary assistance for students? Could he negotiate with the Minister of Labour for holiday employment for students?

One task which is becoming increasingly more important is helping overseas students in their dealings with the Immigration Department and Labour Department, students who could be sent home before the completion of their University studies. As Mike Law has recently said, if you vote for a fool, and there are some candidates standing as fools, and as a consequence one student suffers, is sent out of the country; then everyone of you who voted for the fool is to blame.

The National Party has no monopoly on fools nor on unthinking voters.

NZUSA



do your thing
this summer vacation
in the

usa

only \$635-00 return
work permits available
3 month trip



also trips to fiji, noumea and australia
for your travel insurance international i.d. cards

usa travel officers
geoff perkins and sharon corban

rm 223 mon-fri 12-2

"Focus" sued for libel

NZUSA is the object of two libel suits arising from the June/July issue of the magazine "Focus". The suits relate to the issue's editorial and to an article entitled 'Renting Roguery'.

The first suit, from "Sunday Times" journalist John Steed, involves the issuance of a writ in the Supreme Court for \$10,000.

The second suit, from Franco Enterprises Limited, has been settled out of court. An apology has been made to the firm and a sum by way of costs paid.

In the case of the Steed suit, an apology has already been published in the Sunday Times. The text of the apology, published under the heading 'Apology to reporter', read as follows:

The June/July issue of the New Zealand Students' Association publication Focus contained an editorial attacking an article in the Sunday Times of May 24 by John Steed.

This article under the heading "I am scared of drugs but I must have them" described an interview with a young girl who had been using cannabis.

In its editorial Focus attacked Mr. Steed's article, and made a number of serious imputations against Mr. Steed.

An attack was also made on Mr. Steed's article in the Sunday Times of May 31, headed "After L.S.D. Man Tries to Kill Nurse", which was described as "lies".

The New Zealand University Students' Association and Mr. Guaru, the Editor of Focus, now

admits that all these imputations are untrue and entirely without foundation.

They unreservedly withdraw them, and apologise to Mr. Steed.

The Association has offered to pay Mr. Steed a sum by way of damages, and the Association and Mr. Guaru have asked that this apology be published in the Sunday Times

NO ERRORS

When we asked John Steed about the 'marijuana story', Mr. Steed told Salient: "As far as I am aware, there are no errors of fact in the story." Later in the conversation, Mr. Steed told us that we could not quote these or any other remarks he had made.

Mr. Steed told the two members of the Salient staff who spoke to him that Salient had "better be very careful" about what was said about him. He said he "would have no hesitation" in taking appropriate action if circumstances warranted.

Mr. Steed refused to say

whether he believed that the girl named in the Sunday Times article had told him any lies.

In his editorial, Bill Guaru, the Editor of Focus said that Lisa was sixteen years old, not 21 as asserted in Mr. Steed's Sunday Times article. Mr. Guaru said that the girl "does not work as a receptionist, as stated, but in the accounts department of a large city firm." He said that she had freely admitted telling Mr. Steed some lies.

EMPHATIC

Mr. Guaru also said that Lisa had been emphatic on the point that "she had never given Steed to think that she was in any way dependent on marijuana."

The Focus editorial, in a 'Stop Press' item, also referred to a second article by John Steed in the Sunday Times (on 31 May).

This article, headed 'After L.S.D., man tries to kill nurse', was attacked by Mr. Guaru who wrote: "No tall slim, 23-year-old Canterbury student, or any other student for that matter, has been recently admitted to the Wellington Hospital 'seeking treatment for drug dependency.'"

The apology in the case of Franco Enterprises Limited related to some errors of fact in a Focus article and to the conjunction between a headline which read 'Renting Roguery'—and which related to another article—and the article which mentioned the firm.

The Chairman of the Focus Administration Board, Charles Draper, said that as far as he was aware Mr. Guaru had not submitted the material in the June/July issue of Focus to a lawyer for scrutiny prior to publication.

Footnote: While in Auckland recently, the President of NZUSA, Paul Grocott, told

Craccum that some students were worried that the legal costs of fighting the Sunday Times libel suit might mean the end of Focus. He said they felt that the Focus case was good enough to fight but were concerned that establishing the principle might mean the loss of the publication.

In a telephone call from Dunedin, one of the editors of the student newspaper Critic said the news of the Sunday Times suit had caused an "uproar" at Forum.

He said that the usually conservative Otago students had

expressed strongly their feeling that NZUSA should fight the case. On being told that the cost of fighting was about \$1,200, the Otago students said this was only 18 cents per student and promptly began collecting money.

COLLECTION

Grocott said he was encouraged by this news and said that Canterbury and Waikato were all for fighting and Massey's President had said he was also. Studass President Mike Law said he was sure that Auckland students would wish to fight.

German theatre

Staff and students of Auckland University's Department of Germanic Languages and Literature, in conjunction with the Auckland Goethe Society, will present Durrenmatt's "Die Physiker" tonight and tomorrow in the University Hall.

Durrenmatt is widely-regarded as one of the most important contemporary European dramatists, and this play has been acclaimed by audiences and critics as his most significant contribution to German drama since the war.

responsibility, but as well as being a play of ideas themes of madness, sanity, murder and mystery are interwoven to give a work of suspense and strong theatrical qualities.

The play which will be in German is being produced by Michael Morley and Martin Sutton, both lecturers in German at the University.

Die Physiker deals with the problem of the scientist's

Why Labour lost . . .

The result of the 1970 British General Election grinds in the vulnerability of the Labour Party vote and shows that Labour must not replace policies and a programme with a conservative leader, Dr. Ruth Butterworth of the political studies department told a recent Labour Club meeting.

She began by noting that support for Labour in 1966 disintegrated easily. In that year, the slogan "Let Labour have a go" was quite important.

By 1970, Wilson had obviously been given enough time to prove his worth, and because he had not proved it, Labour had lost a lot of the temporary support it had gained in 1966.

Dr. Butterworth went on to look at the nature of the swing to the Tories. It was the largest swing from one major party to another since 1945. Another striking aspect was its relatively uniform character throughout the country. There was not much difference in the size of the swing in marginal or safe seats, even though the Conservatives had concentrated their campaign on the former. Voter turnout varied from seat to seat, but the size of the swing was not affected by this differential turnout.

LOCAL EFFECT

Local factors: whether or not the Liberal Party put up a candidate; whether the seat was urban or rural; the rate of unemployment—had very little effect on the size of the swing. However, areas with high concentrations of Irish migrants tended to vote Labour more than was usual. Regions with a high

coloured population conformed with the national trend, i.e. coloured immigrant voters apparently had no effect. There was no Powellite backlash in electorates with a high concentration of immigrants; but there was one in those areas which were threatened with an influx of immigrants in the future.

POLLS

Dr. Butterworth defended the opinion polls. It was not that the polls were wrong, the newspapers and commentators interpreted them wrongly, she said. They did not take into consideration the fact that the polls have an error range of at least 1.5%. It is common knowledge that in 1966 the polls overestimated the Labour lead. It is also a fact that about one poll in 20 is just plain useless. Most polls do not allow for any late swing, or differential turnout—the only one that did, which was conducted by the Opinion Research Centre, gave a fairly realistic 1% lead to the Tories. As none of them took this into account, "there is no commentator left with a stitch of

clothing on," she said.

Socio-economic factors involved in this election included: the decline of the blue-collar workers and the rise of the white-collars; the population drift to the south-east; the increasing youth of the voters; and the loosening of party allegiances, (this has hurt Labour the most).

The Conservatives were in the best position to exploit these changes; most of the Press is pro-Tory; and in 1966-70 Labour lost control of most of its local councils (these are important opinion leaders).

ALIENATION

Why did Labour lose? Dr. Butterworth contended that Wilson's support was "based on shifting sands, and the sands shifted".

She said that the performance of Wilson's Government was unlikely to inspire Labour voters or those who were undecided as to which way to vote. She said there was a general feeling of alienation as shown by the fact that although most of the British people do not want to enter the EEC, they are resigned to the fact that no matter which party gets in, the country will still join.

Science" (6 vols) and go to "Where the fun is: USA". Funnily enough, nothing that begins with Z. But there are things in between like "The Negro Handbook", "The Encyclopaedia of Space" and "Folk Songs of America". If none of these subjects grabs ya, how about the "Statistical Abstract of the US for 1969" or "Betty Crocker's Cookbook"? All gripping stuff. 27 Symonds St, over the Wynyard Tavern.



Ruth Butterworth

progressive books

CONTROVERSIAL TODAY AS ALWAYS
WE HAVE A REPUTATION
VISIT US IF YOU DARE

PROGRESSIVE BOOKS
14 - 16 DARBY ST. AUCKLAND.

The case against Christianity.
Have you read this remarkable pamphlet?

Christianity: THE DEBIT ACCOUNT by M Knight
Price 10c post free. Stamps accepted. Agnostic information Service. 31(S) Huia St., Whangarei

don't throw your vote away

spring-kle it

Motorcycles are the way to Travel



and for Motorcycles

LARGE or small

W.White (Auck.) Ltd.
287 Broadway, Newmarket L.M.V.D.
PH.548063



JOHN REID'S

Suppliers of ALES,
WINES & SPIRITS

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

JOHN REID'S OF ANZAC AVE., AUCKLAND

Who wou
Liqueurs?
stocks aw
bottle!) .
wholesale
Auckland.
CORBAN:
Harp of Erin
Onehunga:

President?



KELLY FLAVELL

Is a Fourth-year law student who has been involved in student affairs for three years. He has had experience at both sub-committee and executive level, holding the position of House Committee Chairman from December 1968 to August 1969 and has been Vice-President of the Association since August 1969.

Since first becoming involved he has learnt most aspects of Students' Association and of its role in student affairs. He feels good administration provides the background against which the social, political and educational issues concerning students can be discussed and implemented to their fullest extent. His experience should stand him in good stead as President.

STUDENT FACILITIES:

There has been an increasing need for new facilities for student use. Buildings currently programmed are cafeteria extensions and the theatre. These should be under way within twelve months. Government has, however, indicated that it will be some four years before a gymnasium will be considered. There is, however, a solution.

- * The University has been allocated land in the Shore Road reclamation area which should be developed now. Pressure by Students' Association and sports clubs should be brought to bear on the University in an endeavour to start IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT of sports facilities.
- * Provision by Students Association for the development of an Arts Centre to provide increased facilities for theatre and dance workshops, teaching and, as well, a music room for the music clubs on campus.
- * Pressure on University and Government for increased peripheral Common Room/Coffee Bar space on an interfaculty level.
- * Finalisation of site and planning for extensions to Union building to bring facilities up to the necessary area for 10,000 students.

CAPPING:

At present under review by an S.R.C. sub-committee. The whole question will be decided through evaluating student response to questionnaires.

If Process remains I would find it impossible to accede to Mayor Robbie's demands that responsible students patrol the pubs dealing out rough justice to drunken students - this is an infringement of civil liberties.

THE CATERING COMPLEX:

Similarly, it is up to you to decide what you want and how you want it. As with Capping the whole matter is being investigated by a committee using questionnaires. There are shortcomings in our catering and we require your opinion as customers and connoisseurs.

2ND UNIVERSITY:

A critical issue at the present time when in 1971 we will be faced with 10,000 students and buildings designed for only that number. With no increase in building facilities, Government seems set to increase the number to 12,500 students. This will inflate the already poor staff/student ratio. This will increase failure rates and give Muldoon more ammunition to strike down university finances.

- * A second university must be started within twelve months if open-door policy is to remain in Auckland.
- * University for its own sake must limit entry to 10,000.
- * There should be no further decrease in overseas students because of this policy. It is one of New Zealand's few methods of overseas aid.

PUBLIC EDUCATION:

The University Students' Association has long maintained that it is a pressure group. If this is so, it has not performed particularly well. It has allowed the Government to play upon the public's prejudices to blind the latter to the fact that not enough is being done for education. This does not mean a perfect or changed student image but we must educate the public, through P.T.A.'s and so on, as to problems presently faced by education and more specifically them and their children.

- * Studass must make use of its facilities and knowledge to involve the public in problems faced by education and the Universities.

EDUCATION POLICY:

- * Increase liaison amongst staff/student reps and between the reps and Studass by creating a standing committee of nominees, chaired by the Association rep on Senate, thus enabling grievances to be co-ordinated and taken direct to Senate.
- * Institute a staff teaching evaluation scheme and from these results press for any alterations in curriculum, teaching methods and exams that are needed in light of the evaluation.
- * Support further methods of educational research at this University and through N.Z.U.S.A.

N.Z.U.S.A.:

- * Continued constituent support for N.Z.U.S.A. to maintain it as a pressure group.
- * Consideration to extending the base of the group to other tertiary groups, at first to services such as travel and insurances.
- * Support overseas aid through N.Z.U.S.A. for educational development in the Pacific and South-East Asia.
- * Press for extended Student Representation at Senate and Council through the joint committee on University government.



DAVID MARTIN NEUMEGEN (10-7-49 to - ; Cancer, with Aquarius rising.) 4th year law student.

Physical characteristics: 6' 1 1/2", 191 lbs, shoe size 11, 16" neck, 34" waist, dark curly hair, long side-boards, moustache, brown eyes, cleft chin, be-dimpled, dirty fingernails, "man about town", smokes a pipe, bathes daily.

Likes: votes, Abraham Lincoln, Weet-bix cards, all the other candidates, sun-tan, astrology, Manapouri, luncheon sausage, Rudman Gardens, Night Sky, Peter Reid, TV commercials, nice people, Plumcake, tea.

Dislikes: anyone who hates the Monkees, insincere people, s-t-r-e-t-c-h slacks, sun bathing, politicians, alcohol, press-ups, fleas, turnips, Saccharin tablets, sloppy kisses, dead matches, tea leaves.

Favourite Artists: Selwyn Toogood, Doris Day, Duke of Gloucester, Rick Grant, Vern Cracknell, Al Jolson.

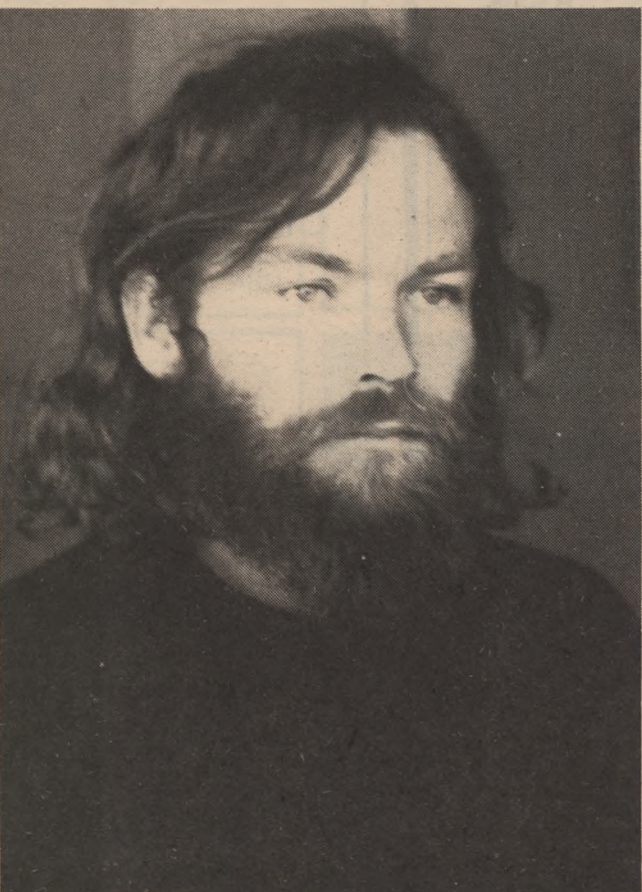
DAVID is active in: playing soccer, tug-o-war, his old school, the "Bring Back Sonia King" campaign.

D.M.N. patronizes: B.N.Z., Rendells, Adams Bruce, Cooper's Wholesale, A.M.P., Marriots, Vance Vivian, Smith & Cagheys.

NEUM has never stood for Exec. before because: "no-one ever asked me to."

DAVE has been nominated by: Peter Neumegen, Selwyn Anderson, Sonja Strom. They know Mr NEUMEGEN is the right man for the job. DAVID M. NEUMEGEN'S Campaign Promise is: "I will do my best" Vote for DAVE, the honest candidate, a big man with a big heart. Auckland University needs this man.

thank you.



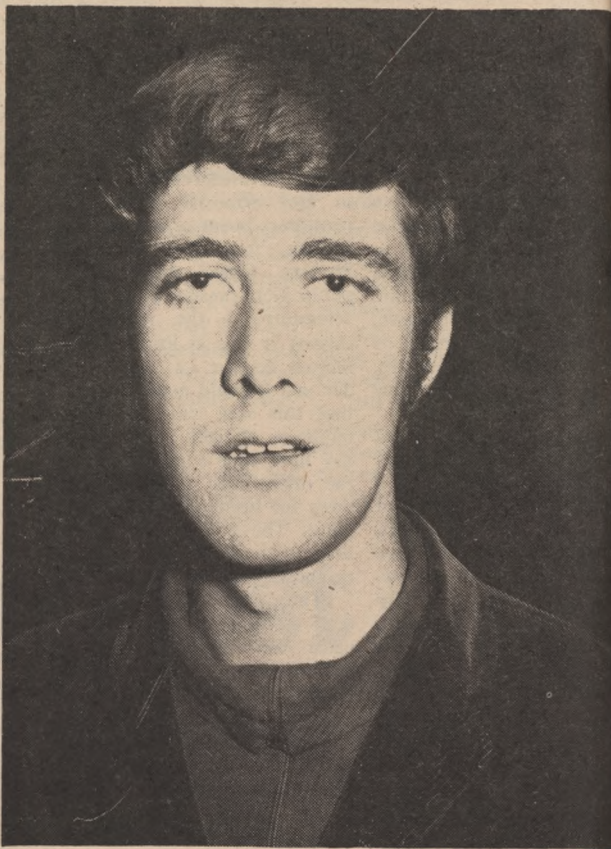
Phil O'Carroll Arts student, 7th year.

reason for standing: to have AUSA provide more encouragement to students and student groups working for the following ends:

- student participation in academic decision-making machinery
- more student-student and staff-student contact
- student participation in community projects
- circulation of student newspaper to a wider public
- more after-hours student community

by the following means:

- organising a system of meetings for student representatives (academic bodies) and providing an information service for the
- organising social occasions (where this is not already done) bringing together staff students and relevant 'outside' according to academic interests
- supporting, and financing where necessary, student projects aid to the community (schools, prisons, hospitals, VS campaigns, capping...)
- doubling the circulation of Craccum and distributing it to public
- working towards the establishment of a student tavern campus.



BILL SPRING 5th year law student

Spring was nominated by Mike Law as Law felt his wide experience of student affairs - including a year at Canterbury University in 1968 and a year on SRC last year - would be an invaluable asset to the Association. Law said he has complete confidence in Spring's ability to handle the most difficult job in New Zealand student affairs.

POLICY:

1971 is going to be a difficult year for a President; for the first time 10,000 students will be crammed into a Union complex built for 6,000 and rising costs will require careful management to prevent further fee increases.

I will oppose any further rise in fees. This will require keeping administrative costs to a minimum, by ensuring all budgets are carefully adhered to, by using the newly acquired power to invest Studass money to gain the best returns for students and by extending the hireage of facilities to outside organizations.

As President I intend to embark on a campaign for public support for the proposed Sports complex. Unless something is done soon, the Association will lose its option on the land offered by the University. The complex which would include the gymnasium and the squash courts (and the swimming pool if support was widespread) would be a self supporting unit and not result in any extra cost to those students who may not wish to use it. It is however an essential asset for any university of this size.

The Association must continue to encourage and assist academic reform but change should come from within the departments with interference or pressure only in extreme cases. All departments do not want certain measures forced upon them which may not suit them and this faculty/department independence should be recognised.

I suggest a "Council" should be set up comprising departmental, Senate and Council student representatives to coordinate progress. Meetings (perhaps monthly?) would keep all parties better informed, especially the reps on Senate and Council, and assist all departments to progress at a similar rate.

MVP?



ROLY METGE 4th year arts student

I got involved in student affairs at the beginning of this year as

the result of a sit around the US/ House Committ has been an ir committee for organizational Vice-Presidency one. First of al administrative s MVP must ensu function of the building extensio of its buildings. fullest co-operat between the Ex be working at cr I also intend to NZUSA. The national body - pressure-bloc op involved in just whether on or of The MVP's fi his position of standing for th importantly, the

RODNEY LYON

There are cer does, and virtuall no such thing as can promise revc One is, in fact, l policy as regards can not achieve v no bribes, no han would like to see

As I said earli does in the norm: dispute about th continue pressure and conditions; th the overseas stude and so on and so Association as a s to outline must, leaves wide open, policy.

There are po elected I can onl realisation. The fi one that has be quietly for a co AUSA sponsore specifically to sti both inside and b of the adherents financially from s would support su would achieve in construction of th become increasing

Secondly, I w Executive in the S you screaming wi move would nece: would vastly out were paid the gen ensuring that the general stude salary would also people do not sta position on the Ex If elected, I c: but an effort wi experience on committees, and adequate knowle position.

There have be and Man Vice-Pr their constitution

Mond

representatives
service for the
(already done)
evant 'outside
ident projects
hospitals, VS
ibuting it to
ident tavern

the result of a sense of involvement which I first felt while bumming around the USA during the Christmas holidays. I therefore joined House Committee and was later appointed chairman. This position has been an invaluable experience—my thanks go to the whole committee for their willingness to work together. Such organizational experience is a necessary background to the Vice-Presidency as I see the position primarily as an administrative one. First of all the President's proposals for the alteration of the administrative structure will need to be looked at carefully. The MVP must ensure that there is a smooth transition of powers. This function of the office will become especially important as our building extensions begin. The student body must maintain control of its buildings. Secondly, the MVP must also work to ensure the fullest co-operation within the Executive and to strengthen the ties between the Executive and SRC—these bodies occasionally appear to be working at cross-purposes.

I also intend to re-define the MVP's responsibilities with regard to NZUSA. The MVP should be responsible for liaison with the national body—we should be attempting to turn this into a pressure-bloc operating for 30,000. The MVP will, of course, also be involved in just about everything that relates to students generally whether on or off-campus, e.g. the Vote at 18 campaign.

The MVP's first duty is to the body of Auckland students and to his position of administration and organization. I am therefore standing for this office on the basis of experience and, just as importantly, the ability to keep an open mind on all questions.



RODNEY LYON 3rd year student

There are certain things that the Students' Association always does, and virtually must always do; on such things as these there is no such thing as 'policy', in the sense that an individual candidate can promise revolutionary alterations and hope to achieve them. One is, in fact, left wondering whether there is any such thing as policy as regards a candidate; for an individual executive member can not achieve very much at all by himself. So, I offer no promises, no bribes, no handouts, just to win your vote; I can only say what I would like to see done, but I cannot ensure that it will be done.

As I said earlier, there are certain things which this Association does in the normal course of administration; and there can be little dispute about these things. The Association, for example, must continue pressure on government for better educational facilities and conditions; the cessation of political and academic repression on the overseas students; reform in the educational structure in general; and so on and so forth. These things constitute the basic role of the Association as a social institution, and any so-called policies I wish to outline must, almost inevitably fall outside this sphere. This leaves wide open, however, the field of internal administration and policy.

There are policies which I would like to see introduced, if elected I can only say that I will make an effort to bring them to realisation. The first basic policy on which I would take a stand is one that has been floating around Studass administration very quietly for a couple of months now. This is the creation of an AUSA sponsored and financed ARTS CENTER, designed specifically to stimulate the development of the cultural activities both inside and beyond the Association. Despite the earnest claims of the adherents of this plan that the Association could gain financially from such a centre, I do not think this is very likely but would support such a scheme essentially because of the results we would achieve in terms of public relations, and because, with the construction of the theatre imminent, cultural activities are going to become increasingly important in the Students' Association.

Secondly, I would like to see the introduction of a salaried Executive in the Students' Association, and although I can now hear you screaming with anguish about the increase in fees which such a move would necessitate, the benefits to be gained from such a move would vastly outweigh this trifling matter. If executive members were paid the general student body would have a vested interest in ensuring that the executive did the job it was supposed to do, and the general student apathy may be overcome to some extent. A salary would also increase the quality of the Executive, since many people do not stand because they cannot afford it, and the average position on the Executive takes a great deal of time and effort.

If elected, I cannot guarantee these policies will be instituted, but an effort will be made to get them instituted. My previous experience on Student Liaison, Public Liaison, and House committees, and as Orientation Controller this year, gives me adequate knowledge to handle the administrative side of the position.

There have been other nominations for the positions of President and Man Vice-President, but there appears to be some doubt about their constitutionality.

voting Monday & Tuesday



CHRIS THOMAS 4th year arts student

Chris Thomas spent three years of full-time study at Auckland doing German, classics, political studies and anthropology. Capped last May, he is at present doing Masters in anthropology and archaeology, leaving a fair amount of time to concentrate on Studass activities even with a normal work-load.

Last year he was Archaeology III representative on staff-student committees, but this year he has devoted most of his time to Studass affairs being a member of House Committee and a member of SRC.

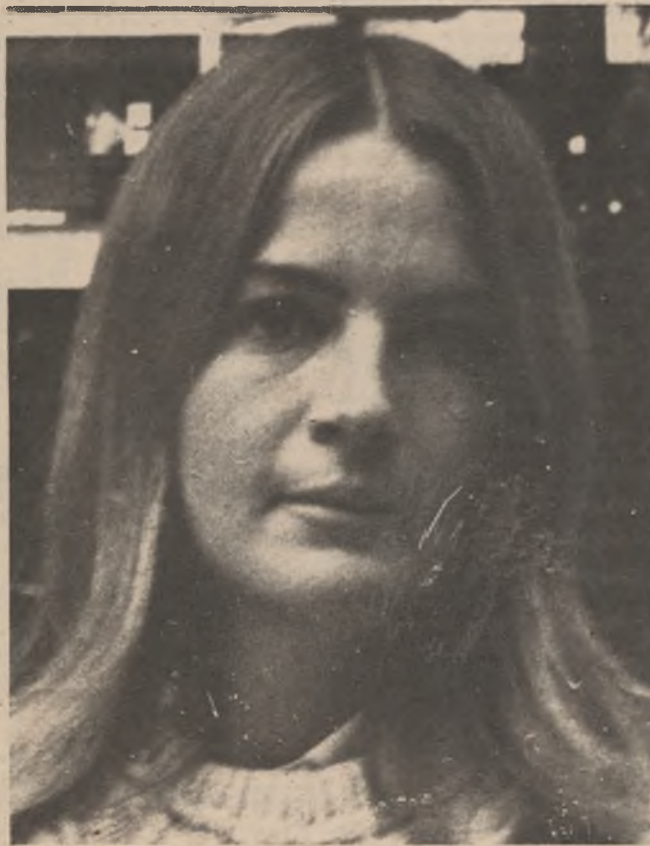
He was a member of HART and has been associated with other anti-war causes.

"I see the MVP's job as being primarily concerned with internal student affairs and student administration rather than dealing with extra-Studass activities. This job is also a back-up position to the President to provide support and information whenever necessary.

"So the MVP becomes more of a workhorse around Studass rather than a flashy initiator of new policy and "new deals".

"An interest in hockey, as well as my present course, leads to a concern with sporting and academic affairs, especially in such areas as liberalisation of examination procedures."

WVP?



WENDY ADAMS 4th year student

As I see it, Lady Vice-President has so far been a "sweet" position. However, with the change in the world, there is increasing New Zealand preoccupation with change and the resulting need to create awareness in both men and women as to what such things as women's liberation, abortion, freedom, are really about. I feel the LVP by virtue of being a woman—and its current social consequences coupled with perhaps a greater amount of time to concentrate on and follow up ideas from all fields, both within and without the university—could become a far more influential person for the university than at present.

As Education officer I feel that my time is so taken up by overseeing subcommittees that I cannot attend to other matters such as commenting on articles in various newspapers that are of interest to the student group as a whole.

In short, although I like working on education, it is not the only field in which I have ideas—educational ideas can still be voiced as a member of that committee but I feel that as LVP I would play a more useful role as my duties would not be so clearly defined.



JANET BOGLE 3rd year arts student (two years at Victoria University).

Contributor to Salient, assisted in production of Argot and Red Spark, member Political Action Group, organized teach-in on the Security Service, attempted to establish a male beauty contest, member of Socialist Club, pressured for SGM to condemn Sir Richard Wild, member Wellington Committee on Vietnam, CND, some dramatic activities, acquired four units.

At Auckland; part-time student, impoverished and attempting to maintain study in English II, member Socialist Society, founding member of Women's Movement for Freedom (WMF).

POLICY:

Government provision for—equal pay for equal work; equal dole for equal unemployment; higher bursaries for women; financial assistance for pregnant students; financial assistance for student mothers, married and unmarried; adequate facilities for care of children of students; access to the Student Health service for students whose homes are in the Auckland area.

Education in the university—Proper attention to women in the relevant academic courses, including some courses specifically concerned with women; increase the amount of literature on women in the University library; easier access to books and periodicals at present in the library, which contain studies of women as part of more general study.

Studass—Establishment of a committee to research the status of women by AUSA, in conjunction with NZUSA; teach-ins, lectures, etc on women as second-class citizens; support for the Women's Movement for Freedom.



MARY KIRK

Fourth year BA student who has majored in Political Studies and is now completing her degree while attending Training College part time.

She was elected to SRC last year where she served on the sub-committee set up to investigate the President's Honorarium. This year she is on the Education Committee and on Public Liaison for the past three years, actively involved in organising the Open Days.

POLICY

The major problem of women students at this university is 'what can I do with my degree?'. There is an urgent need for vocational guidance and information liaison as to career opportunities and the types of degree structures most useful to women. As LVP I would consider this a major responsibility, however I do not view the position as representing solely women's opinions but students generally, especially in the fields of education, welfare and accommodation.

Extended use of staff-student committees to push educational reforms is now being carried out within Education committee and can be carried further.

Student housing complexes are essential accommodation if university is to be a total social and academic education and I am prepared to push the ideas and carry on the work that has already been started on this.

The LVP's social and administrative duties are essential aspects of the position, but the opportunity exists for new ideas and reforms to be carried out in which the LVP has special interest.

felt his wide
it Canterbury
would be an
has complete
difficult job in

t; for the first
complex built
management to

quire keeping
budgets are
wer to invest
ents and by
ons.

n for public
thing is done
ffered by the
mnasium and
support
result in any
use it. It is

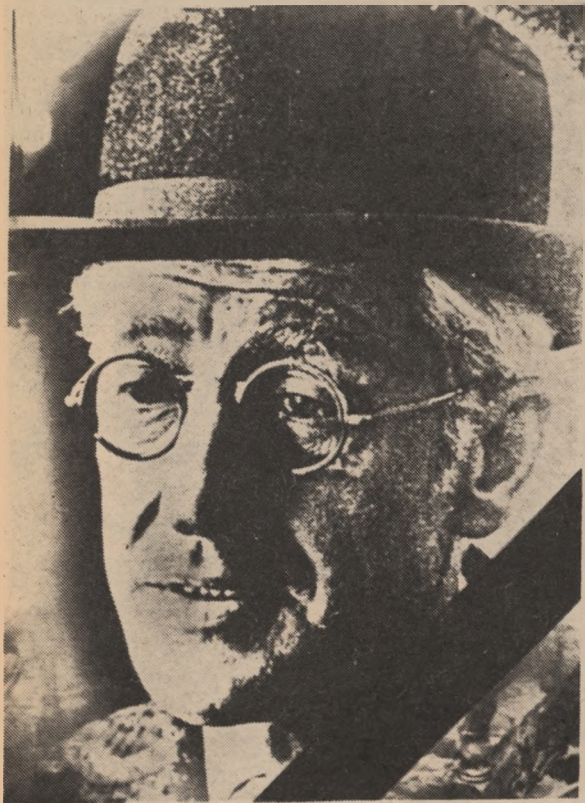
sist academic
rtments with
partments do
may not suit
should be

epartmental,
ate progress.
rties better
ind assist all

?

this year as

Craccum's arts



THE PRICE / Arthur Miller / Mercury Theatre

The price which the latest production at the Mercury demands of its audience is attention—the key-word of Death of a Salesman—the necessary state of mind for a drama of ideas, or rather a drama of thought. For Arthur Miller has consistently attempted to present the thinking man in his plays—his drama is less concerned with showing events, occurrences, than with evoking the sense of a mind changing under the pressure of a new conception of itself.

And on the evening when I saw The Price the audience response, keyed to what I thought was a misconception in the production, distracted my attention. The audience gladly accepted the first act as broad comedy—John Cronin went for all he was worth as the 89-year-old Jewish furniture buyer. His portrayal of this character should have been under tighter control by the producer, Don Farr. We were given a stereotype which no doubt matched our dearest prejudices where we should have been given an archtypal life-force figure.

Tony Blackett as the policeman brother, Ian Watkin as Walter, the surgeon, and Elizabeth McRae as the wife of Victor, the policeman, were all convincing, though Tony Blackett could have looked and sounded older.

The set, far more than in the previous Pinter production, was integral to the drama. It splendidly imaged what I take to be one of Miller's major themes, the *solidity* in time-present of time-past. The collection of ancient furniture loomed over the characters, evoking their past lives, the dead father, the great Depression.

In Death of a Salesman Willy Loman says: "I'm not interested in stories about the past or any crap of that kind because the woods are burning boys, you understand? There's a big blaze going on all around. I was fired today."

Willy sees his own collapse in terms of a general conflagration and in a sense he is right; the death of a small man is the end of a world. But in The Price a world *has* collapsed with the Depression and the shock-waves are still being felt by the two main characters, the brothers Victor and Walter.

The Price was first performed in 1968, nineteen years after Death of a Salesman, and the woods are still burning, burning more fiercely now than at any time since the Civil War, and yet The Price is orchestrated from 'stories about the past'; it is composed of memories just as After the Fall is a ritualised memorial confession of Quentin. In Miller the past ruthlessly determines the present and the price for past actions is still being demanded and paid.

In Miller's previous work the themes of Time and Memory have cast a deterministic light over the plays and Miller's psychology has

never seemed to go beyond the causal limitations of Freudian psychology. In this newest play these themes are never transcended. The problems of the Franz family have originated in lack of love, they have been expressed in a materialistic cash nexus and thus when the Great Crash came, family ties, affection even, have only been able to be expressed in terms of money. When the surgeon brother, Walter, comes to see his brother for the first time in 16 years he can point out certain truths to rid his brother of illusion but his way of offering help can only be in terms of operating a tax swindle.

One small hope is offered in the play. In the first act Esther has complained that she cannot go out with her husband to the cinema—he is in police uniform—her point being that everyone will *know his income*. At the close of the play she tells him not to bother changing into a suit—she is prepared to accept him as he is. Does this mean that the more humane values of love triumph? It is all a little too contrived, too pat. This event is not felt sufficiently to overcome the deterministic images which open and close the play. For the play opens with Victor playing a 'laughing' record—a pre-pot way of inducing artificial hilarity. Stimulus and response—the image is Pavlovian. And the play closes with the same record—this time listened to by the furniture buyer, Solomon, who sits giggling as the lights go down.

This image of determinism (also an image of the past—it is a 20's record) parenthetically encloses the larger dramatic action—an action almost entirely composed of the stripping away of illusion from the two brothers.

But maybe there is more hope for Miller's people than I have indicated. The towering weight of furniture, symbol of the weight of the past, is finally to be removed, the furniture is sold, the price has been paid.

Miller's concern is to show the struggle towards freedom, the past weighs on us and we are trapped in the mesh of the living presence of our past actions. Yet so many of his plays end at the moment of awareness. Perhaps Miller's insight is that of Quentin's in After the Fall: "No, it's not certainty, I don't feel that. But it does seem feasible. . . not to be afraid. Perhaps it's all one has."

The price Miller has to pay as a dramatist of thought is the difficulty he has in generating action on stage—and acts for me are more memorable than ideas. After many years I remember that kiss in View from the Bridge but little of the concepts. And again in writing this review I felt an urgent need to go back to the *text* to discover more about the play. But with that key word of attention in mind I would strongly recommend any student of drama to see this play.—Russell Haley.

FATHERS AND SONS



FATHERS AND SONS/MUDDY WATERS and a cast of thousands/Chess

It made my mouth water in anticipation. I mean, that "cast of thousands" is no joke. It's all there on the record cover and it's hard to believe that it could ever work. Somebody had the guts to put people like Muddy Waters and Paul Butterfield together AND MAKE IT WORK. Here's the list—judge for yourself: Muddy Waters, vocals and guitar; Otis Spann, piano; Michael Bloomfield, guitar; Paul Butterfield, harmonica; some guy I've never heard of with the absurd name of Donald "Duck" Dunn, bass guitar; Sam Lay, drums and Buddy Miles on drums for one track—more of that later. There are a few others who play on a few tracks but they contribute nothing and shall not be mentioned again.

Look back at that list. It's got *superstar* written all over it and it looks like another big con BUT IT WORKS. And it doesn't just WORK—IT WOONOOORRS! All over! and all the way through! Play it backwards and it'll still work. It's the sort of event that every blues fan only hears about three times before his hearing fails through senility. The only thing that could match it would be to have Robert Johnson walk through your door and say "Hi, man, I've just come to sing a few songs." Outta sight!

First some facts. The record is a double album. It was recorded in four wonderful April days in 1969 at Chicago. The first two sides were recorded in a studio and the others live at the SUPER COSMIC JOY-SCOUT JAMBOREE (for real).

Admittedly, the thing starts terribly—with a name like All aboard any song's going to be dreadful. It can only be excused by the obvious fact that the musicians are just getting together and Muddy's getting his vocal chords in order. I just get a little sick of hearing chromatic harmonicas imitating train whistles.

Mean disposition opens next with a casually beautiful exposition of the various artists' talents. Butterfield's harp, Waters' guitar and Spann's piano combine here to make a delicately powerful opening. There's a great break from Bloomfield and Spann in the middle too.

Blow, wind, blow is in the old trad blues style and well-performed with Waters' voice just getting into stride. That man's voice is incredible. . . . it never gives up. Can't lose what you ain't never had has Bloomfield and Donald "Duck" working some subtle rhythms together while Walkin' thru the park wraps up the first side with Spann doing tricky things on his highhat. . . . the guy's really beginning to enjoy himself.

What's so great about the whole thing though is the way in which you can see the band containing themselves, yet building up to some great excitement. . . it's as if they're showing you what they're capable of without unleashing themselves. . . and the pleasure is just immense!

Side 2 continues the same theme of controlled artistry with the same sense of a build-up. More and more is taken out of their combined bag of tricks but always you know there's something really great still to come. Tracks worth mentioning are Standin' round crying in which Waters shows that his throat is not just something that he uses to shout with; that it's capable of carrying the slow blues with real feeling. And always he gets this beautiful back-up from the other musicians.

The band's treatment of Willie Dixon's I'm ready is a great joke. The basic rhythm is straight out of the Jordannaires by Glenn Miller (remember those guys . . . yeech!) while Waters sounds so much like John Hammond you wonder how he managed to slip on to the record. (I'm not putting Hammond down, he's a great singer, but he's

got a long way to go before he's better than Waters).

Sugar sweet closes the second side and they've finished in the studio; they've shown how great they are and how they can work together. The next night they put on the live show which brings us to the third side. (Don't be misled, my copy has both records labelled Sides 1 & 2 but there are actually different tracks on each).

And this is where you see what was left in that bag. *Excitement* . . . and the crowd is *loving* it. . . they scream after every line. . . and you can see why. There's this band/*this great* band up there and they're doing it ALL. Extended chords that make your toes curl in ecstasy/Waters' voice doing things it should never be allowed to/Bloomfield making his guitar talk, shout, scream, whisper and bloody well seduce you/and Butterfield. . . at last someone had the guts to tell him to forget all that pseudo-progressive *crap* he called music and blow a harp like it was a musical instrument meant to make good sounds. It's far out. And *Waters* . . . that man's an artist and a real showman. . . and he spared nothing at that show. After Long Distance Call the crowd's just screaming itself and it's only the first track. Baby please don't go lets them off the hook a bit but before they have a chance to really settle down it's built up again—and the same thing's happening and it's got all the earmarks of ONE night, a night that won't happen again and which you couldn't survive if it did.

Side 3 winds up with Honey Bee again demonstrating how well *together* these guys are, moving in and out of each other's rhythms so effortlessly and with such a great result. This is a guitarist's song and Bloomfield shows that he can do it as well as any other and all the time Waters' voice is in control, he's the boss, everyone knows it and *everyone's* enjoying it. That's how great it is.

A six-minute version of Willie Dixon's The same thing opens the last side and you are beginning to think that these guys can't do anything to better their performance to date. . . then they go right ahead and do something *much* better. The song in its essence is one of Dixon's best and this band treats it as such. All their guts are in it, all their talents, it's pointless trying to enumerate them, you just *have* to hear it.

The old standard rocker done by just about every blues group that ever called itself such, I mean Got my mojo working closes the album. It's in two parts, the first opened by Otis Spann (Waters' half-brother if you like biographies) with a very tinkling piano and the whole band riding along behind. Even now, somewhere near the end of the show Waters can get the crowd screaming and shouting and leaping and singing and rocking but it's all nothing when he comes to what must be one of the greatest introductions in the history of showmanship. . . that's "LADIES & GENTLM' MY OLD FRIEND BUDDY. . . BUDDY. . . BUDDY MILES. . . BUDDY MILES ON DRUMS. . . BUDDY MILES ON DRUMS. . . and the crowd screams. . . they *know* what's good. . . and the band. . . it HESITATES. . . you don't *believe* it. . . there's a gap, a pause. . . and then Spann, *SPANNN*, that beautiful man comes in on piano like an irresistible wave and after that there's no stopping them. The whole band roars with the crowd and Miles, as if to equal that great introduction, *flogs* his drums like slaves in a Roman galley and Butterfield blows his soul to hell and gone and the audience's minds as well and the crowd, it's one of the performers, it's shouting and whistling and singing and you know they're not going to go to sleep that night, they're going to go out and get *stoned* if they're not already, which brings me to the last point—this album is a great stone record—Ted Sheehan.

spring
is where the grass happens

Festival films

This year's 16 feature films of the Adelaide /Auckland Film Festival will probably be better all round than last year's films; invited directors like Bresson and Jansco appear again, and we won't get the same shock of freshness and originality, but the films will be generally more satisfying.

Many people bemoan the fact that we have to see 16 films in as many days but at the moment we are better off than audiences in Adelaide who have less than a week to see them. The Auckland Festival Society can only get these films if it has the money, it is not the commercial organisations that bring in these films. But more importantly, it is necessary to patronise these films or only if they are well patronised is there the chance that there will be further festivals like this one.

It is important that we do have festivals like this because at the moment the commercial release of 'foreign' or 'art' films is not a completely viable financial proposition. Amalgamated Theatres do a reasonable job with the Lido but they are too wary of unknown and untried films. When New Zealand audiences do not get a chance to see recent foreign films we do not get a very clear picture of film development—all we see is the American and British scene—we are not able to appreciate the changes and developments which originate in Europe.

CONTINENTAL FILMS

Trends in film tend to originate and to be worked out in Continental countries and we should have the chance to see these films which are important. The fictional documentary style of Godard has over the last ten years affected many film makers (even in such films as Jack and Jill—a Postscript, shown last week) and we can see its influence in the work of Jessna and Chabrol (Les Biches). The documentary as medium has also become the forte of the Canadian National Film Board which has produced films such as Nobody waved Goodbye and Warrendale. In the festival this year is another of their films by George Kaczender, Don't Let the Angels Fall. This style of film is only now affecting the big commercial companies in films like Alice's Restaurant and Patton.

These films also show the growing interest by directors in the actual nature of cinema. Its ability to dissolve or develop characters, its ability to destroy time sequence, to extend visual perceptions and awareness. When dealing with colour we can see the acceptance of colour as an added dimension rather than a decoration. Jansco, who in last year's film The Red and The White destroyed the whole idea of the sequence of events continues in Confrontation to show the rapidity of organisation and partly by eliminating the idea of the plot and the wrong; he presents his interaction of people devoid of any moral or emotional stand. Bresson's concern with the structuring of his film sequence by sequence in an almost classical relationship shows us that there is much to be learned from the understanding of the nature of the sequence of events and the relationships that exist between characters in the film and the progression of sequences.

NEW MODES

As more films churn out of the studios more clichés are added to the language of cinema and it appears that only the Europeans (with a few notable exceptions) are able to establish new and refreshing modes of presentation. Included in the festival are some of the non-European exceptions as well; the British underground with Donny's Herostratus, David Cronberg's Crimes of the Future and the Japanese film A profound Longing for the Gods, by Shokei Imamura. These are the films which will be altering the general commercial film in the next few years.



Welles as Falstaff

It is unfortunate that Welles Chimes at Midnight (1965) has been so long in coming to New Zealand, it is to be hoped that his latest film The Immortal Story will come a little quicker. The character of Falstaff has fascinated Welles for many years and he has often played the role on stage. Falstaff is the last of the honest men who people Shakespeare's histories. In the midst of political intrigue Falstaff, the Polish fond old man, is seen as one who feels the changing from the old to the new but can neither understand nor do anything.

Welles, has, in most of his films dealt with the machinations of power and the plight of the honest individual; his unfinished Don Quixote and The Trial are examples of this. Welles himself has been throughout his life a victim of such machinations, the film industry

has hounded him, badly edited his films and at no time have they really acknowledged him.

Chimes at Midnight is not as adventurous as might have been hoped but Welles has not really been interested in being avant-garde. He has sought to produce honest examples of the genre he works in. Chimes at Midnight is set against a backdrop of pageantry and intrigue, and is a finely worked out film with superb character acting, (Welles is one of the great directors at establishing characters). Morcau, Rutherford and Welles himself create a brilliant feeling for the time and a sense of the comic. Gielgud and Baxter stand as fine character examples in opposition.

It is Welles' articulation and movement of scenes which impresses as well. There is a hint of theatricality which is necessary but his movements of characters and camera create oppositions and alignments which are truly cinematic.



A profound longing. . .

Japanese films for some reason tend to be very long. A Profound Longing for the Gods is no different—it is 2½ hours long. The other feature of a great number of Japanese films is the slow pace—again Profound Longing is no exception. This cannot be seen as a criticism, for Japanese directors tend to concentrate on a careful and deliberate working-out of plot and theme. The main characters of Japanese films tend to be introverted or placed in situations where they must work out their own situation and so we are given a feeling of unreality as characters are followed, contemplated and eventually understood. This sense of timelessness and at the same time a sense of slow inexorable progression is one of the features that fascinate in this film by Imamura. Like Kurosawa (who, along with one or two Europeans understands how to use Cinemascope), Imamura uses the wide screen with an understanding and beauty which one rarely sees.



M. Hawarden

Monsieur Hawarden is at times reminiscent of the period pieces of Renoir or Ophüls. Films like Mada me de . . . Le Carrosse d'or. It also has much of the pathos and beauty of Elvira Madigan. The director Harry Kumel has sought to portray a woman who must masquerade as a man for she has murdered the man who killed her lover many years before. The audience is immediately aware that Monsieur Hawarden is a woman but those she comes in contact with do not at any time know her identity. The film concerns itself with the discovery of her past, the torment of her present and her future. It is very much a straight narrative work having a quiet lyricism which is punctuated by flash backs and digressions. One digression which throws the film into confusion and even annoys occurs when one character mentions that he has just read a play in which a man attempts to convince a woman that he seduced her last year at Marienbad. It is either a director's in-joke or a very conscious attempt to show that the film relates to Last Year at Marienbad. After all Marienbad takes place in a baroque palace where characters act out a life which relates only to their present situation and the actual part of Marienbad. So to does Monsieur Hawarden attempt to cut herself off from the world outside, acknowledging only herself.

The music and camera work are very well tied to the progress of the film. The haunting baroque music gives a general air of hidden tension which is very well controlled and adapted to the dialogue and development. The camera is used in a number of ways, most of them very effectively. The end of the sequence in which Victorine (the maid-servant) is killed, makes use of a hand held camera to give a startling effect of death. The whole sequence of the fight which proceeds this is dominated all the time by the axe which will later kill Victorine—this is kept in the foreground and adds to the general tension.

The film does not attempt to be complex, a fact which makes it very easy to watch but it does generate a complexity of character interaction which is fascinating. The characters of Victorine and Axel as they impinge on Monsieur Hawarden are seen with the former as the protector, and the latter as the bringer of death (he first appears riding a white horse—the horse of death and deliverance). In the final scene Monsieur Hawarden confesses or acknowledges Axel and then kills herself.



La Vie a 'Envers

La Vie a L'Envers attempts what many films of the past decade have attempted—to show that man is being isolated more and more by technology and commercialism. Normally such films depict the end result as being brutalised human beings or mad ones. Alain Jessna prefers to see that man can opt out and keep doing so all his life. Even in asylum Jacques is completely at home, the encroaching walls are meaningless for he is self sufficient. (This of course could be considered madness). His detachment from the world of things is his only release. As soon as the power of things and position is acknowledged we become slaves to them. All men try to come to terms with their environment and either succeed or fail in their attempt. Jessna's hero Jacques completely rejects the environment and thinks only of himself as a yogi or mystic might.

Much of Jessna's film can be seen to derive from the stylistic qualities of Godard and to some extent Antonioni and like Godard, Jessna creates polemics. The film is more an essay on a certain type of situation rather than a story.

Dominion Bookshop

C. Brazier

714 Dominion Road, Ph.600-062

Specialists in
Non Fiction. . . Rare Books. . . N.Z. Books

Out of Print Books. . . Adult & Art Books

Aucklands largest collection of second hand books

EXERCISE

YOUR LEGAL RIGHT

Register as a Conscientious Objector

For information write or phone

Christian Pacifist Society, or Society of Friends,
12 Frost Road, 115 Mt Eden Road,
Auckland 4. Auckland 3.
695-541 606-834

TASTE!
YOUR RECORD SHOP.
TOO MUCH SOUNDS
FROM THE PEOPLE
WHO KNOW WHERE
THE MUSIC'S AT.
TASTE 4 LORNE ST. CITY.
AUCKLAND'S
FIRST ROCK
SHOP.

Liley speaks out . . .

On June 18, under the heading "But it's murder isn't it?", Craccum printed an article by the president of the AU Humanist Society, Lawrence Southon, in which he attacked the reasoning of the anti-abortionists. Here, Professor A.W. Liley, president of the Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child, replies.

Dear Mr. Southon,

Previously I had only skimmed your article but now, at your request, I have read it more carefully and regret to report that my opinion of it has deteriorated.

Your personal insistence that killing is to be judged by its consequences is not a view I can find in any legal authority. In law, killing is killing whether the victim be a political enemy, an unfaithful lover or a fellow criminal and indeed, where human life is concerned your view has been judicially rejected (Rex v Dudley and Stevens, 1881) on the grounds that 'the principle leaves to him who is to profit by it to determine the necessity which will justify him in deliberately taking another's life to serve his own'. Similarly your advancement of 'disruption of human relationships' as a sine qua non for any objection to killing is rather vague when you do not specify whether the relationship is genetic, social or legal but assuming you mean social, this would leave the derelict, the refugee and the aged rather vulnerable. Equally 'fear on the part of all possible victims' as an ingredient of your credo would seem to admit infanticide as acceptable. In these circumstances I find your arguments irrelevant and superficial to support your confident insistence that abortion is different from other acts of killing—incidentally I did not use the word 'murder'.

TOO LARGE

In your next paragraph you err in assuming that the foetuses I showed were much too large for easy abortion. Indeed they had reached a stage where their removal or ejection from the uterus was much easier and safer for mother (and baby!) than early abortion. Nevertheless as I pointed out, the younger foetus behaves just the same way and my only reason for using the larger baby was that we have a much better pictorial record. Your statement that I made 'attempts to convince us that foetus has a human personality' is entirely a fiction of your reporting. Neither in my script nor the transcript from the tape do I find I used the term personality. Personalities are not a commodity with which I am professionally competent to deal and therefore I avoid them. What I was describing was the physiological and sensory behavior of the human foetus. The human foetus behaves like a young human and the rat foetus behaves like a young rat and although I can well appreciate your point that you cannot tell the difference I would like to assure you that I can.

Strictly I should leave the other speakers to pass comment on your reporting of their remarks as my confidence in your accuracy is not unlimited. However, accepting your record in good faith one or two points invite comment.

In the first place I cannot quite see that you can take issue with Rabbi Astor's reference to self destruction ('stirring words but has he any evidence'). To kill a proportion of the next generation—and for the mother and father to acquiesce of this destruction of what is (or will be, if you prefer), along with their parents, their nearest relative in genetics and law, is ipso facto self destruction. Further I think the Rabbi had good cause to 'alarm us with the 'arbitrary whims of mechanised man'—after all he probably remembers, even if you do not, that 5 million Jews were killed most efficiently (the organophosphorus anticholinesterases were found to be the most efficient) by a people admirably free from any religious bias.

FAMILY LIFE

I am glad that you share with Brigadier Goffin concern for the value of family relationships—and the prevention of unwanted children. However, I am sure the Brigadier knows what causes unwanted children even if you naively imply you do not. Moreover the Salvation Army matches words with deeds in an exemplary range of practical social services—and has, to my knowledge, ameliorated far more human suffering than the Humanist Society—but I am open to correction if need be.

Even if lost on you, Mrs Cooper's points were well taken by those of us who have to deal with 'unwanted' pregnancies in practice. When much if not most of the pressure for abortion in single women comes not from the women but the parents it is apparent that the plight of the foetus lies not in his being a foetus but in the insincere face saving of a community. Even if you find no fault in it, this sort of pretence does not appeal to the M.R.A.

In the case of Miss Schollum's remarks you have exercised the reporter's privilege of lifting remarks out of context and then chosen to attack them on your own ground.

Although arguments in favour of abortion are found in all age groups many of these are sincerely even if ignorantly advanced as effective remedies for specific problems. The blatant assertion that women should have the absolute freedom to decide individually on abortion is in our experience the peculiar prerogative of youth—we rarely encounter it in older people. Indeed a couple of paragraphs back you seemed in favour of awarding this freedom yourself 'whether we give the woman and her doctor the freedom to decide'. You did not mention what was to be done if mother and doctor did not agree but I presume you would still permit mother the freedom to go to another doctor—hence I am not sure why you bothered to throw in the doctor at all. Now freedoms imply responsibilities (c.f. Clemenceau—'Liberty is the right to discipline oneself in order that one need not be disciplined by others') and to deny the responsibility end of the business is indeed a call for 'freedom at all costs'.

The costs or consequences of unwanted children which you so confidently advance (and incidentally they can be seen where children were wanted as well) are held by you to be 'compelling reasons for

liberalising the law'. In the first place they could equally be held compelling reasons for tightening the law—as a quarter of the earth's population have down in the Chinese Peoples' Republic—however that may sound uncomfortably like responsibility to you and you prefer to deal in freedoms. In the second place I am unsure by what measures you assess 'resultant disturbed development'—exnuptial pregnancies? drunkenness? suicide? but WHO Epidemiological Report hardly supports your suggestion that abortion diminishes 'disturbed development'.

RELIGIOUS ISSUE

I note that you take exception to Dr. Dunn's raising the religious issue (or your raising it for him). Have the minority of actively atheistic people on the basis of objectively unverifiable statements (e.g. about 'rights' and 'freedoms') any right to prescribe legislation? Consider their record which is unfortunately not just a long tradition but has blossomed splendidly in modern totalitarian states. From my own travels and observations social services are in much better shape in those parts of the world where a people's faith includes some belief that they are their brother's keeper. It is true that the ideal may not always be realised but that does not mean that the ideal is not worth having—indeed, if you remember, that was what Cervantes' 'Don Quixote de la Mancha' was all about.

Your suggestion that the speakers had consistently failed to consider the sociological consequences of abortion was for me the highlight of the evening. It may have been lost on you but not on most present that all the speakers—including our City councillor and Member of Parliament—have active careers in the sociological field—not armchair theory, mind you, but practical service and have considered the sociological consequences of abortion only too well. Dr. Dunn in his answer regarding Japan was quite correct. The Japanese are now getting very concerned about their population structure and its effect on their brilliant economic achievements—which hitherto has permitted them to outsell high capital investment Western countries and at the same time improve their health and standard of living—you may have forgotten that during World War II the Japanese population had a good quality protein diet at 3c per head per day. You may also have forgotten that when the great French paediatrician and philanthropist Pierre Budin proposed to call an international conference on infant health and mortality in 1904 (one product of which incidentally was the Plunket Society—The Royal New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children) French politicians and industrialists were only too happy to back him because they could see only too clearly that the low birthrate and high infant mortality in France were leading them into serious trouble.

It is against this background that I find your own sublime faith that you have discovered the curall for social ills quite remarkable.

Recently a couple of Hamilton psychiatrists proposed a 'Society for the Protection of Unwanted Children' to take over where the 'Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child' leaves off. I thought their initiative most commendable and sent them a cheque. However, I hope you will understand if I do not extend the same encouragement to the A.U. Humanist Society.

Chartered Accountancy AUSTRALIA Commerce graduates and students

Have you considered the opportunity for experience in Australia?

THE FIRM: P E A T, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO., an Australia-wide firm linked with the international firm of the same name, is seeking graduates and students graduating this year who are keen to develop their ability through experience in a professional office in Australia.

WORK & TRAINING: The firm offers sound opportunities for practical experience in all aspects of public accounting work, including audit, taxation and other accounting services. The wide range of local and overseas clients and diverse services rendered to them provide for a wide breadth of experience. Personal development including participation in extensive formal staff training programmes is encouraged at all levels.

REMUNERATION: Commencing salary for recent graduates will be in the vicinity of \$A4,000 and for accountants with prior experience, salaries will be considerably higher, commensurate with experience.

APPLICATIONS: The firm's Melbourne staff partner will be visiting the University on the 16th or 17th July, 1970 and will be available to discuss opportunities in the firm. Interviews may be arranged through Mr R.S. Stacey, Secretary of the University Appointments Board (Room 30, Old Arts Building). Correspondence should be addressed to the firm's offices at 447 Collins Street, Melbourne, 3000.

against abortion; for life

BY GLEN STENHOUSE

Some people justify abortion on the grounds that a foetus is only a potential human being. This argument frightens me. For two reasons. Firstly, because I consider myself to be only a potential human being. To be fully and completely human is something few of us ever achieve, and I suggest that the depths of meaning in the term humanity may be beyond the power of the human brain to comprehend.

The argument frightens me for a second reason. Has life come to mean so little to us that we can seriously use the word 'only' or 'merely' in connection with the phrase 'potential human being'? Have we lost the capacity to be amazed at the fact that in all this vast universe man is aware of it and of himself? As Huxley put it: "Man is evolution aware of itself". Unlike all the creatures of this earth, the potentiality is in his own hands and is limited only by the furthest reaches of his own imagination. Man can literally make of himself what he wishes. Therefore in my opinion, to claim that a foetus is only a potential human being is to admit the impoverished state of one's own imagination and aspirations.

DEMONSTRABLE FACT

Now no-one is ever going to agree on whether the human foetus is a human being or not, probably because, as I suggested, the meaning of the term human cannot be delimited or restricted by words. But one fact is demonstrable — the human foetus is a member of the species *Homo Sapiens*. Its genetic structure determines this. The embryo of foetus is not an undifferentiated blob of primal matter from which any of the primates, or any of the mammals could develop. It is life with a character, a genetic character which will remain unchanged from conception to death, whether this be two months or seventy years after conception. And this character, I repeat, marks it as a member of the species *Homo Sapiens*, as we all are.

Another thing. Sex is determined from conception too. So we could quite legitimately, if inconveniently for the abortionists, talk of he or she when referring to the foetus, instead of it.

I've heard the argument that abortion is justified because the mother has the right to do what she likes with her own body. This argument is quite fallacious. In no way can the foetus be considered

part of the mother's body, as her liver or heart can. The foetus does not contribute to maintaining the life functions of the mother's body as all her other organs do. C.S. Sherrington the author of *The Integrative Action of the Nervous System*, which is a classic in its field, said: "The embryo is never any part of the mother, never at any time at all a part of the material life." The mother provides the conditions for growth, but the foetus uses these conditions and develops according to its own adaptive and organisational capacities. It is functionally autonomous in a way in which the organs of the mother's body are not.

The foetus is often demeaningly called a parasite, as if it were a cancerous growth which the mother had the right to excise. And what

SECONDHAND BOOKS

Bought & Sold

Poetry Novels
Philosophy Travel
Art Religion
Science Light Fiction
etc. etc.

Jason Books

Producers & Citizen's Arcade

spring! is in the air

"there must be something wrong with me,
i look around and i don't see any communists
or imperialists, any blacks or whites,
any jews or christians. all i see is people."

dave, 1970.

■ BEER ■ WINE ■ SPIRITS ■ LIQUEURS ■

Best selection in town —

All party requirements available with orders at

NEWMARKET WINES & SPIRITS LTD

MELROSE STREET, NEWMARKET.

FOR FREE DELIVERY PHONE 547-189

Cal

The touri
they were goi
However it
demonstrated t
the ball in tl
attempted.

That spectac
de Schon was
and obstructed i
his team-mates ga
little support. He
ball by magnific
showed an alarm
turn his back on t
the result that
robbed in the ma

The California
like finely tunc
horses compar
Auckland draught
galloping around
unable to ploug
strung group of
of the most char
of their play, th
strung group of
athletes. They te
brilliant back m
were fine when a
but quickly fell t
themselves whe



then is a baby aft
a parasite. Is that

It seems to me
destruction of t
applicable at eigh
not many people
month old foetus
only be that we
starts looking li
humanity, which
genetic blueprint,
in the form of
humanity on the
arbitrary and un
more, if he were
differing shape ar
definition of wha
But I believe
collection of ce
measurable, anal
lesser degree acc
body which conti
in form, provid
opportunity to d
no defending.

Then of cou
endangering the l
according to Prof
Gynaecology at t
simple truth is t
pregnancy—for tl
cannot be carried
and the patient d
In regard to tl
mother, one of t
psychiatrists wou
facile romantic o
Fromm in The
mother-child rela
a love, and to be
loving relationshi
opinion, be anyth

In conclusion
support abortion
reasons for killin

California/Varsity draw

The touring Californian Universities team drew 16 - 16 with Auckland University after looking as if they were going to run their more conservative opponents ragged.

However it was Auckland coming from behind, which demonstrated to the touring side that it is necessary to win the ball in the forwards before anything else can be attempted.

That spectacular jumper Ron de Schon was bumped, barged and obstructed in the lineouts but his team-mates gave him precious little support. He often won the ball by magnificent leaping but showed an alarming tendency to turn his back on his halfback with the result that he was often robbed in the maul.

The Californian forwards were like finely tuned thoroughbred horses compared with the Auckland draught horses; fine for galloping around at speed but unable to plough into rucks, scrums and lineouts. This was one of the most characteristic aspects of their play, they are a highly strung group of splendidly fit athletes. They tended to rely on brilliant back movements which were fine when all was going well but quickly fell to arguing among themselves when things went

wrong. It is to be hoped that this team of brilliant crowd pleasers iron out this problem as they develop more cohesion and team spirit.

Their backs ran like 100 yd sprinters and the two wings brought the crowd to its feet many times as they moved with astonishing speed along the touch line.

A disappointing incident marred Dennis Thorn's last try. Protestations from the team embarrassed the line umpire but not as much as the behaviour of the Californian coach. If the line umpire made a mistake, and it did not appear to me that he did, then this is bad luck. Personally I was glad to see this try scored and glad also that the conversion missed. 16 - 16 was a pleasing score in, what was a very interesting game.

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



A lineout battle

Seniors trying

The Auckland University senior team began its belated bid for the top six by beating Manakau 11-8 on June 27. After being written off by many supporters and foes, the team proved that the top six could not represent the best in Auckland club rugby without them.

Barry Hutchinson (the Varsity coach) has had a nightmare season with an unprecedented number of injuries which have struck at the basis of the team, which at the beginning of the season was the glamour side of the competition. Backline co-ordination has been extremely difficult to establish with its composition changing from week to week. However a careful analysis of the team and its members after a month of defeats has enabled Barry to build the superiority attitude so necessary to win games. The return to positive rugby was most evident in this match and for the first time since Te Papapa the forwards rucked like demons and the backs ran with thrust and purpose.

Two forwards who had a personal desire to upstage their opponents and the press, were

Bruce Marks and Willie Steel; they showed that long hair is not to be associated with hairy play. Both played magnificently, Bruce being outstanding in the lineouts and tight play and Willie playing the perfect no. 8's game. The whole pack played as one and each member gave of everything for the team. It is this power play up front which will determine our future in this year's competition. While the forwards were showing that they had the ability to win the loose rucks, it was gratifying to see that the backs can tackle properly again. Dennis Thorn on the right wing had a great game capped by the try which sealed Manakau's fate. He outplayed the Auckland rep. Teroi Tautarangi in every phase of the game and was particularly devastating in his tackling.

Varsity soccer

Varsity had a successful weekend at soccer on Saturday, July 4, with the three top teams winning.

The Open B game was postponed. The 'flu epidemic seemed to have taken its toll of referees, as both the senior and third teams had to find some willing spectator to fill the position.

The senior team defeated Glenfield Rovers 5 - 0 at the Domain but the lack of finish caused Varsity to miss too many scoring opportunities.

CRIPPLED

Although crippled by playing with only ten men in the first half, the second team defeated Te Atatu 2 - 0.

The open A team beat Mt Wellington 2 - 0 in a game which was all Varsity although marred by poor finishing on both sides and bunching of the forwards, a particular fault of Varsity.

reasons for killing it when they consider the inconvenience it may cause when it attains maturity. Abortionists may deny that the foetus is a human being, but they use the consequence of its becoming what is accepted as a human being to justify its destruction. A foetus as such is an inconvenience to no-one, and harms no-one. But it is the prospects of what it will become as a child, an embarrassment if it is illegitimate, an inconvenience if it is born abnormal in any way, or a financial burden if it is born into a poor family, which makes its destruction expedient.

Abortions occur because someone wants the foetus to be killed, and the reasons for this killing are not based on what the foetus is but what it will be as a mature individual.

Me, I'm glad I'm alive.

RACING

The jackpot game

So the great jackpot party is over. All the critics are prophesying doom for the industry now that \$3/2million has been taken out of circulation. Don't believe a word of it. That's what punters give to the racing clubs and Government every week. Cambridge may be a bit down on Wednesday, but come Pakuranga Hunt and the money will be flowing freely again. One of us went to Matamata, the other lost on the T.A.B. Matamata was everything everyone said it would be and worse. Unlike Avondale or Ellerslie, jackpot forms had to be obtained from special windows. This is a hangup the Waikato people have had from the start and it has caused untold problems. At Matamata one got one's form from three converted outhouses. After sleeping outside the gate all night, it was a bit of a drag queuing for an hour just to get a form. Then one had to queue for another to put on the bet. Three windows for permutation forms!!!

All in all it was a great shambles, the only consolation was that all the officials got held up in the traffic as well as the plebs. The whole scene was like sleeping outside Eden Park in the good old days before they presold the place. An all night party, and you're pissed before the curtain raiser. That was us, like Kirribilli and Simon, we flaked early in the piece. Still full marks to Mr. Moran, the way inflation has hit the Ellerslie catering, he will need half his dough to afford a pie!!

Next week Paeroa, and with in-laws on the committee, the members' stand will be luxury.

While the jackpot may have dominated the headlines over the last couple of weeks, great things have been happening behind the scenes. It was Talkathon week with the annual conferences. In addition to this the Royal Commission considered submissions on betting for the greyhound folk. It seems that the greyhound people didn't make a very good job of their submissions. The trotting and racing people were suddenly united in putting the boot in. All the previous week's fights over extra permits were swept under the carpet as the two Conferences fought to preserve their monopoly.

An interesting aspect of the whole debate was the contribution from the Department of Internal Affairs. They had very little to submit. Once again they took their lead from Super Dwarf. Just not aware.

More productive was the annual meeting of the Trotting Conference. The whole affair reflected the good work that has been done by the present executive under its President Mr. Rolfe. The only real black mark against them was the inexplicable ban of the mobile barrier half way through the season.

Since then the Executive have been looking closely at the question of bad starts, and Conference seems to have made a serious attempt to get to grips with the problem.

This of course is long overdue. Bad starts have been one of the major things holding back trotting in the North. We seem to be over-supplied with bad breakers, and not only does one do one's dough on them, but often as not a bad breaker will put three or four horses out of the race. The mobile barrier looked the answer, and definitely aroused considerable interest. Now that it is back in full use, it is hoped that Northern clubs make the most of it. However handicap races will remain and clubs have to solve the problem of getting horses away safely from the standing start. Critics have knocked the idea of sending breakers to the outside. But it seems preferable to banning them from racing, altogether.

The best solution could be the suggestion that was reported after Rolfe's trip to Australia. At present experiments are taking place with a mobile barrier than can be operated from a number of distances and which has only barrier strands across the track. The whole thing is operated with mechanical poles running on top of the running rails. The only drawback is that the track must be a constant width. However, given this drawback, the whole scheme has real possibilities.

The trotting people finally solved the question of equal representation for North and South Island clubs on the executive. Again the progressive executive sponsored a motion that resolved the matter. From now on there will be equal representation.

Our view is that the Northern Clubs were a little lucky to get this equal representation at this stage. Trotting is far stronger in the South than in the North. Most of the breeding is still carried out in the South Island and club facilities leave the North for dead. Outside of Epsom and Claudelands there isn't really a respectable trotting track in the North Island. Pokey Hutt Park isn't much better than Kurow or Cheviot. Addington would be one of the best tracks in New Zealand and Forbury Park not far behind. The strength of trotting in Canterbury can be witnessed when one flies in or out of Christchurch on Studass funds. All over the Canterbury Plains about every second farm has its own track and half a dozen boxes. Around 8 a.m. there will often be a couple of dozen horses working out. Truly magnificent.

We had a hell of a lot of copy this week, but space limits us. We have also had some good verbal criticism and comments from students who have their own betting systems. If you would like to see your ideas in print, send them in. Next week we will be reviewing some of the quality publications that have been coming out lately on breeding and racing in general.

Meanwhile Yogi Bear- Reoffered could be the Ohinemuri Double.

Mike Law, Keith McLeod.

SALE

now on

at

Richard Jones

Shirt & Trouser Centre

180 Queen Street

Auckland.

Below

Whitcombe & Tombs

opposite

Power Board

Building

Published by the Craccum Administration Board for the proprietors the Auckland University Students' Association

and printed by East Waikato Publishers. Ltd, of Canada St, Morrinsville, at the printers' works, Kensington St, Putaruru.

How often have you wanted to take a unit simply for interest's sake? And how often have you found that you couldn't do it because it wasn't on

A degree of humanity...

The purpose of education is surely to know and understand what is important. The purpose of an educational system, then is to provide for people to learn and understand what is important. But what is important? There is no standard criterion for what is important. Something is important because *you*, the person, *value* it.

Things are important only because people care about them. The purpose of our education system, then, should be to promote the enquiry through which people can achieve more understanding of what matters to them—whatever that be—whether it be building bridges, transmitting "culture", writing poetry, splitting atoms, making money, getting people out of jail, overthrowing the government, saving souls, knocking bridges down, growing wheat, getting people into jail, reinstating the government, or contemplating the absolute.

... OF NO USE

At all events, any social system should be there to fulfill the needs of the *people*, not vice versa. But look at our education system. What does it do for people? Most of what we learn at school is of no use to us. In fact, the narrow, artificial school environment obstructs our learning how to live. In spite of our schooling, do we have to learn what to do when we get out of school—to learn about people, sex, money, jobs and bosses, law, mass media, commerce, politics? And most of the people whose only education is our school system remain sadly ignorant in these things.

Tradition says that education is to prepare people for life in society. So the education system tries to transform people into objects which will fit into the existing society. But what is the importance of society? Surely, society matters only because people matter. This is obvious. And yet our school system, based on the standardization of mentalities and uniformity of values, tries to prepare people for life, by reducing them to fit.

It is true of any social system that we should make the system fit the people—not the people fit the system. The system is of no value in itself. The system is of value only in so far as it helps us to fulfill ourselves and each other—the actual, contemporary, living, people. So my first point is very simple—but most important. That is, that *education is for people*, individuals, persons. It is not just for the economy or the community or society or the system. These systems are very important, but only in so far as they enrich the lives of individuals.

HORSE & CART

Man has developed some very efficient systems, which have greatly improved his lot. But we must not restrict ourselves by systems which no longer serve their purpose. Our political, social and education systems are all means to an end. We must not let them become ends in themselves. In many ways, I fear, we have put the cart before the horse. In particular, many aspects of our education system do nothing toward individual fulfillment, towards bringing a man to life, towards making each man's life more worth living. And if this latter is not our social objective, then what is?

The second point I want to make is that *everybody is different*. This too is obvious. But look again at our education system. Its purpose seems to be to make everybody the same—to think the same, to want the same and even to look the same—in short to suppress themselves. This to me, defeats the whole purpose of education—self-fulfillment.

Not only does our education system contain much dead wood, but some aspects of it even hinder personal development. I want to discuss two of these aspects and relate them specifically to our university. These are *force-feeding* and *regurgitation*. Here, I refer to the amount of irrelevant material the student has to consume; and the passive role the student plays in being measured. The force feeding is due to curricula-regulations which restrict the student to pre-ordained combinations of topics for study. So, for much of the time we sit apathetic in lecture rooms, swallowing gulfs of material which does not interest us. But for the system to appear to justify itself, our stomach's capacity still has to be measured. How much insignificant material can we keep down for how long?

Under our present system, this measurement is delayed until the end of the course, when we are graded according to how much of this material we can regurgitate onto our exam books. Notably, shortly after this ordeal, the bulk of this material, not having been digested but only held for spewing up again, is lost for good. Something is wrong with this system. Students know it, teachers know it and administrators know it. The question is how to improve it.

CURRICULUM-DESIGN

The problem of regurgitation (followed by amnesia) persists only so long as the education system is designed to force-feed. So for present purposes, I will concentrate on curriculum-design. Ideally, a teacher and student would create their own curriculum as they went, swapping roles and gradually abolishing roles. But for many reasons, we have to resign ourselves to the fact that most of the teachers and students of our time will never enjoy this relationship.

Let us assume then, that it is necessary for students to enrol in pre-organized courses. What is the ideal curriculum-design? This very misleading question has met with some very strange answers. I am going to propose that the most ideal curriculum-design is the most flexible one, the one which offers maximum freedom in the student's choice of courses of study. But first, I want to clear away several seeming-objections to these reforms. All of the following "objections" are, as I see it, irrelevant.

The first irrelevant argument is about vocations. It is argued that society needs men with certain specific training to do certain jobs: that society, that is the Government, or the Education Department, or British Petroleum, or Rothmans or professional firms need graduates with degrees of certain specified content. My reply to this is that if the student can freely choose his degree course, then obviously, he can fulfill these specific vocational requirements. And moreover, with freedom of choice he could possibly tailor his degree course even more finely to fit his chosen occupation. The existence of certain specific vocational requirements does in no way warrant the restriction of the student's choice by degree course regulations. Students do not need to be told what they want to be. Students must decide this for themselves.

POINTLESS DEMANDS

The second irrelevant argument is about discipline. It is argued that by subjecting students to a certain amount of pointless exercise, they are more able to cope, "later on", with purposeful exercises. My reply to this is that, on the contrary, subjecting students to pointless exercise only conditions them to separate "study" or "work" from genuine interest, and trains yet another generation of minds to spend years of their lives meeting demands which have no point. This is of no value to anyone. The only meaningful discipline is the discipline of

your list of options? PHIL O'CARROLL here outlines what he considers to be a feasible way of getting around the problem and proposes...

purpose. The hardship involved achieving something which is actually wanted is the only kind of hardship worth enduring. Freedom of choice of courses would allow for more personal commitment. Courses would no longer consist in the force-feeding of the apathetic meal-ticket hunter but would become centres of interest in a subject—in which each student was involved, by choice.

The third irrelevant argument is over specialization. The question is whether the course should be broad or specialist. One side says that the course must be broad to give people wide vision. A specialist education means a narrow education. A man is not educated unless he is broad-minded. The other side says that the course must be specialist. A broad education is a shallow education. Besides, this is the age of specialization. A man is not educated unless he has intensive training in a specific field. This discussion on specialisation is irrelevant because the debaters are trying to specify *the nature of the educated man*—as if we were all the same. There is no optimum degree of specialisation. The optimum is set by each individual's make-up. One individual is involved intensely in a particular field. Another is involved in a less detailed and wider inquiry into the world about him. This issue of specialisation is to be decided by each individual, not by the administrators of education. The education system is meant to be for education. Education is for individual fulfillment. Therefore, the education system should not impose "breadth" or "specialization" on anyone.

GLORIFIED MECHANIC

The fourth irrelevant argument is about utility. Again, I say, it is not for the administrators of our education service to decide which learning is useful and which is not. But they try to legislate in general as to which deserves more emphasis—the humanities or the utilities. One side says: study in the humanities gives a man soul. He is not just a glorified mechanic, he has culture, he is a truly educated man. The other side says that study in the utilities makes a man useful. He can deal with *real* problems. He can contribute to society something concrete (and often therefore irremovable). He has know-how. Whether know-how or culture is desirable is up to the desire, the individual student. This dichotomy between arts and science is enforced by the education system which therefore artificially creates the two different mentalities. This absurd distinction between know-how and culture would disappear if we were free to pursue our own individual combinations of talents and interests. The shameful degree of non-communication between, e.g., "scientists" and "artists" might be reduced if science students could develop what spontaneous interests they have in some areas of liberal arts and arts students could pursue as far as they choose, whatever interest they have in some area of science.

... for AU

The fifth irrelevant argument is about career-needs. The old guard of educational administrators declare that they know from their experience, their past, which areas of study are related to each "career". They might well ask: what would a nuclear physicist want to know about politics or an architect about music or a writer about engineering or an engineer about psychology? The administrators of the system which serves to typecast people according to "careers", fear that freedom of student choice of curriculum would mean "cafeteria" degrees (i.e. degrees consisting of "unrelated" studies). Indeed, if modern educators did not compartmentalize areas of study so rigidly according to "career-needs", we might not have to suffer the consequences of the frightening lack of communication among the men who make decisions affecting "different" areas of our lives. So which areas of study are related to which? All one can say in answer is that ultimately, one area of study is related to another if the same person is interested in both.

HARMFUL

"Material" learnt just to meet the rules of the education system is of no value to anyone; it is worse than useless; it is harmful. Years of fitting into the system—of learning material which is of no personal significance—is not only a waste of good living time, but serves to depersonalize all ambition. So many people end up doing nothing of personal significance. We spend so many years ingesting food for which we are not hungry, that in the end we lose our appetite altogether.

It is for each person to choose himself; to fulfill his own values; to seek answers to the questions which he asks. Our modern law and money systems are such that most everybody who seeks education is at the mercy of our formal education system. The administrators of education should therefore take every opportunity to maximize the student's freedom to seek the answers to the range of questions which he, uniquely, asks.

Now apply this principle of freedom to our Auckland University. Without further material resources, every faculty in our university could undertake this kind of reform: reform which would help to humanize academic life. But rather than describe many worthwhile but slight modifications to existing academic regulations, I will outline the logical end-product of such a series of reforms.

PROPOSALS

To make my proposal seem practical to the people of 1970, I will assume what I disbelieve:

- that a person's education must centre on a curriculum consisting of some set of pre-organized courses of study;
- that the assertion is intelligible that there is some "quantity" of education such that a person having "undergone" that quantity should be awarded some garland, some cap & gown, some reward for a job well done (and finished for good).

- that there is some coherent scale of values and consequent material priorities which guides government ministers to their decision that the country cannot afford to improve the teacher-student ratio throughout the education system.

O.K., within these limitations, but ignoring the limitations set by the psychology of traditional educational administrators, what could the Auckland University do?

It could create a degree course whose content would be determined by the person seeking to be educated. The faculty which awarded this degree would not require any staff exclusive to itself. Administratively, it would be only a paper faculty (in more senses than one). Everybody could belong to this faculty. Membership in the faculty would not be restricted to scientists, "artists", artists, engineers, lawyers, architects or doctors. . . You could characterize an arbitrary member of this faculty only by saying he would be human. We could call it the faculty of humanity. We could call the degree the

A new Callas?



Street theatre in Auckland had one of its better outings in the Quad recently when Tim Shadbolt's rock opera—noteworthy for its ready adlibbing—set out to show the interworkings of immoral wars and the community. Above, Shadbolt rises in the unlikely guise of a judge.

bachelor of humanity (B.H.). Or, if we wanted some traditionally all-inclusive academic-sounding title, we could call it the Bachelor of Philosophy (B.Phil).

BACHELOR OF HUMANITY

The prescriptions for the degree of Bachelor of Humanity would be very simple: "the degree of B.H. will be awarded to any student who undertakes to the satisfaction of his teachers any 24 of the following papers:"—then list all the papers offered by all existing faculties for which staff and facilities are adequate to cope with unrestricted enrolment. This system would ignore the existing "unit" structures (compulsory combinations and ordering of papers) except in so far as relevant pre-requisite and co-requisite papers were prescribed for some of the papers offering.

If I, for example, had been able to enrol for the degree of Bachelor of Humanity, I might have taken the following papers: 3.10 An introduction to Anthropology; 3.25 Origins of Civilization (pre-reg 3.10); 13.11 Macro economics; 25.13 Criminal Law; BFA* some paper in sculpture; 5.12 Structures 1 (architecture); 5.22 Structures II (pre-reg 5.12); 31.11 Electricity & Relativity; 31.21 Electrophysics and Quantum Physics (pre-reg 31.11); 50.11 Electrical engineering (pre-reg 31.11); 28.11 Style Analysis (music); 26.210 Principles of mathematics (co-reg 26.140); 26.140 Calculus; 26.220 Linear Algebra (pre-reg 26.210); 26.320 Algebraic structures (pre-reg 26.220); 26.420 Abstract algebra (pre-reg 26.230); 29.10 Logic; 29.11 Problems of philosophy; 29.22 Ethics; 29.23 Philosophy of Science (pre-reg 29.10); 29.37 Philosophical Logic (pre-reg 29.10 & 29.11); 29.20 Philosophy of Mind (pre-reg 29.11); 29.43 Philosophy of Mind (pre-reg 29.20); 29.45 Philosophy of Language (pre-reg 29.37).

Strange? Strange to most students but not to me. In my mind these are relevant and inter-related. But then the curriculum chosen by most students might be strange to me or to any one person. 10,000 students might mean 10,000 different degree-courses.

But—dare I say it—it might also mean 10,000 educated persons!

Volkerling resigns

The resignation of Publications Officer Mike Volkerling was accepted with regret at the last Exec meeting. Volkerling had said he wished to resign because of pressure of work. He is doing an MA in English.

Treasurer Tony Falkenstein

HOTEL KIWI
Symonds St
AUCKLAND

Registered for tra

St
VO

As from ne
representatives
This was deci
Council meeting
action were carri
The proposer of
John Laird, expla
present students h
note on the 20-me
He said that Co
supreme governing
University but usu
member stamp on Se

IMPORT
"However, studie
that Council d
important over such
agnew affair, and
his, the threat
surveys on student
Laird said that tl

Rho
As many as
administration
morning of Ju
impatiently for
Principal, Profe
The meeting
controversial revi
forthcoming Uni
elevated to full u
fear that the a
continue to have

The students
demanding equal
"European" membe
Council. Current e
de UCR is 846
African and 463
ethnic ratio of the p
whole is 16 black
white.

ASSURAI
When the men
student action
emerged, they
triumphantly that P
had given them writ
that the Council
serious considerati
demands. Craig agr
on the understand
students would not
during the next Co

Hin

The Teachers'
edgling teachers
is the Governmen
to service stud
sembling with thi
Teachers are adv
where the school
practice starts. Th
voices is to assem
der and present t
principal. If they
out the intricacies
appearance they sho
hind back four or f
mulate the teacher
own school day
teachers are guests
nd, to be safe, had t
somewhat conservat
n dress; 'a school's
stitutes long hair
some students' and it
be sent home on
Students are i
the people and