KRISHNA MENON SPEAKS . . .

"You cannot suppress people abroad and maintain freedom at home." "As Bertam Russell said, men have so far survived ignorance. We are watching one world that's dead and another that's afraid to be born." "It is sometimes said that the purpose of language is to facilitate thoughts. With politicians it is not always so. Language is sometimes used to cover up thoughts." "Once the policy was divide and rule, now it is divide and leave." "Ideology is not important in this war. Ideology is not new as important as it was register an observable and public protest against the war.

"Ah, Senso conference gives the Vietnamese allies one of the many genuine opportunities for change that history has accorded them so far," Mr. Gagar said. "They could choose at this moment to recognize Kowtow, both psychologically and materially the P.L.T. Ten offensive has been to them. They could recognize in the successes of both Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy in the United States presidential primaries evidence of a swing of American opinion against the war. They could admit the ineffectiveness and disarray of their alliances and the difficulties of getting reinforcements. This is the war that gives as good and honorable reasons to the Americans as they did to Hanoi, who went to pull out of Vietnam. "The inflexibility and kowtow that is determined by the war is not confined to United States presidential primarvarys."

A march in protest against the Vietnam war and the Seato conference was held on Hunter Building on Wednesday at 1 p.m., the chairman of the University Peace in Vietnam Committee, Owain Gagar, has announced.

The protest will be silent. It will be the only demonstration against the Seato conference to take place early this week.

This demonstration comes at a time when many are seriously calling in question the value of demonstrations as such," Mr. Gagar said. "We hope to make it as effective—and as pacific—as possible to illustrate that demonstrations still serve a purpose, as the only way of allowing every individual who wishes to associate with the protest to associate himself from the planning of the Vietnam war going on in this country.

There is no other way an individual can register an observable and public protest against the war.

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A split among people opposed to the government's policy in Vietnam was avoided last week.

Professor John Roberts had written a letter to the Minister of Finance, Mr. R. D. Muldoon, disassociating himself from the conference. Professor Roberts said he felt that the Committee on Vietnam had compromised the standing of the conference by deciding to demonstrate. He said he would not have participated in the delegation to Mr. Muldoon over the decision to refuse the allocation of overseas funds for the fares of speakers had he known that the conference was to become an organ of political pressure.

He was explaining what would be involved in the two SEATO conferences and the Vietcong rallies.

Mr. Thompson said the

New Vice-chancellor

Mr. Clark Tsiman (above), who supports the government's policy in Vietnam, is attending the Peace, Power and Politics Conference.

During the Christmas vacation he walked from Auckland to Wellington with his wife and two children to demonstrate his point of view. He said on Sunday: "I am really here to make an honest woman out of the conference. My presence will make it less impertinente."

The organizers were most chagrined in their views he said. "But they don't realize that we did not start the war and that we would stop it tomorrow if we could. "I don't believe in the dominion theory, or anything as simple as that.

"I don't believe in the Chinese plot theory. I don't think that if we fall in Vietnam we will fight in the Wakeato." "But China would become much too powerful if it was allowed to gain the whole of South-East Asia's respect. New Zealand would become dependent on it economically and in every other way."

Till recently, Dr. Taylor was senior tutor at Peterhouse, Cambridge. His academic work has been on brittle fracture failures of metals.

Dr. Taylor, an Irishman, was educated at Queen's University, Dublin. He is married to a New Zealand teacher.

New Zealander TRIP

A 25 per cent. student concession is available on a trip to New Zealander in May.

The fare is $123.25, the president of NZUSA, John McGraith, said. NZUSA is organizing the trip.

"This is a great opportunity for French students." Mr. McGraith said. "They will have three weeks practices in the language."

The trip will start on May 5, but everything must be finalized before the Friday.

Interested students should ring NZUSA, 42-413.

Conference crisis

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In the circumstances he felt that he must disassociate himself from the conference.

"A few of us O.C.V. and conference leaders contacted him and said they had no part in the demonstrations." He decided to withdraw this letter.

'Will assist US'

"We will assist the United States if it is attacked," the Minister of Defence, Mr. Thompson, told Victoria University students on Thursday.

He was explaining what would be involved in the two SEATO conferences and the Vietcong rallies.

Mr. Thompson said the

Professor Roberts said:

"Everyone who is concerned to improve the sophistication and ethical standards of New Zealand's foreign policy owes both gratitude and respect to those who organized the conference."

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Spotlight on the speaker

KRISHNA MENON, a former Defence Minister of India, spoke for two hours without notes at the Peace, Power and Politics conference before reaching his punchline: "I declare this conference inaugurated!"

A little old lady won over everyone at the opening session of the conference. Rising on her toes to emphasize her point, diminutive Mrs. Freda Cooke delivered to the crowded Opera House messages from North Vietnam. She is an English teacher at Hanoi's Foreign Languages Institute.

The applause which followed her address was the greatest accorded any speaker at the morning session.

The Rev. John Bunyan, Chairman of the Mobilization Committee, Sydney, boldly asserted: "There is no church leader in the world of any significance who supports the war as on the bombing of the North."

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42-310, 41-151
Domino theory

However much United States and New Zealand policy in Vietnam is inspired by misguided self-interest and machismo, it is not the case that the policy is maliciously inspired or evilly executed, for it is neither of these things. The real tragedy is just that the policy has failed.

Had the United States been able to win the war quickly and set up a really successful puppet state in Vietnam, the US policy-makers and the public would not have been nearly so self-critical as they are now. The basic problem of Vietnam (which concern the ownership of land) might even have been solved. But the war has dragged on. The moral, cultural, and intellectual lifeblood of Vietnam has been sucked dry for fear of a mythical domino-player.

If China is playing dominos (and is not so incompetent as to make her a most unfomidable opponent) why has she not taken Burma? If China is playing dominos why is her only the third largest army in the world? If China is playing dominos why is she pouring all her military resources into hydrogen and atomic missiles?

To achieve and verify the domino theory must be modified to exclude a military plot in Peking. It must be simply the theory that any Communist country is potentially a base for supporting guerrillas and is a threat to our non-Communist country. Until New Zealand is both rent by internal guerrilla war and bordering a Communist country she need not fear being linked in the chain of dominos.
A journalist speaks:

'Revolution' in Press Needed

By D. F. Cropp

"A revolution is needed in our newspapers," the Sunday Times reporter Robin Bromby told Victoria students.

He was addressing the Labour Party Club on "the press and politics in New Zealand." He outlined recent trends in New Zealand newspapers and made forecasts about the next 10 or 20 years.

He forecast the growth of chain newspapers in this country like those in the United States.

There, small papers were eating their costs through rapid merging in all departments and the increasing use of national columns.

In New Zealand these trends could be seen in the recent merger of two small Southland papers, and the dependence of all papers on the N.Z.P.A. for all national news.

"Newspapers in New Zealand were becoming businesses and they did not want to offend the source of their profits.

"They are less willing to go bald-headed after the truth," he said.

They merely reported the facts and did not attempt any analysis of the news.

They were more interested in police chasing or local police news than anything controversial.

In politics they indulged in name-calling rather than going into the major issues.

What they didn't realize was that their audience was growing in intellectual ability and discernment.

The revolution needed in newspapers was that the public should be told why.

The quality of their workers was part of the reason for newspapers being the way they were.

They were fairly poorly paid and were expected to do a long apprenticeship. This was why they attracted very few graduates or other people of ability to their ranks.

The results of this were that political editors did not know what was really going on.

They printed the news blindly and never evaluated, he said.

However biased it was, no newspaper could ignore real news.

The Labour Party was just not news-worthy. Editors were not trying to keep the party out of the columns.

The party itself should take more care from the press as well.

Examples of such cases were news about Comstock, the Russian wool deal and the New Zealand finance corporation.

Only one of these was ever followed up by the party in attacking the government in the House.

In answer to a question, Mr. Bromby said he did not consider editorial censorship important in political issues.

"There is, rather, a process of 'socialisation' of the beliefs of the editorial board," he said.

Library-users increase 20 per cent

By Jane Howland

The first three weeks of term have seen a 20 per cent increase in the number of students using the University library.

Book issues are also up by 17 per cent compared with the figures for the first term last year.

Commenting on the situation, the Head Librarian, Mr. P. J. Sage, said such an increase had been anticipated and more staff had been engaged.

This meant that library facilities were not at present overtaxed.

Students were making the seating problem worse by leaving books and folders on the tables to reserve places, he said.

The greatest problem has been allotting carrels to Honours students.

There have been 204 applications for only slightly more than 100 carrels.

Far more students will have to share the carrels to accommodate all the demands.

Mr. Sage also said greater pressure on library material had caused a slight increase in book losses.

He was satisfied the problem was not serious.

Lack of Support for Club

A lack of support was noticeable at the National Club's annual meeting on Tuesday evening.

The meeting was addressed by Dr. G. W. R. Palmer, of the Political Science Department.

He spoke on "Life in an American University," drawn from experiences in the Chicago Graduates University.

He deplored the "de-humanising influence" of the competitive pressures of American university life.

Four officers of the club were elected unopposed: President, Bill Logan; vice-president, Denis Platts; secretary, Bill Williams; treasurer, Russell Fairbrother.

Eleven committee members were elected.

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Salient, April 2, 1968-3
GOVERNMENT NO. U.S. IS A JUNK-IE

NOW that Volunteer Service Abroad is a firmly established organization it is practical to investigate just how far its basic ideal has been realized, and whether it does more than make statements about martyrdom and nationalism.

Much has been written recently about international aid and New Zealand’s role in this field. There has been a probing publication and a conference held in the New Zealand Institute of International Affairs, a Pacific supplement in the Universities’ magazine Focus—all of these reaching the same conclusion—that our international aid should be increased. Most people sympathize with this point of view and criticize the various international organizations for an insufficient contribution to aid programmes such as the various United Nations bodies.

But a nation’s wealth lies in its people. This cliché is particularly applicable to N.Z. We do not have vast resources for capital investment, but we have at our disposal a form of aid, the access of which can not be

OWEN GAGER PRODICTS COL LOW FOR P.M.

The test comes when such a person leaves the overseas country, no matter with what task he is concerned, or under whose auspices he is doing it. Does the project with which he was concerned collapse, or does it thrive and progress? With Volunteer Aid, where individual rather than collective relationships are involved, the project’s chances of being a success are often enhanced.

V.S.A. is a form of extra-government aid and is therefore not totally subject to the political whims of government although it does receive a substantial financial grant and assistance from the External Affairs Department. Being secular, it provides a way for all New Zealanders.

defined in financial terms. But it often does far more than millions of dollars given out of a sense of paternal benevolence—voluntarily than out of a sense of mutual cooperation.

The person who goes as a volunteer can offer a unique form of aid. He can be from any section in our society, with either practical or academic skills prepared for a short period of time to utilize his skills in the interest of another people. Whether he is wholly sympathetic with their way of life is not a criterion for giving aid to a particular country. If not sympathetic before going overseas, he may soon become so. Such a form of aid is, after all, a system of mutual education.

The volunteer, after more, a U.N. or similar expert, is prepared to be flexible and to learn from the people with whom he is working, as well as imparting his knowledge. He realizes that he is just a minor labourer working on a small section of the road which is leading the developing country to eventual economic and social maturity.

second thoughts, it is salutary, because Latin America which is the region dominated by the United States is so radically different from New Zealand as to point the irrelevance of any anti-colonialism rhetoric which would try to link the two.

In the modern world there is no doubt what the political implications are of trying to revive nationalism in a country which probably has more real independence than most European states of the same size; they are the preconditions of a radical, of America’s Coldwarite pseudo-conservatives, of France’s Gaullois or of Canadi’s French-speaking Creôles, are nationalism, in a country like New Zealand will remain a preoccupation of the right, the RSA and the Social Credit League.

The National Party, significantly, has copyrighted the name.

New Zealand supports American policy because she freely chooses to support America. This does not have to be explained by economic pressure or by ideological threats from the Pentagon. It merely reflects the fact that any right wing government will be anti-Communist. And any anti-Communist government will

and the impoverished rest of the world. It cannot be solved by politicians but the effort to determine what an aid programme depends on the integrity, responsibility and administrative efficiency of the Governments to which aid is given and the sad fact is that most Asian government, with the notable exception of the Communist regime, are knee-deep in corruption.

This leaves the only solution to the economic gap between Asia and countries like Australia and ourselves to international agencies and pressure groups which will raise hell if more than 10% of an advanced country’s income is spent anywhere outside that country. And the Asian countries are now at provincial and sub-provincial levels in Asian countries who will keep most of their laws the way they are supposed to dispose for the local black market.

It will take some time to develop such international agencies which will have to work on the voluntary principle of providing services to each according to his need, whatever the country the mission happens to be in. It will take political struggles in both this country and Asian countries. It will require very close co-operation between states of similar ideals but with very different pressures upon them; but it should be our goal. Appeals to nationalism will not lead to this internationalization—

they will impede it.

There is no reason why people in a prosperous, complacent society like New Zealand should be interested in foreign affairs except internationalism. The Committee on Vietnam is taking a very odd stand on this indeed.

Could it come off? As we have argued, the left cannot win on what is basically a right-wing strategy. Not, that is unless, they can offer something the right haven’t got. What could this be?

If you have road Committee on Vietnam publications you will find that the country they most consistently eulogize is France, a country whose right-wing government is a Left-Wing and Social Credit League. The Committee’s arguments, in many respects, are almost carbon copies of those that Gaul’s government and the Committee could do better than the Social Credit League and the RSA. If the government of the Social Credit League and the RSA. Who would be the candidate? Not Roger Boshier, perhaps. Why not (given the Committee’s predilection for military men) Colonel H. J. G. Lee, whose name the observer may have already noticed on a signboard set up strategi- cally between the ‘no’ and the ‘yes’ box?

He is right-wing, His is military. He differs both Labour and National. He supports the Committee. What more could you ask? Watch out, Vern Cracknell. When the Committee on Vietnam publication for the Prime Ministership may be already written out.
to experience life in another culture, at the same time offering something different to that culture.

Has this form of aid been a success? Can it expand even further and contribute more to our aid programme? The number of volunteers actually overseas has increased from 16 to 1964 to more than 100 in 1964, and this supports an affirmative answer.

Perhaps the most significant pointer to its success, however, is the increasing number of requests for New Zealand Volunteer Aid, particularly from Vietnam and graduates who make it clear that the ethic of personal involvement can be translated to the job in hand, and that the individual should be more than a spectator, but actively engaged. It is for these reasons that more than 100 New Zealand volunteers are now overseas. This represents a 55% increase for 1964, and is likely to continue. This is very encouraging, and demonstrates the effectiveness of the system.

Money can be accepted with no thought of personal relationships between donor and recipient. There is theoretically, no limit to where New Zealand volunteers may be sent if the need arises. New Zealand volunteers have served in Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, India, South Vietnam, Brunei, South Korea, the British Solomon Islands, the New Hebrides, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Fiji, Tonga and Western Samoa.

Adaptability

Adaptability is essential for anybody chosen for such volunteer work. Volunteers go as teachers, engineers, accountants, agricultural advisors, doctors and nurses, surveyors, skilled tradesmen—as the organization grows, so does the diversity of assignments to which New Zealanders are sent.

Projects such as the Good Neighbour team in Thailand, Kampung New Zealand in Malaysia, the Sherpa hospital in Nepal and the improvement of marketing techniques in Western Samoa have had noticeable social and economic effects on the host communities. The less glamorous work—teaching or pre-school training—has its own intrinsic attractions, providing the volunteer with his own satisfaction—perhaps the knowledge that his presence in a particular area means that for one or two years children learning English will have a teacher for whom it is the native tongue, and whose way of life it totally different to their own.

What the volunteer gives up in the way of material things may be great, but what he gains in understanding of his fellow men more than compensates.

reward

For the person who volunteers it is a weighty decision. V.S.A. is not the kind of thing that can be sold, it is not a product manufactured with the idea of selling to as many people as possible. The reward is often intangible but it is enhanced by the knowledge that one is for a short time a member of another community, the guest of another village or family, one who is not forgotten, who is probably never to be forgotten as an guest. At the same time the volunteer is part of an extremely important form of international aid, and is helping to strengthen the bonds of co-operation between N.Z. and various countries of the world.

V.S.A. WORKER Gordon Inglewood, who is working with the N.Z. Jaycee-sponsored V.S.A. development team at Nampong in N.E. Thailand, gives a village practical instructions in irrigation and maintaining an irrigation pump.

UNION IN STRIFE FIJI

"We refuse to negotiate with a pistol at our heads", is one of those familiar brimmed of industrial relations everywhere. But the reference was more than figurative last January when, during the third day of a public arbitration in Suva between the Airport, Hotel and Catering Workers' Union and Qantas Airways, the unionists present, James Anthony and Apisai Tora, demanded their Qantas opponents be immediately searched for pistols and revolvers.

This incident was a culmination of previous charges about Qantas officials threatening Fijian employees with solitary confinement at Nadi Airport during a three week strike last October. Whatever the murky truth, the allegations in

BY RODERICK ALLEY, TEACHING FELLOW, POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

themselves are indicative of the still unfortunately immaterial state of working relations in the colony.

While there has been a considerable increase since 1960 in both registered unions and union membership, there is no indication of a regular increase in the number of workers seeking compulsory arbitration and conciliation procedures. At present there are some twenty effective unions with a total membership of 15,000. Two thirds of this membership is concentrated in four major unions—The Public Employees Union, The Dockworkers and Seamen, The Miners and Workers and the Sugar and General Workers, which are affiliated to the Fiji Trades Union Congress.

In recent years there has been a steady increase in collective bargaining and other organised methods of wage fixing. Disputes in the sugar industry, if not settled through negotiations, are taken to the Fiji Sugar Board for conciliation.

However the great majority of manual workers are outside any formal union structure, having their basic wages and conditions settled either by collective agreement or by orders of statutory wage Councils (where worker representation is always in a minority) covering fields such as transport, construction, and catering.

Now at a higher level, under a federating system, a Minister for Labour, Ratu Edward Cakobau, assisted by a Commission, Mr. Ken Harrup acts as a conciliator in disputes and also as civil service head of the Labour Department.

higher wages

Mr. Harrup told me he felt the procedures for wage fixing and settlement of disputes were adequate, and that the majority were accepting voluntary conciliation. This has usually led to annual wage increases of no more than 5% an hour, with the average wage now standing at 2s. 6d. per hour for a 44-hour week.

Education fees may often be as high as £1.7 a term for a family of five, with the average wage now standing at 2s. 6d. per hour for a 44-hour week.

The arguments against paying higher wages, advanced by both employers and government, have been given their clearest expression in the Turner report last year. After a period of only six weeks in the colony, and working under the disadvantage of Fiji's incomplete statistics, Professor Turner, a British economist, concluded that a wages policy with a guideline of a 5% annual increase was needed, and machinery should be established to put it into effect.

Contrary to this thinking came the bombshell of Justice Collingwood's report last year which inclined to a wage rise of 15% a week to airport employees. This represented an increase of 36% in wages and immediately encouraged the militant Fijian workers. The airport workers feel that not only are they being paid behind the times, but the movement generally threatens as some vehicle or tool of a major political change in Fiji. The government's attitude immediately stiffened. Never happy with either Tora, nor James Anthony, the Fiji-Indian Scholar of the Social Sciences Institute, now in Canberra at the Australian National University who flew back to Suva to argue the union's case, they saw, perhaps, too willingly, deep political implications.

Rightly or wrongly, Ratu Mara and his alliance have seen in the Suva transport stoppages of last October when workers walked out against the Governor's recommendation and a state of emergency briefly proclaimed, the arms of hotel workers' bars, and this Qantas dispute, the hand of the Indian Federation Party.

Despite the Trade Union Congress being largely hampered by racial differences, and the divisions according to race as seen in the split between the Government Workers' Union (Fijian) and Public Employees' Union (Indian). The movement generally threatens as some vehicle or tool of a major political change in Fiji.

Economic problems are starting to threaten both major races equally. With inadequate job training and apprenticeships for blue-collar and skilled work, coupled incidentally with a social pressure by both Fijians and Indians, the movement generally threatens as some vehicle or tool of a major political change in Fiji.

Professor Donald Cochrane of Monash University, who arbitrated in the Qantas dispute, has recently awarded wage increases of between 5d. and 4d. to the airport workers. This has resulted in stop-work protests, and strong denunciations by both Tora and Anthony. The latter was staging a sit-in protest at Monash University against the decision, Professor Cochrane stated that with no price cuts and with unemployment rising there are no statistics in the current economic situation in Fiji to suggest a higher figure.

During this arbitration the Financial Secretary of Fiji, Mr. J. Ritchie, admitted that no statistics were kept of the amount of money leaving Fiji from direct investment made largely by Australians. Nor was any indication of the existence made to Fiji's outnumbered and inefficient fiscal system to such absurdities as the high import bills paid out for rice, beef and clothing. Fiji's present cash reserve, on hand ownership, provided the emergent labour force will of necessity be directed to such sectors as agriculture. Taxation of foreign investment, a far better developed statistical service, particularly in relation to cost of living indices, and a greater direct encouragement to the growth of the unions themselves, must also rank high on any list of priorities aimed at future industrial peace in Fiji.

Salient, April 2, 1966—5
The mental health system has been criticized for its objectives and the institutions through which it seeks to achieve them.

Levin Hospital and Training School has a number of alarming features. I believe that the defects of this hospital are not lack of finances but its institutional nature and lack of expert advice and adequate research.

We need mental hospitals. Perhaps a child cannot be kept at home because of the stress this causes within the family. Often it is economically impossible for the parents to obtain, or undertake the training of a mentally defective child. In smaller centres, full facilities cannot be provided.

However, the system is misdirected. I attribute this, initially, to poor counselling of parents and a mistaken attitude to these children.

Often the institution cannot provide the elemental training and social adjustment that a normal home does. The individual care a child receives at home is incomparably superior. At Levin, short-stay patients, from good homes are usually recognised by their greater personal security, easier attitude towards adults, and greater alertness.

To place a young child in an institution is to deprive him or her of the extra stimulation a mentally defective child needs. Inevitably the child suffers.

play centres

To encourage parents to keep these children at home, more emphasis should be placed on local play centres for mentally defective children. Instruction should be provided in training methods which parents could administer at home. Short-stay hospitals for children from smaller centres would enable ability assessment, and give the family a break. This principle could be extended to week-day boarding schools for older children.

Above all, the community must lose its fear and repugnance for the mentally defective child. This would free parents from fears that keeping the children will alienate visitors, friends, neighbours and affect the other children.

Parents of any class and intellectual level may have a mentally defective child.

In this sense the mentally defective child is a child of the whole community, and should be accepted as such. In most instances these children are not only harmless, but good-natured and possessing as individual character as normal children.

Occupational centres are a notable advance in enabling training within the community, but need more funds. Provision should be made for new techniques and work material to be introduced by highly-trained consultative staff from the main centres.

PHOTOS

These two photographs, which appeared in the Public Service Journal in May, 1966, were partly responsible for the closing down of the ward at Porirua which they depict. Similar conditions still exist in other places, however, and beds are as close together at Levin Hospital. It seems that only publicity, which is difficult because of fear of invoking the Official Secrets Act, can correct the situation.
**By James Mitchell**

Peace campaigners are spreading deliberate lies in efforts to discredit our troops in Vietnam.

*Snare.* Using known lies, are employed by anti-Vietnamese protesters in the U.S.A. Similar attempts to slander New Zealand and Australian troops may be expected in this country.

Recent examples of the use of the "big lie" were un-
covered by a hospital physician who has served nearly three years in Vietnam, Dr. E. Archer Dillard.

An article in *Ramparts*, a militant anti-war magazine in the U.S.A., published a photograph of a Vietnamese girl allegedly horribly burned by napalm. Dr. Dillard recognized the girl, who had been treated by him after she had fallen into a fire at a Montagnard village.

Vietnamese children were reported as having been burned, killed or wounded in the war, mainly by American troops.

In a preface to the magazine article written by Dr. Benjamin Spock, who has not visited Vietnam, a million

**POOR PLANNING**

While much poor planning is evident at Levin, the villages are generally in good repair, clean and airy. As is often the case, the monuments to our ancestors, the unadorned buildings which seem to stem from those who most work in the buildings. Small rooms, poor ventilation, inadequate planning, waste space and the 'preblix' obsession are among the features which mar even the newer buildings.

On way of showing concern for these children is to visit the hospitals for social or games. Children in institutions are not to be encouraged to enter into an adult community, to forget that each mentally defective child is an individual. This is apparent in the dressing of the children and the lack of care for their personal appearance. This neglect is one of the worst institutional features.

*HOMILIES*—9/10

**SMALLER**

Smaller institutions, where only the trainable or educable child is kept, is in the core of our training of special schools. Policy decisions should be in the hands of education experts.

Hospital atmosphere should be avoided. Private institutions tend to approximate closely to this ideal. The hospital atmosphere is no substitute for the care of a layman and the patience of Job to establish anything new.

**THE TWO FACES OF MURDER IN RHODESIA**

African kills African—had luck. African kills European—probably had it coming to him anyway, dirty mercenary! European kills African—international criminal, the Pope, Harold Wilson and Mr. Krom forest simplex.

The above rather crude statement of opinion is a dubious and unapproachable logic with which the enemies of Rhodesia argue the case against Mr. Ian Smith. The unfortunate Mr. Smith, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, rules with an iron fist in his right hand and free from the excesses that may the regimes to the north—Zambia, Tanzania, Ghana, Nigeria, et al.

**martyrs?**

It is of interest to consider the cases of the various Rhodesian executed recently. Were they martyrs for their faith, unhappy victims of tyrannical apartheid laws, or did they commit a crime: the crime of murder, for which the accepted punishment in many countries happens to be death?

The first three to hang were James Dlamini, Victor Mlambo and Dudley Shadreck. They were executed in Salisbury jail just after 7.00pm. N.Z. time, March 7th. What had they done to deserve this?

James Dlamini and Victor Mlambo were tried, convicted, before Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence (UDI). The two had murdered a farmer, Mr. Petrus Ochenero. Ochenero was driving through the outback with his wife when he was halted by a line of海滨 and started to attack the women. James Dlamini and Victor Mlambo stabbed and slashed him some sixteen times with panga, in the process fracturing his skull four times. Despite this Ochenero struggled back into the car.

While he was dying, his wife beside him, James and Victor potted petrol over him, and over the car. They then attempted to set the car alight—but their matches were soaked in blood and petrol. After this they over turned the car and departed.

Mr. Ochenero then made his way up the road to a road-workers camp and raised the alarm. African police, aided by local natives—the area was a native reserve—chased the murderers.

Petrus Ochenero is survived by his wife and six children. Neither the Pope nor Mr. Harold Wilson has expressed any regret over their plight.

Dudley Shadreck threw a petrol bomb at an African farmer, who took five days to die. Daly was not murdering a "white oppressor", but one of his own citizens. Five days of appalling agony for the chief were not soothed by any utterances of regret from the world's leaders.

press bias

Newspapers in New Zealand, and around the world, are now haranguing photographs of the mother and the fiancée of Victor Mlambo. Photographs of two of the murderers, wearing handcuffs and looking forlorn, were also run.

No photographs of Mr. or Mrs. Ochenero, or of the incarcerated African chief were shown. The world's press did not consider the mere victims of murder to be of interest—or perhaps they would not whip up enough enthusiasm in anti-Rhodesia circles.

At 7.30 p.m., March 11, Francis Chirisa and Takaw

*Note:* Francis was killed by the police. He had been considered a sub-chief in his sleep, and had been sentenced to death immediately. Francis was black and his skin; they died because they had committed a common-law murder, not a murder.

Francis and Takaw were not executed because they were black-skinned. They died because they had committed a common-law murder, not a murder.

In this context it is interesting to remember the fate of a white Rhodesian farmer who murdered one of his African labourers a short time ago. He was not sentenced to a few years of imprisonment, nor was he released.

As a convicted murderer, that farmer was hanged. No cries of protest from the Pope, from Mr. Krom, or from U Thant were heard. Perhaps this was because he had been hanged. Perhaps if he had been sentenced to life imprisonment they would have been protests at the leniency of the punishment.

Anyone who finds it difficult to believe that respected church leaders could call for a man's death would do well to remember the remarks of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Ramsey, and the Five corners of Westminster, called for the use of military force to settle the Rhodesian question. Far more than five people would have been killed.

The alternative to Mr. Smith's government in Rhodesia is pictured in the newspapers as a state of idyllic cooperation for all, living in harmony together.

The only trouble with this picture is that part of it obtains today in Rhodesia—black and white do live in harmony. Events in Rhodesia bear little resemblance to those in the African states at present calling for 'justice'—in 1950 only the first of the Zambians was killed. Two Prime Ministers and thousands of blacks were slaughtered in Nigeria—the body of Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, P.C. etc, being found with the gangsters gadget.

On May 30, 1964, four of President Mobutu's Ministers were arrested. They were tried the next day, and hung in public, before a large crowd, the day after. There was no question of any appeal to a higher court. These four were merely added to the 1,4 million estimate killed in the Congo since independence.

In 1960, after an attempted coup, the former communist and Imperialist Congo was suddenly changed in Adis Ababa, Ethiopia.

In 1960, the Congostate, 13 people were executed for suspected conspiracy in a failed coup in 1963.

Six hundred and fifty African in Zambia, followers of the sect new left, were tried, convicted and then executed. The six hundred and fifty unwilling electors will not be voting in the Chindzi district in future.

These frightening examples of "Africanization" will not happen in Rhodesia. They are some of the reasons why Mr. Smith and his government remain in power, and why Rhodesians, black and white alike, can be grateful that five murderers have been hanged.
Accident of the past

What I saw in her chanced me immensely. And yet I was never able to decide: was it the sight of my own soul that had led me to seek for beauty without success, or was my soul created too beautiful for an ugly world? In her, ugliness and beauty were one. For example: she was a pitiful creature, her little body of a horrible white, and she fitted here and there incessantly; and she was always turning to the mirror, and glancing at herself, which made her giggle with delight—and this was because (who would believe it who had seen even her face?) she was really convinced of her good looks, that she was beautiful in fact. Similarly, she believed that the more she the place in that she was the perfect housekeeper. In some strange way—thanks to my having won her trust—she believed that her beauty was only for me, and indeed, she was afraid of the people outside. Outside she never went. It had always been like this for her: now and then she pared with curiosity and fear out of the dingy window of our fifth floor slum, and that was as close as she ever got to the world.

But have not yet explained the strange circumstances of our marriage. It is years since we were married, and yet just as the event itself seemed to imply nothing serious, so the years have passed without my having noticed the passing of a ticklish portion of my life. I have said that she regarded me as the sole beholder of her beauty, but it was no longer so. She was half mad, and no longer even spoke to me. I had become invisible to her. She did not know I was there, and I could do nothing to make her feel my presence. Living with some one under these circumstances was strange, but it became accustom to it. The conviction slowly formed in her mind that her husband would come back. For you see, it was not her first husband, she had already been married. About her first husband, her real husband, I knew nothing. He had left suddenly, departing for America, with a man that he might return one day. He had been a fierce and wild character, often involved in fights, and quite friendless. Isabel was his only friend, and he never hurt her. Stranger still was what became evident enough to me: Isabel could not distinguish in her memory between that man and myself. She thought it was I who had gone away, and I or he as one who would return.

When her husband had left, she had been left alone in that apartment. I had come to another apartment on the same floor to survey the corpse of a hideous and fearful old man, an alcoholic, the uncle of one of my student friends. I had seen her standing without moving, for the door had been open; when I addressed her, she made no reply, only her face was filled with incomprehension and alarm. Then began a series of visits to see her, culminating in the most unlikely of marriages.

We never quarrelled. But that for weeks she had lived night and day without being aware of me. I did not dare approach her. She was too young and mad. She hardly moved from the window all day, she was hardly a moral.

One day I looked up to Isabel rushing towards the door. Her ghastly grey smock dropped a fake, the shaking of her breasts in accordance with her precipitation, cumbersome little leaps afforded me an unusual excitement. She disappeared, and I knew she was tripping down the cold and dangerous flights of painted stone steps.

In the street below, she ran straight forward—towards a man she had seen from the window, and whom she thought to be her husband—or at least last seen fell neatly under a passing bus. The man was strange. Meanwhile I sat alone, and the fifth and sixth apartment suddenly struck my senses. She flashed with a vividness it had never had until into my eyes, and I left the building.

Looking back upon it, I do not know why I left her. I was certainly sorry for her, but it was not pity that drew me—she was beautiful and strange, and as beautiful which hidden by vendor bodies, by an of grotesque features, it was it. In fact, I really had believed. After ancient ages who weighed anything that could not even stand upon, and whose face was a thing which in ugliness was beauty after all. She was, and that the life longer. She would never have left the place; it was me home to her—the very overwhelming and which I could never discover, however much I was what meant most to Isabel.

by p. j. mcgrath

Interruption

I should not disturb this rest
With which you rest
Could yet exist
Your pleasant thoughts
Have been expressed
But I insist upon rest
I turn to the eyes I kissed
I find a sailcloth in their place.

Creation

"Earth was still an empty waste
And darkness hung upon the deep
Two even stars in the blind night
Floating, like hotam in the black
And were lost to each other
In words the history
_announced the ancient world
Metals glittering on the glittering oil
The light from the flame of his blood
White dress was the dress of the god
God saw it—and said that it was good
I brought us together under the sky
Enchanted from the shrieking
Until an East face down
Needle so one and the other.

The Navy's in town

The eyes of Quay Street
Are on the grey her her
Brisk sets of dolly horses
The eyes of people on promenade
Finger this wooden horse
Pulled into the city by a tug

Gazing at lines of guns
In the brightness of the afternoon
Eye of gits
The cheers of the mouth
Of the sweet of sailors
All on a hot summer's afternoon
The water like burning oil
Ne blood runs on her decks
Well there is the wind from the north
She has losing thirsts many
Only the bow is upward
Mark her with any gull

Thickly the flags on her poles
Captain Caesar will dispense Cheer
You know who are part
Who dance the jig of death.

Photos by Mike
I think that I am suffering from a fatal and incurable illness, and nobody dares tell me. Perhaps one of the magicians—say Castelver—recognized my symptoms and took aside all who know me, telling them, making them promise to say nothing to me. I might ask them if it were so. Guilty amonestion would then be shown on their faces and I would know. But they would refuse vehemently to admit to me that I had this disease— the Spins, or whatever it may be. Then I should be worried. Therefore I shall not ask, but live in continuinal dread until I am about to succeed. Perhaps I shall then be forgiven by my many enemies, such as that disgusting old woman Olla Pardilla.

This morning I rose at daybreak and rode an onager to the summit of this slippery mountain. I peered over the top. Immediately I noticed the vivid green of the valley below. I was obliged to shield my eyes from this bright colour. Blinded, I staggered back to the encampment and told Sparradrap of my discovery. He was as amazed as I and rushed up the hill to see what I had seen.

"My good fellow," he began. "This is truly a wonderful discovery for all of our people. I am overwhelmed by pleasure in finding such hospitable surroundings at such a choice quarter. I must inform you that ancient records had led me to suspect we were approaching the truly notorious valley of FOREBODING in which nothing but blackness grows; however I am exceedingly troopseous to inform you that your wishes and hopes may not be a fully satisfied as you might wish. It is known from the ancient writings that our homeland is indeed situated in a valley, but is no peninsula jutting into a gigantic inland sea.

I deeply understood his true concern and told him gently that I had never for a moment thought that such a close valley could be our homeland; besides, I, too, have not only read but devoutly studied the chronicles of which he spoke. So the camp has risen, and we are now making our way down the verdant slopes of the mountain.

The sho-magician, Phrenoburly, has met some people with whom he is able to converse; they speak a language only known to themselves and her, Vainstropp. Hence they are delighted to see us. As for myself, I refuse to speak their barbarously simple language, fit only for a child, so I am assured. Some of our people, pleased to be made so welcome, are arranging a festival for us. Scintillate and Tiillulate, in particular, labour under the impression that we have already attained our ancestral home. Others of us have pointed out to them that this valley does not answer to the descriptions in the ancient chronicles (which many have read), but they point eastwards at the vertical black cliffs at the opposite end of the valley, saying, We can travel no further eastward, for this must be the end of the world. Specious argument! I do not think we should stop here more than a year.

A festival was held last night, and was an enormous success among the Troopss, as they call themselves. They laughed uproariously at childish devices such as fast-growing plants. A group of exhibitionist magicians grew a tree in ten minutes. Those people regard as a tremendous joke what is in fact a valuable agricultural technique. They fail to understand the fundamentally serious nature of our people.

I am yet further confirmed in my opinion that the Troopss are deficient in sobriety. This afternoon as I was taking a stroll through their luxurious fields I met two of them. The instant that we passed, they fell to the ground, convulsed with laughter, impolite followers I thought, and have since spoken of the matter to Sparradrap. He told me that unfortunate incidents such as these have happened to many of us. It seems to be our opinion that provokes such merriment. I fail to see why; surely, if they find our gait ludicrous then we must find theirs the same, and laugh both at each other. That only they laugh proves that it is themselves who see ludicrous. On the other hand, they are certainly hospitable. They continue to shower us with provisions. They have even offered us strange clothes of the type that they wear. I am sad to report that some among our numbers have been so foolish as to accept this alien clothing. It is certainly not practical, though it may appear so at first sight, and an unattractive and.

I have discussed with several of our elders, including Sparradrap, on the matter of preserving some record of the customs and values of this most curious people, for the benefit of posterity. Unfortunately the consensus was that this responsibility does not fall upon us. Why should we record the customs of others? Sparradrap argued. Surely it is up to each to make record of his own. This seems to me a regrettable point of view.

I have bad words with Phrenoburly concerning the preservation of identity of the Troopss and their language. She has informed me that they have no form at all of written language. Shameful! I shall put my case with renewed vigour before Sparradrap. If they have no form of writing, how can they be expected to preserve their history? Phrenoburly tells me that they do so by means of songs, which are taught by one generation to the next. A most unreliable method. What if one generation forgets a song? Years of history are lost.

I put the matter to Sparradrap; he laughed outright. I am most astonished! I am seriously considering resignation from my post as Officer Chronicler. There is to be a festival held by the Troopss next week. They are to sing all the songs, reciting their history in allegorical form. Sparradrap has suggested that the festival be arranged; he is attempting to show me the verbal method of preservation of history is amply adequate.

I have heard a rumour of menstruation. This afternoon I was speaking with Nephospar, as is my wont. I asked him a riddle. If there are more trees in the world than there are leaves on any one tree, does it follow that there must be at least two trees with the same number of leaves? An ancient riddle, but he solved it unsatisfactorily. Then I asked him one about the onion; he solved that one in a few seconds. Then I asked him where Peccadillo and Cumulusimbus have been during the last few days. Nobody knows, he replied; they were last seen two days ago. Appearing into a sticket with two Troopss madmen. This will never do! We must at all costs preserve our common identity. I spoke of the matter to Sparradrap; he was amused. Sometimes I suspect him of sensibility.
FILMS

I THINK It Happened Here has been the subject of praise in excess of its true worth. Here is a case where knowledge of the origins of a film is a positive hindrance to any just understanding and appreciation.

The opening scenes, for example, suffer from muddy photography and muddled sound. The conscientious viewer, eager to give the film its due, searches around for excuses and comes up with comforting phrases like "made under difficult conditions, amateurs during their best with limited funds," etc.

This rather condescending attitude is unfair to the film and its makers because it leads one to praise the "professional" section of It Happened Here, neglecting to say quite clearly where and why the film is less successful.

Having made the point I will agree Kevin Brownlow and Andrew Mollo have made a film that is often technically brilliant and thought provoking in its choice of subject.

It Happened Here lacks tension and dramatic bite probably because it looks a little too much, like an overhead documentary. I have rarely been able to find "real" people in "real" situations existing on the screen despite whatever interest is innate in their behaviour.

The sequence I found most interesting was in fact the novel, rather notorious one where the main character walks past the window of bombed buildings to the last bars of the first movement of Bruckner's Ninth Symphony.

On reflection I think it was probably the music that made the whole scene exciting but all credit to Brownlow and Mollo for choosing these massive, unearthy chords.

Peter Sutch's photography, at its best, makes extensive use of high contrast lighting and his hand held camera work, evident throughout the film, is controlled and fluent. The editing, especially in the street note and the final shootings, is remarkable in an Eisenstein sort of way.

The disconcerting thing about It Happened Here is the diversity of quality and style. It lacks the cohesion and consistently high standard of the companion piece on the programme, War Hunt, another minor masterpiece from Terry and Denis Sanders (their first Crime and Punishment U.S.A.).

Comparison highlights the faults and fluctuations of It Happened Here, but does not negate its many worthwhile qualities or render it less than a film eminently worth seeing.

In the Heat of the Night is a brilliantly constructed entertainment. I use the label with care because the film is primarily an ingenious thriller with a quicky plot twist not a significant contribution to the industry's efforts on behalf of integration.

It is unfortunate some people have seen the film in precisely this light. In the Heat of the Night is significant, liberal, and so forth but because it is a worthy film because of these factors not because it is a worthy opus cinema, drama or entertainment.

One person was disappointed because he found the course of the film moving inescapably to the quasi-happy conclusion where Potter and Steiger exchange fond words at the station.

This he regarded as something of a cliché. Such a reaction shows how one's appreciation of the film can be foiled up by trying to squeeze it into a context for which it was not intended.

The nig nig racial bigotry exchanges merely exist but I think they must be regarded at the level of personal drama not from any racial or political point of view. In the Heat of the Night is a rewarding film partly because the Potter-Steiger relationship is a series of confrontations as people and character in a dramatic situation not as aliens representing an ideology or racial attitude.

Indeed if In the Heat of the Night was intended as blatant propaganda, it is quite intolerable as such because Potter is too humble, understanding, well educated, etc.--so good and pure the dice would be loaded entirely in favour of his race.

All hitching aside the merits of the film are considerable and obvious. The script offers Steiger and Potter plenty of scope for a cut and thrust duel and both perform their parts with relish.

If Steiger seems to have the edge it is probably because Potter's role appears to be merely yet another in his gallery of distinguished Negroes whereas Steiger's is sufficiently different from his other recent parts to draw our attention to his virtuosity.

BRITISH civilians being shot by a British Nazi trooper in "It Happened Here."

Warren Oates (a regular with Stoney Burke) as Officer Wood and Larry Gates as local carp Entwistle lend commendable support while Quintin Dean makes one of the most gorgeous nymphs ever seen on screen.

On the evidence of this film and The Russians Are Coming Norman Jewison can be considered one of the best of young American directors if not yet in the class of Frankenheimer, Fenn, and Kubrick.

He has a way with atmosphere and detail of setting that is quite unique. As much is evident in this film as in the way the camera dwells on the sheen of car metal, the squall of flies and oppressive heat, or the golden blaze of autumn leaves.

Credit for the stunning visual surface must be shared with Harold Wolpe, one of the best cinematographers in the business. This collaboration of director, photographer, and cast has provided one of the most unusual and exciting thrillers seen in recent years.

—Rex Benson

CONCERTS

John Ogden

JOHN OGDON is a huge and fantastic pianist. He, with the NZBC Symphony Orchestra under Juan Matteucci, and a male chorus from the Orpheus Choir presented the first and probably the last performance of

Bosch's Piano Concerto (1964), Op 39, we shall ever hear.

It has five movements and took about 70 minutes to perform (Ogdon's recent recording of the work took 68 minutes). Judging by the reaction of the audience they might have been set to stay there all night.

As a concert it don't know of anything else to equal it. In style it is unique—five contrasting movements that ramble and bore, flake up into unbelievable majesty, and die away almost too suddenly.

The piano very rarely states a theme. It merely interprets the guts with Lisitans cadenzas (there's no other word).

Ogdon's fight was convincing. He simply emplanes the piano like some mysterious Buddha hardly poking the usual faces in the many "delicate" or "angry" passages.

He sat squat and determined looking up at Mr. Matteucci always and flung off the entire work with such a brazeness and virtuosity that it was hard to believe it all came from the piano.

One was inclined to drift with the work—there was always a majestic section to wake up to.

In the fifth movement Bosoni includes a chord which sings quietly "mysterious words" from Oehlenschläger's Aladdin.

It almost seemed inspired but the ending came too soon—not on a flourish but a passive quietness that earned almost unprecedented applause.

It would be interesting to see if HMV release the record here. Many people were greatly impressed—it might be concert-going history.

—M. J. Heath.
**Film books**

The collection is rounded off by Raymond Durgnat's Ace in Godard, a tongue-in-cheek irreverent piece of vituperation which makes an interesting balance to the seriousness of the other critics.

The question is raised—how seriously can we take Godard's films? Or does he really wear dark glasses because he is in permanent state of ocular masturbation, rubbing himself off against everything and anything on which his eyes alight? (The principal exception is the hand-waving of the "cool" directors, the series has a kind of distinction to Sight and Sound, Movie championed the American cinema along with Cahiers du Cinema before it.

It is welcome news to learn Movie is to re-appear this year after a two year gap. The run out far from jumping on the hand-waving of the "cool" directors, the series has a kind of distinction to Sight and Sound, Movie championed the American cinema along with Cahiers du Cinema before it.

The third new volume is a survey of Joseph Losey's films by James Lasd. Although competent and respectable Lasd. does not quite win the reader's confidence. He relies too much on. Lasd. is a competent film reviewer with a good sense of history and a good ability to write well. He has a good knowledge of film history and a good sense of style. He is not afraid to use strong language. His strength is his ability to write well. His weakness is his inaccuracy. He is not afraid to use strong language. His strength is his ability to write well. His weakness is his inaccuracy.

The Crucible

We can see the film which was released in its original version (it was cut to a quarter), placed Strubeck permanently among the "greats" but burdened him with the unfortunate role of exasperation so that he was unable to make any more films in Hollywood so he was forced to work in Europe.

Strubeck will perhaps be best remembered by older New Wave film buffs for his performance as Gla Gloria Swanson's butler in Billy Wilder's Sunset Boulevard. Raymond Durgnat returns with a study of Louis Bunuel which covers all of his films from the early surrealist mad with Salvador Dali (Un Chien Andalou (28)) and L'Age d'Or (30)) through this Mexican film until his return to world recognition in the early 50s with Los Olvidados (50), El Exterminio (53) and Robinson Crusoe (52)

Durgnat however was not able to consider Bunuel's latest film Belle de Jour (67) which people who saw it in Australia during the vacation, claim is everything that has been claimed for it. The fact is that it was not in the Movie series The Heavies, compiled by Cameron and his wife. The "heavy" is the captive "bad guy" in every Hollywood gangster, western, noir, war or even comic book film. It is often the very "bad guy" who lifts a mediocre Hollywood film out of the rut and contributes in the same way to the original film.

The Heavies includes all those familiar faces who make up the "cool" film world, but never appeared in the most of these films they have seen, but remain faces without names. The Camerons have seen on a great many films from Hollywood and remember with affection the high points in these films for their 84 actors.

Each name is a brief comment on the memorable scenes followed by a full bibliography with dates and director's notes. This book is another site for the student only and is ideal for winter's evening parlour game. Did you see the one where... Erich von Stroheim is valuable largely for its reconstruction of Stroheim's classic Greed. Although we see clothes students folk singers executives freedom fighters politicians left right and central men thespians geologists historians of Venice Visions of the future.
Letters to the editor

Physical Science banished

SIR—After reading Jonathan Cloud's article on the examination system, I have come to the conclusion that his ideal university is one from which the physical sciences are banished.

Much of his discussion deals with the content of the examination asked and it is apparently traditional in this country. Mr. Cloud has studied for the essay to preclude the student's ability to think in a problem-oriented manner. If the topics concerned with measurement and the problem of measurement are random in the true sense of the word, and if the student is asked to find some quantity in terms of others, or make deductions from data, an example from statistics might be:

A survey showed that 62% of the students preferred to live in medium-sized cities. Using a two-sided alternative and a 5% level of significance, test the hypothesis that the true proportion of persons preferring to live in medium-sized cities is 75%.

This type of question is often asked in examinations and the answer would be:

"Prove that the answer is correct."

For reasons which would require too much space to elaborate on here, it is in my opinion that any idea that problems are merely essays written in another language is completely inadequate and makes no attempt to do so.

If Mr. Cloud is concerned with the effectiveness of exams, there are many problems which we would be foolish to do as simple as this. Many of the problems depend on the level of the university and the field. Many of the problems would require major changes in teaching methods. In America, we could introduce new approaches to the subjects. We could, as a matter of fact, introduce schoolchildren to concepts formerly not encountered until stage six of our honours level. Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) is necessary.

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MONDE MARIE

"The Park"

SIR—Your reviewer, Bob Lord (SALIENT, March 19), is basing his review on the fact that ‘Mr. Cloud has decided to banish science from the curriculum’. He seems to be assuming that Mr. Cloud’s only problem is that he is not interested in science. In my opinion, this is not the case. Mr. Cloud has criticized the way in which science is taught in New Zealand schools.

Mr. Cloud has been critical of the teaching of science in New Zealand schools. He argues that the teaching of science is not effective because it does not focus on the practical application of scientific knowledge. He believes that science should be taught in a way that is more relevant to the students’ lives.

Mr. Cloud’s argument is not just that science is not being taught effectively. He argues that the way in which science is taught is not consistent with the goals of education. He believes that education should be focused on developing critical thinking skills, rather than providing a rote-learning curriculum.

I agree with Mr. Cloud’s criticism of the way in which science is taught in New Zealand schools. I believe that science should be taught in a way that is more relevant to the students’ lives. I also believe that education should be focused on developing critical thinking skills, rather than providing a rote-learning curriculum.

S. P. Andrew Studio
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**ELECTIONS**

They Both Want To Be Secretary

- John Lenart
- Paul J. Wedderspoon

**Also nominated were Maxwell Taylor, whose consent had not been obtained, Barrie Saunders, who wishes to withdraw in favour of John Lenart, and Wally Fortesque, who has been excluded on the grounds that he is not a member of the Students' Association. There is some doubt as to his having been human. However, the obituary below was received by the SALIENT office on Thursday.**

---

**POLICY**

1. Bursaries—To press for an increase in bursaries. These were last increased in 1965 and if we are to have a reasonable chance for increase in 1969 a documented case must be prepared now.

2. Student Representation—To press for an increase in Student representation in University affairs. There are distressing signs that the student body is becoming alienated from the University, and this trend must be reversed. Students have a legitimate place to decide on questions such as language requirements for B.A.'s etc.

3. Bookshop—If the negotiations between the University and the City Council should fail the Students' Association should take direct action on the matter. The idea of a bookshop has been tossed around for 27 years and decisive action must be taken if the situation is to be remedied. At the moment Victoria is the only major University without a bookshop.

Academic salaries—To press for higher salaries. Although students can play only a limited part in academic salaries they should be consulted as the salary structure in this country tends to lower the standard of lectures, hence the standard of our degrees. We must ensure that our degrees do not become valueless.

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WEDNESDAY FISHING TRIPS

Sallent, April 2, 1968—13

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Walter Josiah Fortesque died today, a victim of the blandness that has so long reigned. All right-thinking conserva- 
tives know that life's main problem is to 
indulge rationally, and that to 
the end of his days, Mr. Fortesque 
continued to maintain that his 
will was the superior of his 
worst enemy. He was a 
man of great sincerity, and 
never failed to hold the 
truth to the mirror of 
his own life. Mr. Fortesque 
was a man of great 
intellectual capacity, and his 
work in politics was 
marked by an 
understanding of the 
problems of the day. 

---

Paul J. Wedderspoon is 22 years old, a fourth 
generation New Zealander, a second year law student, and has 
served in the New Zealand Regular Army. Born in Wellington 
ear Hamilton Boys' High School, he stood in the Palmerston North 
election last year.  

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POLICY

(1) Opposition to executive involvement in outside political organizations;

(2) Vigorous pursuit of government assistance to students experiencing financial hardship;

(3) Investigation into the possibility of reducing the Students' Association fee;

(4) Opposition to injudicious expenditure and exposure of it where necessary to all students;

(5) Emphatic support for New Zealand combatant action in Vietnam to stop Communist aggression on its own breeding ground;

(6) That material matters concerning student welfare take precedence over ideological motions;

(7) That when Executive commends the Rhodesian Government for hanging murderers it also express its sympathy for the relatives.

(8) Insistence on the political impartiality of SALIENT.

SALIENT has never been politically impartial. It certainly will not be impartial while I am editor-in-
Olympic prospect Penny Haworth, wind assisted, equalled her Wellington 100 yards record in 10.9 seconds at last Saturday's Interfaculty Athletics.

She was first out of the blocks and increased her lead throughout the race beating Rosamond Askim by six yards.

First-year student Philip Keir was the best Vic sprinter winning the 100 and 440 yards and narrowly being beaten by Vicun Robinson in the 220 yards.

His 440 yards winning time of 50.9 seconds was outstanding and his win over Maurice's D. Cairns and Vic's Richard Tweddle, both finalists in the National Championships, displayed his future form.

Tournament prospects do not look quite as bright as they have in other years. However, good performances may well carry Vic to a win.

Vic's Tournament team is—
- 100 yards—A. Robinson, P. Amundsen.

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TELEPHONE 5920 FOR AN APPOINTMENT

In hurdles the Vic team is leading mainly because of skill and parity because they have the best hurdlers and play an role in every event.

Other teams are confident that endurance will sometimes compensate for these limitations. The most successful of the other teams in this field are Scots College Old Boys (including two Bros) and Science.

A team of Salford staff with more time to practise now that the paper appears weekly, has taken a convincing lead in the four-wide indoor soccer competition.

They are threatened by a Geography team which has the unfair advantage of having soccer players in its ranks and in order, by Chemistry, Physics Students, Malay Students, and Chemicals teams.

Volleyball strength seems to lie in the Economics, Science and Psychology Departments' team although the Classic Department and the VUM Volleyball Club Women's Team seem to be gathering momentum.

In basketball the Botany Department team is leading most of the skill and the Law, Chemistry and Philosophy Department teams by their adaptability.

The Exec Team, led by Sports Officer Rod Trox, made the heaviest impression at the beginning but after last week's unexpected confrontation with the Economics Basketball club team, they have learned that the referees usually prefer a forward pass to a crunch tackle.

There still are several departments consistently absent from the competitions.

Their at-appointed champion would be welcome in any case for the competitions.

In particular more teams are required to make the table tennis competition livelier and to contain the confidence of a guileful and unbeaten staff team.

SWRODS have been among man's favourite weapons for centuries—and the sport of fencing has a long history.

It seems a far cry from the highly skilled and regulated sport of modern fencing to the spectacle of two knights seeking to hit each other over the head with broadswords, the battles fought with cutlasses and sabre on the hunting deck of a privyer, or even of the romantic days of the 16th century when duels were fought at the slightest provocation and often to the death.

Fencing has kept up with the advances of the technological age and in the 20th century it is very much a science.

Electrical scoring apparatus and scientifically designed personal gear make the sport both exciting and technically minded and safe for those taking part.

The choice of another person was not quite as easily explained—a leap of faith?

Apart from such eccentricities Vic fencers are noted for their skill enthusiasm and vitality not only in fencing but also in the gay social times.

The club has kept up with the advances of the technological age and in the 20th century it is very much a science.

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Extensions

EXTENSIONS to Vic's Ski Club hut at Mt. Ruapehu will cost $12,000.

The club already has $2500. Two thousand dollars will be gained from this year's subscriptions and the Students' Association has approved a $5000 advance.

The remaining $1500 will be raised mainly from $10 debentures—club members who assist with small loans will get preferential bookings.

The club thinks to avoid raising subscriptions, debentures are the only reasonable way of getting money.

Builders started on the extensions about three weeks ago and are working 13 hours a day to get it completed by May 10—the deadline.

New Zealand Library
School Wellington

One year diploma course; generous living allowances paid to students.
Week Starting Tuesday April 2

Tuesday 2
12 noon - 1 p.m. Memorial Theatre Committee meeting. The incoming country will be Zimbabwe.
10 a.m. Forum in Common Room. "Politics, Law and Society." wooded in celebration of World Peace Sunday.
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The chairman of the Wellington City Council Traffic and Transport Committee, Mr. J. H. Turk, has said that although no formal decision has yet been made, two-hour parking will be installed in Salamanca Road.

By Roger Wilde.

Mr. Turk voiced concern at the parking conditions near the University, particularly in Salamanca Road and Kelburn Par- don, said he had no knowledge of such a plan.

He said that the parking had created a safety haz- and so the condition must be alleviated.

A meeting was held last year between City Council and University authorities.

The University is to purchase the Kelburn Bowling Club site and convert it to a car park.
It was decided that when this transaction is completed the plan will be put into operation.

Earlier the Deputy Commissi- of Transport, Mr. Boy- den, said he had no knowledge of such a plan.

Reminder
Clubs are reminded that they must revalidate with the Student Association each year. The Executive would like revalida- tion applications this week.

 Vietnamese motion passed
(By Tony Jaques)
The Otago University Student Council has passed a motion which is a protest against New Zealand's involvement in Vietnam, for the first time.
The motion was passed in spite of 40 dissenting votes in a meeting of about 112.
The motion stated: That this council regrets the attitude of the government in maintaining a New Zealand military presence as allies of America in Vietnam.

The meeting also considered a motion that we deplore the recent government attempted to settle political differences, when it refused to allow three foreign speakers to address the Peace Power and Politics in Asia Conference and that we view such a pre- ceedent as being quite opposite to the unspecified democracy in which we live.

This motion was lost on the grounds that the Reserve had been a long time and that Mr. Muldoon had already been following it.

"BILL OF RIGHTS" SUGGESTED

A remit before Easter council of NZUSA this year calls for the formulation of a "student Bill of Rights".

The idea originally arose out of discussions on the "mixed flat" incident at Dunc- inn in the second term last year.

In this case the Danden University student occupied a section of the regulations dis- ciplining students for "acting in a manner likely to bring the University into disrepute" for a male student to leave a flat he was occupying with three girls.

The Victoria Student As-

Published by the Victoria Univer-

sity "The Student" Society (Inc.) for the Students' Representative Council of Victoria University, New Zealand.

Mr. H. A. Short

Dr. J. H. Turk, Wellington, N.Z.

Mr. Short:

Thank you for your inquiry regarding graduate work in our Department of Psychology. We have not encouraged students whose native language is not English to undertake graduate work in psychology here at the University of Pennsylvania. The reason for this is that our program is highly theoretical and experimental in nature. Dealing with theoretical psychology requires a relatively high competence in English. It has been our experience that foreign students have not done well in this program.

We therefore encourage foreign students to seek admission to graduate programs in psychology which are more applied and less theoretical in nature, if you care.

We are sorry we could not be of more help to you.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. J. H. Turk

Chairman, Admissions Committee

The idea originally arose out of discussions on the "mixed flat" incident at Dunedin in the second term last year.

In this case the Danden University student occupied a section of the regulations disciplining students for "acting in a manner likely to bring the University into disrepute" for a male student to leave a flat he was occupying with three girls.

The Victoria Student Association Education sub-com- mittee passed a remit about a "bill of rights" onto the 1967 Winter Council, which was unfortunately lost in trans- mission.

The remit has now been re- revived and passed by the Execu- tive to go to Easter Council for Mays.

Documentation on the remit by Jonathon Cloud provided the basis of the "bill of rights" should it be ac-cepted.

He considers the three as- pects of university life; the nature and purpose of university ad- ministration; and the character of the student body.

ACTION WILL BE TAKEN

Action is to be taken on Jonathon Cloud's controversial study of the Parkyn Report.

The study, published in the recent issue of SALBANT, has provoked much reaction from students and has been the subject of exchanges in the Listener.

Excerpts from, at their last meeting, approved a motion put forward by Education Officer, Caroline McGrath, that NZUSA be directed to set up a committee to investigate and take action on Cloud's findings.

NZUSA will consider the matter at Easter Council.

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