CRITICISM of the criteria employed to determine entry into the External Affairs Department has been made by Victoria University students.

Dear Sir,—How long must we permit Asian and Indian students to roam around this university? Certainly, there is considerable apathy on the part of the New Zealand Government as regards this situation, as these students are not encouraged to come to this country and attend a New Zealand university. With this position one is forced to wonder why governmental apathy should be readily inculcated in the student body which seems quite prepared to tolerate the inclusion of Asian and Indian students into university posts. That plenty of tables with white students both in the library and the cafés, their perpetual chattering in languages that in no way resemble English. I have attended Victoria for three and a half years, and during this time have noticed that there has been little open defiance against these Asian and Indian students whose arrogance has increased accordingly. The time has now come when every serious-minded white student must openly declare his views, hitherto held privately, so as to utter exclusion or even segregation of these above-mentioned alien students.

Your sincerely,

P. J. KELLY

AID MOVE DEFEATED

THE Students' Association Executive has defeated a remit for Easter Council urging students to contribute one per cent of their personal income to overseas aid programmes.

The motion, moved by Simon Arnold and seconded by Andy Chapman, was lost 8-2.

Invasion of China a ‘good thing’

MR. J. H. MARSHALL, former Prime Minister, New Zealand, said a Chiang Kai-shek invasion of Red China would be a “good thing”.

Mr. Marshall was defending allegations of conflict of interest between his speech and the recommendations of the Prime Minister, Mr. Holyden.

There is no conflict between the statements of any member of Cabinet on the issue of Red China, he said.

Speaking to the motion, Mr. Marshall said that the subject was one which had received widespread attention.

He quoted the case of the Balfour Declaration which he argued was given to the Balfour Declaration.

The Government, however, set aside £200,000 to the Balfour Declaration and returned the £200,000 to the raising.

Caroline McGrath, the Women's Vice-President, said the government was underpaid.

"All remits which are sent to Easter Council must be documented," she said.

"Besides, NZUSA can't tell a student what to do with his money.

"We can't make a student give a penny, but if he wants to give a pound that's all right.

"It is understood that attempts are being made to bring the matter up at Council under another provision that the constituent presidents agree to it.

Invasion of China a ‘good thing’

THE Minister of Finance, Mr. Muldoon, has been criticised by university authorities and students for statements on university finance.

A SAILENT exclusive publishes on pages 4 and 5 the full text of Mr. Muldoon's speech at Congress in January.

Law course trouble

PROBLEMS have arisen as to what constitutes a full-time law course.

Four law units have been reclassified by the Professors for bureaucracy purposes. Two subjects, legal ethics and advocacy, and office administration and accounting, are courses involving 15 classes, all of which are held in February.

The classes are in conjunction and draftsmanship and the law of evidence are one hour a week, and in determining an appropriate course load each subject is regarded as being equivalent to half a degree unit.

But all four are “law subjects”.

A part-time student, enrolled for these four units plus another law unit is taking “five law subjects” which in terms of the Professors' ruling is a full-time course for bureaucracy purposes.

It was decided that legal ethics and advocacy and office administration should not count as “law subjects”; and conveyancing and draftsmanship and the law of evidence should be considered half units.

These will take effect from this year.

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(Only five minutes from the University)
Faculties, student meeting on language requirements

AN INFORMAL meeting of Executives of the Faculties of Arts and five student representatives was held recently to discuss the language requirement for the B.A. degree.

The meeting included Professor Muir, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Professor Nahin, Dean of the Faculty of Language and Literature, and other staff members.

The student representatives included Simon Arnold (for Education Officer Andy Chapman), David Harcourt, Caroline McGraith and Barry Saunders.

SALIENT was not invited. The discussion was informal but notes were taken as a record of the discussion.

The major question raised was that of composition. Some felt that the learning of a language was broadening a student's understanding, the same could be said of other subjects which were not compulsory.

SALIENT was invited. The discussion was more formal but notes were taken as a record of the discussion.

An informal meeting of Executives of the Faculty of Language and Literature, and other staff members.

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RESTRICTION

Some staff members were of the opinion that being limited to one's own language restricts the individual's ability to know the wide variety of thought and expression as found in other cultures beside his own. Suggested alternatives to language requirements were mathematics, statistics, philosophy, or other subjects such as sociology, geography or science.

It was suggested that departments might decide on the best compulsory alternatives to go with the main subjects taken in their department.

Preparation in the secondary schools for university standard language units was proposed. Although universities could not demand what was to be taught at secondary schools, the latter were influenced by what universities demanded.

The situation at Otago and Auckland is that where all those who have gained a certain mark, in a foreign language in the entrance scholarship examination or in the universities, are exempt, or have reached an approved standard in other examinations, accepted for this purpose by the Senate, are exempt from the foreign language requirement.

Also in Otago "Those who obtain a pass in statistical methods or in an approved course in mathematics" are exempt.

A recommendation will be made to the Professorial Board after the next meeting which will include all the heads of Departments in the Arts Faculty.

Sweeping reforms proposed for Italian universities

THE ITALIAN government has published a sweeping reform Bill to bring Italy's university system out of the middle ages and halt national student agitation.

The Bill calls for:
- Abolition of the system under which professors could hold another job and ignore their teaching duties;
- Granting students a say in university government;
- Establishment of a national education policy board;
- Reorganization of existing schools;
- Establishment of new universities.

Too few schools, an almost complete absence of residential campuses and a system under which students had to devote all their time to the university were among major complaints of students, who have an enormous amount of work in addition to the university system.

A composition system was introduced which would enable the distribution manager to make nearly $100 profit.

The publication was made public at the end of the year and is now available.

SALIENT Editor: ROGER WILDE
Chief Sub-editor: NEVIL GIBSON
Advertising: HENRY NEWRICK

Here we go again

SALIENT is a day late, one to be exact. This unfortunate delay has occurred because of the lack of facilities in the Student Union Building, forcing us to work from people's flats, which isn't exactly the most convenient. We have now moved into our new office (in the old Activities Room), and our door is now open (we don't have a WELLCAM mat yet, she's too shy). So if you want to see a good SALIENT, which arrives on time, and you are willing to give body and soul as a reporter, typist, photographer, proof-reader or as a sub-editor, drop in and see us soon. Our cabbages may be green, but we'll work you hard.

Fistful of dollars

The distribution system for Camelot was too overburdened at a Publications Board meeting last night.

"It is a positive liability to be the Camelot Distribution Manager," Hugh Rennie said.

A composition system was introduced which would enable the distribution manager to make nearly $100 profit.

The publication was made public at the end of the year and is now available.

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I AM GLAD TO have the opportunity of discussing higher education and its place in the New Zealand economy in an atmosphere such as this, and I want to take the opportunity of bringing together some of the many points made during the past year or two since I first raised this question.

After raising the matter briefly when addressing the Senate in early 1965, I deliberately put the following in the 1967 Budget Speech:

"There is, I believe, a general agreement on the value of higher education. In recent years expenditure has increased more in this field than in other areas of education. This reflects the increased interest in educational matters on the part of the university student roll which has now doubled since 1950.

Over the same period, the total expenditure from the universities has increased at a much higher rate than the total state education generally. The keeping in spending on university education points to the need for some careful thinking about the way resources of money and personnel are employed so as to ensure they are utilized in the manner most beneficial to the New Zealand people.

The presentation of the Budget was immediately followed by a statement from an officer of the Treasury saying that the Secretary of the Treasury had no objection to the matter being discussed, and that some kind of solution was needed as expenditures in this field were increasing. In fact what I have aimed to do throughout, and what I am trying to do at present, is to stimulate discussion and investigation.

Normal vicious newspaper reporting from my own speeches and the speeches of others has given an impression of violent disagreement. I do not believe that to the time have I attempted to put forward dogmatic views on this subject, on which a healthy public debate is going on, or to speak to parties who have discussed the matter in public debate who have misunderstood this.

Some Facts:

1. Thirty years ago, the 1937/38 year, total education vote $54 million of this, higher education's share $15 million and all state schools $39 million.
2. The present total education vote is $350 million of which $100 million is for higher education.
3. Thirty years ago, higher education expenditure was about $3 million, this year $73 million.
4. Today there is a much greater number of students enrolled in our Universities. In 1937 the University rolls were 2,737, by 1967 they were 9,076.
5. University expenditure has increased from $1.7 million to $73 million.

The point is that the problems I have raised are urgent, and I am sure that my colleagues in the Treasury recognize it. I have written to the President of the University Grants Committee and to the Vice-Chancellors of both Universities to say the matter needs urgent attention. The answer was that the matter needed to be discussed in the light of the Oxford/Welsh Conference recommendations.

The increase in university roll numbers is perhaps the easiest point to see. But it is not the only point. The quality and standards of education are increasing in an alarming rate. Earnings of graduates are higher, more people are being trained for science and technology, and the whole university roll is increasing. It is a matter of concern that the universities are beginning to face a shortage of adequately trained staffs.

University expenditure has increased in a very considerable extent. This is not a question of a little increase, it is a question of a very considerable increase. The question is whether we are getting a fair return in terms of education and training in various fields. Is the increase of income in the order of the magnitude of the expenditure increase?

The Report suggests that the ancient universities should be given a major role in training of the clergy, doctors and lawyers, and it gives an indication of the magnitude these requirements. It has been many who attended for the pursuit of knowledge who do not want to enter into public administration. It is well to remember that this is the age of specialist knowledge. The universities are becoming much of the this the more expensive graduate schools, and are beginning to make a strong case for developing additional sources to universities for the purposes of New Zealand.

The two themes emerge from each of these points:

1. The maximum benefit to the individual as a wage-earning citizen, and the maximum benefit to the man of the people—that is the economy.

2. I have been accused of bringing an economic point, and I admit that it is extremely difficult to measure results even in such fields as education, which cannot be correlated by an accountant. I have not claimed that the figures I have set before you can be measured, it is difficult to compare them.

1. An article in Minerva by Sir Eric Ashby, Professor of Botany, Master of Chert College, Cambridge, and a member of the University Grants Committee, makes the point strongly.

"Commissions imposed by government are few, and it is true that the control of university expenditure has to be made by the Minister on the basis of the estimates made by the Vice-Chancellors. This, however, is a matter of such importance, and has such far reaching effect upon the development of students, control over curricula, control of expenditure, that I believe there should be special opportunities for influence by the Government. The University Grants Committee in 1945, as the quinquennium grant is announced, and the University Grants Committee is announced, is not by any means the end of the matter; but it is important that they should be brought on to the table and should be financed with the other committees of Vice-Chancellors and the University Grants Committee.

3. Taking some topics in detail: I believe that in the past ten years the percentage of student numbers and the amount of student population in university spending, will reach a point in the foreseeable future when the Commissions and the University Grants Committee will say 'Sup, I cannot finance any more' for the same reason as the appropriate authorities so that this head-on collision will occur.

4. I have suggested that if our resources, both in the physical sense and in manpower, brains, are not to be employed for the benefit of the areas of education which are less important to the economy in its broad sense, we must sacrifice something and develop something which will be important to the future of the nation.

5. We do not have to cut out anything, but it is not to increase our expenditure on education which should be first applied in the less vital areas.

Valid Question

John L. Moffat wrote recently: 'The Minister of Finance has raised a very valid question—the economic value of education. In suggesting that university courses should be more closely scrutinized both in their contribution to the economy, he has not in my opinion, provided an adequate way of eliminating that (is must) would require an investigation of the whole field of education and economics, psychology—the very subjects in which the universities now work.

The Minister would not cut out any of these areas, but they cannot be limited to, some of them and others might be there which it would be appropriate to limit. Are we to retain the Department of Civil Engineering at Canterbury, or Engineering at Auckland? Is it possible for the Department of Civil Engineering at Canterbury to retain the detailed records on his figures on the course and the courses of which he is so proud and development and coming and outgoing groups be responsible to be shown and be the institution that makes a large body of work himself to perfectly in the hope that he is not to be in the loss of the population in 

John L. Moffat's statement about the economy is correct, but I am concerned that the great funds of education might be wasted. The university roll numbers are increasing, there are more students applying, and we have an urgent need for trained people in all fields of urban and rural development.

The interest of the Minister of Finance is his endeavours to reconcile the views of all the people of the economy. He is not speaking about putting for resources—the impossible task of assignment of resources at the moment. He is speaking of increased expenditure on hospitals, schools, transport and housing, and that process of development, education all in its fullest sense. We cannot divide the elements of the expenditure on the universities, police, law and order, and the general development of the population of the country.

The other point is the best interests of the whole population. Both the short and the long term and we cannot have what has never been my season for being keenly interested in the economic advantages of the country. No room for waste.

John L. Moffat in a recent article in the New Zealand Medical Journal presents the Do's and Don'ts for 1969, and pointed out that he was not able to give the reported number of men who had studied for three years without returning to study was an unknown.

The Robbins report on higher education in Britain points out in paragraphs 23 that one of the objectives of being at a university is the practical one of preparing oneself for a career, and pointed out that the Robbins report said in the same way that it was not easy for a man who had studied for three years without aiming at...
that because of rigid selection and competition for entry, a high failure rate in Britain rarely exceeds 5 percent — at Exeter, for example, it has been only 3 percent. Furthermore, it seems to be that it is more beneficial for a student to leave school at 16 than to remain at all. There is something to be said for this, but it is the inculcation of the need which is the problem. A large number of students go with relatively easy entry to university who produce the high drop-out rate proportionately to the increase in population? It would be helpful if we had some figures from other countries.

(3) Extract from University Grants Committee report for 1965:

"University education has developed in different ways at different times but the broad systems in Britain now are not far from those of Western Europe. The system in the United States is different. What is today being found in Britain was not found in the United States until the 1920s. The same is true in many other countries. The system in the United States is different. What is today being found in Britain was not found in the United States until the 1920s. The same is true in many other countries."

(4) Extract from the report for 1966:

"The best figures available show that the number of students leaving school in 1930 was 1.8 million out of a total population of 40 million. The trend has been steadily downward to 1.3 million in 1953. The proportion of the population leaving school at the age of 16 has fallen from 25 percent in 1930 to 15 percent in 1953. The rate of decline has been slower in recent years, but it is still going on."

Governments of both parties in New Zealand have declared a similar policy—that faculties for more advanced education will be set up in the universities. But this is not the case in New Zealand. The government has set up a commission to investigate the costs and benefits of establishing a university in New Zealand. The commission's report has been presented to the government. The government is expected to make a decision soon."

Re-organisation

I find very little that is to disagree with. As an economist, I am prepared to defend the concept of a university as a place for higher education. But I am not satisfied with the idea that the government should be more involved in the administration of universities. The alternative in my view is that universities should be more independent. This is the way in which I believe that the government should act."

In my capacity as the editor of the New Zealand Education Review, I would like to express my support for the idea of re-organisation of universities. This is an important issue, and I am confident that the committee will be able to do some good work in this area."

The experience of the past few years has shown that the traditional universities are not the only institutions that can provide quality education. New forms of delivery, such as open universities and distance learning, have been successful in providing access to higher education for a wider range of students."

I believe that the government should take a more active role in supporting these new forms of education. This could be done through funding, policy development, and supporting research. The government should also work with universities and other educational institutions to ensure that they are effectively responding to the needs of students and society."

In conclusion, I hope that the committee will be able to develop a strong and effective strategy for the re-organisation of universities in New Zealand. This will be a challenging task, but I believe that it is essential for ensuring the future of higher education in our country."

Minister of Finance
Last week Trevor James took ARGOT to task because it "did not contain any severe breaches of propriety". This was "undesirable". In the course of his review, Trevor expressed qualified admiration for only two poems—A Breaking of Stone Tablets by Frederick C. Farmer and A Song About Her by Sam Hunt. Both of these poets are romantics and Sam Hunt has never, as far as I am aware, had difficulty in conveying his meaning—his language is simple and very evocative. He has clearly endorsed obscurantism. Trevor said that this poem "needs a lot of polish".

My liquor bill cut by half
up from two years with the dead
I've ripped faded pictures down
kicked my pillows out of bed.

Trotting her home last night
down past Mount Street Cemetery
my short girl said how much
she hoped she'd soon see more of me.

Then as yesterday at Makara Beach
I would not try the ancient move
for fear I would destroy
what only time and silence prove.

Two years out of practice:
writing cool Platonics love songs about
a girl too innocent to seize
the hot rod of a V8 lust

I'm singing now because the shell-banks
shine and in the sun her, sober,
smoking her last night's butts.
I know I love her.

Of Lint's poems, Trevor wrote "Both of Dennis Lint's poems were superbly evocative and dependently un-meaningful. He would do well to see if he could be both evocative and yet retain some semblance of reality. It's difficult for me to see how a poet can be "evocative" without evoking something—presumably that something is the 'meaning'. Trevor is so anxious to find. Do you think it matters whether this poem has any "semblance of reality"?

The Camels Are Coming

If all Arabs were abolished
think of the wild camels
the wild dates
the wild oases
the wild profusion of Arabia

without those bearded, restless beatniks,
Call your camel and hundreds of
bears, giraffes... heli thorix
pour from the eaves,

Oggers and quaggers at your doorstep.
A graceful quandary of quas neighing
indolently, at John the Baptist
grinning by the desert
at his unfeathered friends.

I won't quote Tom Smukker's Hyde Park, Hyde Park here—but I wonder how many readers shared my awe at this sentence: "For example, Hyde Park by one Tom Smukker might just as well be told in prose rather than fool around with the fancy line arrangement." This sentence is splendid—prejudice not criticism.

Two points made in the opening paragraphs of Trevor's criticism should be noted. He says "I was quite diligent about reading the review copy, marking the margins, underlining good lines, etc." I suppose some members of the English Department would put Trevor on the head—
Photo: Robert Joiner
Text: David Harcourt

for that—it sounds like the advice lecturers give to Stage 2 students. The idiots who follow it invariably hate poetry. The second point is the statement that “Most of the poems seemed just too ‘gimmicky’”, as if the writers were unwilling to admit that they were not prepared to sit down and grapple with the problems of language and sweat until they found a viable way of expression. I haven’t grappled with the problem of sweat since the last Young National Party Rally so I can’t tell what Trevor is after there (a deodorant?), but I don’t think I can accept this accusation of “gimmickiness”. Trevor doesn’t mention Alan Brunton’s Note of a Poet—I suspect that this is because he just can’t make anything out of it. Can it be dismissed as “gimmicky”? 

CHAN-YEN YUAN IN THE YEAR OF THE HARE
FRESCOES THE PALACE OF CENGIS THE SUN

Calligraphy is a thing which scores the fetch and carry of merchants concretes the play
of kith an ahn at the wedding feast
It kindles reed an crop
the divine changlings
of Nature, fathoms
reconcile an subtle
wonders. The Mountains
are its prophets.
Its excuse is equal
to any of the
Six Arts of the Ancients
as it suits
cheek by jowl
with the Four Seasons!
its two spin of the world.
Clutched from Nature herself
not from human
rail and terror.

It seems that Trevor doesn’t like contemporary poetry very much—whether it appears in Argot or not. Perhaps his preference is for his own poetry. He wrote the following poem which appeared last week.

My love of honey coloured hair
whose cloudy visions, disrupting thought
by terrene flammants so fair
against my burning cheek, I sought:
Smiling, cease to be unkind.
This coldness is not aimed at you.
False indiction stands behind
seething thought to try what’s true.
My eye, my heart, will not resolve
for fearlessly desire it chilled
of erroneous dreams, by you, dissolve
frail, uncertain and thus are killed.
Desire, from hope, too soon is born
and wished-for love becomes fertil.

Pretty ordinary, in my opinion—gets a silver star for effort. I’m not usually about it because it’s ultra-trad—
it’s so much yesterday’s news that I don’t think I can be bothered with it. Argot is not intimately concerned
with poetry in the Romantic Tradition—simply because most contemporary poetry is not written in this tradition. Of course, if you like the Screaming Romanticists and Screaming Obscurantists you may like Trevor’s poem—but I wonder if you could honestly say that it commits any severe breaches of propriety? No? Well, that’s where we came in. Trevor suggested that it was unfortunate that Argot ‘did not commit any severe breaches of propriety’.
WITH Rosemary's Baby (Paramount), director Roman Polanski has made one of the most disturbing and maddeningly revolting films I have yet seen. It is a film, in the manner of typical American movies, built on the accumulated horror of the past and present: the story of a young couple, to be, as they speculate, the son of Satan, and the devil's torments, the most frightening and terrifying faces I have ever seen. In fact, I have never seen anything like it in my entire career in film, and I have seen more than my share of the spookiest, scariest, and most frightening films of all time.

The opening scenes are incredible. They have no natural equivalent, as if they were being projected on a screen. The opening scene is a most frightening and terrifying faces I have ever seen. In fact, I have never seen anything like it in my entire career in film, and I have seen more than my share of the spookiest, scariest, and most frightening films of all time.

The film is extremely well directed by Polanski and he is ably supported by a fine cast, including Mia Farrow, who delivers a performance of great depth and subtlety. She is a fine actress, and she is able to convey the terror and the terror of the unseen forces that are at work in the film.

The film is a masterpiece of its genre, and it is a film that is sure to be remembered for a long time to come. It is a film that is sure to be remembered for a long time to come.

### BOOKS

**The Prime of Life**

JAN WALKER


Sylvia Ashton-Warner is a highly individual woman, writer, and teacher. Her incessant reading of Bertrand Russell during this period made her more perceptive and clear-eyed than perhaps even she would have been. She is at present one of the most interesting and exciting. She is at present one of the most interesting and exciting.

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Patching a tired idea

TONY HURST

BRUCE CATHIE: Harmonic 33. Published
by A. H. and A. W. Reed. Price $3.50.

When psychedelic music hit America one of the most obvious aspects was the large number of groups who merely mimicked the proponents of the style but still managed to have their lacklustre efforts recorded. The same thing has now happened with the West Coast Rock scene. There are only a few groups putting out interesting music—the Grateful Dead, Moby Grape, Big Brother and the Holding Company, Doors and until their recent split, the Buffalo Springfield. One of the frustrations is that terrible LPs such as H.P., Lovecraft and the Blue Magoon are released in New Zealand before they are on the catalogue of a major label, yet none of the Spring- field's two albums LPs have been pressed out here.

HMV (NZ) Ltd have recently issued Quicksilver Messenger Service (Capitol ST 2504). This group mightn’t approach the same standard as Big Brother, etc. but at least they don’t waste through a mass of repetitive cliches. Lead guitarist John Cipollina certainly matches the Dead’s Jerry Garcia but he plays within his limits and produces a good individual sound. The vocals are a little weak but this is not that important because they are mainly used to back up the instrumental work.

The Dave Clark Five put out a marvelous LP called What It Takes, 30 minutes of bash, booming rock numbers with an excellent recording. They have followed this up with Everybody Knows (Columbia SCRM 3027 Stereo) which is one of the worst records I have ever heard. To my mind the best features of this group have been the busy brass backings and the Mike Smith’s earthy vocals. On this disc the backings have become horrid, the instrumentation hardly varies from track to track, every group is depicted mechanically at the same speed with Clark’s stereotyped drumming behind everything. In the good old Motown style. Poor Mike Smith hasn’t got a chance following the atrocious material he has to work with.

In the darkness of the city there’s someone waiting for me tonight—
at the place where we always meet I’ll say you love her then we’ll kiss at the place we always meet.

This sort of crap is strictly for the thirteen year old.

To make matters worse, the recording (produced by Dave Clark) is incredibly bad and I’m sure what I would be expected to come out of the Columbia studios. This in the context of the fairly simple basic evolution in the melody/trippy sound and fuzziness of the vocal reproduction. It sounds more like one of the 45 produced in the Auck- land outhouse-type studios. Finally one more groovy point: total playing time is a mere 24 minutes, rather ridiculous for a disc that costs $4.50.

HARMONIC 33 is an account of the theory which Captain Cathie, an NAC pilot, has about UFOs, which are popularly known as flying saucers. He views them as extraterrestrial devices, broadened out as spaceships, which are being navigated by intelligent beings, the cathieites. His theory is based on his observations that the UFOs appear to fly along the lines of a rectilinear grid superimposed on the Earth. He then relates this grid to various “natural” features, such as cathar Syndrome (the co-catalogue meteorite which landed in Siberia in 1908 for example) and some strange anomalies in the gravity field of the Earth which occurs in North America.

Particulars are given—such as characteristic “harmonics” of the grid, as such 2840 or 2540 nautical miles. The Harmonic 33 of the Earth is divided into squares which harmonics. Captain Cathie found he could relate these grid squares to natural phenomena and also to the rectilinear grid which is now being constructed.

The UFO0’s travel along the lines of the grid. The essential point is that the relative speeds of the objects in the grid are identical. Thus, if a UFO passes over it and is the cause of the electromagnetic fields and also of such major “volcanic” eruptions in the earth’s crust.

Another thing which is related to these grids is nuclear explosion. Captain Cathie puts forward the idea that nuclear explosions only occur when the bomb is in the correct relationship to the ‘grid’, and he relates the distance from the bomb to point on Earth directly under the sun to the characteristic harmonic distances of the grid.

This is one of the weakest parts of the book, and it weakens the whole argument. The idea that the sun must be in the right place for a nuclear explosion is somewhat improbable, because all nuclear reactions are very little affected even by changes in the outer shells of the same atom, much less by anything as far away as the sun. But, above all, five countries have more or less independently developed and exploded atomic bombs, so these five countries must have discovered the nature and position of these grids and have successfully kept this information secret, a highly unlikely situation.

Captain Cathie has discovered some interesting relationships but it would be difficult to say definitely that they are more than coincidences. In fact the amount of time and calculations required to obtain these relationships makes the idea unlikely that they are natural are (though if one is starting from the "wrong" end an enormous amount of work may be required to obtain a simple pattern, as with Kepler, who spent a lifetime getting three basically simple laws of planetary motion). He has pointed out some phenomena which are not easily explained within the normal bases of terrestrial physics.

But overall the theory put forward does not impress because the explanation always follows the facts and never leads to new ones. Each new phenomenon can, after all, be fitted into the grids, but no new relationships suddenly emerge from unexpected places. Rather than a set of new ideas born forth with new explanations for old problems, this theory looks like a tired old idea which must be patched and altered to fit each new bit of data, hardly a good position for a new theory.

These pages exist as far as I'm concerned to encourage people to write and think in creative terms. We need literary copy, poems, photos, drawings, etc. urgently. Send them in clearly labelled and addressed to the Literary Editor—Trevor James.

Sallent, March 12, 1969—9

FAIR SOCIETY

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY

Two for the Road

 nun Audrey Hepburn

Sophisticated Comedy

Next Monday, 8 p.m.

ASHES AND DIAMONDS

Prayer, prose and poetry

THE literature pages exist as far as I am concerned to encourage people to write and think in creative terms. We need literary copy, poems, photos, drawings, etc. urgently. Send them in clearly labelled and addressed to the Literary Editor—Trevor James.
Season shows strength of Victorian athletics

(BY JAN STOCKWELL, Sports Editor)

The MOST important factor about athletics is participation. This is one sport where you can put as much as little as you wish into it, and still enjoy it.

So if you would like to run, jump or throw, either competitively or socially, you should join the Victoria University Amateur Athletics Club. The club meets every Tuesday at 5.30 p.m. on the Boyd-Wilson track (One avenue north of the Gym). Here organised group training takes place daily, and some competitive events are arranged.

The all-weather track at East Maitland is available to the club on Thursdays after 5.30 p.m.

The club, for the first time, this year is to hold an effort to boost membership is holding twilight meetings for freshmen. The first meeting held on March 4 proved such a success that a second meeting is to be held on this Tuesday, March 11, also at the Boyd-Wilson track.

Successful season

The 1969-70 track season so far has proved to be a highly successful one with Victoria being one of the top six clubs. The performances of individual club members have brought the club its highest ever rating of 1967-68 with the exception of.

The title of the top club athlete has undoubtedly been Penny Haworth. The track season for Penny started well when in her first competitive race in January she recorded a time of 10.8 seconds for 100 yards. This time was sufficient to earn her a place in the team that competed with Australia for the North Pacific Championship.

Penny’s performances progressively improved. At the Victorian senior championships the seventeen-year-old girl gained second place in the 200 yards with a time of 25.02 seconds, and equalled the record of 25.25 seconds set by Susan Rush of the St. Andrews in 1956.

Other clubs athletes to gain places at the senior championships were Rosemary Aden who gained third place in the senior women’s 200 yards. Barry Meyers (second in the 100 yards) and Chris Corry (third in the senior men’s 100 yards)

Although he did not gain a place, Rodney Nottle set a good time of 14.96 sec in the 100 yards to come fourth behind the international representatives.

The following Vic athletes were selected for the Victoria team for the national championships:

Barry Rieley, Rodney Nottle, Penny Haworth, John Hunt, Rod Pelley and Philip Kean.

Records

Several club records have been broken this season. Penny Haworth broke the 100 yards, 200 yards and 440 yards records. Her time of 23.58 sec. for the 220 yards was a New Zealand record.

The draw for the rest of the week is as follows:

SOCCER: Wednesday, March 12
Tula v. Law South, 12.00
Ivan v. Law South, 12.30
St. Pat’s v Socc Coll., 14.40
Fiji v. Samoa, 1.00
All Stars v. Treasury, 1.00
J.H. City v. Greycroft, 1.40
Weir v. Admin, 2.00

BASKETBALL, Thursday, March 13
Economics v. All Stars, 12.00
Nicholson v. St. 12.30
Helen Lowery v. Chem, 1.00
Hartgup v. Weir, 1.30

VOLLEYBALL, Thursday, March 13
Economics v. Law South, 12.00
Weir v. History, 12.30
O’Marv v. Helen Lowery, 1.00

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POLICE BATTLE WITH STUDENTS

SYDNEY witnessed its biggest, noisiest, and most violent demonstration for a long time when about 500 anti-communist protesters, mostly students—marched through the city last week.

Several students were injured when police moved to contain the march. The march had its ugliest incident when three police detectives at Hotel China, near the University of New South Wales, were severely injured.

More than 50 police beat the pavement, and several identifications were made of marchers involved.

But on the whole it was an organized demonstration, and the police had little chance to differentiate between the manipulators and the crowd.

Not only the mostly student marchers, and their young female companions were agitated by the display of violence.

About six students were arrested and police said most of them would be charged with obstructing pedestrianism.

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Grandmother’s Skin Check on success

By JIM MITCHELL

“SOUTH AFRICA is the only country in the world where, if a man ran a fast 100 metres, the authorities would check on the colour of his grandmother’s skin,” said Mr. Dennis Brutus, a South African coloured sportman and poet, who is on a lecture tour of New Zealand.

In connection with this, United Nations resolutions weighed less with the African activists than practical expressions of concern or sympathy by New Zealand—such as sending, or not sending, a rugby team.

Mr. Brutus expressed his grave concern at the reports of comments by Sir Richard Wild, Chief Justice of New Zealand, who had recently been touring South Africa, Sir Richard had noted that he was greatly impressed by the legal system of apartheid.

New Zealanders visiting South Africa give apartheid respectability, Mr. Brutus said.

“The All Blacks would be a very significant part of this process. (By the South Africans) want to try to stop what Mr. Brutus said, and by this association they would benefit.

“This is why the South African General is here. It will strengthen them in their position of apartheid.”

Mr. Brutus said that he was doubtful as to the really behind the assurance of welcome for Maori supporters of the touring All Black team, a shade of Mannerism you might have to interpret what you apply for a visa.”

Asked about the South African “mini-Olympics” that are expected to be taking place this year in South Africa, Mr. Brutus said that the Shell Oil Co. had donated N.Z.550,000 to support this all-black games.

Nothing like it will have been seen since Hitler’s race laws, he said. Australia, France and the U.S.A. will not be part of it, but the South African authorities would be passing the South African situations on to individual athletes.

To make matters worse, Mr. Brutus said, the games will involve “Kaffirism” and those blacks are not allowed.

CARE LACKING IN WELFARE STUDY

By OWEN GAGER

“I can’t really give you a course on social welfare. The fact that there is no course on welfare here says a lot about the university.”

Dr. W. B. Sutch, former secretary of industries and commerce and now an industrial consultant, told a Labour Club meeting the university was giving away enough food to make welfare measures negatory.

He also criticised the decision by the government for an extension to Easenfield building wherein the extensions were begun was too close to the existing buildings.

“I don’t expect to come to the university and find that, Dr. Sutch said.

It was not true that New Zealand led the world in welfare legislation, but note that all South Africa’s problems could be traced to the welfare state, Dr. Sutch said.

The New Zealand hospital service was very close to the social welfare law system, and while the 1910 Social Security legislation had changed this to a limited extent the fundamental principle of supplementary assistance payments in old age and child benefit was a return to the old poor law system.

Dr. Sutch criticised the present education system for producing rebellious and delinquents, as a result of the unhealthy teacher-pupil ratio and the fact that many pupils knew they had no chance of passing School Certificate.

Priority in New Zealand was not given to welfare and education legislation—roads lobby determined priorities.

Dr. Sutch also argued that there were too few women in holy orders and that economists (other than himself were “nineteenth century figures who still teach at universities.”

Radicalism not leftist monopoly

BY ROGER WILDE

“RADICAL attitudes are not the monopoly of the left,” the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Moore, said at Victoria recently.

“Radical students who can offer constructive and not destructive criticism can find a place in the National Party.”

Mr. Marshall defined a radical as someone (extent on) upholding established ways and values and thus changing things.

All students should be free to think, examining the establishment.

Mr. Marshall said changes were needed, but they will also find much which is good and must be preserved.

“If I try to maintain an attitude of liberalism,” he said.

“‘This is an attitude of progressive conservation,” Mr. Marshall accused the Labour Party of “testing on their balance.”

The Labour Party did establish the Welfare State and New Zealand liked it.

“At that stage they were a genuine, progressive radical party, he said.

They still are the guardians of their own creation.”

Literary Yearbook

ATTENTION is drawn to the contents which are held at the music department at frequent intervals throughout the year. Photo: Murray Vickers.

CONTRIBUTIONS (fiction, poetry, short stories etc.) are invited for Arts Festival Literary Yearbook written, should be sent, no later than October 15th. The Editors, Arts Festival Literary Yearbook, 50 Royal Terrace, Dunedin.

A stamped, self-addressed envelope should be enclosed for the possible return of manuscripts.

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