CALL FOR S.G.M.

Moves to dis-affiliate Athletics Club over S.A. games issue

THE Victoria University Athletics Club should be dis-affiliated from the V.U.W. Students' Association in the opinion of the V.U.W. Socialist Club.

This is because of the Athletics Club's association with the action of the New Zealand Athletics Association in sending a team to compete in the all-white games at Bloemfontein, South Africa.

Penny Havorth, a member of the V.U.W. Athletics Club, is a member of the team.

"Her participation effectively highlight the issue," said George Fyson, spokesman for the Socialist Club. This course of action was originally called for in the light of an amendment to the V.U.W. Constitution, passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Students' Association in 1960.

The constitution containing the motion has since been superseded by a completely revised constitution, not containing the motion. The 1960 amendment said:

The event that any sporting club affiliated to V.U.W.S.A. is, or becomes affiliated to any union or federation of sporting bodies inside or outside the university, which is, in the opinion of the V.U.W.S.A. Executive, practices racial discrimination... or offends against the principles contained in the Olympic Charter, then Executive shall have power to disaffiliate such club from V.U.W.S.A. until it has severed all connections from the offending union or federation.

This clause was not included when the Constitution was re-written in 1966.

Paul Callaghan, of the Socialist Club, said that the club wanted to know why it was not kept in.

SALIENT contacted Mr Chris Robertson, a former President of the Students Association, who played a major role in the revision of the constitution.

"As I recall it, and I am speaking purely from memory, that specific point was never brought up," he said.

"The whole constitution was completely revised. It was passed by Executive about four or five times. Anything that was left out was left out," Mr. John McGrath, who was president of the Students Association at that time said he could not remember if the amendment had been commended upon.

Neither could remember who else was on the sub-committee, which revised the constitution.

"All changes which were made were pointed out," Mr McGrath said.

An executive member in 1966, Mr Paul Peetz said the Constitution had been "shredded through and through..." and "mainly by noble John McGrath," he said.

"But that issue, was never to my knowledge, mentioned in Executive."

After being endorsed by the Executive, the draft was passed at an SGM in 1967.

Mr. McGrath felt that the amendment was now unnecessary because of the wide powers given to the Executive enabling them to disaffiliate clubs.

"They've all professional duties in Constitutions," said Mr Peetz.

Mr. Fyson said:

He felt if Executive were really against apartheid, then they should act upon it.

"If they do not," he said, "we may call an SGM.

A policy motion was passed on this matter at the Students Association Annual General Meeting last week.

It states "that all sporting contacts between New Zealand and South Africa, and between New Zealand and Rhodesia, should cease..."

David Howman, the Sports Officer informed SALIENT that the same policy motion had been rejected by the Sports Committee on the Monday before.

This was "on the grounds that total severance of communication between New Zealand and other countries practicing apartheid can only lead to a hardening of attitudes by the Government of those countries."
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J OINT C OMMITTEE ON STUDENT PARTICIPATION

1968 Annual General Meeting of this association a resolution was made to encourage students to become involved in the various activities of the University. The results of this motion will be considered at the next meeting of the Joint Committee on Student Participation.

A motion was made that the University should submit proposals for the appointment of a representative to the Joint Committee on Student Participation.

The joint committee consisted of four members from each of the following disciplines: Arts, Science, Commerce, and Business. The joint committee was to be chaired by the Chancellor's representative, Professor G. C. Williamson, and was to consist of members from different faculties.

The committee was to be responsible for the supervision of the appointment of students to the various activities of the University, and was to be responsible for the implementation of any changes that were approved by the University Council. The committee was also to be responsible for the nomination of student representatives to the University Council.

The joint committee was to meet at least once a month to discuss the progress of the various activities of the University, and to make recommendations to the University Council. The committee was to be responsible for the implementation of any changes that were approved by the University Council.

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Military systems, because of conscription and their compulsory Military Training policies, are the focal point of conscientious objection today. However, the New Zealand National Service Act makes it difficult for a conscientious objector to do more than apply to register as a conscientious objector.

A person can C.O. to military service on various grounds depending on his own personal ideology—whether humanist, religious, political, or whatever. The pacifist believes in the sacrilege of human life and he adheres to the doctrine that the abolition of war is both desirable and possible. He believes that all religious wars are wars of the church against the religion which trusts only in the power of the sword. He believes in the right of justice and violence can be overcome by positive action—by love, by non-violent direct action, but not carry with it the foreboding chain reaction of hate.

The Christian Pacifist relies on the Christian Faith—"Thou shall not kill"—to manifest his belief that human life is sacred. Christian Pacifism is no merely individualistic concern for man's own purity or the salvation of his own soul, but a companionship to champion a truth that seems to him vital to the soul of the nation and more importantly man.

Gatiss said that—"Non-violence does not mean pacifism in the usual sense of that word, but it means the putting of one's whole soul against the will of the tyrant."

To deal with the military C.O. is not within the scope of this article. It will suffice to say that conscientious objection may ideally prohibit his cooperation with the State in a war. He can either withdraw from his studies and avoid the draft. This is a militant protest against the Vietnam war after considering the political, moral and social aspects of the war.

Conscience is the faculty by which we discriminate between right and wrong in conduct, as such it is the faculty by which we discriminate the wholesome from the poisonous food. To deny it's authority is therefore to deprive a man of his moral personality. We come now to answer our initial question. The conscientious objector finds that his final allegiance is to his conscience and not to the authority of his state. Either the military C.O. takes the passive view and withdraws from their service or the active view and tries to compel men to do what they think is wrong.

Thoreau said: "Must the citizen ever for a moment or in the least degree, renounce his conscience to the legislator? Why has every man a conscience, then? I think we should be first and subject ourselves to be instructed."

Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights—"Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion" and respects a man's conscience.

In New Zealand the state attempts to crush a person's moral conscience by the imposition of military service on all minors that "wield the ballot. It is the confrontation with the bloody-minded youth who is the warmonger and is subordinately the R.S.A. and its subsequent projection of conscience that is offensive.

Since the formation of governments it has been their habit to encroach on individual morality. Men who believe in freedom have freedom for the so-called "pseud good of the community" forced on them. The community was pressed into army service and—lacking incentive—they helped make many vicious criminals. Albert Einstein said: "The world needs a new kind of arms and that is humanity."

He later supported the war against Hitler and supported the war by men exering freedom to fight for what he believed. If he supported the war government conceives a man to fight against people for whom he bears no love it is his duty to use every possible subterfuge to evade such service.

If a person has registered as a C.O. and draws the ballot he will face the Objectives Committee. This committee consists of three members appointed by the Minister of Labour.

One of these gentlemen will be appointed chairman—he can be a member of R.S.A. One member will be a minister of religion (when an ex-army chaplain is R.S.A.). The third is a member of R.S.A. Thus the C.O. is faced with a heavily indoctored group of people which will give him and his ideals short shrift unless his case is well-prepared. Remember the committee's decision is final and cannot be questioned in court. (N.M.S. Act 1961 c. 5, s. 2.)

C.O. will be expected to hand in a statement at the time of registration. Do NOT DO THIS. Write in your form at the inquiry not before. A parent, friend, choir leader, or lawyer is permitted to attend with applicant to testify as to his sincerity of his views.

He will be given the choice of serving with the Armed Forces or serving the army in a non-combat role. The C.O. hearing committee takes pains to ensure that he has the maximum possible opportunity of non-combat activity in the army as possible. In fact, if the C.O. feels the army he is subjected to drill and rifle practice his spirit is crushed and the Prussian disciplines and discipline of the army are instilled into him before he commences on his non-combatant duties.

If a statement is provided: You are obliged to take an oath. You read your statement to the committee; They question you on your principles. Your business is carried on for one half. He is cross-examined.

You will have to state your views ad lib if a statement is not provided.

So far only one approach to expression of man's conscience with respect to Military Service has been expressed i.e. the government's approach involving all the bureaucratic red tape of R.S.A. boards and such assorted paraphernalia.

Another more radical approach is to completely ignore the whole situation. Why should you comply with the process of registration—after all it was their idea not yours. However the person taking this course of action must be prepared to face the civil and military police of the country—the police and possible imprisonment if you are caught. However some students have addressed very rapidly often leaves the interview unscathed. This can easily give the impression that the person has done something actually described in the law.

If you are imprisoned it is essential to have a lawyer and your own doctor. Contact Amnesty International, they can provide valuable assistance. A prisoner of conscience can be very embarrassing to the government in "peace-time." Hunger strikes have been used by political prisoners to great effect—every possible means of pressing for release must be utilised. The prison term corresponds to the amount of time you would have spent being brain-washed at the training camp.

If you have the strength of your convictions by going to prison you can bring far more attention to the authoritarian government's persecution of men who believe in freedom.

On being forced into the army the radical Conscientious Objector can now strike some positive blows in the name of human freedom. (The army serves and sabotages.)

This was the theme of a controversial pamphlet printed in Australia by 'The Resistance'. It said:

Freedom revolution—use any means to lower morale—anything from a dead rat under the floor boards to getting yourself on a cross-country exercise. But do not become recognised as a leader.

Inspire should always be chaotic and volatile organized. Many mechanical objects and facilities, if they are broken or burned down affect the military machinery and personnel morale. Fires are easy to start. The old trick of a matchbook closed on a burning cigarette still works. Remember accidental fires are always the best. Reds are expensive and easily broken. Firemen don't break easily, but missing parts are hardly ever found. Engines don't work so well with a shortened period. Fuel leaks often break— and then there is no question in the tool-bay. You could sit all day training on fresh supplies. Even in the shit house use your nade-shoulder wreck and smoke ceries. Little things mean a lot in the long run. Soldiers get lost on exercises all the time, just as often, they give wrong directions. Sometimes supplies are altered or even lost. Careless soldiers sometimes start fires in the不可思．

Be smart. Have faith in yourself. You're fighting for freedom. Freedom is the catchword. Get yourself a grab-bag full.

NO GO

"Critic"

AMPHETAMINE drugs may become a problem for Otago University and as a result the Student Health Service will not be prescribing any of the drugs this year.

"In a recent medical publication, the amphetamine group was described as having little place in ordinary therapy," Dr. Tony Long, of the Health Service said.

"The drug crosses the blood brain barrier and is stimulant used for nervous disorders and is an appetite depressant. There was evidence of a number of users of misuse, he said."

"The Health Department is concerned about drug addiction though the amphetamines are believed to be addictive the health service is not concerned so much about addiction, but rather with their misuse."

"The drug is used on the student's performance at exam time."

"This edition of salient was edited by roger wilde; nevil gibson was responsible for the design and layout assisted by greg montgomery, christine williamson and greg rowe. contributions included ian stockwell, trevor james, owen lynch, george rosamond, michelle dunsmur, and janet boyle. robert jenkins, murray wallace, steven peters, evan pierce, melvin everett, robert mckel, and murray vickers are staff photographers. a grant from the university is circulation head and bradthom the business manager."

CURRENTLY the Child Welfare Division is experiencing staff dissatisfaction which centres around the conditions under which child welfare officers are required to work, their long hours and their being on call.

These and other factors can make their job 8 a thankless one, and the pressure force them to the service given. These are very proper complaints, for that may be. However, one may wonder whether Child Welfare officers can be expected to carry on under such conditions. The answer is yes, if the complaints are of a nature that can easily be rectified.

In the following discussion I will attempt to outline the functions of the Child Welfare Department, and to evaluate the current state of their limited space will require some of these functions to be skinned over.

The Child Welfare Service is administered by the Child Welfare Division of the Education Department. It was established by the Child Welfare Act 1925, and the role of the department has not apparently been re-assessed since that time, i.e. 43 years. It has a rather narrow range of duties. One direction, however, change is likely to be the work of the various social work agencies, in which social workers will play a more prominent role in the community. With the writings of the social work agencies into one direction, social work services will take on a more meaningful role. This will involve the training of other than public servants will proceed in collaboration. The maintenance and training of social workers who will have a role in the development of the social welfare services may have to be in touch with agencies, using independently. This is too often bore by the person, frustrating to work, and to Mr Milroy, unconcerned.

The Child Welfare Service is one of the main agencies in the maintenance, care and control of children who are without a home, neglected, and delinquent, and provides for the protection and training of children. It is also concerned with the care and protection of children.

The division functions to achieve the following aims: to maintain care and control of all children; to provide guidance for the protection of the public; to train and advise on the care, upbringing and supervision of children in care; to provide for the care of children; to supervise adoption; and to prevent children from being taken into care.

Dwelling on the reports made to the courts for the care and protection of children, it is apparent that the reports are often made on the basis of interviews with the child concerned.

The Child Welfare Service is responsible for the decisions of its affiliated head, the NZ Amateur Athletic Association.

While this is true, the situation is not that simple.

The amendment did not say it was mandatory for the Executive to take any action against an offending body—it merely gave them the power to do so.

Under Section 14 (Part G) of the Constitution (post 1966) Executive Committee is required to report their decisions to the Executive.

The terms of the 1960 motion are covered therefore, although the new Constitution makes no specific reference to racial discrimination as a reason for disaffiliation.
PETER J. BLIZARD, of Victoria's Department of Psychology, comments on the absence of response by the universities to statements by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Muldoon.

The universities

and its alternatives

The technological service station

the universities

In the last year a number of New Zealand universities have been busy reinventing the wheel, in a form of direction of internal administrative reforms. We have heard much about any attempts by the universities to define their role in society and the wider social context. It is at this point that Mr. Muldoon and his colleagues, when commenting on his government's proposals, make the point about a new understanding of the hospitals that emerges when "the administration" of the university is for the "good of the university" and not for the "good of the students".

In order to retain some issues for discussion let me first consider Mr. Muldoon's central assumptions as to the nature of the students. Some of the wider implications can then be inferred.

The Minister of Finance has raised no really new questions. In a contracted form he is asserting that:

• The time will shortly come when New Zealand's universities will have to justify their existence to the public and demonstrate that they are increasing the economic potential of the country.

• When time does come they are not justified as the traditional sources of higher education.

• If so, as it is possible research and teaching may need to be considered for the future needs of the New Zealand economy.

Mr. Muldoon has expressed these views in last September's Policy Speech and in doing so he has not been alone. From his published remarks it is fair to conclude that he is not the first President of a university, community service stations for the production of useful people and useful knowledge: he also envisages the impression of resources for himself onto a Minister of the view on what is to be defined as 'useful'.

A similar understanding of the role of the university seems also to characterise the remarks of other senior Ministers. For example, the Minister of Science when speaking to some students last year observed that:

"The classical university training landscape geographic for industrial work and in doing so it has become a key player in the development of industrial research. The university is a pluralistic community, open to all and not holding academic freedom, but that freedom can be used effectively and enlarged so long as the university decisions are made in the interests of the community at large." (1)

The Minister of Finance is asking the universities to undertake the "trip therefore the need to consider the general role of the universities in society and the wider social context. From the Minister's view this is to be defined as 'useful'.

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The Minister of Finance is asking the universities to undertake the "tri..."
HAVING read Trevor James' statement of intent as Literary Editor in the first issue of SALIENT 69, and having been more than a little bemoaned by the wondering ways of his exou of his critical articles of faith, I'd like to make a few points in reply to this scholar of student literary, excursions and assignments who seems to have enjoyed a rather rapid rise from nothingness to being in which blessed state he has all too soon discovered the peril of occupying a venerable Hot Editorial Seat.

I start off on what might be termed "the defensive". He is, he says, either going to get dizzyly-high standards and people away from the forum of normal literary taste, or he's going to "humiliate" himself and suffer in the proverbial silence as he sanctions the printing of what, O Blecnoir! be true to be nothing but a load of poetic rubbish. BUT—he "will not feel bound to publish the aforementioned trash. Well look, Trevor, can you see any militant pseudo-poets on campus who've already started to be hailed as new gods from their own self-created godspost if you reject their puerile outpourings of over-emotion and low-grade intellectualism? I always thought the problem was that students did write but were too hesitant, self-conscious and shyly-fy to throw up the guts to commit themselves to print, to appear in the centre pages, Trevor. Or do you suffer from a case of galloping paranoia?

He mentions the possibility of getting suitable material from other sources, but states, "cannot write to". Should be done differently, he says. And, anyway, just because SALIENT is a student newspaper, and a pretty good one at that, I don't see it necessary to turn all exclusive and keep the non-students out! If you're behaviorally armed with mal-ill-fuge fine student writing, Trevor, sure—but your job is to present a centre-page spread of original, creative poetry and prose, among other things—so does it matter too much whether or not a fourth per cent is by non-students, non-students, co-students, literary grandfathers or just plain good writers who don't happen to have picked up English Honours along their artistic road?

I think of the literary role of SALIENT as being a missionary employing artists. Go out into the steamy jungle of the Caf. and rescue the dormant student artists. Open up your heart and your pages to them—but don't begin by putting them down, by viciously discounting their talent in order to set students, non-students, co-students, literary grandfathers or just plain good writers who don't happen to have picked up English Honours along their artistic road?

AN ADMONITION AGAINST GLAZING

We are people who live behind glass,
To our own depravation, alas.
We seem not to know that we lose
Half the view when we gaze
The windows of our houses
And carriage and cars.
A dull haze is
Thereby interposed between the sight
For our consideration and our eyesight.
In daylight the dust and grime
Implicate us in the crime
Of poor perception. By night the loss
Of vision is due rather to the glass.
Than to the dark. Glass tries to be transparent,
But its success is merely apparent,
For at no time is there a slight
distraction of vision and when light
 Falls on the glass from the observer's side
It can become impossible to see outside.
Alike when the sun is set or risen.
Our sight lies shut up in a prison.
Since the glass makes our vision not better But worse, we are a willingbettor
To the theft of sight if we do not batter
The glass to pieces, if we do not shatter
The pane, or at least open the shutter.
Otherwise be sure we will end at last,
As the fly in amber, a man in glass.

MIEL WRIGHT
YOU

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JUDITH HOLMES

Rising

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STEPHEN OLIVER
IRIS MURDOCH'S latest novel narrowly misses being called crazy and, indeed, it had been written by a less competent novelist it might have been dismissed out of hand. But Miss Murdoch has a peculiar brand of unpredictability and humour which saves her plot and characters from becoming too gruesome. Her choice of some particular warts of their personalities.

Bruno is lying in his bed, old, ugly, brave. His story has been preoccupied by the past, his love, his mistakes and his novel which is a forgotten forgiveness. His son Miles, now a grown poet, is too chatty to accept the old man's approach and it is his fear of becoming chafed with his hopes of the past, present and future. Bruno's daughter, Lucy, faithful in memory to her dead wife, enjoys the company of having Adelaides the maid — at a mistress who is falling into a romantic love affair with Diana, Miles' wife and finally into a passionate love affair with Miles' sister-in-law, Lisa.

It would be easier to present the characters' loves and affections in diagram form or as a philosophic equation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Diana</th>
<th>Will</th>
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<tr>
<td>(Miles' son-in-law)</td>
<td>(Nigel's twin)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lisa</td>
<td>Adelade</td>
<td>Nigel</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Diana's sister)</td>
<td>(the maid)</td>
<td>(the nurse)</td>
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</table>

Ray: affection here?

But this would be to underestimate Miss Murdoch's art as a novelist. Her characters in this as in her other novels display more complex feelings that outlined here. Lisa, for example: child-wife, woman-child, woman, mother, girl, failed nun, is living with her sister and brothers-in-law and teaching in a small school. Diana falls in love with her and in love with her in a monument to meet with him. Miles sees him and stimulated by her interest in Lisa also falls in love with her amazed to find the feeling reciprocated. With heavy pathos the lovers both bled their love and flattery towards Diana. So Lisa marrowly brave, leaves to join an Indian Save-the-Children mission and we might well have expected the lovers' sacrifice to end on this unhappy note. But we would have reckoned without Iris Murdoch's wretched veil and thorough knowledge of human behaviour. Lisa decides that perhaps she is the only one who is making a sacrifice, so she decides to cut her losses, stays in England and turns Daisy's oldest pretensions to love to her advantage.

Adelaides the Creasy, suffering from her revenge and station, and having lost Daisy's affection in a high-prestige role, marries Will and discovers the joys of the marriage bed. Diana, too, makes out as best she can with holding Bruno's hand thus giving her self some purpose in life and listening to the old man's lingering confessions.

Bruno's dream is the nightmare one of old age and fear of death. Fear of not being able to get down stairs, fear of yielding to Nigel-the-Nurses' suggestion to use bed-pans. He still relies on his knowledge and interest in spiders to make up for his deficiencies in human relationships. He lets his inherited collection of valuable stamps fall through his fingers like jewels and uses their value to pay the heirs off against one another believing the expected inheritance to be more cheap than any genuine affection for him. He has made the spiders and stamps substitutes for his own unsuspected inability to give and receive affection. He is afraid to love yet terrified of dying alone, to be forgotten and unloved.

Iris Murdoch manipulates her strange bunch of characters with fluency and humour. No peaceful solutions here, no compromises to make things "fit" together. If, occasionally, the reader feels that the characters are merely pawns in a more intelligent checkerboard it is because Miss Murdoch finds their movements intelligible only in the game of making them. So often a character never explains his 'reasons' and Iris Murdoch relies on impulsive unknown human reactions: be there an explanation or not.

As evident in her previous books for example The Unicorn, Miss Murdoch is concerned with setting her characters in a situation and giving them a choice. The results are often disastrous and a brilliant attack on rational ethics. The characters fight to survive and if they make human mistakes it should make them all the more believable. But we have been conditioned into expecting heroic, rational or justified reactions from our protagonists and this unexpected 'normal' behaviour takes us by surprise.

Miss Murdoch writes for a specialist educated informed, critical, slightly cynical minds and her detachment from her characters' deep feelings often seems to give her books a superficial polish. Formal involvement is a quality I regret Miss Murdoch does not have, but it is a verbal critic and commentator her method of division is most surely and ably used.

The Haunting of the Past

BOB LORD

The world and discovers what is for him a new morality, a fundamental morality based on human feelings rather than social pressures. He then discovers his illness and blames his way of life for it. When he returns home he learns that his is not guilty, it is the sin of the father.

To say that the play is dated because the progress of the disease is not as Ibsen described and anyway we can now cure syphilis, is to ignore the point. The young man, who should have been leading society into the future, is prevented from doing so by a past which was beyond his control.

Within the play Ibsen constructs the fundamental morality of the established, conventional, morality whose duty and convenience determined people's lives rather than love and affection.

Ibsen finds the conventional morality wanting and condemns both the society that bred it and the church that continues to nurture it.

It seems almost unnecessary to point out the relevance of Ibsen's play today. It has a significance that has not been destroyed by the discovery of syphilis.

Anthony Taylor who produced Ghosts for Downstage has allowed the play the chance it demands. His production is unpermitted, allowing the audience time to assimilate Ibsen's ideas, but it never drags.
A HIGH CASE of colourful ineptitude and mismanagement was evident at last year's Auckland Festival Film-wise. Everything was date, the film was a pre-conceived standard of interest that it is a wonder anyone really cared any more. Whether it is such an important cultural event that such a film as Lester's "I Was The War" is finally launched after two years in the works and has an Auckland reviewer one week publicly claiming he voted against it in the festival and calling it "in plain bad taste" is dependent on one's age, then a few weeks later gloatingly showing something more than a passing admiration for Petula (made a year later).

The editor of the Auckland Film Society mailed an ill-advised, "A Director who uses a flashy technique that will endear him to 40,000,000 people, but who would not categorize HITWIT as a protest film. After two viewings . . . it left a dirty taste in the mouth." (No.)

Open critic with such malicious slander as this for a nearly two-year-old film of no mean significance is rather similar to those hilarious correspondents writing about open sex, censorship and primordial urges suddenly expressed in the Dominion.

Mrs. J. T. Blackman's array of plethora-stored (charcoal-white) fores who are being shown in the Social and political clap 36 is a Dangerous Age, Cynthia, Turned to the Sea and The Young World. Even The Swimmer was limited to a week's run at southern cinemas to the current success of West Side Story. Normal procedure for Zeffirelli's Romeo and Juliet and Butch and the Sundance Kid ever would have been to run it simultaneously in all our southern cinemas so that the city became inundated with its peculiar charm to render the rest of the festival uncool.

Vivien Leigh's The Stranger (from Camus with a woman's touch, with Rolf Harris' direction of being a film he never will be the worst film he has ever made but with a touch of visionary splendour to blind a male eye, and that last minute's resistance means of piece or something). The only film that offers a possibility of saving, and hence preserving, what we call 'real cinema.'

It is to be hoped that parents of cinema-going children do not try to prevent their children from watching this, or that the reviews are released mainly because of Gnome Wellen, Lillia Fishman, Walter Lasally, photographer.

Meanwhile George Dunsany's surrealistic cartoon about the Beatles' Yellow Submarine was given its NZ première to some ehong women with enough queues to have it shown up the end of the street. How ridiculous! But what the description makes is it that the film is an even bigger hit in the world. I mean, there’s no need to tell anyone that there is a Beatles film. The band’s latest album comes out soon and they’re on the cover of magazines everywhere.

We may even have an upper hand on that with Bradley Whitford’s new release (not sure whether this is related) which stars the Beatles and features the Who. It may prove the gateway to seeing such films as The Magic Christian and The Wild Angels. God’s One plus One and Weeds will be

This is indeed something approaching greatness for New Zealand films that may turn people back to the cinema.

Another thing is that United Artists (a company with marvellous stuff lying around) keep it to themselves and did not present any of it (recent Yellow Submarine and Sunn, which were both box office hits) until it was definitely shown at the Lido shortly. Among these is Louis Malle’s Thérèse Desqueyroux (de Volpian, with Belmonte) The White Sheik, a compilation film by Pasolini, Vivas, and Bolognese (Viva Christo Revolted, in one episode), Bergman’s Hour of The Wolf and probably the year’s most interesting British film Shulmkin’s The Adventures of Gerard and Rudolph Matheus.

Out of the jungle of the festival alone two films I would recommend: Joseph Losey’s Room (not a festival release but run a week) and Francois Truffaut’s La Mariée était en Noir (The Bride Were Black).

Room is a fantastic film played on the life of Karl Marx, off a control by Tennessee Williams, who did the play before it was staged. It is much the same in structure, and the friendship with Claude Goretz (Elizabeth Taylor) is one of the great industrial giants (1) and who ended up in the baths of London because of his phrase, "I see the light." It is incredibly funny, and it is obvious that Williams and Losey had had to bring the way through. Who else could show Miss Taylor as Katherine bloody Hepburn? She gives the most appalling brilliant performance of her career, Burton speaks beautifully in empty rooms, and writes Koba Khan if he meant it.

But it is Noel Coward who towers, and I mean that above all. He pleads against, makes the most touchingly embarrassing bird noises, and laps up every word with a hungry relish (verbal). It is a pleasure to hear everyone in the film speak so clearly and beautifully.

A rather disturbing thing is the A cert ificate for this film has certain artistic and dialogue would surely warrant a restricted certificate. The film has so pretentiousness about depravity and eroticism in all respects. The same could also be applied to Reflections In A Golden Eye, and Lady In Cement. It is a bit tough on those kids. If Universal has enough courage it has been a disaster both for money and I can believe audience reaction (Room) and Losey’s latest Secret Ceremony (with Miss Taylor, Miss Cukor and Robert Mitchum, R.I.P.) should be here in the next few years or so.

Francois Truffaut’s The Bride Were Black (United Artists) is simply the worst film he has made. I was quite horrified to think it was even on the surface more Dinky toy-like than Francesco Dallini. But this is not a presentation of evidence, it is just quite lovely and until Truffaut’s joy in occasionally our own. I am not concerned now with this wonderful directors approach and affiliation with Hitchcock, nor would he be known that this film is in any way representative of the old man’s style, or mean in any part to be.

CHARLES DENNER AND JEANNE MOREAU IN "THE BRIDE WERE BLACK"

It was adapted from William Irish’s novel, who also wrote the short story on which it is based. This adaptation is the one that really hit the mark. It is terribly mellow, dramatically appealingly dubbed (rub-a-dub more likely) beautifully acted by lots of marvellous French actors (whom we see too little of) marvellous actors that bare repeating and of course Raoul Coutard’s impeccable camera.

Truffaut has been Britain’s Bernard Herrmann lately, and his score is hilariously disjointed, more so than in the case of Fahrenheit where it highlighted him album. In Defense wrote better Hitchcock-type music for Le Peau D’Ours that John Addison did for Torn Curtain, let alone Herrmann’s Wagnerian scores for Wells which were better than the pallid doph for Hitchcock’s The Man Who Knew Too Much, shocking concert!

In The Bride there is little paroles from his ex-wife, not in his case they seem to work. People’s names, certain titles (a wonderful trait used consistently in Jean-Luc Godard’s films) and from the finale of Le Peau D’Ours, his finest film. The score has so pretentiousness about depravity and eroticism in all respects. The same could also be applied to Reflections In A Golden Eye, and Lady In Cement. It is a bit tough on those kids. If Universal has enough courage it has been a disaster both for money and I can believe audience reaction (Room) and Losey’s latest Secret Ceremony (with Miss Taylor, Miss Cukor and Robert Mitchum, R.I.P.) should be here in the next few years or so.

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THE ANNUAL inter-universities summer tournament is to be held this year at Christchurch, which last had a major varsity sporting fixture in 1965.

Victoria's contingent of sportsmen, sportswomen and wayfarers converging on Christchurch this month is set to give the festival some 125, which indicates that Victoria should be well represented amongst Southern rivals.

As far as Vic's prospects for tournament honours go, we are but hope that results will be better than 1968 at Massey.

Easter Tournament Projects previewed by IAN STOCKWELL Sports Editor

303 Rifles

The six-man team is: G. Advenet, J. R. McKinnon, G. R. Wakefield, J. R. Whistman, J. K. W. Reynolds, K. Andrews. Victoria's marksmen are attempting to record their third consecutive win in the Hardie Shield competition and thereby gather a university shooting supremacy.

The tournament team will be an outstanding one on the sporting side of the team's experience being probably its greatest asset.

The team includes three members of Victoria's 1967-68 team and also three members who have qualified for the Queen's Firing in the national championships.

Newcomers John Whistman and Kevin Win have been tested at association level and are shooting to NZU standard.

In addition, Jim McKinnon, a 1968 NZU Racer, and also top shooter that year, is expected to take the honours again this year.

The strongest opponent should come from Canterbury, who have the advantage of competing on their home range at West Melton, while Otago and Massey are also fielding strong teams.

It is expected that Olympic bronze medalist Ian Ballinger, who has been a member of the club for a number of years, will take back the standard, and it should be of considerable preserving Vic's record of not having being beaten in the eights since 1965.

The crew is built around the gold medallist of K. G. Gibson, B. Gamble, T. Castle and W. Sharp—all members of last year's crew.

Gilbert, who has been a member of the NZU crew for a number of years, will give the crew an edge in the crack Wellington Club under eight win and most probably winning the New Zealand title at the national championships.

Gamble, also a NZU rep, was in this year's Hutt Club's senior eight, and Castle and Sharp were in the Star junior eight.

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SPORT WITH IAN STOCKWELL

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Victoria's changes in this sport on the surface do not seem to be as good as last Easter.

The three club members, Peter Horner, Alan Douglas and Dick Tweedie, who made the New Zealand team in 1968 are not available this year. Fees is no longer eligi- ble and Alan has returned to Otago.

Victoria's athletic representatives are as follows:

Men:
Phil, 190, 220, 440; Pet- ter Hornsby, 100, 220, 440; Ian Stockwell, 880; Rod (Des) Russell, 100, 220, 440; Hunt, 3 miles, 6 miles; Martin Fisher, 6 miles; Wilf Gullan- ton, 3 miles; metres; Vic Aliso, 170 yards hurdles; triple jump; long jump; John Moore, 220 yards hurdles; Dave Stockwell, long jump; Russell, triple jump; Graeme Sutherland, shot put, Dave Burton, javelin. Relay teams: 4 x 110 yards, Phil, P. K, Am- mondour, Vic Aliso, D. Rohling- son; reserves, J. McGrail, D. Russell; 4 x 440 yards, P. K, P. K, P. K, Ammondour, V. Aliso, Stockwell, M. Fisher.

Women:
Rosemary Akle, 100, 220 yards, Jocehes Robinson, 100 yards.

Of the Vic athletes, Phil Hornsby has had one of the best meets in New Zealand for the 440 yards and 110 yards hurdles, and Vic Aliso, who is jumping well, should compete with distinction.

Rod Felty, who has been running consistently well for the last few months for the three miles on past times perform well.

The rest of the athletes from Vic are without an unbroken record, and bearing in mind the fact that Vic's men and women's teams.

So if the Victoria representatives achieve their potentialities, the results should be good.

Tennis

Victoria's team are:

Overall prospects for our tennis teams seem better than last Easter when the men finished down.

A new addition who should add substantial strength to the side is R. Canton, an ex-Auck- land player.

Main opposition can be ex- pected to come from Auckland, Otago and Canterbury.

While these countries have good number one and two players, they do not have the depth of playing talent which is available in the Vic men's and women's teams.

So if the Victoria representatives achieve their potentialities, the results should be good.

From the GYM

INTRAMURAL SPORT
Monday, Badminton League at
11 a.m. Bickmore 2, 3.
1004. Tori Lowry, History 2, Indore- nia 2, 3.
Tuesday, Badminton League at
11 a.m. Bickmore 2, 3.
Wednesday, Soccer League at
March 31: 4 teams, Johnsonville 5, Samson 5, Geography 4, Law 4, Victoria 3.
Thursday, Basketball League at
March 31: 4 teams, Hartug were 6, Nelson (Shad) 6, Chemistry 5, Econom- ics 4, E.L.I. 2, West 2, Hutt High 2, All Star 2, Redmant House 1.
Friday, Volleyball League at
March 31: Economics 4 points, History 4, Law 2, Commerce 2, Them 0, Helen Lowry 0.

DANCERS, choreographer — or any student who is interested in creative work and improvisation, there is a special time set aside for you to use the dance room— every Tuesday evening from 7 to 9 p.m. This dance may be a spontaneous one. No experience is necessary.

During 1969 there will be several opportunities for pre- vious experience. For example, Open Day, Open Air Day, Dance 15, a Dance at the Memorial Theatre during sec- ond week and the University Arts Festival in Dun- edin (August).

If you are interested in choreo- graphy, try to come along with a group or a partner to the dance room on Tuesday at 7 p.m.

Hardy with your record you probably like—and plenty of "dance ideas" you will find many other students will- ing to discuss and share your ideas and to help you in their form.

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PROSPECTS look good for Vic to repeat its success of the last two years in the rowing at Easter Tournament.

At the trials held early in the term there was a considerable 10 men turn out which included a number of talented rowers who have joined the club.

Offset against this is the loss of Olympic John Gillberg who has been a mainstay of the club for a number of years.

A look at the eight recalls that it has considerable potential and could be moulded together be- cause it should be capable of preserving Vic's re- cord of not having being beaten in the eights since 1965.

The crew is built around the gold medallist of K. G. Gibson, B. Gamble, T. Castle and W. Sharp—all members of last year's crew.

Gilbert, who has been a member of the NZU crew for a number of years, will give the crew an edge in the crack Wellington Club under eight win and most probably winning the New Zealand title at the national championships.

Gamble, also a NZU rep, was in this year's Hutt Club's senior eight, and Castle and Sharp were in the Star junior eight.

 Cricket 

The Vic cricket reps are: Mike Sim (captain), Dave Scott, Brian Dove, Tony Smith, Paddy Twyman, Peter McDermott, Sid Govland, Geoff Campbell, John Davis, Ian Drum and John Drew.

Vic plays its first match against Massey at Anderson Park, Wellington today (April 1).

Last year because of the We- sinale dispute the cricket part of the tournament was cancelled, to the question of which university will win the cricket is an interesting one.

The Vic team can be expected to perform well with the new blood that has in- fected into it this year.

Fetchers in the team are Rich- ard Fried, who played for the South Coun- cil tournament western season but still at Victoria, John Davis, Ian Drew and Mark Drum.

Main opposition for Vic can only be expected from Auckland and Can- goa, the former centre, the latter may well produce another strong representatives in its team.

Swimming

Although times at the swim- ming interface were not out- standing owing to the extremely cold weather, indications for Easter Tournament are dis- tinctly favourable.

The tournament swimming and water-polo teams were chosen on the basis of performances at the inter-universities.
Folk concerts

By PENNY WHISTLE

Two concerts were recently held by the V.U.W. Folk Music Club. On both nights the house was full, the audience keen and receptive.

The first concert was of a good all round standard, but the programme was given by the group. Derek Abey, best known for his own compositions and for his work with his group, played with great variety strongly favoured by the British folk blues lovers. The ensemble consisted of Simon Morris and John Murphy, who played a violin of Persian, Scandinavian and jazz styles, all improvised, with quick changes from guitar to recorder to yodeling harmonica.

Also worth mentioning was the Moa of the Poison, a British duo into who producing interesting harmonics in unaccompanied selections.

The second concert could be described as a variety show that a folk concert. There was a midnight rag from Dave Davies and a special guest artist from the north, a band with John Musker.

APRA, silver award winner, who sang his own compositions.

The concert was of such a high standard that it is difficult to pick out people who were special "muses". There were the usual folk groupings who have a following, such as Fash, Bitch Puck, and Donkey Dicky who performed with confidence and aplomb as always.

A new discovery on the folk scene is Hilary Ken, who has a strong vocal voice and who immediately won audience applause with her beautiful "The Lioness of Egypt."

The highlight of the show was the Wiggle Skins Struggles, the best producer of the whole evening. Their performance seems to get tighter and more co-ordinated every time they play, but unlike most other country groups, they managed to capture the style, sound, and spirit of the real country blues of the 20s and 30s.

The audience seemed to be in the mood for erotic songs (Dave Hart and Mitch Park had entered the stage with very complex double entendres) — the Wiggle Skins Struggles' encore was a 40 Carter Blues called "Ramming Sodomy" which had no double entendres — it was explicit, and Rick Bryant said it magnificently.

At the other end of the scale was the smooth, melodic sound of Ian Anto and Tony Thurst, who did two contemporary songs of the Dylan-Paul Simon type. All in all a splendid effort by the club. I, for one, will be looking forward to future concerts.

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The first concert was of a good all round standard, but the programme was given by the group. Derek Abey, best known for his own compositions and for his work with his group, played with great variety strongly favoured by the British folk blues lovers. The ensemble consisted of Simon Morris and John Murphy, who played a violin of Persian, Scandinavian and jazz styles, all improvised, with quick changes from guitar to recorder to yodeling harmonica.

Also worth mentioning was the Moa of the Poison, a British duo into who producing interesting harmonics in unaccompanied selections.

The second concert could be described as a variety show that a folk concert. There was a midnight rag from Dave Davies and a special guest artist from the north, a band with John Musker.

APRA, silver award winner, who sang his own compositions.

The concert was of such a high standard that it is difficult to pick out people who were special "muses". There were the usual folk groupings who have a following, such as Fash, Bitch Puck, and Donkey Dicky who performed with confidence and aplomb as always.

A new discovery on the folk scene is Hilary Ken, who has a strong vocal voice and who immediately won audience applause with her beautiful "The Lioness of Egypt."

The highlight of the show was the Wiggle Skins Struggles, the best producer of the whole evening. Their performance seems to get tighter and more co-ordinated every time they play, but unlike most other country groups, they managed to capture the style, sound, and spirit of the real country blues of the 20s and 30s.

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Politically making war less likely

"CAN we engineer a situation where war is less likely, and can we politically help in this change?"

Vietnam cause of rise in C.O. applications

TOTAL applications for exemptions from military training by conscientious objectors rose almost 50% from 1967 to 1968 on the basis of figures supplied by Rev. Jack Naier, a member of the tribunal which considers the applications.

Rev. Naier attributed the rise in applications largely to the Vietnam war. If a person objects to a particular war, we interpret this to mean they object to any war," he said.

"At present, we say about 50% of applications are related to the Vietnam war. As we don't judge experiences, but the grounds and sincerity of beliefs, most of the cases are in fact allowed."

Applications are divided in a variety of ways. Applications based on philosophical or religious grounds are thoroughly judged on religious or philosophical grounds.

A further criticism he made of the committee was that they sometimes asked "emotive questions." "I think they're a bit silly," he said.

This is the major question facing the conscientious objector, Rev. Paul Oestreicher said at Otaki last weekend.

"While it is valid to ask if we have the courage to say no to war this is only part of the solution."

"It is only an "end" and doesn't provide for the "means"."

"We need techniques of non-violent action to stop killers, and because killing has become so depersonalised we must think of ways of stopping the killing begins," he said.

"We must find an existential solution for any particular problem."

"We must find techniques which are morally justifiable while at the same time politically feasible."

A close study of the Vietnam war protest in the United States showed that the young people who were in the movement had a terrible sense of injustice.

"We want a situation with society on the defensive and a radical minority in tension with that society," he said.

"We may have to go as far as breaking the law to achieve this."

"A simple response is needed, but we must think of ways of breaking the war system," he said.


tertiary education, balance ‘outmoded’

By JIM MITCHELL, N.Z.S.P.A.

NEW ZEALAND suffers from an "outmoded balance of territory education," Professor R. A. Chapman said this week, to curb this, a system of community colleges, which would offer two-year courses, was suggested.

Professor Chapman, who is Head of the Political Studies Department at Auckland University, said that community colleges would do four main things.

- Reduce the cost of territory education.
- Help secondary education.
- Provide small cities and large towns with "capitators to community education."
- Take vocational training to a liberal all-round education.

Community colleges would award diplomas in vocational subjects, and associate's degrees in arts and sciences, he said.

They would be able to teach courses suited to the areas in which they were sited, except for the basic teaching technology in Whangarei, and fishing in Nelson.

Staff were already available, and it was not considered that they would be not being utilised.

Professor Chapman said he did not foresee that the teaching and industrial groups would need to be trained on a part-time basis.

Long-term secondary schools might be organised around the community colleges.

It would be necessary to extend the courses at 11 a.m. in support of the concept.

The cost of such a scheme would be around $20 million in buildings, and this was $25 million for a fringe.

The colleges would replace the sixth forms in most schools, and by offering a two-year course would also serve the purposes of catching late developers.

After realising their ability they could go on to university from the college, and would be credited with a year's work.

OPEN DAY attractions

By MICHELLE DENSON

OPEN DAY this year will be held on 15 April. Students are invited to bring with selecting visitors over campus, while the Baby-Minding Bureau in the Quiet Room will be operating.

Various lectures will be open to the public who are also invited to attend. Displays and exhibits will be in the gymnasium, with a karate demonstration in the men's and women's common room.

A music concert will be held in the Hunter building at 7.15 p.m., and a comedy show in the Memorial Theatre.

The Political Science Society have invited the first secretary of the Russian Legation to speak at the Memorial Theatre at 11 a.m.

This will follow a debate "Age Concern Before Beauty" at 11 a.m.

The Film Society will show funny films at edd hours, naturally, it's the theatre.

In the Library there will be an exhibition of prints by Eamie Colh on loan from the French Government.

The Pool Club has a reading arranged in the Rankine Brown courtyard.

If wet it will be held in Lecture Block II. Fierce will be held on the lawn in front of the Library, if not wet it will be in the Park. The Baby-Minding Bureau will be in the Quiet Room of the Student Union Building.

THE GRAND HOTEL

The "INN" PLACE FOR STUDENTS

PAUL OESTREICHER

REFORMS TO C.O. LAW PROPOSED

Over a hundred students attended the C.C.M. seminar on Conscientious Objection at Otaki last weekend.

The Minister of Defence, Mr. Thompson, spoke on the history of Conscientious Ob-jectors in New Zealand and Professor McCready outlined his personal experiences as a C.O. in W.W.I.

He showed the grounds that were acceptable for objection then and discussed the detention camps to which those who refused to take part in war were sent.

Gale Bowling, an Australian Quaker, outlined the difference between C.O. in New Zealand and Australia.

At the end of the seminar a forum was held at which the following recommendations were made:

That:

- The members of the C.O. committee held office for a term of five years rather than at the Minister's pleasure.
- Appeals should be allowed.
- Dismissal should be allowed in so that applicants can reconsider their beliefs.
- The committee should report to Parliament.
- Their hearings should be public and registration adverse.

These recommendations were largely the outcome of a paper presented by Graham Taylor, lecturer at Vic., in which he suggested reforms to the C.O. procedure in New Zealand.

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