

# Executive Election: Victory to the Right wing

*There were few surprises in the results of the Executive elections held last week.*

*In the Presidential election, law student Graeme Collins, Publications Officer this year, decisively defeated his chief rival, 'Rat' (Radical Activists' Ticket) candidate Bill Logan, by 1127 votes to 632. The other candidates polled from 43 to 206 votes, making this particular election a fairly clear-cut contest between Messrs Logan and Collins.*

*Peter Cullen's victory in the election for Man Vice-President and that of Lesley Jacobs in the election for Woman Vice-President did not come as surprises. The high poll for Man Vice-President candidate Chris Moisa and Lesley Jacobs' close victory over Drusilla Megget by 906 votes to 823 were a little unexpected, however.*

What some students have regarded as the upset of the election was the quite convincing victory of law student Richard Moore over 'Rat' candidate Therese O'Connell in the election for Executive Secretary. Miss O'Connell's association with the 'Rat' ticket may, it has been suggested, have led to her defeat in the reaction against 'Rat' which was dearly discernible in the results.

The new position of NZUSA Liaison Officer was comfortably won by Tim Sheppard. Equally clear-cut was the victory of David Smith as Publications Officer. The heavy defeat of 'Rat' candidate Tony Larsen by Andrew Wright in the contest for the position of Sports Officer also reflected rejection of the Radical Activists' Ticket.

The 'Rat' candidates had conducted a vigorous campaign, promising to "fight for: revision of secondary education to remove cultural bias against the working class, women and Polynesians; an end to the Indo-China War; the abolition of the Security Service; an end to New Zealand's sporting, cultural and trading links with South Africa; special state grants for Maori and Polynesian studies and languages up to Ph.D. level; the legalisation of marijuana; an end to the discrimination against women; the rights of high school students (the right to free assembly, free speech etc.); and the abolition of the ballot and Compulsory Military Training."

'Soap' (Surrealistic Operations Action Party) candidates Roy Middleton (President), John Woods (Man Vice-President) and Janet Oakley (Publications Officer) came fifth, eighth and third in their respective elections. The 'Soap' ticket was therefore even more emphatically rejected than the 'Rat' ticket.

One feature of the Presidential campaign was the result of opinion polls held on campus on the Thursday and Monday prior to the election. In the case of the first poll, with a sample of 650 students, the results were as follows:

- Aitken - 9 - 1.4%
- Bennett - 7 - 1.1%
- Collins - 43 - 6.6%
- Easton - 29 - 4.5%
- Gollan - 9 - 1.4%
- Logan - 113 - 17.4%
- Middleton 23 - 3.5%
- Van Der Schaaf 33 - 5.1%
- Undecided 384 - 59.5%

*Scrutineers counting some of the 2574 votes cast in the election.*

Photo of vote counting

Photo of voting

In the second poll, conducted the day before the election, a sample of 720 students was obtained. Some significant changes in the expressed preferences were detectable in this poll, the most important being the jump from 6.6% to 25.7% for Graeme Collins. The exact figures were as follows:

- Aitken - 18-2.5%
- Bennett- 11 - 1.5%
- Collins - 185 - 25.7%
- Easton - 47 - 6.6%
- Gollan - 5 - 0.7%
- Logan - 110 - 15.3%
- Middleton 17 - 2.4%
- Van Der Schaaf 36 - 5.0%
- Undecided 297 - 41.3%

The dramatic change in electorate preference does not appear to have been due to any activity on Mr Collins' part. It seems more likely that the circulation of the results of Thursday's poll may have stimulated a general reaction to the candidacy of Bill Logan.

Mr Logan, and 'Rat' candidates generally, may have also suffered as a result of negative student reaction to the presence on Tuesday morning of slogans such as "Logan for King Rat" on two campus buildings. The whitewashed slogans appeared on the Rankine Brown and Hunter Buildings and were subsequently removed by a team of students led by Association President Margaret Bryson. Mr Logan denied all responsibility for the slogans.

A feature of the election overall was the high poll compared with recent years. The 2574 votes cast this [unclear: year] contrasts with the 1601 votes [unclear: cast in] 1969. The number of votes [unclear: cast] represents 48% of the [unclear: membership] the Association. In 1969, [unclear: 31.8% of] students cast a vote and 40% cast vote in 1968. Reasons given for the higher poll in 1968 over 1969 by the then Returning Officer Denis [unclear: Phel] were that "Gerard Curry [unclear: attracte] many votes from those who don normally vote", that there were [unclear: mot] candidates in the previous year, an that Salient in 1968 published [unclear: mo] about student politics.

Giles Brooker, Returning Officer [unclear: ft] the current election, felt that [unclear: th] existence of the 'tickets' of [unclear: candidate] would probably have been the source of much of the unusual student interest in the elections. [unclear: Man] students, said Mr Brooker, appeared [unclear: t] be frightened of the possibility [unclear: of] 'radical' takeover of the Executive.

The number of informal votes in [unclear: th] case of some of the portfolios [unclear: appeal] to indicate that many electors [unclear: wer] dissatisfied with all of the candidate While only 55 informal votes [unclear: wer] recorded in the case of the [unclear: President] election, 283 informal votes-[unclear: mor] than 10% of the total cast-[unclear: wer] recorded in the case of the election [unclear: fc] Woman Vice-President. Informal [unclear: vote] cast in the case of other [unclear: portfolit] were: Sports Officer - 257; [unclear: NZUS] Liaison Officer - 218; Secretary - [unclear: 18] Publications Officer - 157; and Ma Vice-President - 115.

Informal votes are those where a candidates' names are struck out an such votes are distinguished [unclear: fror] invalid votes. Only four invalid [unclear: vot] were recorded.

## South Africa & NZ

*In response to Sir Keith Holyoake's statements to the press concerning the proposed United Kingdom arms agreement with South Africa, NZUSA President Paul Grocott has sent the following letter to the Prime Minister:*

*Dear Sir  
Keith.*

*New Zealanders will be relieved to know, following your statement to the press, that your Government has no intention of becoming a party to any arms agreement which the British Government might decide to make with South Africa.*

*To many of us some of your statements deploring apartheid in South Africa have seemed to lack substance, and I am happy to be reassured that at least on the subject of arms sales to South Africa the New Zealand Government has no intention of compromising its expressed principles.*

*I cannot, however, agree with your assessment of the British Government's role in this affair. Sir Alex Douglas-Home, the British Foreign Secretary, has tried to claim that his Government's interest in resuming arms sales to South Africa does not affect British opposition to apartheid in any way. In my mind a decision to resume arms sales to South Africa completely undermines any opposition to apartheid. Surely it must be understood by the British Government that to resume this close association with the South African Government is not only to provide Mr Vorster with the physical materials that prop up apartheid, but also strengthens South African morale against any liberalisation of their present repressive policies.*

*Hence I was extremely disappointed by the failure of the New Zealand Government to express strongly and clearly to the British Government exactly what our own views are on this particular matter. Regardless of how relevant you feel the British military interest in the Cape of Good Hope is. I am convinced that it is very important for New Zealand to join those Commonwealth voices who have condemned without qualification any suggestion that Britain might break the embargo on arms sales to South Africa.*

*I call upon you as Prime Minister, to declare as widely as possible New Zealand's opposition to arms sales*

with South Africa, to condemn the British Government's proposal to resume arms sales, and to inform the British Prime Minister of our stand on these issues.

Yours faithfully.

Paul Grocott  
President

## Defamation action against Salient threatened

That the Association do reject the demand of Messrs Bungay, Kwok & Co, solicitors for Detective Sergeant C.W. Lines, for an apology and retraction of statements made in the issue of Salient of 25 July concerning the behaviour of Detective Sergeant Lines during the course of demonstrations at Wellington Airport on Saturday, 13 June, against the All Black Tour of South Africa.

The above motion, moved Harcourt, seconded Nesbitt, was deferred at Monday's SRC meeting for further discussion at the meeting of the SRC which will be held tomorrow. The Association and the Salient Editor have received letters from Messrs Bungay, Kwok & Co alleging that "references to the actions of Detective Sergeant Lines are completely untrue and without foundation." The solicitors advise that "failing such retraction and apology, our instructions are to commence proceedings after expiration of one month from the date hereof claiming damages for such blatant (sic) defamatory statements". The solicitors' letter is dated 20 July. Discussion of this matter on Monday was held in committee in the SRC and cannot be reported in this issue of Salient.

## Salient

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## The Case for a Re-Location of the Law School

Students at Victoria appear to have been adopting increasing liberal attitudes over the last two or three years. It is unlikely, for example, that a poll on an issue such as the All Blacks Tour could have produced such a liberal and enlightened response even two years ago as it did this year.

In the light of this shift in student opinion, it seems a little remarkable that we should just have seen the election of an Executive which appears, on balance, to be clearly right of centre. Nesbitt has been carefully apolitical up to this point; Cullen is a liberal; but the rest of them are, *prima facie*, conservatives. At least Smith and Nesbitt have a sense of humour, but the outlook for 1971 looks pretty bleak. The confrontation which must emerge between the SRC and the Executive will be amusing to some. Those of us who care what happens to the \$100,000 plus we pay in Students' Association fees may be less ready to see the joke.

## Beds, Please

Arts Festival at Vic this year really *does* look like being "the best Arts Festival ever". There's only one slight cloud over the whole proceeding, at this stage—a shortage of billets. The Arts Festival Controller, Graeme Nesbitt, has had only 268 offers of billets for out-of-town students at this point. To make available a bed—or even just floor-space for a sleeping bag—to students from other universities coming here for the Festival would not be too difficult for most of us. In the last few years, the other universities which have hosted the Festival have provided billets for large numbers of students from Victoria and other universities. We should be prepared to do the same.

## Staff

- Editor: David Harcourt

- Deputy Editor: Les Atkins
- Technical Editor: Graham Ingram
- Reviews Editor: Gil Peterson
- Photographers: Alan Browne, Bob Joiner & John Eastcott
- Reporters: Lindsay Wright, Brian Gilchrist, Geoff Davies, Cecily Pinker, Gavin McGuire, & Janet Oakley
- Advertising Manager: John Falvey (Tawa 2610-D)

Salient Office: 70.319, ext. 81 or 75  
 Postal Address: P.O. Box 1347,  
 Wellington

*"The only serious drawback I can see about bringing this weapon into production is that it might bring civilization, as we know it, to an end."*

Business men cartoon

## Letters to the Editor

### Departmental Libraries

Sir,

For nearly two years the subject of class and departmental libraries has been tossed around among subcommittees of the Professorial Board and Science Faculty Executive. A decision on the proposed Biological Sciences Library in the new Biology extension is being sought at the next meeting of the Professorial Board.

The University Librarian (Mr Sage) and other library administrators are pressing for centralisation of library resources and facilities. The Botany and Zoology Departments want decentralisation of facilities, with publications used in teaching and research conveniently located within the Departments.

At first sight this would not seem to be an issue which involves students, but policies formed at this stage will greatly affect how students use the Library, and what facilities are available. All must know of the financial 'trauma' of the Library, and the increasing pressure on space. Full departmental support, not fragmentation of the Library's facilities, is needed if the problems are to be solved.

The proposed Biological Sciences Library will provide seats for only 28 staff and students. This is clearly inadequate, even if Stage I students are banned from the Library (as at Auckland), and falls far short of the University Grants Committee provision of 1 seat for 4 students. Nor could the library be open for as many hours as the present library in Rankine Brown.

Perhaps more important is the problem of duplication. Most important biological information is published in books or periodicals also of value to students of other departments. Either these must be kept in the Rankine Brown Building (and the biological collection split) or duplicate copies must be bought. If duplicates are purchased the overall diversity is lowered under a fixed budget—this is obviously undesirable.

The original proposal for a Biological Sciences Library was unworkable because of spatial problems. Student representatives on the Library Advisory Committee oppose even the reduced library now planned for the above reasons and because biological publications will be split between the two libraries with resultant confusion. The alternative to the Biological Sciences Library is a Science Library in the Rankine Brown Building consisting of a whole floor with books and periodicals integrated. The student representatives strongly support this plan because it will provide better seating, longer hours of opening, and a greater range of books and periodicals. Unfortunately there is every chance that the staff pressures in the Biology Departments will cause them to opt out of this scheme into one designed for staff and research workers at the expense of undergraduates.

J.A. Bartle

**No Confidence**

Sir,

As I was one of those responsible for the calling of a motion of no confidence in the Executive I feel it is justifiable to ask what were my reasons for bringing the motion, and that I should explain the seemingly illogical statements I made at the SGM.

I brought the motion for varying reasons, the main ones being dissatisfaction with the way Executive handled certain matters and dissatisfaction with the policy decisions of SRC.

Confining myself to the latter head the two issues which have received the most attention outside the University are (a) Rugby Tour to South Africa and (b) Abolishing of Proceh.

I wish to confine my discussion to the first head. My personal attitude to the tour was that I opposed the tour on grounds of international politics in that our stand could have affected diplomatic and trading relations with other nations. Moreover it could affect international sporting relations.

However, on moral grounds I came to a different conclusion. I started with a premise that apartheid is morally indefensible. But would the tour help or hinder Africans to throw off the yoke of the white South Africans? On the balance I considered the tour would help break down apartheid.

Whether I am right or wrong is irrelevant. The fact is that I was divided on the issue as an individual and within the university group as a whole there was a strong divergence of opinion.

When the difference is only one of 54% to 37% (and even this figure is suspect as it only represents one third of the student population) I dislike a small majority laying down a blanket statement 'Victoria University Students oppose the South Africa Tour.' This is a simple answer to a complex issue and the correctness of which was disputed by 37%.

It will be immediately said that Executive can do nothing else. By acting on the majority they are acting democratically. I concede the practical force of this argument but I submit that Executive should not publish a blanket statement, which submerges the minority viewpoint.

I believe the university viewpoint should be stated on such issues as the tour because the university is meant to act as a social conscience on the rest of society. But this should not be abused. What made the public newspapers was that Victoria University Students opposed the tour which is a gross misrepresentation of student opinion.

However it is next claimed that all the foregoing discussion is irrelevant to the Executive. They are simply carrying out the policy that was decided by SRC. Blame should be laid on the SRC rather than Executive. I would make two submissions against this argument, a) SRC is not representative of student opinion. It is a body with power but no responsibility. I thought an SGM should be called because I believed rightly or wrongly that an SGM would be more representative and more responsible than an SRC.

SRC is not a forum representative of student opinion. It is held at lunch time in the common room where the bulk of the audience are students having lunch. Interest is low which means minority groups by attending the meeting can dominate proceedings.

There is then a peurile discussion as to whether toilets should be desegregated. The whole thing is a farce. The SRC is meant to be the workings of democracy; anarchy would be a more appropriate word.

It is only a partial answer to claim that students get what they deserve. They should attend meetings and help formulate policy. However many students do not have the time nor inclination to waste time in ridiculous discussion. Important motions undoubtedly come before SRC but one cannot wait indefinitely for them. b) Coupled with (a) is that the Executive can control the SRC to some extent. The Secretary both by the timing of the meeting and the order of the agenda; and the Chairman by his position can help to manipulate events.

Also as the SRC has power but no responsibility the only identifiable body where one can lay a complaint is the Executive. But when one brings action against that body it disclaims all responsibility and uses the SRC as a scapegoat. And the Executive are not entirely blameless if it fails in its duty to correct statements. For example it made no effort to point out that a substantial portion of the students supported the tour. It made no effort to correct Mr Grocott's statement that 30,000 students opposed the tour. Thus our Executive was not expressing student opinion adequately and justified a motion of no confidence being directed at them.

Again I realise as a matter of practical politics no student body would make such a statement as it would have little political effect. However such an Executive always runs the risk of minority groups attempting to make their viewpoint heard.

I have not got the space to explain all my allegations in detail. All I hope to have shown is that the motion was not frivolous or vexatious. So I would claim that either SRC is restructured so that its voice is more representative of student opinion or Executive should be held accountable for policy decisions made by SRC.

P. Barker

## Fingerprinting

Sir,

Every demonstrator arrested on the streets must have found it repugnant to have his fingerprints taken. Wellingtonians may not be aware that this practice has just been successfully challenged in Christchurch.

Keith Duffield was charged under the Police Offences Act for refusing to be fingerprinted. Mr Duffield is our most persistent and obvious of demonstrators, and as well known as the proverbial town clock. He contended that his fingerprints were not needed to identify him, as he was amply identified already.

The Magistrate, Mr H.J. Evans, took a week to prepare a comprehensive judgment. After thorough search he found no judicial precedents, and looked at the case in the light of the liberty of the subject. The Police Offences Act authorises the police to take fingerprints "as may be deemed necessary". But who should decide what is necessary: the police, or the courts? Mr Evans ruled that the citizen had the right to test this point in court, and that Mr Duffield had proved his case. The charge was dismissed.

When you think it over, some interesting angles emerge. An arrested man is deemed innocent until he is proved guilty. He cannot be forced to make a statement that will incriminate him. Can he, therefore, be forced to provide evidence against himself by being fingerprinted and thus linking himself with some other incident?

Next, on identification: obviously a man arrested for the first time cannot be identified by his fingerprints. The prints are supposed to be destroyed if he is acquitted; but why take them at all at this stage?

There is a clear case for fingerprinting where, for example, fingerprints have been found on a murder weapon. But what bearing has this on routine fingerprinting in the case of political arrests, where nobody is hiding anything?

The Christchurch Press reported the case on June 5 and June 12, and on June 19 commented editorially: "The decision means that, as the law stands, police when challenged must forgo taking fingerprints unless they can persuade a court that this form of identification is necessary."

Elsie Locke

## The Library

Sir,

The absence of individual responsibility and integrity among the students of this university is evidenced by the hundreds of books and journals which are stolen from the university Library every year. It does not matter that a student knows himself to be personally blameless of such thefts. Until every student accepts the responsibility as his own to safeguard the integrity of the library collection, by whatever means are available to him, then the thefts will continue and an ever larger proportion of the library's budget will be expended on replacement thus diminishing the amount of money available for the purchase of new books and periodicals. Unless each student acts as he should the standard of the whole library must inevitably decline.

Another instance of the neglect of an individual responsibility is evident in the library. The library is clearly overcrowded at the moment, but need it be? Many library places are 'reserved' by piles of books and notes for periods ranging from a few minutes to several hours, while the owners are in a lecture, or the cafe. The irresponsibility and lack of courtesy and concern for other library users, evident in this action, is compounded when the plight of the many students too timid to remove the offending chattels, is considered. These people, fearing the wrath of the evicted party, are forced to study under hopeless conditions on couches or the floor, or instead resort to scouting the library for ages, seeking the occasional vacant space.

The library need never be overcrowded if its itinerant occupants clear a space as they leave and find another upon their return. Present library rules prohibit the reservation of spaces but this equitable injunction can only be effective with the co-operation of every individual user recognizing his personal responsibility to the others.

Bob Phelps

## Demonstrations

Sir,

Your correspondent G.A. Findlay concludes that the July 17 national antiwar mobilisation educated nobody, was a dreary repetition of past antiwar actions, achieved nothing and offered no solutions for Vietnam other than withdrawal of troops.

The fact is that as yet only a small proportion of New Zealanders are prepared to take action against the war, though a significant number, probably a majority, want our troops out. The problem is how do we get from this position to actually forcing the government to withdraw?

Mr Findlay's solution ("contemplation and quiet thought in a library") takes no account of how the movement has been built up. Given a hostile news media, the only way of bringing the issue continually and forcefully before the public at the present stage is to organise steadily bigger and broader mobilisations. There is no short cut in this process; through watering down the 'immediate withdrawal' demand to Norman Kirk's vague platitudes, through merely visiting the library, or through throwing bombs into Army recruiting centres. Mobilisations must be built, and built with the maximum of energy and creativity available. Each time a mobilisation occurs, there are more activists to build the next action.

And it is unquestionable that the movement against the war is deepening in New Zealand. In May this year 300 took part in the Wellington antiwar activity; in July 900 were present at the town Hall rally, and several hundred marched in places like Nelson, Hamilton and Dunedin. The numbers participating across the country were far larger than ever before, and this is a great step forward for the movement.

To an experienced activist, of course, there is a lot of repetition at the rallies and teach-ins. But it is nevertheless new material to the vast majority present: the recent large teach-ins at Waikato and Massey, for example, were the first of their kind in those areas. The reasons why we must withdraw troops, and why we must build actions demanding withdrawal, are the same now as they were in 1965. We should be encouraged that they are now being put before an ever-widening audience as the active antiwar movement expands.

There can be no question that the July mob educated people. Apart from the several hundred hearing the speeches on campus and at the Town Hall, several thousand university and high school students and citizens of Wellington read pamphlets explaining the action. The newspaper coverage was the best for a long time—the Evening Post had forty column inches, including long extracts from Don Borrie's and Andrew Pulley's speeches, the night after the action.

Mr Findlay's final assertion—that the march offered no solutions after withdrawal of troops—misses the main point of the actions. The Vietnamese have indicated several times what they want of us: the one gigantic problem they face is the intervention of the 'allies' to crush their revolution, and our task of building a movement for withdrawal is quite enough for the present. The heroic struggle of the Vietnamese freedom fighters and the growing international *active* antiwar movement give us the hope that in the end the Vietnamese will win the right to determine their own affairs.

G.A. Fyson

## Quinquennial Grant Slashes Vic's Development

*By foregoing expenditure on any new computer facilities during the next five years, Victoria University is still short, by an average of \$217,000 a year from 1971 to 1974, of the amount of money needed to meet stated objectives and assessed requirements.*

*This information, supplied by the University Bursar, Mr W.E. Dasent, was tabled at the Annual Meeting of the University Council in July by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr D.B. Taylor.*

The university faces increased grants over the four year period averaging about \$280,000 to meet projected cost increases averaging well over \$443,000.

A memorandum from Mr Dasent to Dr Culliford spelt out the implications of the University's financial position.

"However desirable it may be to improve the staff-student ratio, or to achieve a rapid acceleration in the

accession rate for library books and periodicals, or to make massive grants for the purchase of complex and sophisticated equipment, the stubborn and irreducible fact of the matter is that we simply do not have enough money to do all of these things, or indeed any of them to the extent that many consider essential."

In his paper Mr Dasent proposed slashes to the projected budgets for 1971 to 1974 to reduce planned additional expenditure on staff salaries by \$230,000, on technical staff salaries by \$140,000, on other salaries by \$32,000, on the Library Grant by over \$100,000, on Departmental Grants for equipment and materials by \$358,000, and on Running Expenses by \$35,000.

These figures represent cuts in the planned annual increment of expenditures from between 5 and 25 per cent.

Warning that even if the proposed financial plans were accepted it may well need drastic reassessment as the quinquennium progresses, the Bursar commented that new demands on finance may emerge with a disconcerting lack of warning.

The University Council in considering the financial future accepted the proposal of the Vice-Chancellor for a unified annual budgetary exercise to be undertaken in October at which time the financial requirements of all sections of the University will be accepted.

This procedure will replace the traditional method in which three separate exercises were carried out to allocate the extra income available to the university.

## Arty Autonomy Approved

The Arts Festival Committee has been given permission to run the A.F. 'Hops' with their own doormen and barmen.

The permission was given on the following conditions:

- That doormen provided by the AF committee be on continuous duty for the whole function and abstain from alcohol.
- That beer cans be continuously cleared from the hall.
- That such arrangements be on a trial basis and if in the opinion of the Man Vice President in consultation with other Exec, members any function has caused unreasonable expense or inconvenience to the Student Union or the Association, subsequent functions must hire such doormen and/or barmen as the Man Vice President directs.

This was decided at the 28 July Executive meeting, when some doubt was expressed about the advisability of having students as doormen and barmen.

Arts Festival Controller Graeme Nesbitt assured the Executive that everything was under control. "This will be the best organised, most orderly Arts Festival ever held," he said.

"Any student found causing trouble or damage will have his ticket confiscated and will be barred from subsequent Arts Festival activities.

"If the student concerned is from Victoria, he will appear before the Student Union Management Committee in the normal way."

## Student Rep attacks business intrusion

Denis Phelps, Students' Association representative on the University Council, expressed strong concern at the Council's Annual Meeting about the growth of business and industrial involvement in the university.

Speaking to a proposal for co-operation between the University and the International Marketing

Institute of New Zealand, Mr Phelps warned against the undermining of the university's true purpose by the gradual intrusion of a vocational or commercial emphasis.

Among the advantages of the proposed collaboration listed in the paper presented to the Council were that access could be gained by the university to a substantial volume of research materials and international business.

The Council was assured by the Vice-Chancellor that when co-operative ventures are proposed by outside bodies he makes sure that they are aware that they will have no power over the university in any way.

The Council accordingly accepted the proposal from the Faculty of Commerce and Administration that the university should collaborate with the Institute in the promotion of teaching and research in marketing and related fields.

It is understood that the Institute is interested in helping to provide financial sponsorship for the Chair of Marketing which was discussed at the May meeting of the Council.



The Institute itself is an offshoot of the International Marketing Institute at the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard University but is controlled by a Board of Directors wholly of New Zealanders.

## Radical Congress

A Radical Activist Congress is to be held at Victoria on 15-17 August.

Organisers of the Congress claim it will be the largest gathering of radical socialists ever held in New Zealand.

The Congress is sponsored by the Victoria University Socialist Club and it is expected that representatives from all the major socialist organisations, at university and national level, will be present.

Topics to be discussed at the Congress range from the 'Exploitation of Ethnic Minorities' to a debate entitled 'Maoism or Trotskyism which way for the Revolution in New Zealand?' The Indo-Chinese situation and the anti-war movement will also be discussed.

Speakers at the Congress will include Professor Wilmot, the Rev. Don Barrie, Harrold Slingsby and Keith Locke.

## Chaff staff resigns

The staff of Chaff, the Massey University student newspaper, has resigned. The resignations follow a decision by the Massey Executive to ask the staff to continue to produce Chaff until replacements could be found.

The resignations have their origin in a Publications Committee dispute earlier in the year which involved the University Alpine Club. The Alpine Club had applied for an Association grant to assist in the publication of its magazine Massif.

By the terms of the NUSA Constitution, this meant that the magazine was placed under the supervision of the Publications Committee. The Alpine Club then disputed the right of the Publications Committee to appoint the official Publications Advertising Manager as advertising Manager for Massif. The Massey Executive, however, upheld the Publications Committee decision.

Two members of the Alpine Club then moved a constitutional amendment at an SGM which provided that clubs publishing jointly financed publications (that is, publications supervised by the Publications Committee) could decide what fee, if any, to pay the Advertising Manager. The motion was passed without opposition from the Executive.

The Chaff Editors dissociated themselves from the Publications Committee on the grounds that the Committee could not function if its power were to be derogated and because the Executive had failed to support the committee at the SGM. Two further issues of Chaff were produced while members of the Chaff staff refused to attend Publications Board meetings.

When the staff asked for their Editors' fees for the two issues they had then produced, they were told that the two issues had been produced illegally since the MUSA Constitution requires the Editor or Editors of Chaff to be on the Publications Committee. After some dispute payment was made as requested.

At an Executive meeting on 24 July, the matter was further discussed. The Executive decided to place Chaff under the interim jurisdiction of the Liaison Council (a sub-council of the Executive) and to call for applicants to replace the present staff. The present staff were asked to continue to edit Chaff until replacements were found.

The Editors, however, unanimously decided to deliver an ultimatum to the Executive. The terms of the ultimatum were that the staff would resign immediately if the Executive did not move a motion to rescind the contentious SGM motion or did not, by constitutional amendment, dissociate Chaff from the Publications Committee placing it, for the rest of the year, under the permanent jurisdiction of the Liaison Council.

At a meeting on 30 July, the Executive decided not to give the assurance demanded by the Editors. They have since resigned.

## They Won

## Graeme Collins

The new President promised to: reduce the President's salary by one third; increase grants to cultural, sports and political activities; increase the number of students involved in the University—Association administration; and to press for student accommodation, a legal aid service, increased bursaries, reduced emphasis on examinations, compulsory courses in teaching methods for lecturers, further student concessions, and an end to the Crimean War.

## Peter Cullen

The new Man Vice-President promised to work for effective student welfare services (and, in particular, a more helpful loan scheme for students and the continuation of Contact) and said that "social and political concern should be vital to the University and social, sporting and cultural (as well as educational) aspects of student life are most important" (and if you can't fit your pet grievance into one of those categories you shouldn't have had a vote) He said that "increasing bursaries, holding coffee prices down and planning for future Union facilities are of fundamental importance."

## Lesley Jacobs

The new Woman Vice-President said that student welfare was her mam concern. She endorsed the 'Rat' promise to install a condomat in the Men's Toilets. She said that she would work for the initiation as soon as possible of a student pharmacy which would have as its primary function the dispensing of contraceptives. (But does she go off?)

## Tim Sheppard

The Association's first NZUSA Liaison Officer 'envisaged his main tasks' as being to inform Victoria students of NZUSA activities and also to convey to NZUSA the policy remits of the SRC. He said he would "remin loyal to the interests of Victoria students, and sincerely strive for progress and the successful accomplishment of your will as expressed by the SRC." He said that while he had always opened his eggs at the big end, he appreciated that the will of the SRC was that eggs should be opened at the little end. At meetings of NZUSA, he said, he would lobby firmly for the adoption of Little Endian policies.

## Richard Moore

The new Secretary promised: curtailment of wide discretionary powers given to the Executive on matters of discipline of the student body; legal aid for students; introduction of 'special' exams; greater student participation and influence on university administration bodies; re-introduction of the student radio programme regular university-sponsored open-air rock festivals featuring Chicago, the Doors, Jefferson Airplane, the Stones, the Grateful Dead, Simon and the Mammaries and Little Ricky Moore Singin "I got a pie in the sky and here's mud in your eye suckers."

## David Smith

The new Publications Officer said that: his job would be to supervise the ever-growing publications machine in the University; editors should have the widest degree of freedom and independence compatible with the laws of libel and obscenity; the costs involved in producing a weekly *Salient at the present time* outweigh the obvious advantages of such a venture—experience has shown that our budget, facilities and available personnel must be substantially increased to sustain a high quality weekly; it is futile to attempt to exclude politics from this portfolio but they must never be allowed to be the sole criterion in the decision-making process; and students are not generally aware of the opportunities for free expression which exist in the student press (Argot and Cappicade are the obvious examples). The new Publications Officer appeared to make no promises Which is probably why he was elected.

# Andrew Wright

The new Sports Officer "wished to see" grants for all clubs, both sports and cultural, increased. He said that there "appears to be no reason why in 1971, they should not receive at least 10% (of the Association's fees) which would amount to a sum in excess of \$10,000. This would enable the more than 26 sports clubs to purchase and replace equipment etc. that would help them to cater for larger numbers of members and encourage their particular sport at Victoria." It's very difficult to think of anything snide or humourous to say about Mr Wright except that he is a third year law student, a member of the Tramping Club and next year's Sports Officer.

## ***More on the accommodation problem***

*The attention of the University Council was drawn to the extreme shortage of accommodation for male students in Wellington this year in the Annual Report of the Student Accommodation Service.*

The Report, presented to the Annual Meeting of the Council last month, referred to the increasing difficulty in securing satisfactory accommodation in the vicinity of the university.

Rates for all types of accommodation in 1970 have shown an upward movement, and there were proportionately fewer places available in the lower price range in comparison with 1969.

### **For Services Rendered**

Jeff Kennedy, organiser of Arts Festival Prelim, and various 'hard' concerts is to be given free membership of the Association next year.

Mr Kennedy was granted remission of his fee "in recognition of his contribution to the cultural life of the Association."

"He has done a particularly outstanding job for the Association, said Secretary Denis Phelps.

In 1969, the rent in flats was \$5.50 or less for 44 of the places; in 1970 only 28 per cent of the places were in this category. The average cost of full board for males was \$12.00 and \$ 11.00 for females.

"Offers of assistance from the public were slightly less than in 1969 and were insufficient to house all the students requiring assistance."

The shortage, the report noted, was particularly acute in respect of full board for first year male students and vacant furnished flats and houses for non-fresher students.

The report stated that this year 2708 or 46 per cent of the students attending university were living away from home. Only 448 of these were living in halls or hostels.

In 1969, 36 per cent of the vacancies listed by the Service were a mile or less from the university; in 1970 that proportion had fallen to 32 per cent.

"Since 1965 student enrolments have risen by nearly 1500 and have not been matched by a comparable increase in student accommodation. Despite increases in both the scale and range of publicity there has been a drop in the number of places provided by the public in 1969 and 1970.

This painting—'Yellow Yantra' by New Zealand artist Wong Sing Tai—has just been bought by the Association for \$350. The artist chose the position of the painting—a wall in the main common room—himself.

Image of 'Yellow Yantra' painting

Members of the University Council expressed considerable concern at the situation and one councillor, Mr W.J. Scott, suggested that some urgency was required in the university's obtaining flats near the university and being run by the Council.

## **Social Credit Leader Speaks on Campus**

*"New Zealand today finds itself in an economic disaster," said Social Credit leader John O'Brien, opening a debate at the university on 27 July.*

Debating the motion "That the Social Credit budget be preferred to that of the National Government" Mr O'Brien, leading the affirmative team, said that the Social Credit draft budget was designed to remove distortions and imbalances in the present economy.

The cost of credit, he said, is New Zealand's major financial problem. "The National budget is designed to restrict and contract in every area, causing increasing costs which come back to the consumer in falling true income." he declared. Mr O'Brien said that the difference between the National and Social Credit budgets is

that National puts the money in the pockets of the money lenders, whereas Social Credit wishes only to serve the interests of the people.

Opening the ease for the negative, the leader, Mr Dave Shand, said that what he had heard from Mr O'Brien was not an outline of party policy but merely a collection of extravagant statements. An attitude, he said, which was typical of Social Credit was "don't let look at anything in detail."

The second speaker for Social Credit, Mr Stuart Dickson, said that the present high level of industrial unrest in New Zealand is solely the result of spiralling costs caused by National budgets.

Speaking for the negative, Mr Anderson said that "the only thing brighter about the Social Credit budget is its cover" and, affirming the motion. Mr Les Hunter said that "the money merchants of New Zealand control the money supplies."

Photo of John O'Brien

The final speaker for the negative said that "the three honest and sincere men in the affirmative team have been misled, and they have honestly and sincerely tried to mislead this house tonight. This budget is not a budget—it is a political manifesto. It is an abortion. But for the purposes of this debate the negative is prepared to concede that this is a budget."

About a hundred students attended the debate, which was twice interrupted by the Chairman with requests for interjections to be more to the point. The motion was lost by 42 votes to 26.

## Women graduates

*Women graduates may face somewhat better initial employment prospects in the future, according to the annual Report of the Victoria University Careers Advisory Board.*

The report, tabled at the Annual Meeting of the University Council last month, said, however, that most employers are reluctant to consider women graduates for positions requiring a significant amount of training because there is a greater risk of losing them before the investment in training could produce worthwhile returns.

The average working life of women graduates would be clearly much shorter than that of their male counterparts but no conclusive information is readily available, especially from the private sector, on how men and women graduates compare in the overtime spent in first jobs.

The Report said it was significant that more women general arts graduates were known to have found jobs with business firms this year.

"While the numbers involved are still small, three spontaneous and favourable reports have been received which make it clear that after only six months the employers concerned are very pleased with the experiment."

The Report added that it would be grossly misleading to suggest that within a few years the business world would be willing and able to absorb all the interested women graduates but at least this year has been the first time that a significant albeit small improvement could be recorded.

Commenting on the demand for graduates the Report said that there was an increased unsatisfied demand for good graduates in statistics, accountancy, economics, the pure sciences and mathematics. There was also a further shift towards more emphasis by employers on leadership and management potential in these specialised fields.

The shortage of graduates in some fields has, according to the report, encouraged employers concerned to improve the image of their field of employment.

## a question of Survival

"The main question concerning the Vietnamese now is survival."

This statement was made by Rev. Don Borrie at a recent discussion on Vietnamese attitudes to the Vietnam War.

"A soldier I talked to said that only 10% of the army were hawks," he said. "Many would be in one army or the other, depending on their assessment of the chances of staying alive."

The discussion followed a resume of student protest in Vietnam given by Tim Dyce who, with Don Borrie, has just returned from a week in Saigon.

The question of freedom of speech was also discussed. "The impression we got is that freedom of speech is allowed', but as soon as peace is put into practical political action it is sliced up."

# Foundation funds Teaching Centre

Over \$70,000 has been offered to Victoria University by the McKenzie Education Foundation to help establish a University Teaching Centre.

This information was received at the University Council's Annual Meeting in July.

The Chairman of the Foundation, Mr Roy McKenzie, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Taylor, pointed out that this offer, if accepted, will require the foundation to outlay more than half of its total annual budget for the next five years.

"We envisage that a centre of this kind would become a source of help and advice to members of your staff on such matters as curriculum, planning, examination objectives and techniques, the use of visual and other teaching aids, as well as a clearing house for information on modern teaching practices at the university level in other places."

Mr McKenzie pointed out that the grant itself would be sufficient only to finance the salaries of certain key appointments for the first few years and expressed his hope that the university would gradually accept the financial burden of maintaining the centre.

Commenting on the proposal after the meeting NZUSA's Education Research Officer, Lindsay Wright, said it was a welcome move. "Centres such as this are being planned in a number of New Zealand universities and follow similar developments in Australia, the United States and Great Britain," he said.

"Serious attempts to help improve university teaching in New Zealand are long overdue and Victoria University, if it accepts the offer of the Foundation, will likely develop the best equipped centre in the country."

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# Association to Invest

The Students' Association is to put \$8000 into short-term investment.

Most of the money is to come from Cappicade profits for the last two years, and the remainder from the Association's General Fund. It is to be invested in the General Motors Finance Corporation for a 270 day term at a rate of 6% interest.

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# Inside Right with Turd Bruin

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Since we'll have a unique opportunity to hear the first public Australasian performance of Karlheinz Stockhausen's "Hymnen", readers may be interested in a small account of a February performance this year:

When the BBC Symphony Orchestra performed works by the modern genius Stockhausen last month, the master was introduced to the Orchestra's sole percussionist, Tristram Fry.

"How old are you?" asked the maestro.

"23," replied Fry.

"Well, you are too young to have the integrity to play my piece *Necrophily*," said the composer.

This riled the Symphony Orchestra, but they were most put out by that part of the programme entitled (rough translation) *Sailing Away to Eastern Skies*. There was no score for this piece. Instead, the master had caused to be placed before members of the orchestra a card with four lines of verse on it—by himself. The verse gave the title, set the mood and suggested one note. The orchestra were then urged to strike out on their own for the next twenty minutes.

This seemed too good an opportunity to miss, so the orchestra read the verse carefully, played the note and then carried on tuning up operations for one minute. After that, silence.

Stockhausen was so angry that he vowed that he would never attend a concert of his works in Britain again.

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# Utopian Myth

Sir.—

Anti-apartheid demonstrations are, to my mind, the greatest confidence stunt in the history of man the beginning of the move by the coloured peoples towards world dominance. Unfortunately, they are able to use the white do-gooders and so-called idealists to promote their designs. The Maori Council is to be congratulated on its levelheadedness and its expressed intention of moving forward with its pakeha brothers. We must stand together to protect our heritage. Peaceful co-existence in the international sense is a Utopian myth.

M J Glubb.

—Letter to the Evening Post.

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Of course, everyone's heard by now the joke about the Prime Minister who gave himself a knighthood and went on to prove (on *Gallery*) that he was still a simple ignorant country hick by referring to "Charles Dickens' book *The Origin of the Species*." Well, I'm grateful to Stuart Loudon, Chaff's "Over the Teacups" columnist, for an extra detail. After referring to Sir Keith's (choke) Dickens faux pas (and guessing that the P.M. "is still adding books to his library, colouring them in when he gets a spare moment"), Loudon mentions that Holyoake referred to "the Nixon-Kennedy Debates of 1964." (Communication by ouija board, no doubt?) I missed the programme, of course. I'm inclined to think I might have shared David Smith's wonderment that Brian Edwards did not "leap up and smash this cloying dwarf around the face (both of them)."

## Salient Interview

Outside broadcasting, what interests do you have?

I play golf and bowls, and gardening, and I swim and I do everything.

Would you think broadcasting was the main focal point of your life?

*Gallery* interviewer Peter Debreceeny interviewed Gilbert Stringer, retiring Director-General of the NZBC, for *Salient* last week.

Image of Gilbert Stringer

Well it has been, but it won't be. I can put it that way. I think few people can realise what a Director-General's life is like, or, I was going to say, what my life's been like. I have a one-track mind, and I concentrate solely on that subject. But after doing it I can shift to something else and transfer the whole of my concentration to that. Giving up broadcasting doesn't worry me. It only means that I will find another job that's got a challenge in it—it could be a charitable thing; it could be in international broadcasting. After I've got it to a certain stage in New Zealand it's quite easy for me to transfer that interest to providing a service for the people of Asia, or a service for the people of the Commonwealth. It's the challenge that interests me. But a Director-General is never away from broadcasting. It's a job that is demanding and I don't think you can have many other associations. You never get free at a cocktail party to talk about fishing or anything else, or very rarely. I gave up bowls because when I was skipping, eight years ago, people would talk about the programmes to me and, while I thought my game wasn't being affected, I found that for about three or four heads I would be about eighteen inches short. In other words, there was tension underneath it, and I gave it up because people wouldn't leave me alone. I play golf, and I play with the same people all the time, and they know that I'm playing it for recreation, to give me a relief from tension, from the pressures, and they leave me alone, and that's why I play with the same four.

And are the pressures very great?

Well I think it's a very responsible job, and I think that if you are wanting to maintain standards and improve standards, you can only achieve this by constant vigilance. Of course, I think that programmes are the only thing that broadcasting is concerned with. The rest is what we call 'housekeeping' and it's the Director-General's job to be *au fait* with the programmes, He's got to have enough experience and knowledge of the techniques to be able to make constructive suggestions. He can't be carpy. He leads a creative organisation and you don't get creativity out of people by belly-aching.

What sort of concept of the job did you have when you took it on?

I wanted to eliminate from the creative staff the need to do routine work. In particular, routine clerical work. Also I think that we've gone a long way, particularly in sound broadcasting, to give the creative people the right facilities with which to work. My job is to make sure that the 'housekeeping' is a service to the creative people. In other words what I have wanted to do is give my creative people the greatest freedom in which to

create programmes.

How far do you think you've been able to do this?

A fair way, a long way, in controversial broadcasting. Not so far in drama, because for instance at the present moment we haven't got any adequate studio facilities in television. This is, as far as I know, the only country which has introduced television without borrowing. And this we have achieved by very astute financing. And it isn't until Avalon gets going that we will really break into the purely dramatic production field. You cannot make too great a demand on creative staff by burning up their nervous energy through making them work under bad conditions. And nobody can say that the conditions under which our television staff have worked have been good. Avalon, and later Tank Farm in Auckland, and later a smaller studio in Christchurch, are absolutely essential in the development of television in New Zealand. And television has been pretty stationary since 1967 in this country. We haven't made the same advances, through limited technical facilities, as we did make up to 1967.

Do you mean advances in distribution, in the technical aspect, or in the creative aspect?

The creative Field. I would like to have seen Avalon in '67. We won't burst into the Avalon atmosphere now till '72. When we found we couldn't get into a television studio by '67 we switched and bought a lot of cinematographic equipment, and this is of course when you saw *Town and Around* start, and so on. So that we went second-best to keep the creativity movement in broadcasting advancing.

To move back then to this business about the 'housekeeping' side of the Corporation: it seems to many people, both inside and outside the NZBC, that the Corporation is still suffering from the legacy of being a government department where civil servants still have control.

No, I wouldn't agree with that. I've worked in the Public Service, and I've worked here, and I don't think the public servants have control. We certainly have a government auditor, if by that you mean the public servant. But very few of the people in the administration of the NZBC at the present moment are actually public servants.

But a lot of them used to be, when it was a government department. A lot of people say that although we changed our status from a government department into being a corporation, the personnel and the attitudes remained the same, largely.

They shouldn't, you know, because the initiative has always been in the hands of the programme staff. We have always insisted that the administration be a service to programmes. Otherwise you're right. If programmes have to be unnecessarily curtailed, then of course creativity suffers. But I think creativity hasn't suffered. For instance, the NZBC has just turned on a magnificent show at Expo 70.

Fair enough, but our real business is broadcasting.

Our real business is entertainment, entrepreneurship. And it comes out in drama, it comes out in the concert section, music, drama, and also the visual arts, there's the scenery manufacture. No, I wouldn't say just broadcasting. There are such things as news and current affairs, but we also sell the second biggest weekly in the country, which is a high-grade publication, probably the highest grade as a journal. Okay, we're the biggest concert entrepreneur in the country because we engage overseas artists to appear with our symphony orchestra. We have the dramatic aspect, particularly in radio drama where we've done very well, I think, since certain supply groups have stopped operating. So I think you've got to look at the situation from a wider point of view than just straight out radio and television.

Can I come back to this one because a lot of TV, radio producers and personnel consider that many of the administrative staff still have a civil service hang-up. You wouldn't accept that?

I wouldn't accept it in my own case.

No, no. I'm not referring . . .

. . . but the administration is there to provide a service, just as the technical section and the engineers are what we call a service department. So the finances, the accounts section are there to pay the salaries and provide the financial service. They are what we call service departments. Now, there are ways individuals can quite often, by their actions, alienate feelings. Now all I do is lay down the format; that is, the programmes that we are here for. What I want to know is what happened today, what's happening at this very moment, and what's going to happen tomorrow. All I'm interested in about yesterday is that if we made a mistake then we don't make it again tomorrow. That's the philosophy of this place, as far as I'm concerned, and I've driven it into this place. The NZBC has grown bigger. When I came into Broadcasting there were 350 on the staff. When the National Broadcasting Service and the National Commercial Broadcasting Service were joined together there were 650 on the staff. Not very long ago there were 1300 and then 1500, and all of a sudden we'd got to 2,900. One of the big problems that we have is inculcating into everybody the philosophy, or the atmosphere of the place. I think that some of us failed, and I suppose I've got to take responsibility for it. But we have a very low resignation rate and that indicates that people like working here.

On the question of salaries, I know very well what my counterpart receives in the BBC and what I get as a

salary, and the answer is that if I don't like it and I want to earn more money I've got to go to Canada or—and this I would say to a young man who is on the way up—go to Sydney and then to London. Many of the people that have left New Zealand because they're disappointed with something, go with a very good reference from me. Lots of people think that NZBC staff go because we don't like them.

They go because I realise, and a lot of us realise, that if you've got real talents to sell, you don't sell them in New Zealand, you sell them in Hollywood, New York, London. If I had the talent that some of these people have got I wouldn't stay very long in New Zealand. I don't say I'd *stay* away, but I think if you are a writer, an actor, a television producer, why stay in New Zealand? So they go with my best wishes, and I'm proud of the fact that our training is so good. I don't give them all recommendations, I'll be quite frank, because my reputation is bound up in this—if I give them one bad sale then hell cast a reflection on the rest. If I keep on to the people that I think have got creative ability which can be developed, and it is developed, and they keep on going, then they're accepted, and continue to be accepted.

It seems to me to be ironical in a way that one of your last acts as Director-General was to lay the foundation stone for a ten-storey administration block accommodating 400 people.

This isn't for administration. We call it the tower block: the top tower of this block will take the microwave link to Kaukau. Now the people that will be there will not be administrators. The building will have nobody in it except television staff that are at the present moment in Victoria Street and in Waring Taylor Street. As a matter of fact I will tell you that I was thrilled to be asked to lay that stone. That stone could have been laid by many people more important than me, but the point was that they realised that it was a dream of mine, that I'd bought the land when John Schroeder was Director, and that I'd dreamt and worked for it. It can tell you that practically every Sunday I go over it and woe betide the person who's messing around or driving a motor car on the lawn and what not. But this was a tribute to me to lay this stone.

Now you were talking about talent going overseas. It seems to a lot of people that the Corporation is not yet prepared to pay for talent.

That is wrong in regard to the symphony orchestra. I would think that it would be wrong if and when, we have to train a corps of radio actors, and I hope that this will come about. I've got many people over in that building there who are full time with us and they're making a living, and what is more they're able to make it in more places than us, which I think is also beneficial.

Particularly in the news and current affairs field it looks as though there's quite a reluctance to get our own look at world wide affairs by sending out our own news correspondents and our own current affairs crews.

I wouldn't say this is a reluctance. I always like to explore other avenues of achieving this before ultimately approving it. But I think in the last year or so we have been sending more people. We sent Cochran away. We've had the fair chap . . . he's been away. And we've had the other chap . . . Paul Cheeseright . . . he's been away. So there's quite a fair bit of movement now. I do know the cost to the Australian Broadcasting Commission of operating their organisations in Singapore, in Tokyo, in New Delhi, in New York, and in London, and quite frankly I've been hesitant about incurring the costs. It's a pretty expensive operation.

We were prepared to send six people off to Edinburgh for the Commonwealth Games.

The Edinburgh one, of course, is just silly because the situation as reported by Dominion is ludicrous. It just gives you an idea of how ignorant the journalist was. For instance I don't know how many sports there were to be covered. Let's say there were fourteen different sports, and three of the staff had to stay in London. The only mistake we made was that I should have smacked that chap back to leg in the Dominion and pointed out to him what a silly facetious thing it was for him to make this comment, but unfortunately I had to fly to Dunedin and I didn't get it across. But the situation is just ludicrous. I mean how the devil do you cover four simultaneous events in Edinburgh? Do you send one person? Ask yourself . . . it was an ignorant assessment.

How far do you think the NZBC has increased in maturity over the eight years that you've been Director-General?

Well that's a difficult thing to ask me. I think that's the sort of question that outsiders should assess you know, personally. I think it has made a terrific advancement.

Do you think this has been brought about by people at the lower levels, forcing their creativity on?

No no, one of the major factors was that advancements were made in radio, while lots of people were looking at television, and then these advances were transferred to television. When we started television in Auckland it was two years and a month before we started in Dunedin. Programmes which were acceptable in Auckland, after two years and one month, were not acceptable in Dunedin. It's a question of what people will accept.

Has creativity within the Corporation come about from beneath or has it been led.

It's been led, because the Director-General is charged under the Act as the Chief Executive Officer and he's charged to administer Section 10 sub-section (2) and he does it so he gives out the delegation so long as the people to whom it's delegated accept the greater responsibilities involved. Now I remember the time when the



Director-General approved every controversial programme, and he approved the people who appeared in it. There's been a development of growing confidence, the use of a new medium, and acceptability by the public and acceptability of the responsibilities by the people to whom the greater freedoms are delegated.

What sort of formal or informal pressure has there been on the Corporation from time to time, through government or any other powerful groups?

None that couldn't be withstood.

You think you've been successful in withstanding these pressures?

You ask other people that.

Do you think the Corporation will continue to be able to with stand these pressures?

You ask the Chairman on that one.

There are also complaints of bias within the Corporation.

This is just a natural problem of constant vigilance, to make sure that there isn't bias. Justice must be done and it must be seen to be done. Many of the things that we do, we do in the interests of justice being seen to be done, and I think the people concerned, when you face them across the desk and explain the position, see it in that light too.

What's your attitude to private broadcasting?

Private broadcasting is all right providing the country has the resources to sustain it. Howard Smith has already pointed out that when I said that it wants ten million people this will not be the case until the year 2040. But it still doesn't pet away from the fact that to sustain it it must have a larger population and greater financial resources.

A lot of people have left the Corporation in circumstances surrounded by controversy—Gordon Bick, Alister Taylor and so on. Do you have any regrets about these sort of incidents?

No. I recall one of the statements made by Mr Scrimmanger, who was Controller of the National Commercial Broadcasting Service, and I hope I'm correct in this quotation he said "Give me an announcer for six months and I will return him to you like a sucked lemon." I think that the constant change of staff is one of the reasons why we've made so much advance. I know people who have left us but I consider that at the stage that they left us they were burnt out. One of the problems of a creative person is that having created, and having worked at a certain level and then reached a stage where he doesn't advance any more, he becomes frustrated, and each one of us has only so much creativity given to us. For instance, this medium is a terrific consumer of creativity and nervous energy, and after you've been associated with it for a fair while people get used to your techniques. It's a question of where do you go next?

Image of Gilbert Stringer

You're not worried about the controversy that surrounds some of these departures?

No. I don't think in any case has anyone been penalised. Mr Aberdeen and I couldn't have had a better two hours together. We parted we agreed to part. That was it and there's been no recriminations. I'd say the same applied with Alister Taylor. He wanted to go a certain way.

Bank BNZ THE ALL-SERVICES BANK Bank of New Zealand

## abortion

*The most important social pressures operating against abortion law reform are primarily negative ones says Dr D. Bevan, Director of Christchurch's Princess Margaret Medical Research Unit.*

Speaking at an NZUSA Seminar on welfare in Wellington last month. Dr Bevan attributed difficulties in social reform to community ignorance, a lack of medical leadership, religious pressures, and a failure to win over gynaecologists of stature.

Dr Bevan quoted a recent study from Britain in which it has shown after two years of abortion law reform that of over 24,000 legal abortions nearly 16,000 had been carried out to protect the mental health of the mother.

In a follow-up study of 120 abortions carried out at the University College Hospital Medical School in London only 1% to 2.4% of the cases resulted in any condition that was assessed by either the patient or her General Practitioner as being worse.

Another study reported by Clark et al in the Lancet in 1968 had demonstrated the improvement in mental state of the patient following an abortion. Whereas the mental state of nearly 50 per cent of those refused abortions remained unchanged or deteriorated only between 9 and 11 per cent of those given abortions on request failed to show a marked improvement.

Dr Bevan referred to the wide diversity of opinions held by medical practitioners in New Zealand and suggested that it is likely that middle-aged and older doctors are not as opposed to abortion law reform as it

previously seemed.

The future of liberal attitudes in New Zealand is dependent on the education of the young. Dr Bevan argued. There is a need for biology and physiology teaching down to earlier age groups, and human reproduction, taught as part of mammalian reproduction, should be taught at intermediate school, he said.

Dr Bevan advocated the teaching of nature study in the early standards at school and outlined a plan of a biological sciences curriculum that would lead on through to studies of the community and society and, hopefully, to the acquisition of liberal attitudes and resulting social reform.

Pioneer coffee lounge 76 Willis Street — Gives you a pleasant atmosphere and old time decor.

THE GRAND HOTEL Willis Street THE "INN" PLACE FOR STUDENTS

## Former Professors Honoured

In a double tribute to the late Sir Charles Cotton members of the University Council at their July meeting stood in silence for a minute, and later resolved to name the new Physics and Earth Sciences Building after Sir Charles.

Sir Charles, Professor of Geology from 1921 to 1953 was referred to by the Chancellor, Mr R.S.L. Simpson as a man who had commanded international respect for his scholarship.

Accepting recommendation from the Professorial Board and the Students Representative Council, the University Council resolved that the first tower of the buildings on the western side of Kelburn Parade be named after Professor Von Zedlitz.

This tower, when built, will house the Faculty of Language and Literature.

## Salary Increase Welcomed

*The recent academic salary increases are the most satisfactory in principle and in detail since those of 1960, according to the Victoria University Council.*

This attitude was recorded at the Council's Annual meeting in July when the Council accepted a motion from the Pro-Chancellor, Mr K.B. O'Brien to that effect.

While the resolution affirmed that the university still faces problems as a result of the decision the Council expressed its appreciation of the fair and reasonable hearings given to university representatives.

The cartoon 'Floyd' drawn by Auckland artist Barry Linton published on the back page of the last issue of Salient was originally published in Craccum. Our apologies to Craccum for omission of a credit.

The new salary scales, which are backdated to April 1, 1970, are as follows (old scale in brackets):

- Junior Lecturers: \$3000-\$3800 (\$2500-2900)
- Lecturers: \$4300-5500 (\$3100-4900)
- Senior Lecturers: \$5600-7200 (\$4 700-6000)
- Readers: \$7000-7600 (\$6900-7300)

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr D.B. Taylor, commenting on the salary scales for Victoria University, noted that some \$15,000 of the university's budgeted non-salary money has had to be transferred to help meet the extra costs of salaries.

*"I'm glad you young people have seen fit to protest nonviolently. It shows you're civilized. Now get out."*

Principal's office cartoon

## Student Welfare Services

*The future of student welfare services in New Zealand was discussed by representatives from all New Zealand Universities at a Seminar at Victoria University on July 25 and 26.*

Dr A.J.W. Taylor, Professor of Clinical Psychology at Victoria University, spoke on the problems faced by homosexuals in New Zealand society. Placing an emphasis on the family relationships in early childhood as a causal factor in the homosexual condition Professor Taylor suggested that the problem is used by society as a way of establishing its primacy in matters of private morality.

Dr B. Fleming, director of Student Health Services at Victoria University, outlined the scope of the work undertaken by the service. On the question of student payment for treatment he emphasised that student health services must be seen as part of the overall welfare services for students. He said that if the health services are singled out as an area for which students should pay then their objectives are singled out as being different from

those of other welfare services. The doctors with the service must have the freedom to interpret and meet needs and this freedom is lost where there is student payment.

Mr B. Stothart, Assistant Physical Recreation Officer at Victoria University, referred to the variety of activities available at the university gymnasium, and to his hopes for increased facilities in the future—particularly a second gymnasium and a swimming pool. About 20 per cent of students used the gymnasium, said Mr Stothart—a figure that compares favourably with other universities. Among the new facilities hoped for are an outdoor ski slope, a rifle range, billiards, and all-weather training services.

Two speakers from Alcoholics Anonymous, both university graduates, spoke on their role in helping other alcoholics to recover and return to useful life. Referring to the feelings of personal loneliness they both experienced they traced their early experiences through from the "drinks with the boys" to the patterns of compulsive drinking that developed, and suggested that the first step in reducing the scope of the problem was to develop an intelligent approach to alcohol while young.

Miss D. Dawbin, Assistant Liaison Officer at Victoria University, stressed the difficulties resulting from the increasing numbers of sixth and seventh formers intending to go to university—more than 10 per cent of the third form in take—and the consequent time and space problems faced by Victoria's liaison officers who have to discuss courses with the pupils of 93 schools.

Miss R. Swatland of the Student Counselling Service at Victoria University spoke on the function of the service in the prevention and treatment of emotional disturbance. She stressed the need for welfare services to combat loneliness, which she said was the main human problem facing students, and referred with praise to the Students' Association information and referral service—Contact.

Miss A. Scars, former Research Officer for the Society for Research on Women, outlined the range of problems associated with illegitimacy. She referred to the financial problems of solo parents, the question of the tasteless exploitation of sex in advertising, the issue of the welfare of the child, the particular difficulties of the unmarried pregnant girl in a small community, and the issue of sex education.

On the question of pre-marital and extra-marital sex Miss Sears referred to the NZUSA booklet "Living with Sex" and said there were few books which she had seen on male and female relationships which put the information so succinctly and well.

The Seminar itself, organised by NZUSA's Welfare Officer. John Eade, provided opportunities for Executive members and elected officers of all constituents to assess the developments needed in welfare work on their own campus.

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## Library School Proposal

Victoria University is to seek to establish a School of Librarianship. The School would be responsible for conducting non-graduate courses leading to a Certificate in Librarianship as well as graduate courses and advanced research.

At its Annual Meeting in July the University Council accepted a report from an ad hoc committee chaired by the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Dr I.D. Campbell.

The report referred to the desirability of training in librarianship being conducted in one institution in Wellington, and endorsed the view that high level training and research could not be carried out without extensive university co-operation.

For this reason it was suggested that the university should assume responsibility also for the intermediate non-degree courses.

The University Council accepted the Committee's view that, with some modifications, the intermediate courses could be made acceptable as university courses.

## Monthly Focus Recommended for Next Year

The SRC has adopted, in an amended form, the Focus Administration Board's recommendation to NZUSA for a monthly Focus in 1971.

The Board's recommendation reads as follows: *That NZUSA approve the monthly publication from February 1971 of Focus in folded tabloid format, professionally produced and vigorously promoted.*

At an SRC meeting on Monday, President Margaret Bryson moved *that VUWSA approve monthly publication from February 1971 of Focus in folded tabloid format.* An amendment to the motion was then

moved Harcourt/seconded Grocott in which it was proposed to add the words "semi-professionally produced and vigorously promoted."

In debate on this amendment. Messrs Harcourt and Grocott and Charles Draper spoke on the differing merits of a 'professional' as opposed to a 'semi-professional' Focus. Mr Draper explained that the Focus Administration Board's recommendation for a 'professional' Focus involved a payment of \$4000 to the Editor and \$400 per issue for contributors' fees.

The present budget for Focus involves the payment of \$100 per issue to the Editor (for six issues) and \$280 per issue for contributors' fees. These fees include both payments to writers and payments to photographers.

Mr Draper said that he saw Focus in terms of the objectives outlined in the Administration Board's report to NZUSA. There, the magazine is said to have as its objectives the provision of "a liberal form of communication for 'thinking' New Zealanders": the bridging of "the gap in understanding between the universities and society"; the promotion of "high standards of honest, responsible journalism."

Mr Grocott said that he objected to the term 'semi-professional' and 'professional' but as these were the terms of the Administration Board's report he would use them in the discussion. He said that he had become convinced that, whatever New Zealand's need for "a magazine of independent comment", students must ask themselves whether the magazine which the Administration Board had proposed be developed was in fact the kind of magazine they really wanted.

Mr Harcourt said that the 'professional' Focus would be primarily aimed at members of the public, with students as a secondary group. However, Focus should, he said be a *student* magazine, concerned with matters of interest to students and with a marked degree of student involvement in its production.

There was no reason whatsoever why such a magazine could not be objective, balanced and intelligent, and therefore have appeal to the wider community. Above all he said. Focus should be commenting on and investigating social issues in a lively way.

The question of whether Focus should be 'professionally' or 'semi-professionally' produced in 1971 will be discussed in a special four-hour session in National Commission at Winter Council Paul Grocott will not, as is usually the case, be in the chair for this particular session as constituents felt that he should be given a full opportunity to express his point of view.

## Vic's NZUSA delegates

Margaret Bryson and Graeme Collins will be Victoria's full' or 'chief' delegates to NZUSA's Winter Council in Palmerston North this month.

In an election for these positions. Miss Bryson and Mr Collins received 28 and 25 votes respectively and Association Secretary Denis Phelps received 7 votes.

The Association has made a some what unusual arrangement for its representation in the ease of National Commission. Here, Margaret Bryson and National Affairs Officer Glen Thomas will be the principal delegates but David Harcourt a member of the Focus Administration Board, will replace Mr Thomas for the four hours which are expected to be spent on debate of the future of Focus.

Delegates to other commissions are as follows: International—Peter Cullen, Education—Kate Clark and Alan Browne; Finance—Gary Langford; Constituents—Alan Browne; and Travel—Robin Easter.

## Polling Figures

President:

- Graeme Collins 1127
- Bill Logan - 632
- Andy Easton - 206
- Arjen Van der Schaaf - 201
- Roy Middleton - 180
- Mike Aitken 69
- Catherine Gollan - 57
- Michael Bennett - 43
- Informal - 55
- Majority for Collins - 495

Man Vice-President:

- Peter Cullen - 828

- Christot houlos Moisa - 531
  - Kerry Greer - 323
  - Lindsay Pope - 256
  - Richard Suggate - 150
  - Doug Sheppard - I 34
  - Danny Bowden - 131
  - John Woods - 102
  - Informal - I 55
  - Majority for Cullen - 297
- Woman Vice-President:
- Lesley Jacobs - 906
  - Drusilla Megget - 823
  - Beth Tolley - 343
  - Liu Sucksen -215
  - Informal - 283
  - Majority for Jacobs - 83
- NZUSA Liaison Officer:
- Tim Sheppard - 1309
  - Barry Lienert - 515
  - Evan Thomas - 376
  - Glen Thomas - 152
  - Informal - 218
  - Majority for Sheppard - 794
- Secretary:
- Richard Moore - 1477
  - Therese O'Connell - 913
  - Informal - 180
  - Majority for Moore - 564
- Publications Officer:
- David Smith - 1736
  - Malt Bennett - 365
  - Janet Oakley - 31 2
  - Informal - 157
  - Majority for Smith - 1371
- Sports Officer:
- Andrew Wright - 1646
  - Tony Larsen - 667
  - Informal - 257
  - Majority for Wright - 979

## French Week

A French Week (Une Semaine Francaise) was presented by the Trench Club and the Department of Modern Languages from 13-17 July.

The week was timed to coincide with he visit of Professor Guy on from Aix en Chapelle.

Professor Guyon gave five lectures on French novelists of the 18th and 19th centuries. Supplementary activities included a dine and dance at Maximes restaurant, and a screening of Max Ophul's film *Madame de*. The Music Department's Thursday lunchtime concert for the week was devoted to French composers.

## Rhodesia:

### ***student strike successful***

*A strike by African students at a multi-racial university in Rhodesia has ended with students claiming*

victory, the *IIEE Bulletin* reports.

400 Rhodesian students marched, shouted and sang their way through the corridors of the administration buildings on the campus of the multi-racial University College (UCR), Salisbury, during the morning of June 18. On strike for three days, the students, most of them African, were waiting for the outcome of a student 'action committee' delegation that was meeting with the UCR Principal, Professor Robert Craig.

The meeting had been arranged to discuss the controversial revision of the UCR statutes that will guide the forthcoming University of Rhodesia. When the UCR is elevated to full university status next year. African students fear that the all-white governing College Council may continue to have no African representation at all.

The students have been demanding equal African and 'European' membership on the Council. Current enrollment at the UCR is 846 students 383 African and 463 white. The ethnic ratio of the population as a whole is 18 black men for every white.

When the members of the student action committee emerged from discussions, they reported that Professor Craig had given them written assurance that the Council would give serious consideration to their demands. Professor Craig agreed, however, on the understanding that the students would not demonstrate during the next Council meeting as they had during the previous one. The students accepted the Professor's reply and called off the three-day strike.

The protests had begun on June 16 when some 250 student demonstrators blocked corridors and doorways leading to the Council room, trapping the members, including the Principal, inside. When the students refused to leave, police were called in to remove them. About 40 policemen, some with dogs, quickly arrived, dispersed the crowd and arrested three African students and one white student. The arrested students were later released without charges.

### Close Election

In a hard-fought SRC election on Monday for the position of student representative on the University Council's Advisory Committee on Business Studies, Rob Campbell defeated John Barnett by 75 votes to 74.

Two informal votes were cast in the election.

Student representatives had met with the Principal the night before and presented him with two separate petitions, one signed by more than 300 students and another from 167 members of the UCR staff of 167 teachers. The contents of the two petitions were not made public, but it is understood that they both concerned the Council's ratification of the new statutes.

In a statement explaining his decision to call in the police. Professor Craig claimed that the students were "obstructing both the passage of individuals and the business of the Council" and that he had repeatedly asked them "as a plea and as an order" to leave. The Professor said that he had promised to "receive a deputation of four of their number before any decision on ratification of the statutes would be taken." He fulfilled this promise two days later and the strike ended.

Perhaps the most immediate problem connected with the changing of the UCR is the fate of the 170 Rhodesian medical students (40 of them African) whose future careers will be endangered by the break in academic relations with the University of Birmingham. All links with Birmingham and the University of London, with which the UCR has had a special relationship for awarding degrees, are to be phased out by the time the University is formally opened. At present, however, the UCR lacks the authority to issue internationally recognized medical degrees. London University issues external degrees in the arts, sciences and economics.

The effort to maintain the University College of Rhodesia away from the international political furore over the Smith regime has been difficult ever since the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in 1966. At that time, nine North American, British and European lecturers were arrested, jailed and deported for their opposition to the secessionist Smith Government. In protest, 70 full-time teachers eventually resigned and the exodus has continued since then.

The former Vice Chancellor, Terence Miller, who resigned last year after a referendum endorsed a new racist constitution, summed up his feelings in these words: "I believe that the prospect before the University College of Rhodesia is now likely to be that of a university in enemy-occupied territory. The head of the university will be expected to collaborate with the 'occupying power' in policies and projects which cannot be isolated from underlying wider principles and assumptions which he must, in his heart, reject."

## And More Beds

Accommodation required for seven Japanese students from 12-14 August. Contact Margaret Bryson c/- VUWSA Office with offers of help, please.

Population poll cartoon

stop worrying about finals and think of what you'll do for the summer holidays—like escape to the USA and groove it for three months go cheaply with a student group—only \$635 return air fare contact robyn easter travel officer Weds 12-2pm exec workroom or phone 768-700

## More from the Country

Photo of Cliff Emeny

*In October last year, I wrote to the leaders of several right-wing political groups seeking information about the policies and activities of each group. The result of this correspondence and associated activity was the 6 May Salient supplement on 'New Zealand's far right'. Readers may remember that the three groups dealt with most fully in that supplement were the Nazi Party, the National Front, and the Country Party.*

*At the beginning of last month, I received a reply to my October letter from Cliff Emeny, Leader of the Country Party. The text of Mr Emeny's letter is reproduced below. The letterhead read "The New Zealand Liberal Reform Party—Formed to Defend the Responsible Freedom and Property Rights of All New Zealanders" and gave Mr Emeny's Stratford address. I should explain that my original made no reference to Salient and looked in every way the perfectly innocent inquiry that it of course was.*

Dear Mr Harcourt,

I must apologise for not replying to your October letter earlier. It seems to have become inserted accidentally with another paper and lost until I was checking through last year's correspondence yesterday. We deeply regret this error as it has always been our custom to answer all mail promptly. However, in the best of circles small errors always creep in, and we hope you will forgive this one.

I've enclosed for you a copy of the original Aims & Objects on which the party was formed. Apart from altering the reference to Country Party and rural voters it will remain exactly the same for the party under its new name 'Liberal Reform Party'. I would draw your attention to our Aims. These are what we stand for and all our policies are based on these standards.

Next I've sent you my pamphlet used for the Marlborough by-election to give some information on the development of the party to that date. On the back page is the main policy structure.

Finally, I've enclosed a copy of the summary of the Second National Convention just held in Hamilton. This added up-to-date resolutions on current problems. Between them all you will get some information on us. If you require any further details we will be pleased to supply these.

I have no idea where your interest lies in the field of political economy. We are essentially a free enterprise, free trade group. We know it will take time to move in that direction and have short term policies to enable groups adversely affected by present controlled systems to survive until sufficient support can be created for more freedom in N.Z. The Free Enterprise Society has transferred all its activity to the Liberal Reform Party and will function through it. We realise that unless free enterprise is defended politically it will be completely smothered under the weight of bureaucratic planning and control. We also realise that few people in N.Z. now know anything about free enterprise after 35 years of a government controlled system. Thus it can only be defended and cultivated as a political group now.

We have worldwide affiliations with research groups overseas who can do most of our research much better for us simply by membership. With all resources being concentrated in State hands here neither the knowledge or funds exist any more for independent N.Z. research. Anyway they are so far ahead of us overseas we would be wasting time and effort. All we need is to adapt their knowledge to our own problems and so get the benefit of their efforts. If you are interested we can supply the names of overseas groups you can subscribe to for these studies. All our policies are based on such studies.

We have changed our name because we now know that New Zealanders suffer from a complete mental barrier between town and country. We called the Country party that to represent the whole country. But all newspapers and most town people merely labelled it as exclusively confined to farming interest, and declined to take any notice of the wide ranging reform policies, covering as they do the main issues of N.Z. affairs. Thus the Convention decided to change the name to one more acceptable to all occupations. We know that lots of people in the towns and cities want the principles and ideas we stand for and we hope that under this name we will get a little more of their interest. Of course it is extremely difficult as most political knowledge is on a headline basis these days. Very few people study anything deeply. The government monopoly of radio and T.V. reaches most people and they have shown very little interest in giving us the opportunity to explain our ideas

over these mediums. Most of the major newspapers are owned by National Party leaders or members. They too keep most of our ideas out of their columns. Thus few people get the chance to hear a reasonable explanation of them. We need far more competition in news media for N.Z.

We thank you for your inquiry and once again apologise for the delay in replying.

Yours Sincerely,

Cliff. S. Emeny.

*I promptly wrote back to Mr Emeny inviting him to read the 6 May supplement—particularly the article on the Country Party—and comment on it from the Liberal Reform Party's point of view. I should recall at this point that the Country Party was described in the Salient article as "a loose coalition of extremely conservative groupings". Of Mr Emeny himself it was reported that "we were reliably informed that 'if you go to Stratford you'll get more than you want'".*

*Mr Emeny's reply reached me within three or four days of my letter to him.*

Dear Mr Harcourt,

Thank you for your letter of 7th July, and your copies of the paper Salient. I'm surprised at your reference to having written to us for information on our policies. A careful search of our files doesn't show any letter from you with such a request. However, in all human affairs errors take place along the line and it's nothing new for a letter to go astray. But using our T V and Radio addresses was fair enough and good enough for the purpose. Anyway, you must forgive me for assuming that it wouldn't have made any difference what we told you. I'm sure you're only looking for opportunities to write critically about anyone in the political field and that your paper really hasn't the scope to impartially examine any practical political proposals appearing on the political scene here.

It seems you have an almost drug-like obsession with meaningless terms such as Right Wing . . . Nazi . . . Facist . . . Racist . . . etc. For you to devote five pages of your paper to sensationalising a tiny group like the Nazi party does the gravest harm to our assessment of your serious concern for practical N.Z. problems and affairs. Thus you must pardon us not feeling inclined to use valuable time replying to your article. What would be the point in it. We would only earn more of your caustic and slanted comment.

In your article on us it seems you are almost desperately striving to find something you can use to link us with your 'Right Wing' groups and thus slander as useless and almost dangerous to N.Z. anything we support. This naturally prevents you from noticing that we stand for five main Reforms in N.Z. affairs, namely, Taxation Reform . . . to remove the cost, complexity, anomalies and destruction of investment capital and personal incentive from our present taxation system . . . Economic Reforms, to remove the frustrations to—and capacity for economic growth in N.Z. . . Labour Reforms, designed to free the labour force from dictatorial union power exercised under compulsory unionism, also concerned to establish equality of responsibility for contract before the law on all sides in labour affairs, and finally, the search for a more modern and practical wage setting system based on productivity standards, instead of irrelevant statistics and just plain destructive economic warfare, as we have today . . . Fourth, Social Reforms, that ensures welfarism is devoted to those who genuinely need it while both allowing and encouraging everyone else to develop the human character building capacity to manage their own affairs. Finally, Political Reforms, that will ensure the survival of genuine effective democracy for your generation and those to come after them.

We are deeply concerned that all the extensive printed space in your paper fails to reveal any capacity to either impartially examine any of these subjects or even to credit that responsible people could have any ideas on them that may be of useful benefit to N.Z. Also we are concerned that you, whom we presume are supposed to represent the ideas of youth, especially educated youth, who demand new ideas and wider freedom of thought, should take such pleasure in slandering and ridiculing every group that would attempt to provide different ideas for public examination. Pardon us if we can only assume from your writings that some unknown undisclosed force and group you belong to has such a monopoly of knowledge and ideas, that when you have enjoyably destroyed all we see operating today, and all people who try to improve affairs for your generation, you will then reveal how to produce both Heaven and Utopia from the ashes of your destruction. Your writings reveal, to all who have experienced widely the depths of human problems and who care even more deeply for the future, a callous obsession with sadistic destructiveness so harmful in human association, especially in the realm of ideas. We are comforted only by the knowledge, from personal experience, that your writings and comments represent the views of only a fraction of today's youth.

If any of your University groups are interested in hearing our ideas on the five reforms listed above we will



be pleased to come and give an address on these subjects, and once having been given a respectable hearing, to answer their questions on these subjects. If there exists anywhere the capacity to impartially examine the value of our proposals to N.Z. and human affairs you will always find us willing to assist. But we plead for an opportunity to meet open minds genuinely seeking useful ideas, not the unhappy biased, heavily slanted emotional approach to any subject we see so evident in your political writings.

In view of your own attitude to the people you write about I'm sure you prefer us to be frank with you in replying.

Yours Sincerely,

Cliff. S. Emeny.

## New Recruit For Party Of Mr Emeny

*The last word goes to the Taranaki Daily News of 8 July:*

*Mr P. J. Wedderspoon (24), a Dunedin history student who stood as a Democratic Labour candidate for three seats in last year's General Election, has joined the Liberal Reform Party, formerly the Country Party.*

The leader of the Liberal Reform Party, Mr Cliff Emeny (left) with the party's newest member, Mr P. J. Wedderspoon, Dunedin.

Photo of Cliff Emeny and Mr P. J. Wedderspoon

In New Plymouth yesterday, Mr Wedderspoon said he had decided to join the Liberal Reformists after reaching "considerable agreement on principles and policies of action" with the party's leader. Mr C. Emeny, Stratford.

He said he would undertake the organisation of the Liberal Reform Party in the Otago area and would be available for parliamentary candidacy when required in an Otago electorate.

## Expelled

"Having fought a number of elections as an independent who started out in public life by being expelled from the Labour Party due to my support for troops in Vietnam, and having come up from 61 votes in a by-election at the age of 21 to 1561 votes for the Dunedin mayoralty and 6651 for the Dunedin city council. I believe it to be in the best interests of my supporters that I associate myself with a party consistent with my moderate right of centre outlook," Mr Wedderspoon said.

"The Liberal Reform Party provides this accommodation for urban as well as "rural interests, whereby the South Island, and especially Otago, can work for the just returns of development which this negligent, indifferent National Government, based on the Wellington bureaucracy, can not and will not give."

Mr Wedderspoon said the Liberal Reform Party's objective in both North and South Islands would be to organise as much opposition and embarrassment to "this weak, leaderless National Government" consistent with the Party's "constructive and responsible policies."

## How Radical is a Rat?

by George Fyson

Radical rat banner

Two shining examples of how not to run election campaigns recently were the Labour Party efforts in the British and New Zealand General Elections. The 'statesman' Norman Kirk hired a red sports car during his election campaign on the advice of his advertising agency, and mini-skirted dancers and space rockets ("Into the seventies!!!") featured strongly on his TV publicity. You can imagine the dusty old bureaucrats who head the Labour ranks wheezing in pleasure as they watched: "That will really grab the youth!" Harold Wilson managed to outdo his Kiwi comrades, I feel. His P.R. boys came up with slogans and buttons saying "Labour's got Soul", and "I'm the life and Soul of the Party", and more.

Apart from the yawns this provokes from voters, especially from young people, you would have thought that the dismal failure of the two parties would have taught radicals one thing: left-wing policies (however watered-down) cannot be concealed behind a screen of gimmickry.

But some people are congenitally incapable of learning the lessons of history, and we can faithfully predict the solution the Wilsons and the Kirks will be offering at the next elections: 'better' publicity, and new clever

tricks.

You also might have thought that this sort of opportunism was the preserve of establishment politics, but the 'Rat' team for the Students elections have certainly managed to compete.

The Radical Activists Ticket was launched at a meeting of about 50 people on campus a few weeks ago. First of all a programme was voted on, then candidates were chosen. Although a minority had differing ideas it was accepted that the campaign would above all raise ideas and principles in the form of policies relevant to students, and that if elected on this basis it would be excellent. The campaign was to be a serious propaganda campaign; both those who wanted a 'crazy' campaign of impossible demands (to ensure non election and maintain 'purity'), and those who wanted to "pretend we're not really radical so we can get elected and Then . . ." were in a tiny minority.

The platform accepted centred round these principles: the campaign literature and speeches would be used to amplify and explain the programme, which was a little too general. Special meetings would be held if necessary, and the programme was to be complemented with an overall socialist view of the problems of society and the perspective for change, linked with the programmatic demands.

These demands were:

The withdrawal of all U.S., N.Z. and allied troops from Indo-China, and the use of University facilities towards this end, following the example of the 'anti-war universities' in the U.S.A.

Women's Liberation, and especially educational incentives for women at all levels of the system, free and legal abortions (the Student Health Service could become a model), equal pay for women now, free 24-hour child care facilities for students, staff and campus workers; and the use of campus facilities to advance women's struggles such as the equal pay campaign.

The severance of all sporting, trading and cultural links with South Africa, and the maximum use of University facilities in this campaign. One particular way students could spearhead the campaign against racist sport would be to give special assistance to the establishment of anti-racist sporting bodies in New Zealand, starting with University sports groups, to offer an alternative to the international sporting community for recognition as the 'official' sports bodies.

The combatting of racial oppression in New Zealand; special assistance to underprivileged groups such as Polynesians in education; a rapid increase in the amount and quality of Polynesian studies throughout our entire education system; and the teaching of Maori and Maori Studies in all schools, and in University to Ph.D. level.

The abolition of the security police from campus and total abolition of the Security Service.

A Irving wage payable to all students, and for open admissions, thus prohibiting no one from the chance of a University education; full university democracy and the abolition of secrecy in administrative matters such as financing the various departments; and the general concept of the University which serves the people and their urgent struggles, rather than the capitalist establishment.

This is a minimum, generalised programme which obviously requires a great deal of explanation and elaboration. In fact, the elections were a golden opportunity to explain these challenging ideas to a receptive audience.

What *did* the radical activist team actually do? The campaign consisted of 'Rat' leaflets, personal pamphlets, statements in Salient, policy speeches, election-day blurbs and a 'demonstration'. The candidates - were undoubtedly radical and activist; they were also fully capable of explaining why they were.

The main pamphlet, expensively produced, pictured the team . . . playing in a jug band. Few people have any objection to jug bands, but what was the relevance to radical politics? The excuse was that it was "to show that radicals are not serious all the time". Many radical students thought this pathetic; the voting showed what the rest of the students thought.

This pamphlet was the only place where the programme appeared—apart from in a cyclostyled leaflet. Instead of the policy as stated above, coupled with a broad socialist perspective, specific details of policy, including unimportant "vote catchers" such as 'suburban concerts', were mixed without explanation amongst general principles which were in even more vague terms than in the minimal policy above.

Photo of R.A.T.

One striking example was the Women's Liberation policy. This is a new concept, and requires much elaboration. But instead of an explanation tied in with the key demands—free and legal abortions, equal pay now, free child care—this part of the programme was reduced to the words "Women's Liberation" on the cover of the leaflet, the promise to put a contraceptive machine inside the men's toilets (!!!), and for a 24-hour creche. The last point was positive, but the overall result was to repel voters en masse. I heard of two girls discussing who they were going to vote for. One said "Therese O'Connell for secretary?", and the other replied "Oh, no—she's that Women's Liberation one." So they both voted for the other candidate.

The personal propaganda of each candidate was abysmal, from the viewpoint of spreading ideas. Lesley Jacobs did not mention she was on the 'Rat' team, and brought out only one proposal that could be regarded as

radical—higher bursaries. The other candidates certainly informed everyone they were Rats, but gave little reason to vote for them other than that they were respectively a Fat Rat, Hairy Rats, and a King Rat. Even Big Norm doesn't have the cheek to seek votes on the basis that he's a Fat Kirk!

The candidates' speeches only touched on the issues in the most vague and general way.

But perhaps the 'Rat' demonstration best symbolised the whole effort. The basic demand was not unreasonable—police could do with better conditions of work. But it was pushed in such a way as to alienate everybody. "Rats and Pigs unite", said a placard. Apart from producing annoyance and/or tired yawns all round, this must have been the dullest election gimmick since Honest Andy Easton handed out apples to startled student voters in the presidential election two years ago.

The Salient statements and the election-day blurbs could not have been more back-sliding and watery. Voters were invited to 'vote for Therese O'Connell because she was "realistic", "hard working", and because she had "personality", and also apparently the fact that she's in the Catholic Society was important too. Only Bill Logan and Richard Suggate attempted to mention anything radical, and it was at such a vague level as to be meaningless.

Revolutionary policies require forceful, dynamic advocacy. The serious candidates for the 'Rat' team were all voted down by those at the first meeting, apart from myself. Being powerless—as part of a minority to influence the campaign, I withdrew when 'Rat' was clearly becoming opportunist and gimmicky through and through. The candidates had a number of chances to push the programme, but they failed miserably; the campaign was a complete waste of time and made those involved appear a laughing stock. The voters who did support them did so *in spite* of the campaign rather than because of it.

The answer of the right wing Labour leader to this is to move further to the right. For him short-term vote catching is his one pursuit.

The revolutionary, not being primarily oriented to vote catching, puts his principled programme above all. When he wins, it is indeed a victory.

## Imbeciles Quiz Cretins

Image of a cowboy

On 27 July, the Evening Post reported on a 'question time' session at The National Party Conference in Rotorua. An eight-man panel, chaired by Mr Gordon, the Minister of Transport, and including George Gair, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Education, and three MP's (Messrs Gandar, Gill and Templeton), was asked a number of questions by Conference delegates.

The Evening Post reported that "too many of the answers . . . were notable for their lack of information and enlightenment, and there was tendency for panel members to demonstrate their prowess as comedians rather than as the providers of meaningful answers." Four questions, with the answer given in each case, were reported in the Post article. They are reprinted below. The wording is unchanged from the original article.

*One woman complained about inadequate travel allowances for New Zealanders travelling abroad and said that the present low limit encourages dishonesty.*

The simplest answer that Mr L.W. Gandar, Member of Parliament for Manawatu, could give was "to reduce personal expenditure". He admitted this did not satisfy people entirely, but said it was really a question of the economic situation.

*When was the Government going to stop appointing non-career diplomats to high diplomatic posts?*

(Mr H.C. Templeton, new MP for Awarua, a former career diplomat): "The Government must traditionally make these decisions, and the Government needs a lot of freedom in these decisions. Leave it at that. That will be the best way.

*Did women have equal rights with men?*

(Air Commodore Frank Gill, new Member of Parliament for Waitemata). "I don't think there is full equality. In many areas women are far ahead of men and I hope something can be done to redress the balance." The real reason why there were so few women delegates (one in three at the conference, none on the panel) was that they did all the hard work in the branches. They did not need to seek office. They believed they could achieve their results in other ways than political ones.

*Mr Talboys?*

(Mr Gair, Under-Secretary for Education). "I don't judge this man on 10 minutes on TV. I have worked for Brian Talboys for the past eight months. You could not ask for a more dedicated and well-informed Minister of Education".

Fings ain't wot they us'ter be They're getting better all the time Birds are chirpier. Pubs are brighter, (carry a tie in your pocket), and Brown is mighty

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## Nixon: in defence of neutrality

Nixon banner

Ten days ago, in my report to the nation on Vietnam, I announced a decision to withdraw an additional 150,000 American troops over the next year. I said then I was making that decision despite our concern over increased enemy activity in Laos, in Cambodia, and in South Vietnam. At that time, I warned that if I concluded that increased enemy activity in any of these areas endangered the lives of Americans remaining in Vietnam, I would not hesitate to take strong and effective measures to deal with that situation.

Despite that warning, North Vietnam has increased its military aggression in all three areas—particularly in Cambodia.

After full consultation with the National Security Council, Ambassador Bunker, General Abrams, and my other advisers, I have concluded that the actions of the enemy in the last 10 days clearly endanger the lives of Americans who are in Vietnam now and would constitute an unacceptable risk to those who will be there after our withdrawal of 150,000.

To protect our men who are in Vietnam and to guarantee the continued success of our withdrawal and Vietnamisation programmes, I have concluded the time has come for action. Tonight, I shall describe the actions of the enemy, the actions I have ordered to deal with that situation, and the reasons for my decision.

Cambodia, a small country of seven million people, has been a neutral nation since the Geneva Agreement of 1954—an agreement signed by the Government of North Vietnam. American policy since then has been to scrupulously respect the neutrality of the Cambodian people we have maintained a skeleton diplomatic mission of fewer than 15 in Cambodia's capital since last August. For the previous 4 years—from 1965-69, we did not have any diplomatic mission whatever. For the past 5 years, we have provided no military assistance and no economic assistance whatever to Cambodia.

"... we counselled patience to our South Vietnamese allies and imposed restraints on our commanders."

North Vietnam, however, has not respected that neutrality. For the past 5 years North Vietnam has occupied military sanctuaries all along the Cambodian frontier with South Vietnam. Some of these extend up to 20 miles inland, massive amounts of military assistance could not be rapidly and effectively utilised by the small Cambodian Army against the immediate threat. With other nations, we shall do our best to provide the small arms and other equipment which the Cambodian Army needs and can use now for its defense. The aid we will provide will be limited to the purpose of enabling Cambodia to defend its neutrality—not for the purpose of making it an active belligerent on one side or the other.

Photo of a woman with an umbrella

Our third choice is to go to the heart of the trouble. That means cleaning out major North Vietnamese and Viet Cong occupied sanctuaries which serve as bases for attacks on both Cambodia and American and South Vietnamese forces in South Vietnam. Some of these are as close to Saigon as Baltimore is to Washington.

This is my decision—in co-operation with the armed forces of South Vietnam, attacks are being launched this week to clean out major enemy sanctuaries on the Cambodian-Vietnam border.

A major responsibility for the ground operations is being assumed by South Vietnamese forces. For example, the attacks in several areas, including the Parrot's Beak, are exclusively South Vietnamese ground operations under South Vietnamese command with the United States providing air and logistical support.

"This is not an invasion of Cambodia."

There is one area, however, where I have concluded that a combined American and South Vietnamese operation is necessary. Tonight, American and South Vietnamese units will attack the headquarters for the entire communist military operation in South Vietnam. This key control centre has been occupied by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong for years in blatant violation of Cambodia's neutrality.

This is not an invasion of Cambodia. The areas in which these attacks will be launched are completely occupied and controlled by North Vietnamese forces. Our purpose is not to occupy the areas. Once enemy forces are driven out of these sanctuaries and their military supplies destroyed, we will withdraw.

These actions are in no way directed at the security interests of any nation. Any government that chooses to use these actions as a pretext for harming relations with the United States will be doing so on its own responsibility and at its own initiative and we will draw the appropriate conclusions.

A majority of the American people are for the withdrawal of our forces from Vietnam. The action I have taken tonight is indispensable for the continuing success of that withdrawal programme.

A majority of the American people want to end this war rather than have it drag on interminably. The action I take tonight is essential if we are to accomplish that goal.

We take this action not for the purpose of expanding the war into Cambodia but for the purpose of ending the war in Vietnam and winning the just peace we all desire we have made and will continue to make every possible effort to end this war through negotiations at the conference table rather than through more fighting on the battlefield.

"Tonight, I again warn the North Vietnamese that if they continue to escalate the fighting when the United States is withdrawing its forces . . ."

Let us look at the record. We have stopped the bombing of North Vietnam. We have cut air operations by over 20 percent. We have announced the withdrawal of over 250,000 of our troops. We have offered to withdraw all of into Cambodia. They are used for hit-and-run attacks on American and South Vietnamese forces in South Vietnam. These communist-occupied territories contain major base camps, training sites, logistic facilities, weapons and ammunition factories, airstrips, and prisoner of war compounds. For 5 years, neither the United States nor South Vietnam moved against those enemy sanctuaries because we did not wish to violate territory of a neutral nation. Even after the Vietnamese Communists began to expand these sanctuaries 4 weeks ago, we counselled patience to our South Vietnamese allies and imposed restraints on our commanders.

In contrast to our policy, the enemy in the past 2 weeks has stepped up his guerilla actions and he is concentrating his main forces in the sanctuaries, where they are building up to launch massive attacks on our forces and those of South Vietnam. North Vietnam in the last 2 weeks has stripped away all pretence of respecting the sovereignty or neutrality of Cambodia. Thousands of their soldiers are invading the country from the sanctuaries; they are encircling the capital of Phnom Penh. Cambodia has sent out a call to the United States and a number of other nations for assistance.

"Unfortunately, while we deeply sympathise with the plight of seven million Cambodians whose country is being invaded . . ."

If this effort succeeds, Cambodia would become a vast enemy staging area and springboard for attacks on South Vietnam along 600 miles of frontier—and a refuge where enemy troops could return from combat without fear of retaliation. North Vietnamese men and supplies could then be poured into that country, jeopardising not only the lives of our own men but the people of South Vietnam as well.

Confronted with this situation, we have three options:

First, we can do nothing. The ultimate result of that course of action is clear. Unless we indulge in wishful thinking, the Americans remaining in Vietnam after our next withdrawal would be gravely threatened.

Our second option is to provide massive military assistance to Cambodia. Unfortunately, while we deeply sympathise with the plight of seven million Cambodians whose country is being our men if they withdraw theirs. We have offered to negotiate all issues with only one condition—that the future of South Vietnam be determined not by North Vietnam, not by the United States, but by the people of South Vietnam themselves. Their answer has been intransigence at the conference table, belligerence in Hanoi, massive military aggression in Laos and Cambodia and stepped-up attacks in South Vietnam, designed to increase American casualties.

"We live in an age of anarchy both abroad and at home. We see mindless attacks on all the great institutions which have been created by free civilisations in the last 500 years. Here in the United States, great universities are being systematically destroyed. Small nations all over the world find themselves under attack from within and from without.

"If, when the chips are down, the United States acts like a pitiful helpless giant, the forces of totalitarianism and anarchy will threaten free nations and free institutions throughout the world. It is not our power but our will and character that is being threatened tonight. The question all Americans must ask and answer tonight is this: does the richest and strongest nation in the history of the world have the character to meet a direct challenge by a group which rejects every effort to win a just peace, ignores our warning, tramples on solemn agreements, violates the neutrality of an unarmed people, and uses our prisoners as hostages?"

The following is the text of the speech from which the above remarks were excerpted. The speech was delivered in the United States of America on 30 April by Mr Richard Nixon, a leading member of "the Republican Party" and a person who is alleged to hold high political office in the United States.

This attitude has become intolerable. We will not react to this threat to American lives merely by plaintive diplomatic protests. If we did, the credibility of the United States would be destroyed in every area of the world where only the power of the United States deters aggression. Tonight, I again warn the North Vietnamese that if they continue to escalate the fighting when the United States is withdrawing its forces I shall meet my responsibility as Commander-in-Chief of our armed forces to take the action I consider necessary to defend the security of our American men. This action puts the leaders of North Vietnam on notice that we will be patient in working for peace, we will be conciliatory at the conference table, but we will not be humiliated. We will not be defeated we will not allow American men by the thousands to be killed by an enemy from privileged sanctuaries. The time came long ago to end this war through peaceful negotiations. We stand ready for those negotiations. We have made major efforts, many of which must remain secret. All the offers and approaches made previously remain on the conference table whenever Hanoi is ready to negotiate seriously.

But if the enemy response to our most conciliatory offers for peaceful negotiation continues to be to increase its attacks and humiliate and defeat us we shall react accordingly.

We live in an age of anarchy both abroad and at home. We see mindless attacks on ad the great institutions which have been created by free civilisations in the last 500 years. Here in the United States, great universities are being systematically destroyed. Small nations all over the world find themselves under attack from within and from without.

If, when the chips are down, the United States acts like a pitiful helpless giant, the forces of totalitarianism and anarchy will threaten free nations and free institutions throughout the world. It is not our power but our will and character that is being tested tonight. The question all Americans must ask and answer tonight is this: does the richest and strongest nation in the history of the world have the character to meet a direct challenge by a group which rejects every effort to win a just peace, ignores our warning, tramples on solemn agreements, violates the neutrality of an unarmed people, and uses our prisoners as hostages? If we failed to meet this challenge all other nations will be on notice that despite its overwhelming power the United States, when a real crisis comes, will be found wanting.

"I promised to end the war. I shall keep that promise."

My fellow Americans: during my campaign for the Presidency, I pledged to bring Americans home from Vietnam. They are coming home.

I promised to end the war. I shall keep that promise.

I promised to win a just peace. I shall keep that promise.

We shall avoid a wider war, but we are also determined to put an end to this war.

In this room, Woodrow Wilson made the great decisions which led to victory in World War I. Franklin Roosevelt made the decisions which led to our victory in World War II. Dwight D. Eisenhower made decisions which ended the war in Korea and avoided war in the Middle East. John F. Kennedy, in his finest hour, made the great decision which removed Soviet Nuclear missiles from Cuba and the Western Hemisphere. The decision I have announced tonight is not of the same magnitude. Between those decisions and this decision, however, there is a difference that is very fundamental. In those decisions, the American people were not assailed by counsels of doubt and defeat from some of the most widely known opinion leaders of the nation.

A Republican Senator has said that this action means my party has lost all chance of winning the November elections. Others are saying today that this move against the enemy sanctuaries will make me a one-term President. No one is more aware than I am of the political consequences of the action I have taken. It is tempting to take the easy political path:

- to blame this war on previous administrations and to bring all of our men home immediately regardless of the consequences; even though that 'would mean defeat for the United States.
- to desert 18 million South [unclear: Vietnamés] people, who have put their trust in us and to expose them

to the same slaughter and savagery which the leaders of North Vietnam inflicted [unclear: o] hundreds of thousands of North Vietnamese who chose freedom when the communists took [unclear: over] North Vietnam;

- to get peace at any price now even though know that a peace of humiliation for the United States will lead to a bigger war or surrender latter

But I have rejected all political considerations [unclear: i] making this decision. Whether my party gains [unclear: i] November is nothing compared to the lives [unclear: o] 400,000 brave Americans fighting for [unclear: ou] country and for the cause of peace and freedom in Vietnam. Whether I may be a [unclear: one-terr] President is insignificant compared to whether [unclear: b] our failure to act in this crisis the United State proves itself to be unworthy to lead the force freedom in this critical period. I would rather [unclear: b] a one-term President than to be a [unclear: two-terr] President at the cost of seeing America become second-rate power and see this nation accept [unclear: th] first defeat in its proud 190-year history.

I realise that in this war there are honest an deep differences about whether we should have ever become involved in Vietnam. There [unclear: ar] differences as to how the war should [unclear: b] conducted. But the decision I announce tonight transcends those differences. For the lives [unclear: o] American men are involved. The opportunity [unclear: fo] 150,000 American men to come home over [unclear: th] next 12 months is involved. The future of [unclear: 1] million people in South Vietnam and 7 [unclear: millio] people in Cambodia is involved. The [unclear: possibilit] of winning a just peace in Vietnam and in [unclear: th] Pacific is at stake.

"I ask for support of our brave men fighting tonight halfway around the world, not for territory, not for glory, but so that their younger brouthers and their sons and your sons will be able to live in peace and freedom."

It is customary in a speech from the White House to ask support for the President of [unclear: th] United States. Tonight, what I ask for is mor important. I ask for support of our brave me fighting tonight halfway around he world, not [unclear: fc] territory, not for glory, but so that their [unclear: younge] brothers and their sons and your sons will be [unclear: abl] to live in peace and freedom.

University cartoon

## Dear Miss Pinker,

I have written a letter to the Editor of the Student Publication Salient regarding your article on the Exclusive Brethren. Now, in fairness to you, I am taking the liberty of writing to you personally in order to amplify my thoughts on your article and to state my reason for having written. To have written at length publicly would not have been to profit, as strictly speaking these are matters which do not concern the public, be it the student section or otherwise. But your having written at all concerns me personally as having withdrawn from Exclusive Brethren, and I felt that the matter should be met immediately. There are, I believe, one or two others with a like concern.

In dealing with your article, I should like to do so on two counts: first the factualness or otherwise of its contents, and second the nature of the article itself—its object, its effect, and its spirit.

"I would to God that there were more genuine Puritans in Christendom today, for in the past it was from them that every genuine blessing, resulting in blessing to thousands of souls, sprang."

You commence by labelling the Exclusive Brethren (henceforth called E/B) as one of the strangest sects of all time. This is surely a gross exaggeration if one takes into consideration all the religious movements that have ever been, and though I do not know a great deal about the many hundreds of religious extant, with all their various aberrations and deviations, I am positive that one does not have to look very far to find sects far stranger than the E/B. One has only to examine some of the pseudo-Christian sects of the U.S.A. to find many that would make Exclusivism appear as strict orthodoxy by comparison. After all, the meetings at least of E/B would be easily recognizable to the majority of Christians as being Christian in character and content even if somewhat unfamiliar. The "stark puritanism" claimed in the foreword to your article (and I deny that it is puritanism) is certainly nothing new in the annals of Christendom. Puritanism of a far starker and more genuine kind was to be found among the Baptists, Quakers, and Independents of the 17th century, and subsequently among the Methodists of the 18th. Such puritanism can still be found today among Mennonites and Old Believers (or River Brethren), but more especially in the Underground Church of Communist Lands where Christianity is a life or death matter. Both then and now, worldly pleasures were, and are, eschewed by those Christians in a manner that you ascribe to Exclusive Brethren alone. I would to God that there were more genuine Puritans in Christendom today, for in the past it was from them that every genuine revival, resulting in blessing to thousands of souls, sprang. There has never been a real spiritual revival from among the liberal,

lukewarm factions of the church. One look at the E/B's homes, cars, businesses, meeting halls and respectable indulgences (including alcohol!) leaves no doubt in one's mind that they are a far cry from the puritans of yesteryear or Eastern Europe. I greatly fear that the sort of puritanism you speak of can more easily be traced to the 23rd of Matthew.

You go on to trace the E/B track to J.N. Darby, but I think you do less than justice to that honoured servant of the Lord. It appears that you lay the responsibility for the present state of one small section of "Brethren" fairly and squarely on the shoulders of Mr Darby and his translation of the Bible. You quite overlook the fact that since Mr Darby's death there have been at least four major cleavages among 'Brethren', and that the present E/B are but a small faction compared with other companies who would also claim to be 'Exclusive' in outlook, in contrast to 'Open'. I too have been brought up in the E/B and can understand your outlook, because we were always taught to believe without question that we were the 'Mainline' group. In N.Z. one finds this easy to believe, but it is not so. At the cleavage of 1890 the great majority remained with the Continental party (and one must remember that the work on the Continent was far more extensive than it was in England) and this is still the case today.

"Those men were reckless maniacs who gloried in the power they wielded, and things are not very different today."

As regards Mr Darby's translation of the Bible. I feel that your comments are quite unjust and unwarranted, being both uninformed and prejudiced. I would respectfully suggest that you read J.N.D's Introductory Notice to be found in the front of his translation. May I draw your attention to the following:

- That J.N.D. had no intention of making a version for public use but of giving "The student of Scripture, who cannot read the original, as close a translation as possible." Had he intended a version for public use he would have worked differently though not less accurately.
- William Kelly, G.V. Wigram and F.W. Grant all made their own translations for their own use. These translations agree substantially with Mr Darby's.
- Scholars at the British Museum (the home of World Authorities on biblical manuscripts) have pronounced J.N.D's translation as one of the most accurate ever produced.
- J.N.D's French translation is the official protestant translation in France.
- J.N.D. was asked to serve on the panel of Revisers for the English Revised Version of 1881. He declined on account of there being modernists on the panel.
- A brief scrutiny of the better modern translations, and the Interlinear Greek/English N.T. shows how rightly J.N.D. differed from the Authorized Version in many important passages.

Therefore to base the perversions of modern E/B doctrine on J.N.D's translation is wholly mischievous and without warrant. It is a well known fact that recently the task of altering J.N.D's translation to bring it into line with current ministry was undertaken by the E/B and the 'revised' version is awaited.

You describe G.R. Cowell's reign as benign and lethargic. It is perfectly obvious that you never knew G.R. Cowell. I did personally. Mr Cowell was every bit as concerned as Jim Taylor (appeared to be) about the state that Brethren were getting into, only his way of tackling the problem was different. He believed in the power of the Holy Spirit working inwardly to drive out what was wrong, and above all he believed in displaying the spirit of his Master in the way he handled his brethren. Lethargic is the last word you could apply to him. If I thought you were interested I could give you some of his 1960-1963 ministry to read that would soon change your views.

*"Since you've been showing these underground movies and having wild jazz concerts and freewheeling discussions on LSD, the members of the congregation, after careful deliberation, have decided that church is not a proper place to send our children."*

Man at a desk cartoon

Some of my objections are relatively minor ones, but I said I would take them in order. You speak of Hales and Gadsden setting Exclusive businesses on their feet. What utter Rat! I worked for one such business and I know that but for the collapse in 1965, that business and very many others would have gone into receivership before the year was out. Those men were reckless maniacs who gloried in the power they wielded, and things are not very different today. Jim Taylor's intervention, though clearly allowed by God, was nevertheless prompted by his realization of the threat to his own position. The things that had actually been going on did not concern him one bit, as witnessed by the fact that they are still going on today, and by the fact that Hales and Gadsden were reinstated though unrepentant. Believe me, the 'system' still exists today in an equally virulent, though a rather more subtle, form.

Among the prohibitions you mention is the non-partaking of alcohol. Can it possibly be that you have been in the E/B until 1969 and really believe this to be the case? When Jim Taylor repeatedly appears in public the worse for drink, and is known to be an alcoholic? When the partaking of strong drink is actually made a test of fellowship—many having been withdrawn from for refusing to take it? When prominent men in diverse



localities have large and expensive cocktail cabinets? It is quite incredible to me that you should make the statement you do. As for the other prohibitions, there are many Christians in other denominations that do not smoke, dance, gamble, drink, dance, go to theatres, or use make-up.

The university: "The appalling moral decline among young people in today's permissive society should be enough to cause any right-thinking Christian to shrink in horror from a place that is in the very forefront of such a decline."

Prayer and fasting are mentioned as having always been important rituals in the Exclusives' life. This is a most misleading statement, particularly as regards fasting. Prayer is the very life breath of all true Christians and weekly prayer meetings have been a feature of Christian life for centuries. Family prayer was certainly not the invention of E/B for references to it can be found in the literature of most Christian nations. Fasting, however, has certainly not always been an important ritual of Exclusivism. You yourself mention only two instances and you cannot remember one since 1964! But fasting, like prayer, has been a feature of positive Christianity for centuries, and indeed the precedent is found in Scripture. The Apostle Paul fasted often (2 Cor. 11:27) and the Lord Jesus fasted. On one occasion the Lord said, "This kind goes not out but by prayer and fasting," so here we have divine authority for both. Doubtless, though, the Lord takes account of our motive in fasting and surely its efficacy is affected by this. In Acts 23 some Jews fasted and bound themselves by a curse not to eat or drink until they had killed Paul, But their plot was overthrown. Likewise the Pharisee in Luke 18:12 fasted to no avail, but in Acts 13:2 & 3 the fasting was to great profit.

"Immorality, drug taking, insubordination, free expression, atheism and other forms of wickedness are basic ingredients of student life."

As for women being in subjection, it is clearly the teaching of Scripture and whoever abrogates it, abrogates the Scriptures. Likewise in respect of filial respect and obedience to parents.

There are Christians in many denominations who are not enthusiastic about their children going to University, though they might not actually forbid it. The appalling moral decline among young people in today's permissive society should be enough to cause any right-thinking Christian to shrink in horror from a place that is in the very forefront of such a decline. Immorality, drug taking, insubordination, free expression, atheism and other forms of wickedness are basic ingredients of student life—acknowledged to be so even by non-Christians—and so only Christians who are well-grounded in the faith could possibly withstand the many temptations. Thank God, there are such people who seem to come through relatively unscratched particularly in their leisure time is spent in a Christian environment, but I believe that young Exclusives are so ill-established in the faith, and therefore so ill-equipped to face the world, that it is just as well that they do avoid university life.

I will pass over the account of your own case, not knowing the details of it, but I would like to say just this: that to my mind you are quite typical of many young E/B of today. While you were in the system you appeared outwardly correct, and I suppose no one would have doubted, or even questioned, your conversion. Indeed, at one time you and your sister used to be pointed out as models to other young sisters. I suppose you wore the right hairstyle and the right expression on your face, and said the right things; at any rate people used to go into raptures whenever you appeared at fellowship meetings, and fond fathers of daughters would express the pious hope that their offspring might grow up 'like the Pinker girls'. But alas! as in other instances, immediately you were out of the cage you showed how unreal it all was. At least one can be thankful that you have come to reality and are no longer deceiving either yourself or other people.

In speaking of wedding meetings you say that the virtues of chastity are enumerated and the code of conduct for a good life is set out. Now just what is objectionable to you in this? Do you expect the praises of unchastity to be sung, and the practices of vicious living eulogised? Even apart from Christianity, why should a bride not be a virgin, and why should a couple not endeavour to build a life partnership on decent principles? Why indeed do you wish to scorn such an ideal—is not the world full enough of infidelity, indulgence and insecurity? And married life is not 'a bed of roses' as all married couples know, though I suspect that the brother who said so (I was present) was merely seizing an opportunity to pronounce his own domestic 'malheur'.

Though not an important point, you make the most dumbfounding contradiction when speaking of Jim Taylor's ministry. On page eleven you state, "The most important recorded meetings are those of Jim Taylor, but these are censored by him before distribution so that radical ideas are carried by word of mouth rather than on paper to the rest of the world." Then a few lines further on, still speaking of Jim Taylor's ministry, you say, "As his works are no longer edited, but printed direct from tape etc." I think you might at least be consistent!

"To prepare himself for a day 'in the world' at work, an Exclusive reads a passage from the Bible as soon as he rises and prays for help." And so he should—and so should you if you still call yourself a Christian. But how little you know of other Christians besides Exclusives! My experience has been that Christians (real ones) outside the E/B are far more given to prayer and Bible reading than present day E/B. It is a pity that, before throwing everything overboard, you did not get acquainted with some of the saints of other persuasions. You

will probably find there are some in your own faculty who display the very features that you effect to despise.

When you come to the subject of the E/B hymnbook you betray an alarming ignorance. To say that the hymns are carefully selected only from writings of Exclusives, past or present, is a downright lie; and William Cowper is certainly not the only exception. Perronet, Conder, Hart, Montgomery, Newton, Kent, Gerhardt, T. Kelly, Robinson, Hutton, Bonar, Watts, Wesley, Bernard of Clairvaux, Zinzendorf, Havergal, Bliss, Haweis, Toplady, Wreford, and Spafford are all names of those who have not even the remotest connection with Brethren of any sort.

"On the subject of The Rapture, and Christ's Second Coming, I can scarcely trust myself to answer your objections dispassionately . . ."

On the subject of The Rapture, and Christ's Second Coming, I can scarcely trust myself to answer your objections dispassionately—indeed it would be impossible to do so. The Second Coming of Christ is as accurately and definitely foretold in Scripture as was His First Coming. The Blessed Lord Himself spoke of it, and for the Apostles it was their one abiding theme throughout their epistles. It was the distinct hope of the early church, and it is the bright hope of many thousands of Christians outside of Exclusivism today. Indeed, if the E/B really cherished this hope there would be more evidence of it in their lives. Why do they build large and costly halls and luxurious homes? Why do they amass wealth and property? Why are they not rather like the primitive Christians who were outcasts in the earth, but to whom the Hope was very real?

The Apostle Paul said, "If in this life only we have hope, we are of all men the most miserable", and the Apostle John closes his last writing with the words: "He that testifies these things says, 'Yea, I come quickly.' Amen; Come, Lord Jesus."

And this final point leads me into the second part of my letter, and I intend to make it very brief. It is apparent to any reader who has any knowledge of Christian things that your article is not an attack on E/B but on Christianity itself. You are not ridiculing the writings of E/B, but the Holy Scriptures; you are not caricaturing Jim Taylor, but the Lord of Glory.

"As for your motive in writing, it is not my place to judge motives, but I will tell you how it appears. It looks like simple revenge and spite."

As for your motive in writing, it is not my place to judge motives, but I will tell you how it appears. It looks like simple revenge and spite. You have been sickened (and justifiably to a degree) by the aberrations of Exclusivism and you have been personally frustrated in your plans for leading your own life, but in the process you have confounded what is real with what is false and condemned it all out of hand. Like many others you have become disillusioned with Christianity instead of just with the system that is a deviation from it. In writing as you have done you will win the admiration of some and will acquire a sort of kudos or 'mana' with your fellows but what is this compared with what you may have acquired in God's estimation?

The article has been written, and nothing can unwrite it. You may, and I hope will, be led to renounce it sooner or later. Such an action would require courage, humility, and honesty of heart and purpose, but you would have God on your side. If you should wish to discuss what I have written either here, or to the Editor, I shall be only too happy to meet you.

Yours faithfully in the Lord,

Paul Allison

## ***Impressions of America***

Leopold Tyrmand was a well-known novelist and journalist in Poland before he went to live in the United States in 1965. Two of his novels have been translated into English: *The Man With the White Eyes* and *Seven Long Voyages*. During his stay in the United States Mr Tyrmand has written articles for *The New Yorker*, the *Reporter and Dialogue* (from) which magazine this interview has been reprinted), as well as a number of other publications. Mr Tyrmand's view of America is perhaps just a little less jaundiced than that of Salient's . . .

Photo of a woman leaning out of a window

Now that you have been in America for three years, let me begin by asking what was your first impression?

Everything is bigger here than in Europe—potatoes highways, billiard tables and the lust for life. And everybody has four kids, because just two of them indicates that the family is either poor or incompatible.

What do you like best in America?

America.

Would you like to live here?

I would like it better if more Americans felt like living in Poland. Some do.

Who are they?

Some individuals who are attracted by the nonconformity and the vivid intellectualism present in some Polish milieus.

That means there is a lack of nonconformist milieus in America?

On the contrary. Intellectual, artistic and cultural nonconformity (and also the nonconformity of customs) has increased in America during the last years to such an extent—socially and statistically—that it has become a new conformity. Here in America, everything gets mass-produced in a flash. Everything undergoes the stupefying process of production, reproduction, superproduction and over-production, but also, everything goes through the process of being improved and multiplied in hundreds of colours, kinds, sorts, brands, classes, versions and shapes. This also happens to nonconformity in America.

What do you dislike most in America?

Too much of America.

What does that mean?

The problem is one of abundance to the point of excess. For me, America is not determined by her enormous vastness, nor by the might of material means, nor by the unlimited resources of strength. America of today is, first of all, an image of diversity—an incredible, somewhat mad variety of things. When I consider the possibility of metaphysical, suicidal catastrophe, it seems to me that the causes would be the excesses and surpluses created by unlimited productive output. "What kind of potatoes would you like?" asks the waiter in every restaurant, "Fried, whipped, mashed, trampled, kicked, curled or boiled? Russian style, Lebanese style or North Ireland style?" "What kind of slacks do you wish?" asks the clerk. "With cuffs or without? How many pockets? Do you want them long, short or medium? Buttoned or zipped? And in what colour from the 137 colours we are able to sell you?" The same goes on with airplanes, shoes, salads, life insurance, elevators and shampoos. There is danger in this frightening multitude, in copying everything into an infinity of versions, a crazy intention of exhausting every possibility of life—which, as we know, is impossible.

An example of the latter is greeting cards. I must admit that the shops with greeting cards make me much more optimistic. But, at the same time they fill me with disgust. They are proof of the useless efforts of those who intend to master the entity of life with the help of flawlessly planned production. The manufacturers of these cards pretend to fulfill all the needs of all people where any kind of greeting is concerned. There are cards with greetings for Easter, Christmas, New Year's and for all possible holidays for every existing creed. They are classified for all stages of human life, age, status of family, society and education. There are greetings for birthdays, weddings and promotions; for fathers, mothers, grandfathers, cousins, uncles and adopted children. Every occasion seems to be scheduled and if we looked very carefully for it, we could find greetings for an unexpected visit, premature pregnancy, a successfully-passed anthropology exam, or mutual agreement to divorce. It looks as if the manufacturers have foreseen everything, but I always had trouble finding a card which I liked and this simple fact was comforting. Nor could I find a nonprinted, plain card on which I could invent my own greetings, and this proved that the manufacturers were afraid of human invention.

It may be that abundance to the point of excess is tiresome, but why do you consider it dangerous?

Excessive abundance is bound to make searching futile. Too many things and possibilities lead to a feeling of being lost, of not being able to make any decisions. Demands and needs become uncertain, unsettled, rotted by perennial hesitation we never know if what we look at, what we hold, what we want is really what we need and wish; nor do we know if there is a possibility of finding it in another colour, shape or version. Thus, human beings are deprived of the opportunity to search and find what is really necessary for them. This is already a danger.

What did you know about America before coming here?

Everyone who has an opportunity to read, to listen and to watch movies knows a lot about America. Today, America is the property of the whole world. America is not always aware of this, and even more rarely aware in the proper way. A country cannot lead the way in creating the most attractive cultural features and at the same time believe that other nations are ignorant of that country's creativity.

And did your knowledge of America match the reality you confronted here?

It's very hard to answer that question. Some elements of the American reality are engraved on the conscience of my generation because of our constant contact with American literature and films. One should never forget that the American movies of the '20s and '30s were a powerful source of information about the world for that generation. During my trip, some bits and pieces that had been impressed upon my memory by the early movies had heightened my anticipation of what I was to see. A street in Los Angeles, fire escapes in Chicago, skyscrapers in New York—all of them were so well-known. Only when one is actually in San Francisco, can he evaluate and understand how forcefully Jack London wrote about the Bay. Oakland and Sausalito, and how successful he was in captivating the imagination of every boy about 14 years old all around the world. For me it was especially fascinating to stroll through New Orleans. It so happens that I wrote a book

about this city without ever having been there. Now I wandered through the streets, recognizing at every step of the way things which I had never seen before.

Sometimes, watching a western in the Warsaw cinema, one thinks, "No that's impossible. They exaggerate a little bit. Such colours do not exist anywhere." Then I came to New Mexico where I could easily see that the whole of New Mexico is in technicolor. The problem of colours, distances and dimensions is a very important one. Coming here we are prone to compare everything to European standards. This method is totally useless. Maybe Columbus and Amerigo [unclear: Vespucci] could still afford to do it. But today, nearly five centuries later, the European scale is not only useless, but silly.

Is that a matter of colours and dimension only?

No. Even the European scale of value is worthless. To hell with it, as Hemingway would say.

You mean a scale of moral values?

Yes. For example, human greatness. Personally I was never fond of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He was a superb human being and did a lot for this country. But I am not his admirer. However, I would never deny his greatness. Especially after seeing his memorial in Washington.

A monument of Roosevelt in Washington? I never saw it. Where does it stand?

Rather, it lies—in front of the Archives of the United States in Washington, D.C., on [unclear: Pennsylvania] Avenue. On the lawn there is a small, modest quadrangle with the following [unclear: inscription]:

*([unclear: September] 1941 Franklin Delano Roosevelt [unclear: ed] his friend, Supreme Court Justice [unclear: Finkfurter,] to the White House and asked [unclear: ice] to remember the wish he then expressed if any memorial is erected to me, I know [unclear: lastly] what I should like it to be, I should like it [unclear: 0] consist of a block about the size of this [unclear: ing] his hands on the desk) and placed in the [unclear: tree] of that green plot in front of the Archives Building. I don't care what it is made of, whether limestone or granite, or whatnot, but I want it plain, without any ornamentation, with the simple carving, 'In memory of—'*

A small group of living associates of the president, on April 12, 1965, the 20th anniversary of his death, fulfilled his wish by [unclear: viding] and dedicating this modest memorial. [unclear: io] greatness I am talking about here does not [unclear: ean] only Roosevelt's modesty, but also the fact that America knew how to accept it. I can imagine the stormy disputes if the associates of Gladstone, Bismarck, Clemenceau or Lenin had [unclear: ommemorated] them in a similar way. In this case, greatness expressed itself in tremendous simplicity, which is characteristic of great American institutions and great American statesmen. Simplicity is a value in the American scale of values which is hardly understood in Europe.

Do you think that the differences in the scale of values may be the reason for misunderstandings?

Yes, if they turn into clichés. I think that every [unclear: eliche] hinders mutual understanding. The colour slide sent to the relatives across the ocean is still one of the most powerful sources of knowledge about America.

You don't really believe that knowledge of America today derives from family letters?

Of course not. But the bare fact, for example, that there are many sad, grey, tired people in America, as everywhere, is still either not known outside the States, or simply not accepted by average people. The big legend about America is still based on the conviction that they do not exist west here. It is the impression left by letters from Natives who succeeded. In the eyes of a [unclear: oreigner] everybody succeeded in America, because success was measured by the *effects* of work and not by the *amount* of work done. And American effects are fairly spectacular! Furthermore, somewhere in Utah and Missouri [unclear: es] what we Europeans imagine as America, Today's California, Arizona, Texas do not fit this image, but Illinois and Michigan do. Texas and Arizona do not fit what we Europeans imagine as Texas and Arizona either. They are centuries apart from their European clichés.

And what is this European cliché?

In Europe they speak of Phoenix, the capital of Arizona, as the town of Barry Goldwater who is synonymous with provincial obscurantism. Actually, Phoenix seemed to me the site of the most poetic, modern architecture I have ever seen. Frank Lloyd Wright spent the last years of his life there, and now Phoenix is the battlefield of the most interesting ideas in architecture. It is said that all of Texas reflects the dullness of cattlemen and oil millionaires. Very carefully visiting every theatre on my way, I can testify that the most interesting theatre performance I saw was in Houston, Texas at the Alley Theatre. They presented a play by Luigi Pirandello so well that it would make Jean Vilar, Peter Brook and the Contemporary Theatre in Warsaw envious.

Does your theory of clichés adapt itself to racial conflicts?

I think so.

It would be interesting to know how you, a European liberal, look at this problem.

I suppose that for me the sweeping picture of racial relationships is determined by two circumstances. First:

everywhere in New York you can meet Negroes. Everybody treats them politely, some with excessive friendliness to emphasize their own integration and emancipation. Second: the majority of policemen in Washington seem to be Negroes. They control the traffic, guard the federal buildings, and give out passes in administrative centres. They are armed, of course, with clubs, revolvers and all other instruments of police power.

I do not quite understand what you mean by the second example.

It does not seem so natural that a policeman is armed if this policeman is a member of a minority. We have known the problem of minorities for centuries, too. An ethnic minority gets arms only when it can be considered as an organic part of the nation, when there is no [unclear: tonget] persecution which would make it use the arms against the majority in a moment of despair and revolt. This is the way we handle such problems. It seems that Americans handle them differently. If you were to ask me if this means that I think there is no longer racial persecution in the United States except in the deep South, I would be inclined to say, yes. The point is that some Negroes do not think so. And as long as there are people like Malcolm X or LeRoi Jones who appeal to the appetite for revenge and justify every violence, there can be no true progress. Violence is harmful and repugnant, no matter if it is a tool of oppression or a tool of vengeance. But I am afraid that the romantic side of violence has a gloomy, forceful attraction for some Negro youths.

. . . America supplement — "Dying or merely insane?" His insights are often acute however. The interviewer is Mr Tyrmand. The subject of the interview, similarly, is Mr Tyrmand.

Image of Statue of Liberty

Many specialists consider this threat as stemming from social conditions, not from racial differences. Do you think that the war against poverty will eliminate the danger?

I would like to be such an optimist.

Do you not foresee any positive solution?

I want to believe in the incredible strength of assimilation of the American society. Do you know that in America I do not feel alien either in a social or in a national sense? I waited once in a Greyhound bus stop in Flagstaff, Arizona, and somebody asked me a question. When I answered in my not-too-polished English, he added, "You are from the North, aren't you? Illinois or Michigan, right?" Some weeks afterward, I sat on the bench in Boston and looked out at the Common. An elderly gentleman addressed me and then, after my reply, said "Aren't you from Texas? Or New Mexico?" Not one of them realized I was a foreigner. This represents an unusual capacity for acceptance of all that is new and alien. The rest will be done by cultural revolution and the constant growth of missionary trends.

What do you mean—missionary trends?

American society was shaped by pragmatism and materialism, but at the same time the conscious idealism and a feeling of a certain mission in the world was always very strong. The Quakers and Woodrow Wilson. UNRRA and the Peace Corps are the other face of American materialism. One hundred and fifty years of practicing it has brought interesting facts. I met a gentleman in Detroit who up until his 35th year had never left Ohio, but whose five sons are today spread all over the world. They are social or scientific workers in Thailand, Venezuela, Ethiopia and God knows where, helping with the development of those countries. I hope that after many obstacles and misunderstandings such activity will eventually create a powerful American universalism.

What do you mean then by cultural revolution?

I mean an incredible spread of culture and knowledge in dimensions unknown until now. American sociologists already have noticed that the conflict between generations probably results from the intellectual superiority of the children over the parents. Quite simply, teenage children en masse are more intelligent and better educated than their parents. They know more, and this has had a far-reaching effect upon society. The American educational system extends its perimeters wider and wider and emphasizes a broad education.

Some effects are to be seen right now. Attending a reception at the Manned Spacecraft Centre in Houston. I was surrounded by mathematicians, physicians, engineers and astronauts, but the conversation concerned mainly films, theatre and the latest books of Saul Bellow and Truman Capote. In comparison, the European scientist always complains that he does not have enough time to master the progress of his own specialization and absolutely is not able to follow the progress in artistic realms. The attitude of Americans seemed to me very comforting. Once I sat in a Washington bus beside a young girl who was reading a book.

After a while I saw the title: *Three Ways of Philosophical Thought in Ancient China*. Shakespeare in pocket book editions is available in every drugstore, and concerts of Bach and Beethoven are heard by 30,000 people at once. This I call a cultural revolution.

Do you think that the American press contributes to this revolution or holds it up?

Hard to say. The American press has a dangerous tendency to simplify events and problems. On the other hand, there are so many other publications in which anyone can find out—in great depth and in an intellectually honest version—about something that interests him. I think that papers in this country are made up so cleverly

that one does not need to read them. I asked myself many times if the editors cared about their papers being read, or did they only want them to be looked at. Perhaps it is better they don't care about them being read, because imagine what a disaster it would be if we were obliged to read carefully those 70 pages each day.

And television?

Every American considers it a point of honour to be a severe and contemptuous critic of TV. I think it is very easy to criticize American TV for being 'commonplace, routine, monotonous, shallow and primitive. On the other hand, show business, which has been revived considerably by TV shows a very interesting leaning toward a certain kind of modern classicism. The last years proved that American traditions of entertainment have become increasingly similar to the ancient Greek spectacles, or like the French and Italian baroque court theatre of the 17th century, or like the Japanese Kabuki theatre. This means that the value of the production is measured by established rules and conventions. Without any surprises and with total infallibility we know what Batman is going to do, what happens to Superman, what Dr. Kildare is going to say in any given situation we know what will be the reaction of the Munsters, Popeye and Donald Duck—even which phrase the Supremes will use for the ending of a song.

What we watch and want is perfection within known and given patterns. The most hostile critics of American TV simply forget that the perpetuation of some artistic conventions does not mean their failure. This was obvious to the ancient theatregoers or the admirers of *commedia dell'arte*. By the way, the stiffness of entertainment programmes on American TV is compensated by the commercials, the main object of hate and contempt generated by American snobbery. In my opinion the commercials are the biggest American achievement in contemporary art. They invent and create a totally new world constructed from fantasy and idealism, using all the forms developed in the cinema, cartoons, modern graphics and other advanced techniques. This world is full of many feelings and emotions—and what is more noble in art than to create emotions? Nobody in real life ever saw *such* a hamburger, or *such* a beer. Rather, they are ideas of beer and hamburger, but their artistic impact is irrefutable.

Do you really think the commercials can be discussed in aesthetic terms?

I am not well prepared to discuss the philosophy of art. But considering these problems from a practical, however dilettante, point of view I must admit that here I faced problems for which I am not able to find an answer—even after reading Walter Gropius, Le Corbusier and Lewis Mumford. For example, there exists a phenomenon which I call 'canned beauty,' or things aesthetical reproduced in innumerable copies by industrial methods. For 100 years specialists have tried to determine the relationship between aesthetics and industrial reproduction. On every hand in America you can see something that is beautiful according to aesthetic values, but which has been multiplied in unlimited copies—thereby taking away the quality of uniqueness, one of the most important premises of beauty.

Don't you think that this contradicts what you said at the beginning of this interview?

Not at all. Diversity and variety are characteristic of America's production capabilities, but this does not mean that one aesthetic principle can be reproduced limitlessly. Here we are at the most crucial of all problems—the problem of being different, a real obsession of the whole nation.

Why do you call it an obsession?

Probably a better word would be yearning or longing. But when the whole nation longs to be different, to be unique and individual, it becomes an obsession. The girls wear badges with the inscription: "I am different." Every restaurant and every store advertises that it is "amazingly different." In a television show, a mother asks her daughter about her fiance. "Does he have a personality?" Individuality counts far more than money, good looks, honesty, social position, future and education. It becomes a really top-rate value. "Be different!" This slogan becomes an ambition of the highest order, and of course, as with every real value, it is very difficult to attain. To be different is quite impossible in America today. The social extent of the need defeats it. The most ambitious beatnik, who just yesterday invented a new pattern of hairdo or a new design of slacks, sees them on the street the next day in a million copies and imitations, reproduced immediately by industry, commerce and the mass media of communications. The same applies in a certain sense to literature and the arts.

What is your opinion of America's young people?

In the history of mankind youth has always thought itself more interesting, or pretended to be more inventive, than it really was. Today's youth seems to want to make adolescence an ideal, a way of life, attributing to it rights, privileges, qualities and virtues which are purely fictitious. Being young is the most fleeting human condition, which is terribly humiliating. Its inability to recognize this simple truth immerses contemporary youth in the ridiculous. The Romantics of the 19th century—Byron, Pushkin, de Musset, Mickiewicz—glorified adolescence as a state of super-sensitivity but at the same time were very humble and melancholic about the value of youth. As an ideal solution they proposed dying young—and many of them did. Which isn't at all the case of today's juvenile ideologists: many of them have already reached their forties and want only to prolong the adolescent look, habits and manners in the most comical way.

On the other hand, there is much to be said in defence of American youth. Its most interesting quality is its attempt to destroy the idolatry of money as the overwhelming element in social striving. One reason for this may not be very idealistic: it is more of a challenge now to be interestingly poor in this country than to be averagely prosperous. Sincere, passionate involvement in community life is another striking feature of a large segment of American youth. On every campus, during my travels, they insisted on taking me for a ride through the countryside, usually through the poverty-ridden sections, most of them Negro slums. As I looked at the deteriorating housing, they watched me carefully, for a reaction of horror at the sight of such misery. But the misery never impressed me enough—I've seen worse in my own country. This misery was brighter than ours: the children were running around in Levi's blue jeans which are the dream of prosperous children in Europe. What did impress me were the young men themselves, their sensitivity and compassion, and the fact that they were not resigned to their society's shameful imperfections.

## Record Review

# Self-Portrait—Bob Dylan (double LP) and Zabriskie Point—soundtrack (featuring the Pink Floyd, the Grateful Dead, the Youngbloods and Kaleidoscope).

Reviews by Dennis O'Brien.

*All the tired horses in the sun.*

*How'm I supposed to get any ridin' done?*

Over three minutes of girlie chorus chanting these two lines open up the new Dylan package—a beautiful, soft happy double album with 24 songs portraying not so much Dylan the singer-composer, but Dylan the man—Dylan the master. No more vitriolic masterpieces like *Positively 4th Street*, *Can you please crawl out your window* and *Highway 61 Revisited*—no more songs of sadness like *Just like a Woman* and *One of us Must Know*—no more anti-war banners like *Masters of War* and *Chimes of Freedom* flung on to record—just a rather contented man, sitting back and taking it easy. A tinge of regret perhaps, contained in the first song, but overall an album reflecting the different moods—the different styles of the guy who once, just for fun, cut a record under the name Blind Boy Grunt, and explained his apparent 'conversion' to rock'n'roll by saying quietly "I just got tired of playing the guitar by myself".

Side One opens with the cryptic, rather sad words of *All the Tired Horses* and then moves into *Alberta No. 4* a slow, drawling blues item containing the age-old line "Alberta, let your hair hang low"; then into *I forgot more than you V ever know*—an oldie this, with Dylan crooning away in true *Nashville Skyline* style, mumbled words and all; *Days of 49* is something from the *John Wesley Harding* period—a song about the old miners, with piano and drums dominant; up next is a beautiful version of Gordon Lightfoot's *Early Mornin' Rain* with piano and harmonica creating a floating, flowing cloud of sound—perhaps the most attractive song on the whole album. The side closes with a quick one *In Search of Little Sadie*, and opens up on Side Two with Gilbert Becaud's *Let it Be Me*. You've never heard Dylan singing until you've heard him do this one; for some reason, the backing on this number is chronic, and one wonders what prompted him to include this. A speeded up reprise of *Little Sadie* follows and then into *Woogie Boogie* a three chord boogie instrumental, complete with honky piano and hysterical Bill Haley-style sax—sounding all in all like Bill Black's combo on an off night. An orchestral backed *Belle Isle*, a spongy sob story, precedes an even bigger tear jerker in *Living the Blues* which owes more than a little to *Singin' the Blues* and includes the classic teen-age lament "I've been living the blues, every night without you"—straight out of 1959 that one; finally a supposedly live version of *Like a Rolling Stone* sung almost as a take off of the original, with the wheezy voices of a few of the Band in the background. The song, as recorded five years ago and directed at those who, like Dylan were often homeless, had a bite that was caustic enough to override the length of the single—over six minutes. The new version sounds as though Dylan was stoned when he did it.

Side Three opens with *Copper Kettle* a slow country song with visions of cornmash and hickory, and then straight into the old C and W standard *Gotta Travel On* which bounces along in good style. After this the cornball tour-de-force, Dylan's soporific rendering of *Blue Moon* backed by the weepiest country guitar you

ever did hear; this one leaves you stunned, the song for its sheer inanity, the singer for his sheer audacity. Paul Simon's *The Boxer* undergoes the treatment next, with Dylan double tracking his voice and indulging in some dubious harmonics. It grows on you, although it's cut short from the original version. Following this is a roaring version of *The Might Quinn*—a real rocker, with Dylan backed by the Band, and obviously enjoying it. Finally *Take me as I am*, which is nothing more than a pleasant, inoffensive country ballad with steel guitar provided by Pete Drake.

The old Everly Brothers hit *Take a Message to Mary* opens Side Four with Dylan sounding suspiciously like Marty Robbins. As a straight pop track this is one of the best on the album—solid percussion and old-time female vocal backing. *It hurts Me Too* and *Minstrel Boy* are both blues-tinged items, with the latter resembling a track from the second Band L.P. *She Belongs to me* is a live recording, and perhaps is a bit of a let-down: it's played at a much faster rock pace and loses the delicacy that distinguished the original. *Wigwam* is a curious thing—merely Dylan humming to a mariachie-style backing—plenty of brass and scat singing. The final track on the album is a reprise of the gentle *Alberta*, and Bob Dylan's *Self Portrait* is complete.

It's the overall impression that really counts, not so much the individual songs, for it's Dylan presenting a collection of songs that mean and have meant something to him. For some, the album will be a disappointment—disillusionment with trite songs and stale interpretation. Dylan is finished—as an innovator, but never as an artist. He's been through folk, rock and country and western and there's nowhere else to go, and tired of competing with the 'tired horses' of the commercial music world—the electric super-hype super-groups—he can well afford to sit back and shrug his shoulders.

*All the tired horses in the sun.*

*How'm I supposed to get any ridin' done?*

Man shooting a gun cartoon

Soundtracks of movies not presenting music as part of the action are always dicey. Too often, the music depends on the action for full effect, and half the appeal of the sound is lost. It's easy enough to string up a collection of hit songs, place them at appropriate intervals throughout the film, and then release the whole lot on one album as was done with *Easy Rider*; it's more difficult, however, to capitalise on a soundtrack album that must contain mostly mood music—and *Zabriskie Point* does contain mostly mood music. Not having been able to see the film yet, this album must be reviewed at face value, and not as a souvenir of the film. For it's certainly an odd collection of tracks—The Grateful Dead side by side with Patti Page!

The biggest contribution comes from The Pink Floyd—an English progressive group who have always made a lot of noise but not too much sense. Dissatisfied with commercial releases such as *Arnold Layne* and *See Emily Play* the Floyd turned to long rambling pieces with classical overtones, and on this album this is reflected in their three numbers. *Heart Beat*, *Pig Meat* is merely a simulated heart beat with odd sounds and snatches of music interspersed, giving the impression of the opening of an episode of *Journey Into the Unknown*. *Crumbling Land* is a rather dreary piece of straight harmony work, and *Come in Number 51, Your Time is Up* is a rather impressive piece of atmospheric music, which breaks [unclear: If] way through into a howling bass dominated sound. Apparently the group were a little let-down at the lack of use of their material in the film—their delicate love scene music being replaced by what was described' as "some noisy guitar playing", (presumably the dexterous Jerry Garcia!)

Bob Dylan self-portrait painting

Album art

The Grateful Dead, featuring guitarist Jerry Garcia, have two numbers featured on the album: an excerpt from *Dark Star* and a long seven minute *Love Scene*. Both are instrumentals. *Dark Star* one of those interminable free-flow instrumentals that so often are passed off as 'progressive', and *Love Scene* (despite Pink Floyd) a very delicate piece of solo guitar work by Garcia, who takes you along with his rhythm until you find yourself unconsciously relaxing. Maybe, though, you just get bored.

Kaleidoscope, a relatively unknown outfit here (and elsewhere I suspect), have one album on release in New Zealand and two tunes in *Zabriskie Point*. Both are country orientated numbers, complete with hoedown holler, fiddles and steel guitar—*Brother Mary* and *Mickey's Tune*—nothing outstanding, but pleasant enough.

The Youngbloods, originally from Boston, moved to San Francisco when Jim Morrison and all were proclaiming that "the West was best" and if you weren't from San Francisco you were nothing. They turned out a style of good-time music that found success in songs like *Grizzly Bear* and *Merry-go-round* and recently cut one of the best rock albums in a long time with *Elephant Mountain*. Their contribution to the film is a good-time item called *Sugar Babe*. It's good, but unfortunately it's not enough.

The rest of the album is taken up by an unknown guitarist named John Fahey with *Dance of Death*—notably unstimulating this; a song called *I wish I was a single girl again* by what sounds like a middle-aged negro mamma called Roscoe Holcomb backed by cornbread and grits, and most peculiar of all, old-timer Patti Page crooning *Tennessee Waltz*. Presumably this last piece had some significance in the



film—on record, however, it has none.

The album is thus notable for one thing only—its succession of unrelated recording thrown willy-nilly on to one waxing. A pity, for the film looks promising.

## Sixpenneth poem

*Alan Brunton*

like a tale  
clutching my mind  
behind  
a gentle wake  
as once Professor his  
oyster on a string  
to mass confessed(  
  
Sings the Nightingale

You interposed in  
linen dowry  
your sake of self  
and isolated  
one eye to the  
other eyes—  
thus misspawnd  
I am good  
only to poeticise,  
to half see  
at year's fail  
and half create  
teased like a  
chromosome  
between male  
and female—  
shrapnel-blooded  
midwife you  
cut a tongue  
from an acorn  
tree and  
rammed a painter's  
knife straight  
like a rifle  
between my knees—  
in my head  
and father's lung  
an axe of  
turtleshell  
to husk the question  
marks off poems and  
will them  
back to you(  
  
Chants the Owl

Confessor professed  
to nesting eggs  
for a shilling in hell  
and nailed his  
oyster to the  
floorboards  
in his cell(

Sings the Nightingale

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## Book Review

### Myra Breckinridge

by Gore Vidal. (Anthony Blond Limited, London, 1968. \$4.20). Reviewed by Therese O'connell.

Time calls it "an incoherent tale of sodomy, emasculation, auto-eroticism and plain bad taste". I was merely amused. A novel about a sex-change—Myron becomes Myra and determined to conquer Hollywood and devastate mankind, she claims half of an acting academy owned and run by Myron's uncle Buck Loner and helps teach 'Empathy' and 'Posture'. There Myra meets an attractive pupil named Rusty Godowsky, whom she chooses to be the victim of her personal power struggle which she hopes to pursue through sex. After succeeding in sexually humiliating Rusty she fobs him off to a talent agent, Letitia. Myra then proceeds to fall in love with Rusty's former girlfriend, Mary-Ann, and after an accident which upsets her hormone balance and reverts her to her masculine state. Myra (now Myron) marries Mary-Ann.

The novel is set in the late 1960's against the richly allegorical background of the 1940's film era (a tradition in which "the facts of lunacy, virginity and death, the last a mask for impotence" are inseparable). It interweaves marvellously most of the philosophical ideas of this century concerning power and sex with a simplicity that would hold the interest of the pre-pubescent.

The nature of the subject, sex-change, should permit a re-orientation of values as Myra "switches back and forth with a minimum of nervous wear and tear". But the reversal is only physical. Although Myra claims to be a new woman she retains the old masculine, archetypal idea (brutal, destructive, vagina-centred) of domination and possession. The trans-sexual operation frees him/her from the detested penis—thus destroying the masculine principle—and Myra hopes to shatter it objectively through the person of Rusty. In wanting to tame for all time the archetypal male Myra created something more masculine. Rusty's masculinity increases, enabling him to satisfy the voracious and masochistic sexual appetite of Letitia (another sexual variant). Myra admires Letitia because she believes that Letitia is the New American Woman who uses men as men once used women.

All the ideas advanced in this novel suggest or subvert greater ones. The idea of Woman Triumphant subverts the greater one of Woman Liberated.

Is Myra a liberated woman? No. She certainly realizes the tyranny of sexual stereo-typing but her reaction

is the masculine one of revenge, domination and possession. She uses sex to gain power. Myron was not a homosexual, and was never drawn to men. Once a man wished to penetrate him he lost interest because then he would be the thing used, and so lose the power struggle.

Only in her love for Mary-Ann as a woman does Myra ever express the love of a free non-possessive woman. That this feeling goes when her breasts melt and she becomes male again, strengthens the conviction that Myra was at best only *aware* of the oppression of women. She changes easily into the suburban mate of Mary-Ann and a life of outdoor barbecues, dogs and Christian Science.

The suburban ending could ruin the book; that it doesn't shows the sense of fun, the toying with preposterous ideas, the frothy exaggerations that forbid the reader to take it seriously.

*Myra Breckinridge* is a lighthearted interpretation of a grave social situation, the power struggle of men over women—a journalistic impression of our present culture and should be read accordingly. A quick skimming through before throwing away.

Upside down book drawing

## The Selling of the President 1968

by Joe McGinniss. (Trident Press, New York, 1969.) Reviewed by Clive Thursby.

One of the ways to sell an inferior product is to dress it up in a manner that makes it appeal as being of much higher quality. Madison Avenue had discovered this many years ago and it was only to be a matter of time before the same technique was applied to politicians. The only difference is that in the case of politicians you do not even need the product, you just invent one.

Richard Nixon was the first President to be sold to the people of the United States, or so the story goes. Certainly, Nixon represented a great challenge to the ad-men.

"Let's face it, a lot of people think Nixon is dull. Think he's a bore, a pain in the ass. They look at him as the kind of kid who always carried a bookbag. Who was forty-two years old the day he was born. They figure when other kids got footballs for Christmas, Nixon got a briefcase and he loved it. He'd always had his homework done and he'd never let you copy.

"Now you put him on television, you've got a problem right away. He's a funny-looking guy. He looks like somebody hung him in a closet overnight and he jumps out in the morning with his suit all bunched up and starts running around saying, 'I want to be President.'"

The moral of this book is not that the ad-men took charge or that the President was sold like a packet of cigarettes, as the book's dust cover suggests, but that he was sold as a television personality. Nixon had lost to Kennedy largely through television as the first problem was selling television to him. Nixon is not telegenic and he had been branded as a loser since 1960. The ad-men's task was to create a new Nixon image. In an environment in which 99% of the voters have no personal contact with the candidate, it is the projected image that counts, or, more accurately, the received impression. The new Nixon image, however, did not mean a new Nixon; he remained the same dull, cold and largely humourless man of the 1950's. In effect the ad-men were forced to adopt a policy of presentation by concealment.

The two main television techniques employed were the commercial and the panel discussion. In the former, an attention-attracting series of still photographs was displayed, supplemented by a commentary; the hope being that the pictures would prevent people from paying too much attention to the words. The latter was characterised by rehearsed questions and a selected audience which greeted every Nixon reply with wild cheering to "make it seem to home viewers that enthusiasm for his candidacy was all but uncontrollable". Throughout his campaign, Nixon said nothing that was either new or interesting; he not only developed the use of the platitude to the full, he almost raised it to an art form.

Of course, the ad-men had a difficult task. Nixon was not particularly co-operative and, although well-powdered, he sweated freely under the studio lights. "Make sure you've got that handkerchief soaked in witch-hazel. I can't do that sincerity bit with the camera if he's sweating." There was the problem of Agnew—and how to "hide the Greek"—but most difficult of all was the intervention, almost sabotage, of Nixon's staff. The ad-men clearly considered politics too serious to be left to the politicians, who were no more than amateurs in communication, ignorant of the subtleties of Madison Avenue. These were 1950's-type friends; people who probably thought Marshall McLuhan starred in *Gunsmoke*. There was a total split between the advertising and political people of Nixon's campaign staff: every time a programme was prepared the 'ethnic specialist' would demand changes, such as the inclusion on a panel of a Jewish attorney, the president of some Polish-Hungarian group or a liberal negro (thereby cleverly doubling up on two categories). Nixon knew that if the ethnic mix was not tight the press would take advantage of it and Nixon disliked and feared the press.

Prunella Smerdley - Woman's Weekly

Men with guns photo

For the ad-men, Nixon was just another client—although no doubt a very profitable one. Men of varying political opinions contributed to the advertising campaign, although some did so only after they had been assured that their names would not be involved. They succeeded in trivialising politics to such an extent because they were not particularly interested in the political aspect of their work. Indeed one is almost shocked by their absolute cynicism.

Joe McGinniss's *The Selling of the President* comes as a pleasant change after Theodore White's four-yearly offerings. McGinniss does not seriously tax the reader's intelligence. His book is very readable and at times highly amusing. To some readers, no doubt, it will be disturbing. It discredits all concerned with Nixon's campaign, except Mr McGinniss himself—who seems to have been very astute in realising the commercial potential of such a book. However, in my opinion it is not the important book that some have claimed it to be. I am inclined to feel that the importance of television as a political medium is overrated. Today, a man gets elected for what he doesn't say and for what he isn't. Despite the ad-men's attempts to sell a new Nixon image, Nixon himself succeeded in reasserting his right to be just as dull and uninspiring on television as he had always been in person, and it may have been this that helped him get elected (c.f. Holyoake, Heath et alia). Nixon's election campaign cost \$17 million. It started with Nixon holding an unprecedented lead in the opinion polls but ended with him being elected by the smallest of majorities over Hubert Humphrey, whose campaign funds had been very much smaller.

In *The American Commonwealth* (1911), Bryce claimed that the American political system is such that great men are never chosen President. *The Selling of the President*, whatever its significance with regard to the present political process, in no way serves to refute Bryce's claim.

*"Roger—I think there's something you should know. I'm a female impersonator."*

Just married cartoon

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## Film Review

# Charlie Bubbles and The Champagne Murders.

Reviewed by Rex Benson.

*Charlie Bubbles* is in all respects a far superior film, despite my doubts about a couple of points. It is interesting to note the number of actors who have at one time or another directed films (whether starring themselves or not): Marlon Brando, Burt Lancaster, Karl Malden, Paul Newman, Cornel Wilde, Anthony Quinn, John Wayne, Dennis Hopper, Orson Welles (of course), and no doubt a few more besides. Now we have Albert Finney who, with *Charlie Bubbles*, has made the most remarkable directorial debut since Orson Welles. Finney evinces a sensitivity and understanding which has eluded most others who have tried their hand behind the camera. This complex account of a successful writer's reactions to the events of a single weekend gives Finney ample opportunity to express his personality both as actor and director. Throughout the film there is no evidence of hesitancy or lack of control. This is no doubt due in some part to the capabilities of the team as a whole. The acting is faultless and Peter Schushitzky is on top form with some beautiful colour photography.

My only gripe concerns the ending, which I found abrupt and inconclusive. Perhaps I am being overly

conventional in wanting some kind of resolution, a tying together of loose ends. Presumably the conclusion is as Finney wanted it, but this is small comfort to an audience which feels naught but perplexity at the sight of Charlie Bubbles wafting away in a balloon to God knows where. In any case, what does it all mean? Is this lofty ascent symbolic of Charlie's flight from the encumbrances of his friends and surroundings, or is it devoid of implication and representative merely of a playful dalliance? The cynic, in the face of such speculation, might opt for the former alternative, and observe that the easy way out for Charlie Bubbles, author, also happens to be the easy way out for Albert Finney, director.

My disappointment at the seemingly premature conclusion did not linger long—there are too many fine scenes and individual performances, to say nothing of Shelagh Delaney's tart, observant script or Finney's imaginative use of setting and atmosphere. One could mention here numerous bits and pieces of exceptional quality: Finney and Colin Blakely literally dressing each other down in a posh restaurant, various happenings in the Bubbles mansion—cannily observed through an array of 'hidden eye' TV cameras—or Liza Minelli, a talented and unusually attractive actress, seducing an exhausted and slightly bored Charlie. These and many other moments make this a film of considerable power. It is also quiet, sad, humourous, and altogether endearing. *Charlie Bubbles* is in some ways more personal than *If* . . . but is, like Anderson's film, one of the few cinematic happenings for which this year will be remembered.

The first Claude Chabrol film I ever had the pleasure of seeing was *Les Cousins*, released here some seven or eight years ago. This was a sensitive and masterly portrayal of a country boy's experience of university life, and his relationship with a sophisticated city cousin. Although I have not seen a film directed by Chabrol since then, the memory of *Les Cousins* obtrudes from time to time, and I recall the film even now with a considerable degree of satisfaction. It is probably for this reason that I find *The Champagne Murders* trite, mostly boring, and unworthy of the talents revealed by this director in the earlier film. Some of those who (quite rightly) criticise a distribution system which allows so few 'name' foreign films into the country, and who are, as well, cognisant of Chabrol's eminent position, may seize upon *The Champagne Murders* with overwrought gratitude, giving it due far beyond its real value. I sympathise with their enthusiasm, but cannot agree that the film is worth more simply because it has managed to sneak past the barriers raised by our pitifully inept movie moguls.

The plot is of little consequence and the acting is atrocious. It's usually bad news when Anthony Perkins appears in a film made by a foreign director. None of them seem to have the ability to tap the talent that Perkins undoubtedly has. Here we see on display the familiar surface mannerisms, without any of the depth apparent in some of his other performances. One need only recall Perkins in *Pretty Poison* to see what I mean. The rest of the acting is either faceless or grotesque, although Maurice Ronet (as M. Wagner) strikes the right note now and then. The performers are not entirely to blame; the script offers nothing but inanities for them to get their teeth into, and the listless dubbing (English onto English) makes the characters seem even less animated. Since it is obvious from the outset that M. Wagner is not responsible for the murders, the 'surprise' ending is hardly surprising, though it does have a decidedly kinky aspect.

Still from Film Review movie

Chabrol decks out his film with the now conventional excess and finery. Glimpses of the idle rich mingle with none too subtle hints of wickedness in high places. When faced with a lack of substance in the script, throw in a few scenes which purport to strip the veneer from the seething cesspool that is high society. Not only high, but intellectual as well. It is no coincidence that one of the murderer's victims, perpetrator of the film's most boring and supposedly dissipated diversion, is an internationally recognized artist. All these trimmings may titillate the impressionable, but actually it's all a [unclear: bi] drag. *The Champagne Murders* is an undisciplined and quite useless film. Indeed, it is difficult to think of any justification for its ever having been made. Chabrol gives some indication of his capabilities in the pre-credit and credit sequences, which are taut, suspenseful and promise great things to come. These few minutes divorced [unclear: from] the other mess are, however, hardly worth the price of admission [unclear: on] their own.

## Art Review

# The Robin White Selection. Now on display in the Library.

Reviewed by Elizabeth Botham.

Robin White, part-time teacher at Mana College, thinks people prefer older houses because they look more

interesting architecturally—concave porches, bay windows and eaves make for attractive irregular areas of light and dark. She feels that in the State housing area where she lives the houses are dull, bland "little boxes".

The paintings on display in the Library express her environment—Ponrua and Paremata—and the environment shapes her style. Before living here she "was not a landscape painter" but sees landscape as dominant in this area.

The hard-edge style is no gimmick. Robin White thinks it has evolved because it is the most valid way of expressing New Zealand landscape and light. The definite line between hills and sky is essential as is the cloudless sky. The *Paremata Hills* paintings capture the bareness and aridity of the area. The clumps of trees and bushes complement and emphasise the undulation of the hills.

The *Porirua Landscapes* are dominated by the houses imposed on the land. The atmosphere of insipidly coloured buildings—their uniformity and mediocrity—is well achieved. The three divisions of sky, houses and foreground reduces the landscape to its essentials. The light that Robin White feels so characteristic of New Zealand is best realised in these three paintings. There is a cold stillness about them contrasting with the two screen prints. Although they too show the relationship of little square buildings to the landscape, the interest in pattern and colour is more evident.

I feel that this New Zealand light thing that everyone is aware of, is limited unless artists say something else about our environment—not only its effect on people but *how* they express it artistically. The danger is that *all* New Zealand artists will be painting this way; expressing much the same thing in the same way. At the moment, 23 year old Robin White's paintings are relevant and sensitive expressions of New Zealand landscape. Their standard is promising and it will be interesting to see in what direction her work develops.

Robin White painting

Robin White painting

## Six Gun in the Saddle

Six gun in the saddle cartoon

Twer a sultry day in Rimrock the day the stranger rode into town. "I'm looking for Ace Bannerman," he said to Jimmy Shiver, the paraplegic, hebefrenic, catatonic, schizophrenic, cyclothymic, manic-depressive, obsessive compulsive, paranoic-retentive telegraph dispatcher. "Where is he?"

"Who?" said Jimmy.

"Ace, you dunderhead!"

"Oh," said Jimmy, "ah plum forgot after all them that poly-syllabic sesquipedalions. Why he's over at the Silver Quarter Saloon cheatin' at poker with his hired guns."

"Hired guns, eh?" mused the stranger, loosening his Colt in its holster.

"Yep," said Jimmy, "he get them from Rentall. Got some fellas what can shoot 'em, too."

"Hmmm," said the stranger, placing the toe of his boot in Jimmy's ear to dismount. "Reckon I'll just mosey over thar."

"Why don'cha walk?" said Jimmy. "It's just across the street."

The Silver Quarter Saloon was a wild and woolly place that night. And why not? Four hundred sheep were milling around the customers at the bar.

"Say bartender," called a voice unctious and yet menacing, "bring me another bottle of whiskey and some aftershave for these jaspers I'm skinning. And shoo some of these dad-blasted sheep outta here."

"Right away, Mr Bannerman," said the barkeep. "Anything you say since you own this town and everybody in it and rule the range with a cynical authoritarianism unparalleled since Periander of Corinth."

"That's pretty dicky talk for a barkeep," said Ace.

Just then the swinging doors banged open. The entire saloon became silent. All eyes were on the figure that stood in the doorway.

It was a large Barbary ape wearing swim fins and a colourful kimono.

Meanwhile, out on the prairie, the lonesome wind howled through the sagebrush and deep in his burrow a prairie dog choked to death on a collar button.

By Daniel. Reprinted from the Martlet.

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Classified banner

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## The 625 Line

TV with David Smith

Image of David Smith

Stringalong with Gilbert Part II

In 1963 when it appeared that Harold MacMillan was about to fade into history (courtesy of Mr Profumo) the satirical magazine Private Eye launched a fund to have him preserved for British satire. This valiant prop-up job immediately came to mind at the sight of Gilbert Stringer's farewell last week—particularly in view of the quintessential parting shot that the lame duck D.G. fired off at the time. He must have been saving this quote for years before releasing it in all its fatuity. I submit it as follows:

"New Zealand television offers the best coverage and programmes of any single-channel service in the English-speaking world."

Highly subject opinionising apart, the plain fact is that the number of English-speaking countries left operating a single channel service can be counted on the fingers of a leprosy-ridden hand. This would tend to indicate that Gilby-Baby instinctively hedged his bets to the last.

Another alarming facet of his passing (also having MacMillanesque overtones) is that his successor Mr Sceats was chosen in a manner not entirely dissimilar to that of Alec Douglas-Home. All the competent men were democratically canvassed and democratically rejected leaving the shadowy timeserver to ooze back onto the stage. Not a good start and I get the impression that we ain't seen nothing yet.

Talking about seeing nothing, the Expo coverage of NZ National Day at Osaka proved something of a non-event featuring an open-air version of theatre of the absurd. Like I've always said: when you are given an open air stage the size of two rugby grounds the only honest thing to do is stage two rugby games. However consolation there is in the fact that bad though ours was, Aussie's was a damn sight worse.

The Commonwealth Games Reports have consistently proved the highlight of every single night's viewing,

with the exception of the opening ceremony. Action all the way with technically perfect reproduction. Perhaps the choice of Christchurch as the venue for 1974 will provide some stimulus for a second channel in colour.

Ukridge. Most unusual for the BBC to misspell a name. They consistently missed off the initial "P"

*Catchword*, apart from being by far the best organised and smartly run party game on TV, has shown a glimmering of redeeming social value on other grounds. Any programme that can unearth a contestant who amongst other things fails to recognise Nikita Khrushchev ("I know it began with 'K' ") and the theme from "Hello Dolly" is helping to weed out the mentally inferior members of society. Definitely required viewing for Parliamentary candidate selection committees and teacher studentship panels.

## Careers Supplement

### index to advertisers

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## Choosing a Career

Ian Boys:

During your years at the university you will have heard many comments about the relevance of your studies to the job that you will take on leaving the University. Many employers now are taking the view that a degree is more an evidence of a higher general education than a specialist qualification. It is claimed by both employers and university teachers that graduates who have made good use of their time at the university as well as obtaining a sound basic theoretical knowledge in their courses should have developed the ability and willingness to think lucidly and constructively. This implies the development of a critical faculty, the ability to discriminate between fact and opinion, between the relevant and irrelevant, true and false statements. We assert that graduates have had practice in analysis of complex problems and in reasoning step by step to a conclusion, that graduates learn quickly and that they may be expected to adjust speedily to unfamiliar situations. While a graduate should, by the time he finishes at university, have learnt to communicate his thoughts in a logical and convincing way and have learnt something of the tolerance needed in dealing with human situations, few students leave the university with practical managerial experience or practical knowledge or understanding of the wide range of human problems encountered in business. Government departments or the professions. Most employers recognise this and many provide induction and training courses, before placing graduates in a position of responsibility.

## Transition to the Outside (Real) World

On starting a new job you become acquainted with a new group of people. You must accept the discipline of the organisation you work for and reconcile your status as an individual with your status as a fairly new member of the organisation. You will probably have only the vaguest idea of its aims, policies, structures and operations. You may encounter some prejudice from fellow employees who have not had the benefit of a university education but have gained, through experience, a great wealth of knowledge about the organisation and the human relations involved. Confronted with this situation you need to be patient and receptive using your analytical skills learnt at the University to find out as much as you can about the organisation and the job you are expected to do. You may feel that your qualifications and training should entitle you to greater responsibility. Responsibility will come as you show that you have ability and have acquired sufficient



knowledge of the organisation.

## Who will be the Lucky Employer?

In deciding on the nature of your career and the employer you would like to work for there are many factors you should take into account. You should consider not just the immediate financial gain you will get from a particular firm, but also look at the long term prospects for you in that particular career and in that particular firm. While you should give thought to job security, more important is job satisfaction. Nor is it sufficient to think of the job satisfaction for the first four or five years. Your working life is likely to be 35 to 40 years and you will want to still be enjoying your job when you are 45 and 55.

## Life Values and Job Choice

A study at University of Queensland in 1968 on students' attitudes towards education and employment revealed that students rated marriage and family relationships as being of the foremost importance in later life. The prospect of marriage either in the immediate or long term future is often a strong influencing factor in job choice. Because of the need to support a non-working wife and provide adequate housing you may feel that an immediate requirement is for a high salary. Your marriage may influence your thinking concerning the locality of your first job or how much time you would be prepared to be away from home.

Women graduates should note the increasing trend for married women in their late thirties to go out to work again after their children have reached school age. Thus a woman needs to think of her career being in two parts. Married women often work for three to five years before having their first child. The experience gained in this time may have a decisive effect on the job opportunities available when you want to go back to work again.

## Job Hunting

Many young graduates are uncertain of exactly which firm or organisation they would like to join or even what area of work interests them. If you are one of these uncertain ones, be prepared to talk to several employers. Many now visit the university annually and are happy to talk over the prospects in their firm with individual students. Several employers will be visiting the University's Careers Advisory Board during the third term. You can book an appointment by ringing the Board's office. If you haven't already discussed your career with the Secretary of the Careers Advisory Board at 6 Kelburn Parade, book an appointment to see the Secretary, Mr Peter Romanovsky, sometime in the third term. He will help you appraise the opportunities open to you and tell you something of the state of the employment market in the areas that interest you. The Careers Advisory Board Secretary is happy to see students at any stage of their university studies to discuss career opportunities and the courses that they are studying at University.

*"Business is up 1.37 percent this quarter, and you ask why we're dancing?"*

Naked dancing cartoon

**YOU - IN A LIBRARY?** The New Zealand Library School offers a one academic year full time Diploma Course to those now completing Degrees. **LIVING ALLOWANCES SUPERANNUATION PRIVILEGES** The course, three terms, comprises studies in . . . **BOOKS.** Recorded forms of communication, their physical aspects, including printing and allied processes, publishing and the trade; their meaningful aspects as works belonging to literatures related to the study and teaching of subjects; works about other works. Bibliography; guides to the literatures; reference and selection olds in the humanities, sciences, technologies and in general and children's literature; fiction and the criticism of art and literature. **LIBRARY COLLECTIONS.** The articulation of books (etc.) for service; bibliographic control. Subject classification, indexing, thesauri, related to storage display and retrieval. Cataloguing of holdings and descriptive bibliography, standard cataloguing codes, history, function, types and forms of catalogue. Non-book media and their problems. Organisation of processes whereby items are acquired and made useful service—units, work-flow, mechanisation, systems analysis. **LIBRARIES** The library as a producer of services out of its collection; the communities libraries serve, their government and administration. Staff organisation and integration of services (technical, reader and extra-mural); collection growth and growth of services; equipment, finance, recurrent and capital. Supply and demand for services terms of service, costs and benefits; the activation of authority and public interest; Initiative in library provision. Types of library and types of service; resource libraries; book resources of the national level. Optional (third term) course are: **INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION; NEW ZEALAND COLLECTIONS AND ARCHIVES, PUBLIC LIBRARIES; STATE AND LEARNED LIBRARIES; SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES.** Entrance to a Varied Profession Salaried Positions ranging from \$2780 to over \$9000 **APPLICATIONS FOR ENTRY BY THE END OF OCTOBER**

INTERVIEWS DURING NOVEMBER For application form and prospectus, contact your City or University Librarian, or write to . . . THE DIRECTOR, Library School, National Library of New Zealand, Private Bag, WELLINGTON.

## ***Opportunities in Industry***

New Zealand industry shares a world-wide shortage of men and women of ability to fill top jobs, and this position is aggravated by the rapid growth of manufacturing which has been taking place to expand and strengthen our national economy.

In these conditions there is an atmosphere of opportunity in industry—opportunity to create and construct, opportunity to lead, opportunity to rise to the top. In these favourable and challenging conditions, therefore, the graduate is offered full scope for the application and further development of his or her talents.

Industry has a high regard for the graduate, which may be explained by consideration of the qualities which are needed and which are constantly sought in people on their way to the top. These fall into two divisions—specific knowledge and technical qualifications on the one hand and judgment, ability to make decisions and understanding of the humanities on the other.

When a top job, or one which is deliberately planned as a stepping-stone to the top, is advertised, selection often is referred to management consultants.

This reflects the complexity of the requirements and the importance attached by management to these appointments. The consultants check the qualifications of the applicant, which are a matter of record, and they also test the applicants for aptitudes and potential ability, experience, personality and demeanour.

A graduate has a double advantage in a career in industry—his degree is an asset in itself but his university training is also regarded as valuable background for general management. The graduate, in a phrase, has a trained mind. He has knowledge, but also receptiveness and the capacity to learn—not necessarily within the confines of his original university disciplines.

### **Design drawing**

It is obvious that, other factors being relatively equal, a graduate will enjoy an advantage in selection for a responsible appointment with prospects. It is not always so obvious, but equally true, that any graduate has prospects of rising to the top—whether his background is in the arts, in law, in accountancy, in engineering in science, or in any other field.

As an engineer or economist he can make his mark in his own professional sphere, but at the same time he will be demonstrating his potential for advancement. Capacity to absorb new ideas and knowledge to widen one's horizons is important, for the higher one rises the broader his responsibilities must become.

For some roles in management—for instance in marketing, in personnel administration, perhaps in control of a transport fleet—graduates may be preferred although there is no specific university degree as a basic qualification.

This further demonstrates the flexibility and adaptability which is evident in progressive management and which further emphasises the unlimited scope which exists for graduates in industry.

Some firms consider university training so important that they select young men with potential send them to university and train them for top positions instead of relying on promotion by seniority. Periods of training at routine tasks are essential to the acquisition [unclear: o] basic knowledge of any industry but in the case of graduates the prerequisite to advancement is [unclear: O] minimum duration.

Manufacturing today is the biggest productive sector in the New Zealand economy. Except for power generation, growth is faster in manufacturing than in any other sector. This must continue. Along with growth goes opportunity.

Among the 280,000 people engaged in manufacturing, [unclear: the] relatively small number [unclear: o] graduates have made a tremendous contribution to the growth and innovation which has taken place. Industry is on the march, still growing rapidly, and there is plenty of room at the top—especially for graduates.

### **Accountant**

Rapidly expanding office equipment importing company requires the services of a young qualified or near-qualified accountant to assume control of its Accounting Division with direct responsibility to working Directors.

Apply to Associated Business Machines New Zealand Limited, 41 Ghuznee Street, Wellington or phone 557-672 and ask for Mr Cavaye.

### **Commerce Students**

Are you looking for a position which will offer you wide experience, responsibilities and job satisfaction? Do you have drive and initiative and the ability to accept responsibility in a professional office? Do you have

the desire to progress within an organisation and the ability to communicate with people? These are the qualities we are seeking from graduates and under graduates for 1971.

We believe that the experience we can offer is the widest possible within the accountancy profession and a most valuable base for a commercial career. We can offer experience in general accounting, auditing, secretarial, taxation and management accounting. We have affiliations with other Chartered Accountants offices within New Zealand and overseas and our clients are engaged in a broad range of business activities.

Working conditions are pleasant in our centrally situated modern offices and attractive salaries will be paid to the successful applicants.

Apply to:

Barnett & Barnett,  
Chartered Accountants,  
Cnr. Featherston St. & Brandon St.,

Wellington, I.

or telephone 40-477 for an interview.

The New Zealand Electricity Department operates a complex ever-expanding power generating and transmission system including hydro, thermal, and geothermal power stations; and over 10,000 miles of transmission lines. Invested capital is around \$1,000,000,000 and increasing at about \$100,000,000 a year. Total staff is now over 4700, including more than 250 graduates in engineering, science, commerce, law, and arts. **ENGINEERING GRADUATES** in electrical, mechanical or chemical engineering, work in the planning, design, construction, and operation of the power system and its equipment. Special training is given to enable graduates to become registered engineers. Selected graduates may also receive special training opportunities, either in research positions at New Zealand universities or in training establishments overseas. **ECONOMICS GRADUATES** may be employed in administrative divisions dealing with financial aspects of the Department's operation, or dealing with the planning of future development in association with engineers. **LAW GRADUATES** may be employed on drafting and interpretation of departmental legislation, conveyancing, preparation and administration of licences to supply authorities, and on general advisory duties or legal problems. **ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE GRADUATES** may be employed in the administrative divisions in advisory positions working on a wide range of complex problems, including personnel work. **SCIENCE GRADUATES IN MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS** may be employed on analysis work in connection with the development, operation and commercial aspects of the Department's work. Computer programming may be involved. **UNDERGRADUATES** who are completing their degrees this year may be employed as Assistant Engineers on the completion of their degrees. Undergraduates in an earlier stage may apply for Engineering Study awards to assist them in completing their degrees. Write now for further details to: General Manager, N.Z.E., Private Bag, Wellington. Wanted: Graduates to enter the power field!

Shell Oil New Zealand Limited Staff appointments At the end of this year Shell will be offering employment to men (or women) with degrees in Chemistry, Civil or Mechanical Engineering, Agricultural Science and Commerce. There may be also a few opportunities for graduates in other subjects, e.g. Economics, Law or Arts. **POSITIONS AVAILABLE** Most of the graduates will initially be stationed in Wellington. Each man is appointed as soon as possible to a position best suited to his qualifications, talents and interests and he is asked to follow a planned programme to enable him to use all his knowledge and ability at an early opportunity. The work is accepted as qualifying for corporate membership of professional Institutions or Societies. Chemists will begin in the Central Laboratory on product development and testing, technical service, and the supervision of quality control, and may also be employed in chemicals marketing. Engineers are responsible for design, development, construction and maintenance of oil storage facilities, processing plants, buildings, pipelines and road tankers. Agricultural Science graduates are appointed to the Shell farm trade organisation, acting as specialist advisers on the marketing, development and application of chemicals for agricultural purposes. Commerce graduates are employed primarily in finance, where the responsibilities include quarterly accounts, treasury, taxation, credit, investment, audit, payroll, costing, budgets and management accounting. Data Processing with a Systems 360/60 IBM computer also offers a field for graduates with the necessary aptitudes for systems analysis, programming, operational research etc. **ADVANCEMENT** As well as specialising initially in work for which he is qualified the graduate will be trained to take a comprehensive view of Shell activities generally. The Shell group of companies, which is international in character, scope and shareholding, is engaged in New Zealand and throughout the world in two industries, petroleum and chemicals. Both are growing in volume and complexity and show ample prospect of development in the future. Shell Oil New Zealand Limited is staffed by New Zealanders, of whom the most able may be eligible for promotion to senior

positions overseas. With individual recognition, supervision and guidance each graduate is encouraged to progress towards the most senior position he is capable of filling. His own efforts towards self development may be aided in several ways, including overseas training for the most promising men. SALARIES Young graduates have a special salary scale and it is Shell's policy to offer salaries and conditions of employment (including retirement benefits) at least comparable to those offered by other large firms. VACATION EMPLOYMENT A few vacation jobs will also be available in Wellington next summer for students now in their second to last year of a degree course in Engineering, Commerce or Chemistry. No unusual obligations are imposed but preference will be given to men seriously interested in the eventual prospect of a Shell career. ENQUIRIES More detailed information is available in the booklet "A guide to graduate employment with Shell Oil New Zealand Limited". Copies of this booklet are available from the University, or Shell Oil New Zealand Limited. Interviews can be arranged to suit any students who may be interested Enquiries may be addressed to: The Staff Manager, Shell Oil New Zealand Limited, Shell House, The Terrace, PO Box 2091, Wellington.. Telephone 45-060. or Shell House, Albert Street, PO Box 1084, Auckland. Telephone 78-880 or St. Elmo Courts, Hereford Street, PO Box 2095, Christchurch. Telephone 62-939 53.9

## A Career in the New Zealand Public Service

Did you know that the Public Service employs more graduates than any other organisation in New Zealand? Each year well over 400 graduates choose to work in one of the 34 departments which constitute the Service. In addition, more than 200 complete degrees under Public Service Study Awards or by part-time study whilst working for a department.

Arts and science graduates normally comprise slightly less than half the annual intake—large numbers of architects, accountants, economists, lawyers, engineers, foresters, doctors dentists, agricultural scientists, veterinarians, surveyors and other specialists are also needed. In fact, almost every kind of career can be found within the Public Service—as well as some which are not available elsewhere. These range from international trade and diplomacy to wildlife research; social welfare work to taxation inspection; economic planning and investigation to meteorology; to give but a few examples.

Arts, commerce and administration, law and science graduates have a wide range of career opportunities in the Public Service. University courses in economics, geography, law, mathematics, psychology and other disciplines can be of direct relevance to many different positions in the Service.

For example, economics is of special relevance to the following areas of Government activity; Treasury (experience in the whole range of government economic and financial policy in the Economic Investigating and Planning Divisions); Department of Statistics (national income and balance of payments inter-industry studies and econometric work); Ministry of Transport (cost-benefit studies and original research in the field of transport economics); Labour Department (Manpower planning, labour demand and supply, wages and working conditions); Department of Industries and Commerce (various divisions concerned with internal and external trade and development); and N.Z. Forest Service (i.e. the role of forestry and its products in the national economy). There are also economic divisions in Agriculture, Social Security, State Services Commission, Tourist and Publicity, Ministry of Works and other departments. And this is to illustrate the relevance of just one discipline! Numerous examples could be given to show the usefulness of many other disciplines to careers in the Public Service.

Whatever the career a graduate will be expected to make full use of these attributes of a disciplined mind, clarity of thought and logical presentation of facts and ideas which should be associated with the possession of any university degree, irrespective of the disciplines studied. Most importantly, each graduate's contribution to research and development will be significant to New Zealand's social, economic and scientific growth.

If you are completing a degree at bachelor's or honours level you should consider the range of positions offered in the Public Service.

Advice and information, including details of bursaries offered, may be obtained from:

*A journalist with the Publicity Department.*

Photo of Publicity Department journalist

Photo of a man with leaves

*A scientist at work with the Wallaceville Animal Research Centre.*

Photo of a scientist

The Graduate Liaison Officer,  
State Services Commission,

P.O. Box 8004,  
Wellington.  
3rd Floor,  
Manchester Unity Building, Lambton Quay.  
Telephone: 46.075

**ACCOUNTING... IF...** You are partly qualified, and if You wish to pursue a career in public accountancy Please ring us, so that an interview can be arranged, where you can learn something about us, and we can learn something about you. For the person with the right personality and a keen desire to make his mark in this rewarding profession, we can offer wide practical experience in all aspects of accounting practice including — Auditing: Managerial Accounting: Taxation: Secretarial Practice. If you're interested, please 'phone our staff partner, Mr Burns, on 557-859. David Markham & Co. Chartered Accountants Wellington and Auckland

**BCA GRADUATES** We are seeking B.C.A. graduates or students completing a period of full time study in accountancy who propose obtaining practical experience to support their academic qualifications. We are in a position to offer experience in all fields of accountancy, and details of this could be discussed at an interview. We envisage that the successful applicants will commence in either the auditing or taxation and accounting fields. After initial training and experience an appraisal of performance will be made and recommendations will be available as to the desirability of specialisation in one of the various aspects of public practice, a further period of full time study or of seeking a superior position in industry or commerce. **THE REWARDS ARE:** **SALARY** - commensurate with qualifications and any practical experience already obtained. Graduates can expect to commence at \$3,200. **SUPERANNUATION** - the firm offers membership of its superannuation scheme to senior staff. **LEAVE** - for attending any lectures, courses, professional meetings, seminars and further examinations is usually granted. This is in addition to normal holidays. **TRAINING** - is given in any sphere in which the staff are working by our own courses, conferences, manuals and on the job assistance. Overseas post graduate experience is encouraged and often assisted. **WORKING CONDITIONS** - are excellent, being in a modern office with well trained and highly qualified staff. **APPLICATION** - which will be treated in strict confidence, should state your age, education, qualifications, any work history and should be sent to: **BARR BURGESS & STEWART, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, P.O. BOX 243, WELLINGTON.**

**SCIENCE GRADUATES** The **METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE** offers graduates with a good knowledge of mathematics or physics an excellent opportunity to participate in research and development programmes in the atmospheric sciences. **SATELLITES** Photographic and radiation observations are used to study the structure of weather systems. **COMPUTERS** Processing weather information. Developing numerical weather prediction. Studying the general circulation and climate. **MICROMETEOROLOGY** Studying the fine scale structure of the atmosphere in layers close to the ground. **FORECASTING** For industry, agriculture, aviation, shipping public (television, radio, press). The Director, **NEW ZEALAND METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE, P.O. BOX 722, WELLINGTON Telephone 70-689**

**ATTENTION: SCIENCE GRADUATES** "It looks as if Bodecker's project has gotten completely out of hand."

**THE TRAINING OF AN EXECUTIVE CAN BE A CHALLENGE! FORD OF NEW ZEALAND OFFERS JUST THAT CHALLENGE THROUGH ITS TRAINING PROGRAMME TO RESOURCEFUL YOUNG COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY GRADUATES WHO HAVE PERSONALITY, IMAGINATION AND INITIATIVE GRADUATE RECRUITMENT** Increasingly, the Company is looking to the Universities for men of ability, education and potential. The Company must continually bring into the organisation capable young men with ambition who with added training and experience, can prepare themselves for positions of responsibility. This we must do so that we may continue to grow and progress as a constructive force in the nation's economy. Those Graduates selected usually go into a six month training programme as Graduate Trainees. **OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR GRADUATES IN. ARTS COMMERCE SCIENCE ENGINEERING THERE IS A PLACE FOR YOU WITH FORD!** Graduates and students who expect to graduate this year, should write for a confidential interview with: The Industrial Relations Manager **FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND P.O. BOX 30012 SEAVIEW ROAD LOWER HUTT.**

**ECONOMIC STATISTICS** The Department of Statistics has vacancies for persons interested in Economic Statistics These are research appointments connected with the Department's programme of national accounting. It is suggested that the work should suit graduates who wish to specialise in economics. Enquiries are also invited from people who expect to graduate at the end of the current academic year. The positions are for graduates in economics or commerce and administration, majoring in economics. The Department of Statistics plays a significant role as an economic informant and adviser of the Government and is developing a comprehensive framework of statistics covering all aspects of New Zealand's growth economy, both macro and micro. New developments are placing an increasing burden on the Department of Statistics, which has a need

for a greater number of professional economists with a knowledge of economic statistics, and their compilation and analysis. The Department has an electronic computer for data processing and computation. Those staff with the required aptitude are given training in programming so as to make the computational facilities of the computer as widely available as possible. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR AN INTERVIEW APPOINTMENT, PLEASE WRITE TO . . . THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, PRIVATE BAG, WELLINGTON Or telephone 70-599 and ask for the Administration Officer.

. . . with a view to fostering the economic welfare of New Zealand, to promote and encourage the improvement and development of industry and commerce, to promote and encourage the export trade of New Zealand, and to carry out such functions and duties as the Minister may from time to time direct. Industries and Commerce Act 1956 The Department wishes to recruit men and women of integrity who are graduates, or well advanced and making satisfactory progress in their studies toward a degree or professional qualification. Economics, mathematics or accountancy are preferred for many positions. However, good degrees in such subjects as geography, political science, and public administration may also be considered. Training in specialised departmental work is provided by highly qualified senior officers. • development of new industries and natural resources • administration of trade practices and prices legislation • economic research • import licensing • study of world trade patterns and trends • negotiation of international trade agreements • export trade promotion • overseas trade posts Inquiries should be addressed to: The Administration Officer, Department of Industries and Commerce, Room 519, Bowen State Building, Bowen Street, Wellington. Telephone 48.640 or the District Offices of the Department in Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin.

problem: Twelve billiard balls, one of which is either heavier or lighter than the rest. It is possible using a beam balance to determine in all cases which ball it is in just three comparisons on the balance. Find the method. We are looking for graduates in all disciplines who will make good systems analysts and programmers. Of prime importance is the ability to think clearly. Day to day work doesn't involve problems with billiard balls but it is constantly challenging and interesting. It isn't all technical work; much of it is people oriented as part of the job is the maintenance of a good relationship with others working on the same project. Opportunities for promotion are excellent as ours is a young and growing Company with associated bureaux in Christchurch and Hamilton. Computer professionals are in world wide demand and once trained command impressive salaries. If you expect to graduate this year and would like to know more about computers and us write to THE MANAGER, COMPUTER BUREAU (WELLINGTON) LTD, P.O. BOX 1405, WELLINGTON. Our telephone number is 556.821. P.S. Don't wait until you have solved the problem. It's not easy.

**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANCY** We are seeking qualified Accountants, or those about to qualify, with above average ability. Previous experience in public practice may be useful but is by no means essential. Only those persons with a good academic record capable of readily adapting themselves to the variety of problems to which they will be exposed should apply. The firm is actively engaged in all aspects of accounting, including management accounting, secretarial, taxation and some auditing. Substantial work is carried out for companies in the fields of manufacturing, transport, property development, insurance, engineering and finance. The position provides ample scope for future advancement and a good opportunity for a person to apply knowledge already acquired as well as considerably extend their present field of knowledge. Gillingham Horne & Co. Chartered Accountants, Aurora House, Mayfair Centre, 48-64 The Terrace, WELLINGTON. Our offices are modern and well equipped. An excellent salary will be paid to the right person. For an interview, please telephone Mr Best at 58-719.

**ACCOUNTING** We have positions available for graduates or those who are close to completing their degrees. We seek those who have demonstrated, through above average academic attainments, that they have the attributes necessary for a career in chartered accountancy. **WHO ARE WE?** Watkins, Hull, Wheeler & Johnston is a national Firm of Chartered Accountants with: - Offices in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch - A history going back to 1898 - Close affiliations with Firms in many countries, especially USA, UK and Australia - Over 70 people in our offices **WHAT ARE WE OFFERING YOU?** A position in a Firm covering a broad range of activities, including: - Auditing - Accounting and Secretarial Services - Taxation Services - Management Advisory Services - Electronic Data Processing The use of techniques that are the most up-to-date and sophisticated available. Staff Development Programmes which: - Provide extensive training in all aspects of chartered accounting Staff Development Programmes which: - Provide extensive training in all aspects of chartered accounting - Prepare you for a professional career either in chartered accountancy in public practice or in a commercial sphere A starting salary comparable with that paid elsewhere in public practice. This is reviewed half-yearly with increases based on performance and potential. After a qualifying period we also offer subsidised superannuation. We invite you to communicate with us regarding your career. Please direct your telephone call or letter to our Staff Partner: Mr P.M. McCaw **WATKINS, HULL, WHEELER & JOHNSTON CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS WELLINGTON PHONE: 71.549 P.O. BOX 1990**

**ACCOUNTANCY CAREERS** We will have vacancies later this year for B.C.A. Graduates and

under-graduates who wish to obtain practical experience following a period of fulltime study. The Accountancy Profession today is challenging and rewarding. Those with ability who are prepared to accept responsibility will find experience in a chartered accountants' office opens up many opportunities either in the practising profession or in commerce and industry. We offer: Experience covering a wide field of professional work including auditing, taxation and general accounting. A generous commencing salary depending upon qualifications and any practical experience already obtained. Assistance and encouragement in studies, training and professional activities. Excellent working conditions in modern central offices. Opportunity for post-graduate experience overseas with an associated international firm. Enquiries should be addressed to: THE STAFF PARTNER BOWDEN, BASS & COX CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS SUN ALLIANCE BUILDING, 11-15 BRANDON ST, WELLINGTON P.O. BOX 986 TELEPHONE 70-289

LEGAL STAFF A Wellington legal firm requires graduates and undergraduates in law. The firm is one of the most prominent in New Zealand and employs a number of staff solicitors and legal executives. The firm is able to offer a wide range of work of an interesting and challenging nature and applicants will be able to specialize to a large degree in the field of their choice. The requirements basically are for a good academic record, a practical and common sense approach to problems and balanced with a range of outside interests. The firm although an old established one is expanding and has a record of early promotion to positions of responsibility and to partnership. Applications for the available positions are now open and final interviews should be completed by late August. For further information please write as soon as possible to "Staff Positions, Box 1291, Wellington" enclosing details of academic record to date, previous legal experience, if any, and other relevant data.

ACCOUNTANCY STUDENTS We will have vacancies for persons making their career in the Accountancy Profession to commence in January, 1971. Applications are invited at any time before the end of 1970 from students who are partly qualified or who expect to graduate B.C.A. this year. A thorough training is ensured in all types of accounting, auditing, taxation and management work, etc. and time off is allowed for lectures and examinations. Apply in writing stating age and details of any present qualifications to: HOGG YOUNG CATHIE & CO. Chartered Accountants. P.O. Box 230, WELLINGTON.

So you speak French and know what an electron is You've spent years of study acquiring a degree, but where do you go from there? Do you start forgetting all you've learned, or do you enter a challenging profession where your knowledge is a tool in building your future? Secondary Teaching is such a profession. Graduates training for Secondary Teaching undertake a one-year course of study, during which they receive instruction in the methods of teaching their degree subjects. They also study such subjects as educational psychology, the psychology of the adolescent, trends in contemporary education and the processes of teaching and learning. Upon completion of the course, they enter what is perhaps the most challenging career of all, a career that demands the use of all their talents. In return they receive the opportunities to implement their drive and initiative, working with like-minded people towards a common goal. They lead a full life, academically and culturally. They can involve themselves in their school's sporting life. But most important of all, the Secondary Teacher achieves something worthwhile. And isn't that what a career is all about? Teaching is a good life

Graduating soon.... Then consider New Zealand's biggest, most comprehensive business - THE POST OFFICE There are opportunities in Headquarters at Wellington for graduates interested in - Write now for further details to: The Director of Personnel, Post Office Headquarters, WELLINGTON, I. Accounting Economics Data Processing General Administration Statistics & Research or ring Mr R.J. Cooper: Wellington 46035, Ext. 78

POSITIONS WITH PROSPECTS ARE AVAILABLE WITH THIS LEADING PAINT COMPANY. CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT ARE COMPARABLE WITH THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY. BALM Paints (N.Z.) Ltd. AUCKLAND WELLINGTON CHRISTCHURCH and DUNEDIN Further details regarding careers in finance, sales, production and technical development work may be obtained on application to THE PERSONNEL MANAGER, P.O. BOX 3646, WELLINGTON TELEPHONE 70-609 Makers of DUCO Lacquers, DULUX Paints and DULON Acrylic Lacquer

Do you want a future with: HIGH INCOME PROFESSIONAL STATUS JOB SATISFACTION OVERSEAS EXPERIENCE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP IF SO, THEN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANCY MAY BE THE CAREER FOR YOU.. OPPORTUNITIES ARE AVAILABLE FOR YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN WITH THE B.C.A. DEGREE OR WHO HAVE COMPLETED A SUBSTANTIAL PART OF THE B.C.A. DEGREE. TELEPHONE 70.709 OR WRITE TO: HUNT DUTHIE & CO. P.O. BOX 2194, WELLINGTON.

B.C.A. STUDENTS CLARKE, MENZIES & CO., a firm with international affiliations, are currently interviewing students who have reached an advanced stage of the B.C.A. course and who wish to take up employment in a professional office at the end of the university year. Positions are available in either the auditing and accounting services departments of the Wellington office. Modern techniques are used and

experience can be gained whilst engaged on work in a wide variety of industrial and commercial organisations. Competitive salaries are offered and there are excellent prospects for rapid promotion. Opportunities of overseas experience, either on a short term or long term basis, are available to selected employees. Successful applicants will be given the opportunity of attending one of our two-day staff training sessions to be held during the August term holidays. For an interview please telephone the Staff Partner, 70-879, or write care of Box 2093, Wellington.

**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS** We are a large firm practising throughout New Zealand with a wide variety of interests ranging from city to country practices. In addition, we have an association with Overseas Firms. We can offer the opportunity of joining any one of our branches with specialisation in one or more of the many fields of Public Practice including: 1. Farm and Commercial Accounting 2. Trustee Accounting 3. Taxation 4. Auditing 5. Data Processing 6. Management Services With the continuing growth of these specialised areas of practice there is an increasing demand for qualified staff both to service those interests and to provide for future partners in the firm. Vacancies also exist for partly qualified staff with the opportunity of completing their examinations. Salaries offered are fully competitive and we can also offer admission to our subsidised Staff Superannuation Scheme. Further enquiries are invited and should be addressed to: The Staff Partner, McCulloch, Butler & Spence, P.O. Box 524, WELLINGTON.

Help shape tomorrow's world To play its part in the years ahead BP needs trained minds in engineering, mathematics, chemistry, finance and many other professional skills. Do you feel that your talents fit somewhere into this picture? Would you care to have a hand in shaping this world of ours? Then call, or write to the Personnel Officer, BP (New Zealand) Limited AMP Chambers, Featherston Street, Wellington I. Oil today is the life blood of human progress for, as surely as man will set foot on other planets, the uses and needs for oil will continue to expand. That's why at BP life is never dull! That's why in this young, dynamic and international industry, graduates can find challenging, stimulating Careers helping to shape the world of tomorrow. In administration, in finance, in sales, opportunities in this world of oil are ever expanding with new products to launch, new markets to explore. Utilizing all the complex techniques of modern science. And this is where the human touch comes in. Each graduate employed by us has an individual training programme fitting his interest and talents. With guidance and training he progresses to the most senior position he is capable of filling. Please obtain our latest booklet from your graduate appointment officer or apply direct to the Personnel Officer, BP (New Zealand) Limited, P.O. Box 892, Wellington.