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official organ of the auckland university students association

CRACCUM

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May 31 1967

Free to students

SECRET BASE REPORT

U.S. MILITARY STATION MAY BE WAR TARGET

During a night in May, a Craccum investigative team explored and kept watch over the American secret base at Woodbourne. This is their report together with other detail gleaned from Government officials and private persons.

The secret American base, at Woodbourne, near Blenheim, has been in communication with earth satellites. And the security surrounding the base and its all-American military staff indicates the satellites with which the base is in communication, are military spy-in-the-sky satellites or navigation satellites enabling nuclear submarines to get bearings.

The base may therefore be a military target in the event of a major war involving America.

These conclusions conflict with the official statement that the base is a co-operative effort between New Zealand and the United States to research aero-space disturbances and their effects on radio communication and a further statement by Mr Holyoake that the base is not monitoring satellites.

Craccum believes the base is in touch with earth satellites, for the following reasons:

• In August, 1965, the wife of Captain Closs, the then commanding officer at the base, was doing a play rehearsal with Mr Ken Pearson of Swanson Road, Henderson. Mr Pearson was teaching at the Intermediate school at Blenheim at the time.

"Mrs Closs had her husband's car. She was contacted by Captain Closs and told to bring the car home at once, as he had only two minutes to get out to the base," Mr Pearson told Craccum. "I went home with her and asked her why the rush. She let it drop

the base might have to track Gemini or a satellite and then laughed and tried to pass it off as a joke."

Mr Pearson later discovered that the abortive Gemini 5 flight carrying

Conrad and Cooper went wrong when the craft began tumbling at about this time.

• Three other Blenheim residents who do not want to be identified, told a Craccum reporter they were told by an American officer that the Americans' work was to do with satellites.

• A Craccum reporter at the base during the May break heard an American say to a friend what sounded like: "The satellite is too small to be seen." To be fair, the first two words were only indistinctly heard.

• The base has both low and high frequency aerials. Both frequencies are used in communicating with satellites. Satellites give back monitoring signals indicating their position on low frequencies and give back information or are commanded on high frequencies.

Craccum believes the satellites communicated with are military satellites and/or

navigation satellites, for the following reasons:

• The base is completely staffed by American military men, no local labour is employed so far as can be ascertained.

Turn to page 3

LATE NEWS

Within the next few weeks the University will be making available flats in the Park Road area for about 40 unmarried male students - preference will be given to Stage 111 and Honours students. Dr J.S. Whitelaw, Lecturer in Geography, has been appointed warden and a sub-warden will also be appointed.

* *

The executive has decided to agree in principle to a committee taking responsibility for discipline with the student having the right of appeal to the executive. Men's Vice President Dave Vaver said the present system, where only the executive has responsibility for discipline, was unwieldy. (See story, page 4).

Ventura a ghost radio ?

Radio men in Auckland believe Radio Ventura, the pirate radio station which was threatening to start broadcasting from a ship outside territorial waters to New Zealand listeners, may have been a hoax.

The new pirate station received front page treatment in Auckland newspapers recently as the pirate ship left San Francisco but was diverted to Sydney before she

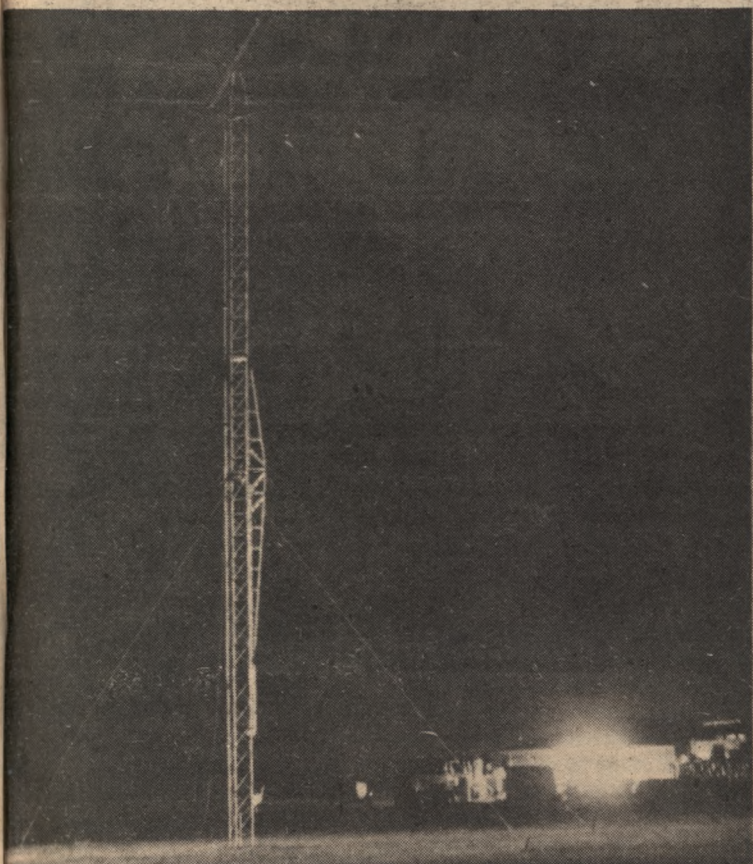
arrived here with her American disc-jockeys.

Radio men claim the press releases, which apparently did not come through the normal news channels, may not have been correct.

Dave Gapes, managing director of Radio Hauraki told Craccum: "The ship definitely does not exist. At least it is certainly not in Sydney or the places it is said to be,

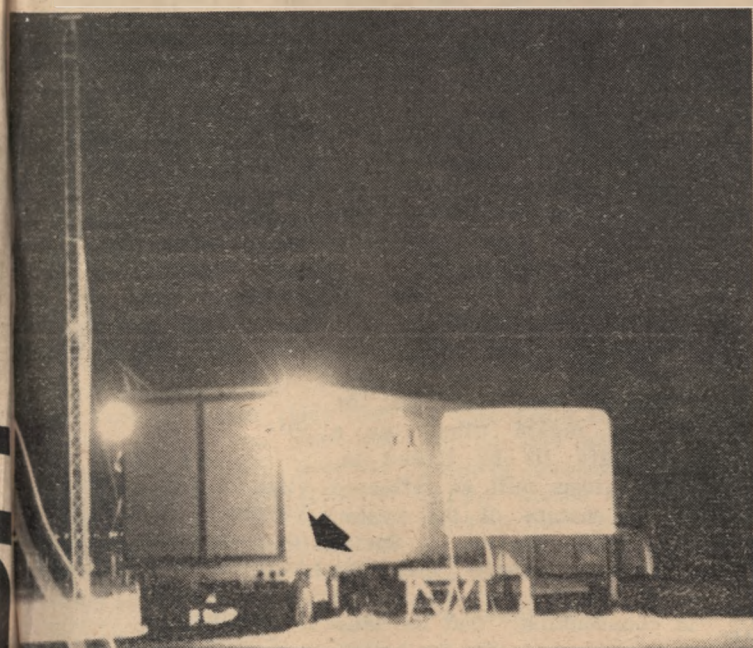
we've checked. We have a personal contact in San Francisco who could find nothing about the departure of the Ventura ship around the stated date. No name for the ship has been given or we could have checked her in Lloyd's Register too.

The sole contact for Radio Ventura in Auckland Mr Antonio Fernandez is at present in Australia and could not be reached for comment.



This 50ft mast, would transmit and receive in a range between 10 and 30 megacycles. The cross pieces on the top (see page 3) slid out from about five feet to 30 feet wide, late on the night Craccum watched the base. The top of the mast also swivelled about 30 degrees. The base is in the background. To the left of the mast and close to the base were situated the high-frequency whip aerials.

FIRST PICS.



This trailer, broken into two halves and packed with electronic equipment, is manned 24 hours a day. From here folded slips of paper were three times rushed to the main building. At one stage during the night, a serviceman sprinted to the trailer. The fan-hole, beyond which was the huge transmitter receiver, is arrowed.

CRACCCUM

EDITOR Geoff Chapple

Chief Sub. Peter Clement

Literary Blue Grant
Chris Matthews

Sport Grahame Thorne

Advertising Judy Wengdal

Louise Warren

Distribution Chris Channell

Staff: Miriam Beatson, Lelei Lelaulu Tui Samoa II (Wellington Correspondent), Paul Carew, Evan Gray, Barry Chisholm, Mike Fudakowski, Heather Forbes, Charles Haas, Howard Evans.

p.o. box 2175
auckland c.1.,
new zealand,
telephone
22-175



EDITORIAL

The evidence that the United States base at Woodbourne is in touch with satellites for military purposes, is perhaps circumstantial. What is perfectly clear is that the Prime Minister, Mr Holyoake operates in the murky world of half-truths to assert the value of the base to New Zealand. The base is carrying out a "valuable scientific programme which is of considerable benefit to New Zealand", he says (NZ Herald Jan. 28, 1965).

Yet Mr Jermyn, a high official in the Defence Department admits that the Air Force, the only section of Government getting any information from the base receives only "some scientific fall-out". The major results are "evaluated by the Americans themselves." And Dr H. Whale, the top radio-scientist in Auckland, told Craccum he has never read a scientific paper which conveyed the results of the 'research' at the base, nor has he met anyone who has benefited scientifically from the Americans' presence here.

Mr Holyoake claims the base has a number of New Zealanders working on it. Yet the people who should know how many claim ignorance, and a recent article by the New Zealand Herald on the base quotes the deputy Prime Minister, Mr Marshall as saying there had been no call for New Zealanders to work there.

Mr Holyoake has declared in the House of Representatives that the base does not track or monitor satellites, nor does it control submarines. Presumably he is not lying but his definitions of 'track', 'monitor', 'control' and so on are probably limited.

After all, Mr Holyoake was the man who said (NZ Herald Jan. 28, 1965) that the American base was "not a secret base".

So his statement in the House does not rule out the theories of radio men in Auckland, that the base is a calibration point by which satellites giving back information over, say, Vietnam, can be exactly positioned, or that the base is a navigation aid for nuclear submarines, or other possibilities, many of which would make New Zealand a war target.

It is now practically certain, the base communicates with satellites. It is practically certain the work is of a purely military nature, essentially unlike operation Deep Freeze. It is certain the base is of no value to New Zealand non-military scientists, because of the secrecy which surrounds any results. The fact of this secrecy has evil implications which the Prime Minister should be called on to refute if he can, not by vague generalities about aerospace research but by a clear statement of what the base is about, supported by an authorized inspection of the base by the Press.

The army's job is to kill. The armalite rifle is the best rifle yet devised for killing. Therefore the army should be using the armalite.

The type of wound the armalite causes logically should place it in breach of the Geneva Convention ban on soft-nosed bullets. But the country to which we are allied in the Vietnam war, the U.S.A., is already in the breach of the Convention. Therefore we should not be upset at our own theoretical breach of the Convention. The Defence Ministry could have used either of these arguments to justify its use of the armalite in Vietnam. Instead, in its answer to Craccum's article on the rifle, it chose to say, through the daily and weekly press, that the rifle was not a horror weapon (this was not alleged) nor did it use soft-nosed bullets (this was not alleged). Adequate answers could have been framed in terms of the arguments above. Critics could not attack the conclusions, that the army should be using the rifle, and that we should not be upset by a possible breach of the Geneva Convention by the use of the rifle. Critics could only attack the premises. Why must we have in our society an institution whose job it is to kill? Why should we be the ally of a nation, which, in its attempts to conquer a deep-rooted nationalist revolution, uses napalm and anti-personnel fragmentation weapons, bombs civilians and shoots or tortures most of its prisoners?

LETTERS

Sir,

Your article in issue 3 highlights a strangely ambivalent attitude to war and the use of weapons in war.

The whole issue reeks of moral vagueness and "issue dodging". Anybody who condemns the Armalite should think a little more deeply and see if he or she also condemns every other weapon used in modern conventional warfare.

There is no case to differentiate between the Armalite and any other weapon. If one supports only war one must also support the use of present conventional weapons and modifications of them (such as the Armalite) to prosecute such wars. War involves total moral participation. The individual could partly participate physically in a war effort but morally he must be totally involved. That is, he supports the war fully and therefore cannot decry the use of any weapon in the war or he does not support the war and so can be totally opposed to the use of such a weapon.

That the Armalite might be prohibited under the Geneva Convention is irrelevant. The Convention's classification of weapons was made at a time when there was still a tinge of "glorious-war" thought in people's minds. Nobody today could seriously consider war as glorious. Patriotic, yes. But glorious, no. Wars are a case of necessity. Either we can avoid commitment or we cannot. If we cannot avoid warfare we should leave the choice of weapons and mode of fighting to the experts in the hope that they can finish it quickly.

M.

Sir,

Your editorial of April 26th informs the reader that "the church-based morality which would keep sex sacrosanct for marrieds has long since crumbled".

Is it possible for those whose morality is not "church-based" to give us some idea of the effectiveness of the new approach? Is there an increase of confidence and stability for those concerned?

To balance the experience of those girls I meet who have suffered deep hurt and regret in spite of the "Pill", I wish I could read comments of young women who have found that pre-marital sex is really creative and to be recommended.

"Ex-AUC"

Sir,

We are appalled at the meagre coverage afforded by the latest issue of your newspaper on the subject of Easter Tournament.

You criticise the standard of Auckland University performances at Tournament; but your shortage of accurate in-

formation on the subject shows that you also are a victim of the prevalent apathy which is in evidence.

We were members of the A.U. women's tennis team at Tournament last month. In our match against Otago, the eventual winners, we drew 3-3 in the matches and 9-9 in sets, but finally lost on a count-back by 5 games.

The Women's Tennis Team

Sir,

Mr Northey's "The Soul and Immortality" was interesting enough but stating and demolishing the traditional Christian teaching represented (as Mr Northey points out) by the theology of St. Thomas Aquinas, Mr Northey appears to have erred.

St. Thomas does not equate "soul" with "mind" in the manner of Mr Northey. (cf. Sum. Theol. Ia, q.79, a.1. corp.) As Mr Northey's argument in relation to Christian teaching depends upon this point it would perhaps be better if he examined St. Thomas's theology a little more thoroughly and tried again.

A pity Mr Northey and Aquinas are not of the same mind in this matter.

D.N. Slich

Letters to the editor should not exceed 200 words. Letters exceeding this wordage may be cut. Letters can be handed in at the Students' Association office, or posted to Box 2175, Auckland.

Sir,

Re capping book: Whoever thought it was funny to make an anti-semitic joke in Passover week is a schmuck.

As for the rest, arch humour - camp as a Queen Street coffee klatch!

R.S. Oppenheim

Sir,

A prerequisite to criticism of a movement, like Social Credit is a knowledge of its aims, and I will therefore attempt to present ours to Mr Tucker.

In any science, as long as you state your promises clearly, and prove them to be not self-contradictory, you are free to draw from them reasoned conclusions. If you assume, say, that the purpose of production is to provide a field for money investment, or that industry provides work for men; or if you regard money as a commodity to be traded in, your axioms will be reflected in the nature of the system you will devise. Social Creditors believe that the only purpose of production is consumption; that the less work we have to do, the better; and that money is not a commodity, is not to be traded in, and should be created by an impartial authority, from outside the business world.

These are the things must attack if you would sit at the heart of Social Credit. Skirmishing around the fringe only gives us battle-praise - although the assumption that we would print money against the value of unmet needs and need not even our pickets from their bill. This is, of course, just a bit of nonsense - sorry to be blunt about it. Mr Tucker is entitled to his opinion but he is not entitled to formulate a fictitious case for criticism of Social Creditors, by saddling them with his own conjectures and their beliefs. The first of the two fallacies is his. True, if lack of money is the only obstacle to projected utilization of assets, the money could be issued. Not as a public good, however, for why should a section of the community have a perpetual lien on the revenue from a communal property?

The picture of a capitalist impoverishing himself to render possible capital development, is a false one. People commonly invest only when they cannot easily consume. "Invest", we are told, "get thine own again with usury". Yes, and we have our own usury, with our tax. It's like trying to drag you up in the air by your boot - the logic of the sky-rocket that's what actuates the present system, the sufferers being the old, the sick, and the thrifty. You ever write a thrift note at school? Did you tell the cash you save is dropped 3% of its value each time. Sometime, by the court, "Craccum", I may have with Mr Tucker conceived inflation, its types and causes.

In his discussion of second "fallacy", and summing up, Mr Tucker a great deal of support for Social Credit proposals is a little naive though, after that they are at present being implemented, and we have a stable system, accurately representing real wealth, and facilitating its consumption. Perhaps disapproval of Social Credit stems from a misunderstanding of its aims, coupled with facile trust in a free market system. And even if we think we're mad, I hope will allow that we're wantonly mad, and that we have some coherent idea of what we're trying to achieve.

R.M.

Sir,

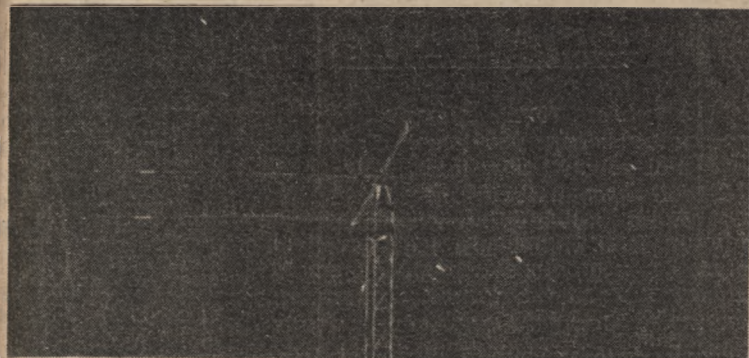
Contributions are invited for Arts Festival Yearbook 1967. They should, for preference, be typewritten. Address all contributions to:

The Editor,
Yearbook,
c/o "CANTA"
Canterbury University Students' Association,
University of Canterbury,
Christchurch.

R. Glover, editor

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Mast turns, messages rushed, music sounds, red eyes guard -an eyewitness account



The top of the low frequency aerial showing the adjustable cross-members which permit very low frequency radio work, such as communication with submarines, as well as ground-to-ground communication with most of the Pacific area.

FROM PAGE ONE

The base was set up in 1963, and boosted in manpower in 1964, the same year that the first sophisticated spy satellites like Velar (to detect explosions in space, August 1964) were orbited from the Vandenberg Air Force base in California.

While most of the launching dates of spy and navigation satellites are classified, the first mention of navigation satellites appeared in the papers in 1964 also. The navigation satellites circle in tandem. Submarines or planes are equipped to respond to a signal given out by the nearest ground station through two of the satellites. A radio signal from the station is relayed first through one satellite and then, within milliseconds through the other, to provide two reference points for fixing the position of the craft. The Woodbourne base has ultra-low frequency, enabling contact with submarines, and also high frequency aeriels, and presumably transmitters, allowing communication with navigation satellites.

All results of the work done at the station are classified information, indicating that the work is of an entirely military nature.

Barred windows

The base is located at the far end of the RNZAF base. It is manned 24 hours a day, seven days a week. A 6,000 volt transformer pours power into two structures, one a concrete-block building with frosted glass, barred windows high up near the roof, the other a trailer in two halves and packed with electronic equipment. A network of ten short, high frequency aeriels has been set up near the building. Near the trailer, about 40 yards from the main building, a 50 foot mast with three cross-members is set up. It is connected by cable to the trailer and radio experts say it is a low frequency aerial. The cross-members at the top can be extended or retracted allowing an estimated frequency range of between 10 and 30 megacycles. The top of the mast was swiv-

elled about 30 degrees during the night Craccum watched the base. The swivelling would allow ground-to-ground communication between points as widely separated as Australia and the United States. The frequency of the mast could be made low enough to allow communication with submarines in the Pacific area.

The official statement that research is being carried out at the base seems contradicted by the apparent urgency of the work. The Craccum team observed cars arriving at the base throughout the night. Folded slips of paper were run, during the early morning, between the caravan and the base building. Attached to the trailer was what may have been an air-conditioner or a generator, which started at twenty minute intervals and ran for ten minutes at a time throughout the night.

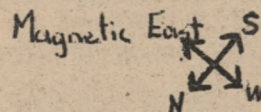
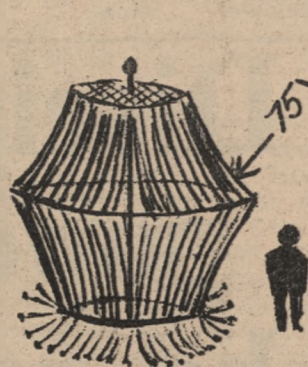
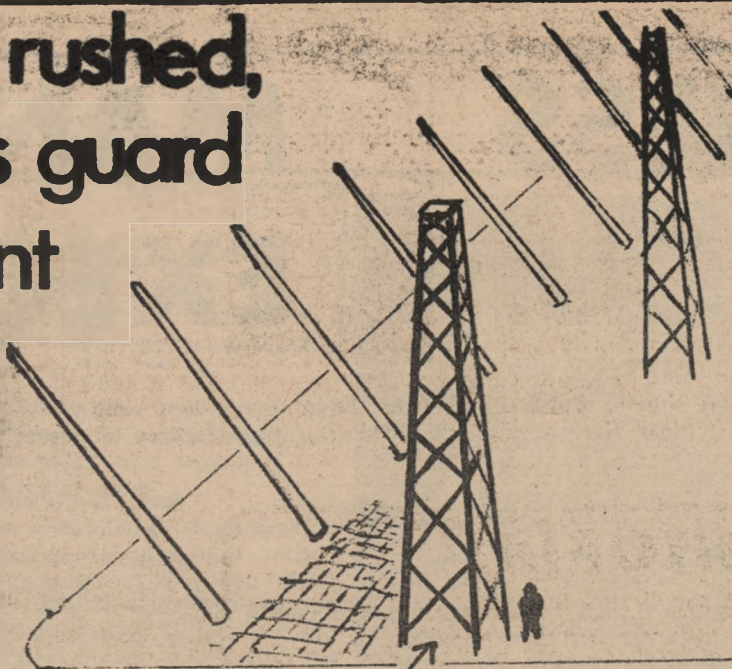
The trailers had no windows and a plate alongside the door read "Restricted Area - Keep Out". The trailers were sound-proofed. Once during the night, a serviceman opened the door and a sound like electronic music came out. A serviceman also carried a heavy box with a flashing red and green light into the trailer at one stage.

Hexagonal steel cylinders emitting a thin whine were slung under the trailer. Leads appeared to go from these to two ten-foot high, white igloo objects about 30 yards from the trailer.

The only opening in the trailer was a fan hole. Behind the blur of the blades was a large transmitter or receiver with glowing valves. Only part of this could be seen. To the left of this was a radio-like piece of equipment with a black pointer across a multi-layered figured dial. Wires with bulldog clips attached hung on the wall.

No door-handles

The concrete building had three doors, but no door-handles. A push-button system and a metal box of red eyes guarded each door. "Restricted Area" was painted in red on



This massive aerial system was erected by the Americans at Riverlands, four miles east of Blenheim, at the start of 1966. The complete system was about 900 yards long and consisted of nine pylons similar to those shown, with four leaning aluminium-like poles to each pylon. The crisscross wire between the two is believed to be an earthing system, as is the staked wire around the birdcage. The person who took drawings of the system said an underground wire connected the wire bird-cage object to the pylons. The centre pylon had a mesh cross-piece on the top of it. The whole system was bordered by a wire, and the trailer, with auxiliary generators was stationed alongside the system. The Americans took the whole lot down at the end of 1966. The black figures in the picture indicate the size of a man.

the doors. One room appeared to house a generator, or some large constantly-working piece of machinery. Feeding into the building was a bunch of ten heavily insulated wires just being dug into trenches in the ground. These may have been connected to the whip aerial system, and might also have come from the igloo-like objects with spiked tops. Now, construction is taking place alongside the concrete building.

On the roof of the building were housed banks of objects which looked like all-sky cameras but these had rounded glass covers which did not look like lenses. These objects, in rows of six and with twin levers on either side of their metal mounts may have been heat sensitive. One of them gave an audible click when a match was struck over the rows.

The base maintains its own petrol pump. The vehicles which call are either American trucks or fast American cars. Two Mustangs were amongst cars which called on the base during the night.

The Prime Minister, Mr Holyoake has made five press statements on the American base at Woodbourne. On Jan. 29, 1962 he announced a small force of U.S. Air Force men

CONTINUED P.11

CAPPING DRAGS IN £1000 FOR STUDASS

Capping 1967 made a profit tentatively estimated at £1090. Last year Capping lost £2891, but capping controller Kevin Berry said the profit this year was below what he had hoped.

"A good capping should make a profit around the £2000 mark," he said.

One reason for the profit not being as high as it could have been: Capping book, the main source of profit, was originally to be published cheaply at £900, but the final cost of the 20,000 issues was about £1612. A last minute rush to get the book out on time escalated costs above the initial admittedly unrealistic figure, some sellers did not return money to cover the books they sold and not enough books were produced to meet the demand.

This year's profit was pushed over the £1000 mark by an unexpected profit from Grad. Ball (the Gotlieb miracle) which spilled into Studass coffers £350.

Revue also made a profit this year. The charity drive collected £2600 which was turned over to Community Chest.



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BUSINESS MANAGER, P.R.O. QUIT EXEC.

Craccum Reporter

Two more members of executive have resigned. They are Nigel Long, last year's student liaison officer, and this year's business manager and Mike Stevens, newly elected to executive as public relations officer.

Resignations from executive this year now total three. Maureen Rawson, women's house committee chairman resigned earlier this year. Neither Long or Stevens gave any formal reason for resigning. Asked why by Craccum, Long refused to comment. But he denied pressure of work was the reason.

N.Z. raises £5,300 for social work in Philippines

Dr Juan Flavier, 30 year-old assistant to the president of the Philippine Rural Reconstruction movement, visited Auckland in May on his way home from a study tour of the United States.

Dr Flavier thanked all students who supported his organisation through Operation 21 in 1966.

Dr Flavier said young people all over New Zealand had raised over £5,300 to enable young Filipino's specially trained in combating disease, illiteracy and civic inertia to work for a period of three years each among the people of the 'barrios' of San Roque, Magpapalayok, San Anton and Castellano. About 8,700 people will benefit from the help offered by Operation 21, Dr Flavier said.

Long has held the hot-seat on executive this year. No treasurer has been appointed and Long, as chairman of the finance committee, has often wielded the axe over expenditure programmes put forward by other executive members.

Kevin Berry, capping controller, objected strongly when his highly detailed budget for capping week was referred to finance committee for investigation recently, delaying approval.

Berry later told an executive meeting he considered the chairman of the finance committee should have more members who understood what they were doing. Berry asked the finance committee chairman to see to this.

Long was also asked by the student president, John Prebble, to attend NZUSA seminars in lieu of the non-existent treasurer.

Long was also known to have been strongly critical of what he considered to be factions developing within executive.

Ross McCormick, doing a Ph.D in chemistry and earlier this year an unsuccessful applicant for the post of buildings officer will take over the portfolio of business manager. Applicants for the post of public relations officer will be considered soon.



Nigel Long

Disciplinary powers to be reviewed

Executive members will soon be discussing disciplinary powers of the Students' Association which would be enforced when the Association takes over its new building next year.

The Association at present has wide but vague powers to impose fines of up to £5 on students "for any reason deemed sufficient by it". This power is seldom used. The Association is seeking student opinion on changes needed in the disciplinary powers, and

the method of enforcing any new regulations, whether it should be campus cops as in the States, caretakers, or executive members.

The disciplinary power at present is seldom exercised and it is unclear what does constitute an offence and what does not. It is also unclear who can bring a charge against a student.

Punishable offences laid down in the rules, fines graded to the seriousness of the offence and a clearly defined body which could bring charges against the students, could make the system work more efficiently than it does now. A more efficient system, perhaps including litter-dropping as an offence is considered desirable to keep the new student union building from untidy and damaged condition of the present students' building.

Mayne out of NZSPA

Warren Mayne, the president of the New Zealand Student Press Association, has resigned. The future of the student inter-paper news service is now uncertain.

THE WALES IS HERE

The Bank of New South Wales have opened an agency at 27 Symonds Street (next door to the "Tavern") to provide University staff and students with a complete banking service, from 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. daily.

For your cheque or savings account, use the 'Wales', where students on the way up get their start.

THE UNION

After advertising in both Auckland papers and in other main centres, the Students' Association is still without a qualified accountant.

The Association prepared to pay an annual salary of between £1310 and £1585 or above for the right man.

The accountant would be responsible to the administrative secretary and would be handling Association accounts.

* * *

The executive has decided to go ahead with investigations for constitutional provision for a full-time paid Association president next year. Any such proposal must go before a special General Meeting for student approval before it is adopted.

* * *

The proposal to start a university club, using a house at 25 Princes Street has been dropped. The steering committee for the project did not receive enough support to enable it to successfully negotiate the lease for the house. The head of the project, David Wood, said.

Women's Rep open to approaches suggestions

Women's House Committee is the official representative of the women students and may be approached with any problems, complaints or suggestions which women students may have.

The committee is in charge of first aid facilities for all students and the organisation of lockers for women students.

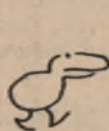
A member of the committee is always on duty in the Women's House Committee Rooms from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily - on the first floor, Vaile Building, cnr. Grafton Rd. and Symonds Street.

Caf. makes profit

The cafeteria made a £539 profit during April, according to figures produced at the last executive meeting by the Business Manager, Ross McCormick.

Income was £3297 and Expenditure £2758. The coffee bar also made a profit of £309 during April, bringing its profit to the end of April to over £500. The overall profit for the cafeteria is £828.

Good grief!



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ON books

The Presence of Music three novellas by Maurice Shadbolt

The three stories concern the decay of youth's ideals and intense visions. What emerges is not failure, but a reality made sad by memory. In 'The Presence of Music', the main story of the book, the central character sees a vision of purity and intellectuality. Linda East is symbolized by her music; singing and evocative of the soul. The dream shatters. Life of life is prosaic, lived in the absence of music.

'The Voyagers' concerns young men. The bitter young artist declares "If I myself had been born in New Zealand he'd have to go overseas first to get okayed." He leaves and his friend and artist's abandoned girl steal a boat. The brief journey into the Waiata, and the journey over to an artistic mecca are stages into the unknown and exciting. But it is good to come in from the cold, his friend, now a small-town lawyer concludes.

'Figures in Light' explores a brother/sister relationship. The two have separated graphically and mentally as they have grown up. The death of their father brings them together and the shadow of incest is present as it was, with implicit evil, in childhood. Against their father's death they examine their lives, unacceptably and sadly changed by adoption of adulthood.

Mr Shadbolt captures in these stories the tragedy of

man, whose youthful visions fade and who is left, when time and experience the iconoclasts have passed, facing an often mundane reality.

The elusive vision, is pursued in the first two stories, into Europe, which continent seems to promise all that which New Zealand life lacks.

The last story, Figures in Light, takes place within New Zealand, and is one of the best pieces of writing Mr Shadbolt has ever done.

C.G.C.

The LBJ Brigade By William Wilson

A young marine is thrown into the Vietnam war and dies between the millstones of two conflicting ideologies.

The war is a maze. Down every alley is death. Voices advise him throughout the book. The war has not been declared by Congress, the war is race war, the war is for God and America, to protect posterity, the war is the gradual triumph of scientifically guaranteed Communism.

Above all, the war is terrifying technology applied of necessity indiscriminately against Vietnamese civilians and Vietcong alike.

The American dies under the chains of bombs which lean from the open doors of B-52's to the violent jungle, but the ending is not ironic, emphasizing only the pity of death on both sides.

C.G.

Biggles Fly's Open By W.E.E. John

I have been asked to review this book for Craccum. To begin with let me say that I think it is a superficial treatment of an admittedly difficult theme.

Biggles has been described as the caricature of the twentieth century super-hero. This is patently ridiculous; he is a vastly inferior substitute for James Bond.

One can say that the author's airy flights of fancy detract virtiginously from the more serious eruptions which constantly arise. The confrontation of Biggles with the odalisque is also in the worst possible taste.

Cecil Appleby-Smith

films

'More was the person of the greatest virtue these islands have ever produced' - Samuel Johnson.

A Man for all Seasons Westend

The film is a fascinating one. It is adapted from the play by Robert Bolt and explores the lonely but stubborn agony of a man who refuses to bend his principles before the demands of the state he loves.

Duty, Loyalty, Conscience Love of God, become more than just words in the film. Their steely interpretation by More and the clashing of their implications in his particular dilemma make intensely stirring cinema. More's public agreement to the divorce of King Henry VIII from the barren Catherine, and his remarriage to Anne Boleyn, is sought. The issue had become a quarrel between the English State and the Pope. More's silence on the issue, because of his high post of Lord Chancellor was a silence which was "booming up and down Europe."

For More, personal belief was part of the self, the self was the soul and the soul a link between man and God. This was an area sacrosanct where the state with its demand for compromise for the sake of its own cohesion and safety, could not penetrate.

As pressure grows for his public voice on the marriage, More takes refuge in the "thickets of the law". He saw the law as an institution the state could not shake and where a man might protect himself from its demands. More's legal shelter is silence. He resigns his office and talks to no-one about the marriage. It takes an act of Parliament, a new law, to take his freedom. It takes perjury to finally dislodge him from his legal shelter and convict him of treason.

Paul Scofield plays More. He was brought from the original cast of the play. His portrayal of More is excellent. He is a man whose knowledge of right gives him an easy calm before the sinister machinations of the state administrators. He knows how much of his talents he can give to serve the state, and how much he must keep. Scofield transmits a spiritual transcendence of his foes even after the body has been cramped and diminished by jails.

The script is alive with flashes of wit. After Richard Rich has perjured himself, More inspects Rich's newly acquired chain of office, the red dragon of the Attorney General of Wales and exclaims: "Why Richard, it profits a man nothing to give his soul for the whole world...but for Wales!"

The camera-work is ex-



Paul Scofield as More.

on the river which connects the scenes of action and symbolizes the spiritual and mysterious which is the mainspring of much of the film's action. The supporting cast cannot be faulted. Vanessa Redgrave gives a short and intriguing portrayal of Anne

Boleyn.

One of the questions which arises from this film: If all of us adhered to principle as strongly as did Thomas More, how long before the state collapsed and anarchy prevailed?

C.G.C.

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THE LEFT IN NEW ZEALAND



**MR H.O. ROTH,
WHO WROTE THIS ARTICLE IS
A LEADING LABOUR HISTORIAN,
DEPUTY LIBRARIAN
AT AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY AND
CHAIRMAN OF THE
AUCKLAND SOCIALIST FORUM.**

A gap exists in the New Zealand political spectrum. The Labour Party can now barely be described as left-wing, and the Communist Party, at the far left of the spectrum has kept its doctrine pure, including the concept of revolution, at the expense of meaningful involvement in the country's political machinery.

In this article, Mr H.O. Roth, deputy librarian at the Auckland University Library concludes that there is room for a new political organization dedicated to socialism. Such an organization, would use the parliamentary system of Government to achieve socialist aims. Such a party would have a tradition of left wing activity to build on.

Some of New Zealand's first immigrants established an eight-hour working day, determined to build a better life here than the industrial horrors they had left in Britain. They brought with them a fierce belief in equality. With the striving for better conditions, and the belief in equality, left-wing social theories began to make their impact.

"In 1889," wrote Pember Reeves, "everyone was reading collectivist tracts and listening to altruistic sermons."

The left wing was faltering at the turn of the century. Land reforms granted by a new Liberal Government had satisfied the Knights of Labour, though socialist organisations were still active in the cities. Their total membership was 250. This was doubled when a party of 200 readers of the Clarion, a British Socialist weekly, arrived in Wellington planning to set up a co-operative community. With their help the New Zealand Socialist Party was established in 1901.

The Party represented the extreme left until the outbreak of war. In 1913 the left wing suffered a severe defeat when the Government broke the big strike of that year.

The Socialist Party merged into the Social Democratic Party which in turn joined the present New Zealand Labour Party three years later.

On the extreme left, the old theories having failed, a search for new theories began. Marxist study circles sprang up on the West coast and in the Waikato area. In 1918, these groups combined under the stimulus of the Russian revolution, to form a New Zealand Marxist Association.

In 1921 the Association merged with the newly formed Communist Party. Survivors of the old Socialist Party also joined, and for the first time since the disruptions to the movement of 1913, the extreme left wing was united in one political body.

Mr Roth claims the old Socialist Party had applied to New Zealand the thinking of British Socialist which paid little attention to agriculture and held that the industrial working class could change society by its own strength. The New Zealand Socialists ignored the obvious differences of New Zealand society with its strong rural elements.

Mr Roth claims the new Communist Party also took political theories which had been evolved overseas and which had proved their usefulness in Russia and applied them indiscriminately to the vastly different conditions of New Zealand.

I don't wish to be misunderstood on this point. The international labour movement has accumulated a large body of experience and much of this is of universal application. It would be foolish for a body of socialists in New Zealand not to take advantage of this accumulated knowledge and not to study and digest the results of other countries' experience. But even if the basic features are the same in all western, capitalist countries, there are enough local, national, even geographic differences to force each country to work out its own specific approach to the problem of building a socialist society.

It was this aspect that has usually tended to be overlooked in New Zealand. Already in 1922, a Canadian visitor was able to describe New Zealand Marxists as hero-worshipping congregations whose intelligent stock-in-trade was confined to the wearisome repetition of "Lenin says". In the early thirties, the

Communists campaigned under the slogan "For a Soviet New Zealand", and to this day "quotology", the ability to bolster an argument with a suitable quotation from the Marxist classics, is a rampant disease on the extreme left. The only apparent change has been in the favoured source of the quotation, from Lenin via Stalin to the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

The Revolution

It is, of course, much easier to criticise than to provide a workable alternative. Perhaps in New Zealand conditions the extreme left was doomed to failure regardless of which political theory it gave allegiance to. The basic aim of extreme left activity is, after all, to bring about a revolution, although not necessarily a bloody revolution, in the economic system which dominates our society. Such a revolution can be successful only in a revolutionary situation.

when the whole machinery of government is in disarray and when a large part of the population wants to see a fundamental change, but such a state of affairs has never yet existed in New Zealand.

An esteemed professor of this university, indeed now a professor emeritus, used to sign his anonymous letters to the local papers in which he commented caustically on New Zealand's failings, with the initials L.B.W., meaning "Leading the Bloody World." At the turn of this century New Zealand really did lead the bloody world in social and labour legislation. Contemporary observers described New Zealand as the birthplace of the twentieth century. Today we would call it the first modern Welfare State.

The New Zealand Socialist Party therefore had a real opportunity, sixty or so years ago, to lead the world in evolving socialist policies suitable to New Zealand's peculiar and at that time

almost unique circumstances. Instead, the party spent much of its time denouncing New Zealand's social achievements. It denounced those who worked for new reforms as "Physicians applying a brand new set of plasters to wooden legs" and expressed its dissatisfaction, in the words of an ex-member, "by hitting anyone on the head with a brick whenever they attempt to do anything beyond declaring for socialism."

Reform or isolation

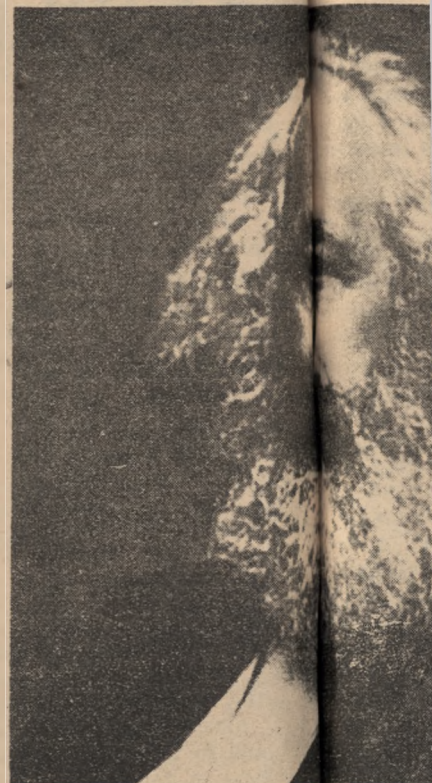
This problem of being, and remaining, revolutionary in a non-revolutionary situation is of course not easy to solve. It is a problem which is now facing left wing parties not only in New Zealand and Australia but also in a number of European countries. The most effective approach, so far, has been made by the Italian Communist Party with its programme of structural reforms, and it is not surprising that the Italian experience is being studied closely in a number of countries.

The alternative is withdrawal into simon-pure isolation, to become an ineffective sect without influence on the political life of the country, waiting for the day of the revolution. This was the road chosen by the leaders of the Socialist Party and it seems to me that the Communist Party of New Zealand is now heading the same way.

The Communist Party is 46 years old this year. Its heroic period was during the depression years of the thirties, when its members braved prison sentences and victimisation in fighting the battles of the unemployed. It reached the peak of its influence at the end of the last war, when it had some 2,000 members and the circulation of the weekly "People's Voice" reached 15,000 copies. It seems unbelievable now but at that time there were Communist Party branches in such places as Pinedale, near Putaruru, and Te Teko in the Bay of Plenty. The decline has been continuous over the last twenty years and today the Communist Party barely exists outside the four, or even three, main centres. Total membership is probably in the vicinity of 400.

No Impact

The problem which has plagued the Communist Party throughout its history is its attitude to the Labour Party, and over the years something of a love-hate relationship has evolved. The Communist Party proclaims itself as the party of the working class, yet the vast bulk of the New Zealand working class has always been outside the Communist Party and has supported the Labour Party. Even now,



Marx: "It is not the case of men that their being but, on the contrary, their consciousness."

The social being that the conscious many Britons in the first half century able in terms of grinding disease and The discontent which followed many of the to New Zealand, determining their com

when the Labour Party needed for the traditional hold over that ideol urban working class is weak. I can do ing, disgruntled Labour to you t supporters abstain from vot American s or vote Social Credit rather Kissinger than Communist.

At times the Communist of ideologi Party has used a soft approach man procla towards the Labour Party. Becat at other times there has been it any mor a hard line, but which disappeared policy was adopted the resu If you look has been failure. Through the last fo its history, the Communist find time Party has been unable to make as the le an impact on the voters. T up vital highest vote ever given to major po Communist candidate is t ight too h 6% gained by J.H. Edwards al discri Auckland Central as far bac ance, and as 1931, at the height of the moais in a depression. Today, th Africa. Communist vote rarely exceed sts on th one per cent in any electora in 19 and the danger of vote-splitting nunist Pe is non-existent. aside Work

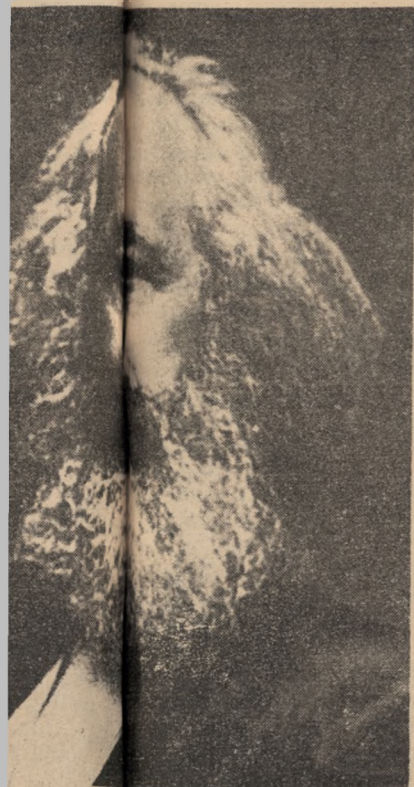
It would not be fair when the however, to judge left win again, influence solely, or even ens All primarily by election results elation, w by membership returns, or b a Commun circulation figures of week of you journals. The left wing, a pathetic I I use this term to includ Zealand all trends of opinion to the ers when a left of the Labour Party as stand. Ye well as a sizeable segment ally acce within the Labour Party, exerts All Black an influence out of proportion uth Africa to its numbers because it is admitted, a guided by a socialist Africar philosophy. now be under on

Ideology out?

There was a time when the Labour Party leadership shared this philosophy.

Today, of course, we are told that there is no longer was fo

NEW ZEALAND - WHERE NOW?



is not the loss of men that determines the crucial being that determines our future."

being that the consciousness of the first half century was described as grinding disease and malnutrition, which followed the early settlers, determining their conditions.

our Party need for the class struggle over that ideologies are out-ss is weak. I can do no better than ed Labour to you the comment of 1 from vol American student leader, Credit rat Kissinger, on this point:

"When they proclaim the of ideology, it's like an man proclaiming the end ex. Because he doesn't it any more, he thinks it disappeared."

If you look at the history he last few years, you find time and again that as the left wing which up vital issues which major political parties might too hot to handle.

discrimination, for as far back as the inclusion of Maoris in a rugby team to Africa. The first ists on that score were in 1948, by the Communist Party and the side Workers Union. In

when the issue became again, CABTA, the or even ens All Black Tour ocation, was denounced turns, or by a Communist front and of weekly of you will remember ft wing, and pathetic performance of to include Zealand's political

ion to thers when asked to make ur Party stand. Yet today it is ole segment ally accepted that no Party, exerts All Black teams will go of proportion uth Africa unless Maoris cause it is admitted, and indeed the

African Government now been forced to der on this issue.

Or take opposition to the warfare, another issue which the extreme left very vocal. When the igh for Nuclear Disarma- was formed in New

Zealand, it too was denounced as Communist-infiltrated despite the fact that it protested as vigorously against Russian and Chinese bomb tests as it did against American and French tests. Today much of C.N.D. policy has become accepted by the public, and the Government itself has been most assiduous in raising its voice in the United Nations against nuclear tests.

Vietnam mistake

On other issues the fight has still to be won. The Government, and probably the public at large, are not yet convinced that our participation in the war in Vietnam is a mistake, to say the least, and even on an issue such as Rhodesia the authorities need to be reminded every so often that New Zealanders are opposed to racial discrimination. The very latest in a long line of protest organisations is CARP, the Campaign against Rising Prices, which is currently absorbing the energies of many left wingers, and which has had such an unexpected success that even the Labour Party has begun to take an interest in it.

Indeed, the major achievement of the extreme left has been to create a climate of radical opinion on specific issues, to act as a ginger group within the labour movement, and to goad politicians into action, particularly Labour politicians who might otherwise prefer to remain "neither for nor against."

If you are inclined to sneer at the falling circulation of the "People's Voice", remember that the Labour Party, with nearly half a million votes, has been unable to keep its weekly paper going, nor indeed has the National Party. Or compare the recent protest actions against the Government's economic measures - the sixty people who answered the call of the Auckland Labour Party to attend an evening meeting in the Town Hall Concert Chamber, as against the 20,000 plus who came, at their own expense, to the Federation of Labour's stop-work meeting. A meeting which was initiated by the left wing, if we can trust a certain weekly newspaper.

Mind you, it is true that a recent issue of the "N.Z. Statesman" carried a bold headline, "KIRK ACTS" but closer investigation revealed that his action consisted in sending a telegram of sympathy to the fire victims in Tasmania.

C.P. affiliation

I have earlier compared the Communist Party with the Socialist Party in that both parties tended to take their policies ready-made from overseas and failed to take

sufficient account of local conditions. But one major difference between the two parties must not be overlooked. The Socialist Party, although it took its ideas from Britain and later to some extent from the United States, was not affiliated to any overseas body. It was only in a vague, spiritual sense that the party considered itself to be part of the international labour movement.

The Communist Party, on the other hand, has been part of a worldwide centralised organisation, the Communist International, which exercised close control over affiliated bodies.

Of course, I am not suggesting for a moment that secret Russian agents were in charge of the New Zealand Communist Party, or that Moscow gold kept the party going financially. To the extent that there was outside interference, it seems to have come from Australia, and it was apparently the responsibility of the Australian Communist Party to keep New Zealand on the straight and narrow path.

Major switches in policy were executed almost overnight in accordance with decisions taken in Moscow, but these decisions were not imposed by force. The New Zealand Communist Party was at all times a free agent, yet the immense prestige of the Soviet Communist Party, as the only party which had successfully carried out a revolution, ensured for many years complete obedience to its wishes. The New Zealand Communist Party did, however, make its own decisions as is evident from the fact that it was able to change sides in the Sino-Soviet dispute and move unhindered from the Russian into the Chinese camp.

Blind following

The pity, to my mind, is that the party missed the opportunity it had at that time to adopt an independent policy based primarily on New Zealand needs and problems, and instead merely exchanged one spiritual master for another, following Peking as blindly and unquestioningly as it had previously followed Moscow.

Failure at home, curiously enough, coincided with success overseas. However marginal its influence in New Zealand Political life, the New Zealand Communist Party at present plays a significant part in the international Communist movement. The paradoxical situation has arisen that just when the party is at its lowest ebb within New Zealand, it is more important than ever internationally.

New Zealand Communist leaders on their frequent

visits to Peking are received in the manner of heads of state, toasted at banquets, given places of honour on the reviewing stand, and - supreme accolade - granted audiences by Mao Tse-tung. V.G. Wilcox, whose very name is unknown to the great bulk of his countrymen, has become a household word in China and, presumably, also Albania. His writings have been reprinted and translated into French and Spanish and possibly other languages by the Foreign Publishing House in Peking. They are studied in Chinese schools, and New Zealand visitors to China report that they received preferential treatment when it was learned that they came from the country where comrade Wilcox leads the workers.

White ally

To the Russians New Zealand was a very minor and unimportant Communist Party, and it was rare indeed to see any statement from New Zealand or even mention of New Zealand in international Communist publications. The Chinese, on the other hand, regard the New Zealand party as an important ally in the Sino-Soviet dispute because it is one of the very few original Communist parties, as distinct from later breakaway groups, in the pro-Chinese camp. It is the only such party from a white, western country, which helps to counter Russian accusations that the Chinese aim to split the Communist movement along racialist lines.

The last few years have again been a period of questioning and ferment on the left wing, similar in some ways to the years following the collapse of the old Socialist Party in 1913. To the left of the Communist Party, if that is possible, there are such ephemeral groups as the anarchists, who reappeared in Wellington, and the Workers Action Movement which flourished for a short time in Christchurch. There was even some evidence of Trotskyite activity in Wellington at one stage, and I should also mention the Socialist Party of New Zealand, somewhat nebulous organisation, with headquarters at Petone and a branch here in Auckland.

New groups

To the right of the Communist Party, there is the breakaway Socialist Unity Party, composed largely of followers of Moscow, which was formed early last year. Further to the right nearer the Labour Party are the Socialist Forum groups which have gathered in refugees from either side, Labour supporters who were disappointed with Mr Nordmeyer's Black Budget of 1958, and ex-Communists

who left after Hungary and Khrushchev's revelations about the Stalin regime. From within the Labour Party, finally, there came news last year of a new group called the Socialist Labour Movement formed as the result of private discussions among delegates to the Party conference in May, and consisting mainly of young people.

Of all these groups probably only the Communist Party knows exactly where it is going and that is into the wilderness, into virtually complete isolation from the political life of the country. The political climate of New Zealand is not favourable to the Communist point of view and the party concentrates, it seems, on maintaining the ideological purity of its members with the aim of preparing a core of steeled revolutionaries who will be ready on the day of the revolution.

How this day is to be brought nearer remains unclear but we are assured that the revolution will not be peaceful. Communist hopes reside in a new financial cataclysm, a major depression of nineteen-thirties proportions. Every cloud on the economic horizon is scanned in eager anticipations, and it would require a thick volume to list all the instances when imminent economic catastrophe has been forecast in Communist publications.

New party wanted

Between a Communist Party withdrawn into its own hard shell and waiting for the revolution, and a Labour Party increasingly indistinguishable from the National Party, there is room for a new political organisation dedicated to socialism, which will build on the radical traditions of the past and base its policies on the needs of the present.

There is evidence that members of the Socialist Unity Party are not content with becoming merely the pro-Moscow counterpart of the Communist Party. There is evidence, too, of discontent amongst the left wing of the Labour Party with the tweedledum-tweedle approach to politics which has time and again sacrificed principles in the elusive chase for the floating voter.

Whether this ferment and search for new ideas will lead to the emergence of a major new radical party, or whether the extreme left will be content to remain a ginger group within the labour movement, with no separate political aspirations, I am unable to tell you. But there is no doubt in my mind that there is and will be plenty of work in New Zealand for a revitalised New Left.

Gleanings from the Conference

a correspondent looks at the Labour Party

After suffering what is according to some statistics its worst electoral mauling since 1931, the Labour Party has approved a no-change approach to its organisational structure.

A minority within the Party, and a small minority at that, put before the Conference suggestions to base Labour organisation on a series of regional advisory councils modelled on the one established in Auckland. They claimed that the Auckland Regional Advisory Council had been a success in streamlining organisation in the Auckland area and in superseding the cumbersome existing structure of a Wellington-based national office communicating with branch and electorate organisations. Some felt that both the national office and the branches have lived on memories of the '30s for twenty years too many.

What was more damaging to their cause, was their proposal to reduce the formal influence of the trade unions in the various chambers of Labour power to the same level as that of the branches. The unions were to be organised as branches with drastically reduced powers of multiple voting. Not only were the unions solidly opposed to this idea (and though the unions very rarely act in unison at the Labour Conference, when they do they are invincible); but also the party leadership, some members of which had previously appeared to favour constitutional change, remembered the fact that the trade union movement provides 75% of the Party's funds. Seen from this point of view the proposals for constitutional change were not attractive to the party leaders.

The failure of the Labour Party to reform its constitution under the impact of a recent electoral record about as depressing as it could be (except for Fendalton) is not in itself of utmost significance. Organisation has never been so important in our politics as policy. But insofar as the Conference's failure in constitutional reform betokens a general Labour inability to reform anything, including its policy, then the failure is serious.

Certain recent developments suggest that Labour is unable to change radically its thinking on policy. Most important of all, it is clear that the main lesson of the last ten years is that New Zealand is building a shaky economy on shaky foundations. Labour has no thought to offer on the subject except an old policy which has been tested and found to be inadequate in the long run — severe import restriction coupled with very small capitalist manufacturing units, which provide substitutes for imports but at extremely high cost. Labour speakers hammer this old policy, chastise the Government in the same spirit exactly as the National Party chastised the Government of 1958, and make no effort to project a long term view of the New Zealand economy.

And then there was the "Conference Report" on television after the conference had ended. Complacency was written large in all the Labour eyes to be seen. Perhaps it was the effect of Labour's success in the Fendalton by-election which bolstered the hope that the old thoughts of politics, and the old style of politics would be sufficient to do a National on National, that is reverse the roles of the 1957-60 drama.

So Mr Kirk told a nation-wide audience that he thought it was the pensioner vote that was crucial in a national election. Rather than face up to the fact of an enormous protest vote at the last election which fell largely to Social Credit, Labour chooses to close its mind to the desire (not to mention the need) for change, and to stick comfortably to the import substitution and welfare rhetoric it established.

Moreover the paranoia of the Left, which can be every bit as real as the paranoia of a Senator McCarthy, was evident in the continual sensitivity to press criticism (Social Credit prospers despite press hostility), and in the unnecessary and unusually boring reiteration of Labour unity. (The absurd emphasis on this quality can only induce suspicion anyway.)

Altogether this must have been one of Labour's most dispiriting conferences alleviated only by some grand rhetoric in the old style by Mr Kirk. But when all the thinking was done it came to no more than Fairburn's injunction:

Vote the right vote with all thy might
(and please remember, eating pottage
inside your castle—or State cottage—
you won't get left if you vote right!)

FLATTING PREFERRED BY STUDENTS

By John Prebble

The most significant conclusion reached by the NZUSA Seminar on Student Accommodation during the May vacations was that there is a very real demand among New Zealand students for flats, as opposed to other types of accommodation.

In a paper entitled "Where do students want to Live", Miss Barbara Croy of the Psychology and Sociology department at Canterbury University pointed out that about 40% of single full-time students would prefer to live in a flat (23% preferred home, 20% halls of residence and 17% boarding). These figures come from research among Canterbury students undertaken by Miss Croy and Dr C.H. Gray at Canterbury in 1965 — 66.

University Control

Of those choosing flats, over half would like to live in university-controlled buildings rather than private flats. That is to say there is a demand for student-flat complexes to be built under university auspices in the same way that halls are built at present.

There are obvious disadvantages in assessing the needs of future Auckland students by research among present Canterbury ones, but the indications are clear, and they are borne out by trends seen both here and abroad.

The Auckland Law Fac-

ulty conducted some research of its own, for instance, a year or so ago, by means of a simple questionnaire. This was to discover preferences before going ahead with building accommodation for law students under the terms of a recent bequest. Finding a demand for flats, the Faculty has included several in a hall-flat complex soon to be built on Constitution Hill.

Hull halls

Experience in the Universities of Hull and Leeds shows the popularity of flats. At Hull, a group of seven halls each of 135 capacity with central dining facilities is in the process of construction. Students are housed in groups of nine, each with a kitchenette. One hall was occupied in 1965, but the dining facilities were not then available and the students were looking after themselves, in spite of the limited cooking facilities provided.

Leeds University some time ago carried out research very similar to Miss Croy's. Despite the dismay in some quarters at the aversion to

traditional halls that was revealed in many students, the University went ahead and built specially designed flats housing ten students in single study-bedrooms, and providing lavish kitchen facilities. There are no resident tutors or wardens, and the complex is administered by a student council elected by the residents and working with the University Administration.

Flats Cheaper

Surprisingly enough, it seems that student flats are cheaper to construct than the traditional hall. Ratios of about £2,200: £1,800 a bed were mentioned at the Seminar. Although newly built blocks of flats would be fairly expensive as far as rent is concerned, even when food and other costs are added, they would probably be cheaper than halls. (One hall opened in Christchurch charges £7 a week board.) Flattening, of course, eliminates many costs associated with hostels — cooking, cleaning, etc.

Apart from the Law Faculty complex, there is little prospect of student flats being built in Auckland in the foreseeable future. In view of the proven desirability and effectiveness of this type of housing, it is regrettable that Auckland students will have to continue living in flats or private board not really designed with student tenants in view for many years.



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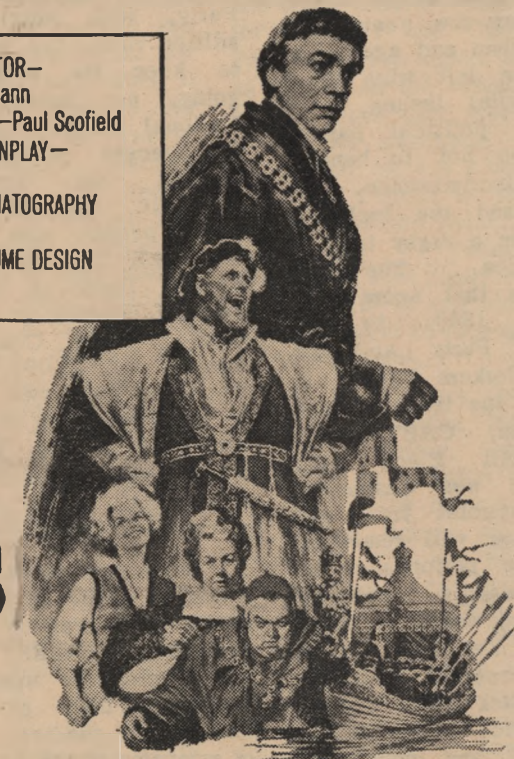
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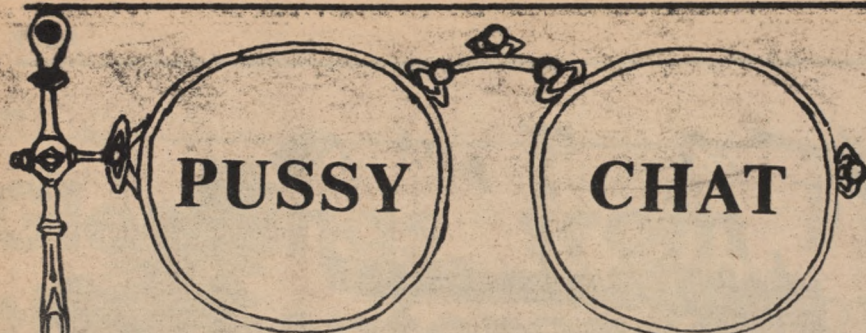
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Poor Paul — we would like to clear the name of our excellent artist who had a lot to live down last issue when his signature adorned our title. We hereby state he is in no way to blame for the blurb which follows his drawing.

With twenty-five boutiques in town and more coming, Pussychat needed tentacles to cope but instead resorted to getting help, so from now on Louise will be helping with our Boutique Bilge, here is her first report

MATES — and from Louise, Pussychat II, a new meeting place for girls and guys in London is a boutique called 'Mates'. The owner (a man), says that boys and girls are looking and dressing so much alike that there's no need for the conventional changing cubicle and so he's turned the whole basement of his shop into a communal dressing room where you can try on matching gear with your boy-friend or just dance in your petticoat.

Babel, just opened next to the Barry Lett Galleries, Victoria St., welcomes students, serves different national dishes for different days of the week, fosters talk.



JANAY — Jan Arthur's boutique way down town in Queen's Arcade. Janay put the accent on cutting and finishing in their range of garments. The cloths are technicolour, dazzling colour in wools — yellow, grape, pink, purple. Spiced with window-pane checks in two-colour combinations. Specials here are 3 piece slack suits (skirt, pants, jacket) — very neat; and trim wool shifts — good foil for a gayarray of accessories.

THE HUB — In the CIVIC BUILDINGS at the city's centre is a store full of fashion for the "young sophisticates", freely translated this means the clothes fall somewhere between "kook" and "class", and are stunning. Hot news from Sydney are the elegant coat-frocks featured at the Hub. All clothes bearing the store's label are exclusive to the Hub, like the searing-pink coat-frock with a stand-up collar, double breasted with a double stitched seam around the yoke. Torrid orange and emerald stand out as key colours in the Hub's collection. Red and navy, the hit team overseas for Spring (i.e. now) abounds at Hub, best seen in the red ribbed wool shift, bound at hip level and down inverted centre pleat in navy wool jersey. Lots of Tattersall checks in shifts, suits, coat-frocks. P.S. Slack suits are awaiting release, due soon.

BABEL

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European food, magazines, music. Why do so many students come to Babel? 41 Victoria St.W. Adjoining Barry Lett Gallery.

Janay BOUTIQUE
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While Craccum experts were trying to decide whether the scrawled message on the cafeteria underpass "The Phantom Piddler Strikes Again" was genuine graffiti, admin. employed philistines bustled up and painted the whole wall green.

Grahame Thorne, sports rep. on exec., smiled out of the back page of the Sunday News and the caption above read "Rugby Player of the Week". Autograph hunters relax. The story under the photo, named Dave Laurie, Waitemata full-back, as player of the week after the Waitemata drubbing of Varsity two Saturday's ago.

Applications called for student president at politically conscious Victoria drew 60 nominations. Salient, the student paper, was then constitutionally bound to give 8 inches of space to each candidate in the race. Nominees Mao Tse Tung and Ho Chi Minh got no space.

Executive has been breaking time-honoured traditions. Like getting meetings finished within 2½ hours, under the chairmanship of President Prebble and his committee-based renaissance.



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Continuing from page 3, the base report:

DOES N.Z. BENEFIT?

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ould seek a site where, in co-operation with the RNZAF they would make a study of aerospace disturbances and their effect upon radio communications. In May 1963, he announced the base for this work would be at Woodbourne. A week later on May 22, in answer to an allegation by the chairman of the Wellington branch of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, Mr Holyoake denied the project was an auxiliary base for nuclear weapons research.

"While data about man-made disturbances in the atmosphere will be collected by this research unit, its purpose is to collect data about all forms of disturbance. An immediate problem is their effect on radio communications," Mr Holyoake said. The new agreement would be of advantage to both the United States and New Zealand, he said.

Not secret

On Jan. 28 1965, Mr Holyoake rejected reports of a secret base. "There is absolutely nothing suspicious or sinister about it as has been suggested (by 'Truth') the Prime Minister said.

"This is not a secret base nor is it being used for any purpose about which the public need be disturbed," he said. "This is a valuable scientific programme which is of considerable benefit to New Zealand."

In March 1966, Mr Holyoake said the base might be expanded later that year.

This month, in answer to a question in the House of Representatives, by Dr A.M. Finlay, Mr Holyoake said the agreement was a public document which was freely available. (This agreement was obtained by Craccum from External Affairs. The contents are an exchange of notes between the U.S. Ambassador to New Zealand, then Mr Akers, and the Prime Minister. An initial mention is made of the base, but no more description given than has already been publicly stated. The rest of the paper is given over to discussion of tax shelters and legal shelters for the Americans working the base. The agreement, dated May 15, 1963, was for ten years. Craccum was assured no other public document had been printed.)

Mr Holyoake went on to tell Dr Finlay that the base was a "co-operative research programme into air space disturbances and their effect..." etc.

"It has nothing to do with monitoring or tracking of satellites, controlling submarines or developing nuclear weapons. It is a scientific programme in which we co-

operate with the United States," Mr Holyoake said.

Dr Finlay: Can the Prime Minister tell me how many New Zealanders are engaged in the project?

Mr Holyoake: I do not think I have that information with me. The number might change from time to time.

Dr Finlay: Is the Prime Minister aware that last Saturday, the New Zealand Herald suggested in an article that there were no New Zealanders engaged in the project, and that New Zealand had no information about it?

Mr Holyoake: No, that is not correct (In the Herald article the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Marshall, had said that while provision for New Zealanders to work on the project had been made, there was no demand for their services at the moment.)

Dr Finlay: How incorrect would the suggestion be?

Mr Holyoake: The statement that New Zealand had no information on it. This is a joint enterprise and all the facts are open to New Zealand.

Craccum rang Sergeant J. Beauregard, assistant to the Air Force Attache of the U.S. Embassy in Wellington to ask how many New Zealanders were working on the project.

A: "I don't believe many New Zealanders are in it."

Q: Is it possible there are none?

A: I wouldn't tell you that if I knew.

Asked why, since the base is purportedly a long-term research project, the Americans found it necessary to work through the night and in a state of apparent urgency, the sergeant said: "Disturbances in long range radio communications occur throughout the night."

Q: Why, since this is a research project, is this a restricted area?

A: Because the RNZAF base is a restricted area.

Q: But the base is a restricted area within the RNZAF base, why?

A: I can't answer that.

Since Mr Holyoake has said the project was of considerable scientific benefit to New Zealand and all the facts were open to New Zealand, Sgt Beauregard was asked who received information?

A: It is made available to Government.

Q: Which section?

A: I don't know. It is worked by External Affairs. Mr G. Parkinson, deputy Defence Division head of External Affairs was then asked if his department disseminat-

ed information from the project.

A: I doubt I can go much further than the Prime Minister in his reply to Dr Finlay in the House. He said information was available on request."

Q: Have we ever requested information?

A: This is the kind of detail I can't give you off the cuff.

Q: What departments have received any benefit from the research going on there?

A: I'm not sure of the full distribution of information we've had. There's no need for us to know this aspect. Information on aerospace disturbances is of no value in forming foreign policy.

Q: Who then would get results from the project?

A: All this is handled by the Air Force, but you won't get much from them; the results are almost certainly classified.

Q: Why are the results classified?

A: Presumably because there is a military application. There is nothing spooky about that.

Mr R.L. Jermyn, Assistant Secretary of Policies, Defence Department, was then asked how much benefit the Air Force received from the project.

A: Essentially the results are evaluated by the Americans themselves, but some scientific fall-out goes to the Air Force.

Q: What type of information is dealt with. Is it of a military nature?

A: Not in a direct sense. A lot of information is classified because it could have military implications.

Mr Jermyn did not know how many New Zealanders were working on the project. None of the three agreed that the base could be monitoring satellites. Mr Jermyn was asked if the base was similar to one recently established in Australia. He replied that people who suspected the base was used for communication with submarines or tracking satellites should remember the tremendous difference in size. Both submarine stations and tracking installations in Australia were huge, he said.

Yet a report in the Auckland Star of May 27, 1965 is worth quoting for its description of a satellite tracking station overseas, remarkably similar to the Woodbourne base, and which,

though small, was able to track satellites.

"IMERINTSIKATOSIKA, Malagasy, Reuter - A Space tracking station which can record the heart-beat of an astronaut or locate a space-craft as far distant as the moon sits on an isolated mountain ridge near this village....It is used for tracking space-craft and keeping track of 28 Western Satellites....

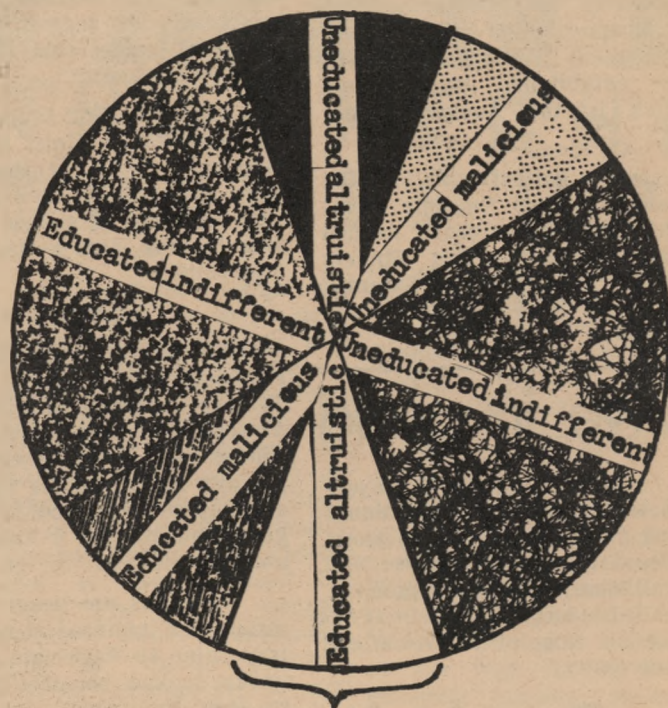
"The complex electronic equipment which made this work possible arrived here already installed in two halves of a large trailer...Technicians simply joined the two parts together and this unit was ready for tests and final installation. The tests, work and maintenance at the station are carried out by 32 U.S. technicians working in shifts (v. about 44 at Blenheim) 24 hours a day, seven days a week....

"The station has direct contact with the United States (so has Blenheim, by tele-

printer and radio). Information from such stations is relayed to the United States where it is fed into computers for the information of the Goddard Space Centre near Washington D.C. Here controllers for each satellite are on duty 24 hours a day to instruct tracking stations on messages to feed the satellites. The station also has 10-foot metal eyes which peer into space to locate U.S. space-craft sent to the moon (this could explain the twin igloo shaped objects at Blenheim, perhaps they are similar 'eyes' with metal covers over them when not in use). These can measure the distance from earth to satellites and the rate of change of distance of objects as far away as the moon can be measured within feet. The recorded data is sent by teleprinter to the U.S."

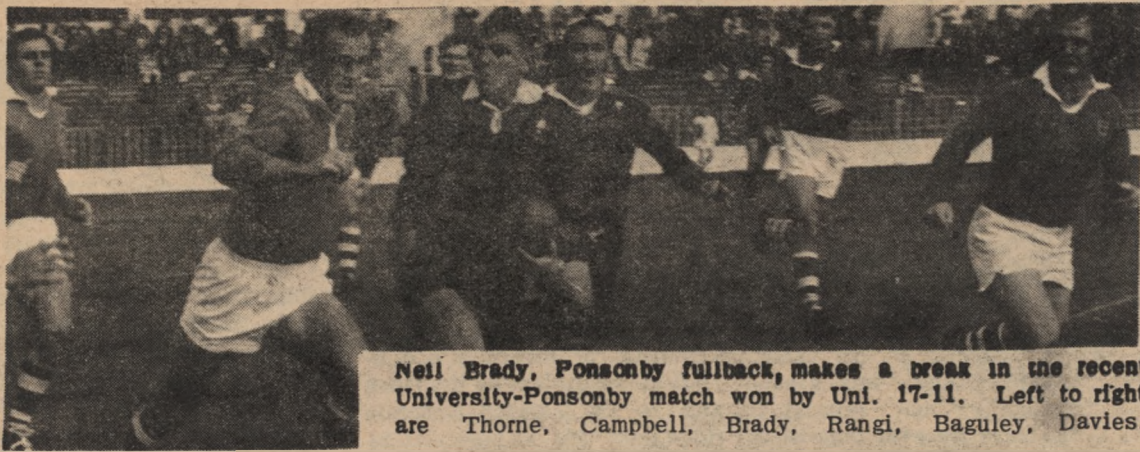
But the Malagasy station, employs 50 local people. The Woodbourne base does not employ locals and strict secrecy is preserved.

10% of course!



This is Pauls country

PAULS BOOK ARCADE 49 HIGH ST



Neil Brady, Ponsonby fullback, makes a break in the recent University-Ponsonby match won by Uni. 17-11. Left to right are Thorne, Campbell, Brady, Rangl, Baguley, Davies.

Appeal to control population

On Wednesday the 31st of May at 8 pm the Appeal for Population Control is being launched in Auckland at a public meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, Symonds Street. Sir Edmund Hillary will speak on his hospital in Nepal and the need that he has felt there for family planning services. Dr Alice Bush, the New Zealand President of the Family Planning Association will also speak, and Dr Erich Geiringer who is the national organiser of the appeal. It is hoped that from this meeting considerable publicity will be gained for the appeal and that a more permanent committee will be established to carry on work in the Auckland area.

On June 3rd a house to house collection is being held in the Remuera area. Collectors are urgently needed and can either ring Finders 29-944 or turn up on Saturday at 9 am at 6 Ascot Avenue, Remuera.

Five in quad

AURFC has got 5 players in this year's AK rugby squad and could get a couple more. The 5 are, Tony Davies, Neil Cullimore, Don Montgomery, Phil Lindsay and Kevin O'Shannessy. None of the five attend University.

Evening

All sportsmen and women are invited to the wine and cheese evening on June 10th in the cafe. This will be the big function for sportsmen in 1967. Tickets from Studass and Sports Rep.

STOP PRESS

After Saturday's P. J. by, Varsity A again share competition lead.

Varsity fights to regain rugby lead

Sports Editor

University's Senior A rugby team slipped from the top of the club rugby heap on May 19 when Waitemata and the boot of Dave Laurie downed Uni. 15 - 8.

It was Varsity's second loss and the team is now on second equal placing in the points ladder, behind Manukau.

A.U. rugby sides have a lot to live up to this year when after their great showing last year, every grade entered in had a team from Uni. competing in the last 6 finals. The Seniors won the Gallaher Shield, symbol of club supremacy, and the third grade side tied for first with Grammar.

This year Uni. teams have performed well. Until May 19 Seniors and Senior Reserves were both leading their grades, with seconds in second place, 3rds leading, 4ths second, and 5ths third.

Lifeless

The Seniors, after beating Ponsonby convincingly, went down to Waitemata in a lifeless display. Uni. were without Bob Burnes and never seemed to get into gear. In other matches all players have moulded together but on Sat. v Waitemata nothing seemed to go right.

Reserves are beset by injuries and suffered their first loss, also to Waitemata. Their backs lacked penetration due to Rob Hargreaves and Kev. Way being injured. Rob Fisher, Rod Willetts and Don Thomas are doing a grand job in the forwards.

Second Grade Lawyers started off with a defeat and seemed to lack penetration in the backline. However, backs Barry Moben and Mike Bennett are playing good football and will no doubt get the best from the line. In the forwards, Colin Bright is playing like two men but the Lawyers, I feel, are missing Gary Gotlieb who broke a finger in the second game.

Third Grade

Thirds are once again hitting form, although they had a rather indifferent game v Papatoetoe. Fred Miller, Dick and Bill Akel, Paul Shorter

and Dennis Thorne are the pick of the forwards with Rob McMurray, Ian Bode and John Bater impressing in the backs. Peter Uffindell and Dave Brabant are playing well but not consistently so.

An invitation is made to all varsity rugby followers to attend the matches and to meet afterwards at the Newmarket R.S.A. in Maritime Pass.

HOCKEY

Varsity is in 3rd place in the hockey - this competition is a very close one with most teams on about the same level. Keith Gorringer, Brian Rogers, Dave Coldham, Bruce Meller and Greg Daymen are the stars in this side while Graham Attwell and Don Davis, although not Uni. students, now form the nucleus.

SOCCER

Uni. does not field a side in the major division but have gained the services of Eric Dempster to coach the side and great things are expected.

LEAGUE

This year the League Club has formed again but things are not going well membershipwise.

If you want to play a man's game, ring: 287-004.

WOMAN'S HOCKEY

All have had 2 wins, a loss and a draw. Outstanding so far this season have been Judy Sanderson, a fresher who for Auckland Blue in the Country week, Christine Linger, reserve for Ak Blue, Lynn Johnson, NZ trialist who has come up from Massey, and Juliet Ann Maidment.

INDOOR BASKETBALL

A.U. should be close to top of the basketball competition this year, with Ross Hopricks, John Millener, Allan Webb, Russell Jackson and Gunter Owen, all 1st class basketballers. The team is undefeated this season.

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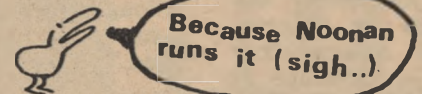
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