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# CRACCUUM

Volume 41 Issue 6

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# CRACCUM

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\* \* \* \* \*  
\* \* editorial \* see p.6 \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

## TO THE EDITOR...

Dear Sir,

Did I detect a faint hint of glee running through your article on the Dole? (especially the second half). It's not the slightest bit funny. If things don't clear up in a few months this year's students could continue indefinitely with no means of sustenance in sight. It is a horrible prospect.

Gloomy Economix Student

## heavenly :: :: statistics

Astronomers tell us the galaxies formed as giant whirlpools of a universal hydrogen gas and eddies in the whirlpools formed into stars....

unless new hydrogen atoms appeared from nowhere and formed new spinning whirlpools of gas which condensed into stars which threw out planets where new men evolved....

which threw out planets on lines of centrifugal force....

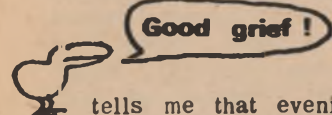
and the planets cooled and man evolved....

who figured out that the stars were burning out their hydrogen by nuclear conversion as they produced life-giving light and heat....

so that the whole universe must die....

The Spontaneous Atom theory perpetuated meaningful existence at the cost of any final understanding or goal and showed the wisdom of our coffee-bar friend who said:

'God is a gas baby'



tells me that evening meals would probably not lose their heat so quickly if the server only uncovered the area she is scooping from. For proof of this, go and have a meal at Auckland Tech's Cafe, where they're careful about such things.

SIR. Owing to the current Egyptian-Israeli crisis, the annual Galilee Water Walking contest is off! (signed), J.Christ.

## BEWARE!

Well, kiddies dear, if any of you happened to bestir yourselves to the extent of listening in on an Executive meeting (anyone's allowed to attend, although no one does) I'm sure it would warm the hearts of your cockles to see the way your worthy representatives demolish all the weighty issues at hand with such gay abandon. The liveliness of discussion over such ponderous matters as whether to knock \$1 off the budget of the Boardrider's Club left little indeed to be desired.

I was not so happy though, with the decision that any editor of any publication, including Capping Book and Craccum, is to have his material vetted by an independent person appointed by Executive. If the editor is especially enamoured of a particular snippet of copy which the Censor disapproves of, and goes ahead and prints it anyway, he will be thrown out of office.

At present, the term's of the Craccum editor's contract allow him to appeal to independent legal aid should our present Censor, Mr Prebble, disapprove of any of his content. This clause has now been rescinded, the decision of Executive's Censor being absolute. As it was the expressed wish that an ex-member of Executive be appointed to this position, from next year on only the most conservative need bother apply for the pleasure of editing any future varsity publications.

At the same meeting the Editor of Craccum's right to sit in on an committee Executive meeting has been revoked. As they announce that they're in Committee the minute anything important or interesting comes up, there's going to be a lot going on in the future which we won't know about.

D.J. Payne.

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



ROSS MCCORMICK.

Nominator: John Prebble.

Seconded by: B. Lewis,  
Hilary Brown.

Ross is a Ph.D. student in chemistry, was President of Norman Spencer Hall Residents Association in 1965 is Business Manager on the Students Association Executive with direct responsibility for your Coffee Bar, Cafeteria, and all activities on the campus that can make or cost your association money.

He was on Capping Committee at the end of 1964, and is at present also on the Associations Education Committee, the newly established Student Union management committee, (which will manage your new Union building), and is Chairman of the Associations finance committee which this year has had a tremendous influence in putting the Associations finances back on an even keel.

We require this year a man who is not only mature, responsible and experienced but who, like Ross, also has proven leadership qualities, in his intellectual as well as his campus activities.

As President, Ross intends establishing a new Campus spirit around the University For too long Auckland has been a mere swot shop. This next year could be, with the opening of our new Union building, the time to really rejuvenate our Associations activities, with the establishment of this building as a social and cultural centre of which all students can become part.

Looking more to the future Ross sees pressure having to be started for the overcoming of another of Auckland's special problems - the diversification of its' students all over Auckland - in flats and private board.

University flats and more hostels close to the campus are urgently needed, and it is going to require responsible pressure in the years ahead from leaders like Ross to get these.

Remember, Vote McCormick for President.

# STANDING FOR THE FA

KEVIN BERRY.

Nominator: G. Pitts.

Seconded by: N. Walker.  
G.G. Farrant.

Kevin John Berry, Commerce Student. Fourth year. 7 units. Units this year - Accounting III, Economics II. Is Complete S.Com. Unit next year to include the ARAH2 units of Trustee Law, Taxation and auditing.

Experience: 1967 Capping Controller. 1967 Public Relations officer. 1966 Capping Committee (President) 1966 Winter Tournament Committee as Wages and Means controller 1965 Member of Committee. 1967 Member of The Auckland Community Chest Board also Vice President of Student Investment Club.

Committee member of: Swimming, Water Polo Club. Past Committee member of Running Club. University Rugby Club. A member of Finance Committee, Cafeteria Committee, Grants Committee, Student Management Committee.



The reason that I have stood for President is simple I feel sure I can inject into the position some: positive leadership, ability to work with and for the people and to get results.

My record of service has this one consistent theme running right through it i.e. this ability to get results. Being able to work with people is also a big advantage and this was what played such a vital part in this capping success.

The activity that has most recently been occurring is of course the Student action for Drug Education S.A.D.E. The series of lectures being seen at the moment were initiated by my impulse, work that will not finish on the conclusion of the last series. As a member of the recently formed Drug division of the Alcoholism and - Drug Addictics trust board I shall continue to work for greater education in this field.

Other aspects of Association business that I have failed to include; the investigation into the work of N.Z.U.S.B.

i.e. a complete investigation into whether or not it is worth the large amount of money it uses to be a instituent this year £750. But if it is proved to the satisfaction of the executive and some other body set up, then I will actively promote it in Auckland.

On the subject of bursaries, I will be proposing that a grants student committee be set up to be continually looking into the bursary system. The present bursary is not enough. I would also establish an appointments and employment board to consist of members of staff executive and administrative in order that part time, full time and holiday employment can be obtained.

## FOR VICE.

MALCOLM J. CALDER.

Nominator: Bill Rudman.

Seconded by: R.N. McCormick  
R.J. Northey.

Dear Student,

This is an attempt to make my candidature more than a name on a voting form. I hope this letter will give you some small idea of my views on student politics, and my own proposed policies, should I be elected to the position of Man Vice-President.

It's usual-even hackneyed to list one's qualifications of experience, so we'll get over that first:

- (a) Experience on Association Sub-Committees.
- (b) Societies Representative, 1967.
- (c) Council Member, Auckland Council of Tertiary Students.
- (d) Organiser, A.C.T.S. Festival.
- (e) A.U. Rep. to N.Z.U.S.A.

So I have seen a fairly large part of student politics, especially as Societies Representative, and a fairly large number of student politicians. One of the most depressing aspects of student politics I





# E FALLEN

have seen is inertia caused by warring factions. I have never favoured any particular groups; and if elected would strive against any such factionism. Nor do I wholeheartedly approve of the ideas to the fore in this election. Somewhere between controversy and austerity is my place in the picture not merely a balance, but in a positive way.

To be more precise, I would press for efficiency—often sadly lacking in student politics; and especially necessary when we will be moving next year into the long-awaited new Union Building, with all the resulting enthusiasm and dislocation. The student leaders' task is to introduce the student body to all the new amenities and their student implications a fresh inspiration for the idea of student solidarity and intermixture, probably previously our major problems. Such a time is inopportune for new controversies, radical changes of pol-

So that's it as briefly as possible. I've had the experience. I offer efficiency, support to no single faction, and seriously, honesty. If my views are in line with yours I hope for your vote in the election of M.V.P.

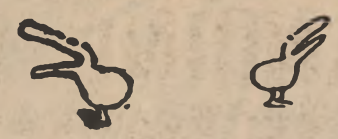
Malcolm J. Calder.



GARY C. GOTTLIEB.

Nominator: R. Hansen.  
Seconded by: A. Galbraith, Hilary Brown.

Gary is a 22 year old full time law student, who has been active in all aspects of student affairs since he started at University 3 years ago. He is Social Controller or the present Executive, and has already distinguished himself as an organiser of unimproval ability. The miraculous Grace Ball was one of his efforts. He has served on Capping Committee for the last two years, in 1966 as the Controller of A.U.'s inaugural charity collection. Gary has also been active on the sporting scene and this year gained an A.U. blue for waterpolo. He has been president of the University Swimming and Water Polo Club for the last two years and a pillar of strength in the second grade rugby team



for the same period. Gary will be a full time student next year and with his diverse experience in student affairs, his personal popularity and proven ability to get things done is the obvious choice for Man Vice-President.

RICHARD S. RUDMAN.

Nominator: W.J. Spring.  
Seconded by: R. Vaver, G. Gottlieb.



capping controller: no  
OPPOSITION

NORMAN JOHNSTON.

Nominator: G. Thome,  
Seconded by: R.N. McCormick, R.S. Rudman.

treasurer  
unopposed

hori or kiwi

Maori Place Names Should Be Pronounced As Spelt

The NZ Geographic Board, which is charged with determining how the names of NZ places should be spelt, considers that Maori place names should be pronounced as they are spelt, the chairman of the board, Mr R.P. Gough, said today.

"The board is the statutory authority for determining the names of places and geographic features," he said. "It is responsible also for the correct spelling of the names.

"The board carries out considerable research to determine what the origins of Maori place names are and how they should be spelt to reflect their original meanings. Pronunciation of the names should reflect these meanings.

"At its annual meeting last week the board fully supported any action taken to ensure that the correct pronunciation of all Maori place names is used."

## PORTFOLIO CHANGES PROPOSED.

Several portfolio changes are to be considered at the next General Meeting. These are as follows:

1. That the present two House Committees be combined, since with the opening of the new Union Building, a greater administrative staff will be available to deal with the normal routine matters which now constitute much of the committees' work.

2. That the positions of Public Relations Officer and Student Liaison Officer be combined. Once again, much of the routine organisation of the latter portfolio will be taken over by the office staff.

3. That there be a Publications Officer to control all Students' Association publications.

4. That the positions of Capping Controller and Social Controller be combined, since at present their duties greatly overlap in the first term while for the remainder of the year the Capping Controller has little to do.

5. That the position of New Buildings Officer be done away with, since with the opening of the new building, his responsibility will pass to the Student Union Management Committee.

6. That the terms of office of all portfolio holders run from August to August, with the exception of the President. The positions of the two vice-presidents, Treasurer, Business Manager, Sports Rep., and Societies Rep., have remained unchanged in these proposals.

## dot's chunders

Much as I am tempted, I will not indulge in a diatribe against the expensive, lukewarm Cafe meal service but concentrate on proffering a few humble constructive suggestions which could lead to more adequately fed (and perhaps less sluggish!) students.

Firstly, the cafe management should be aware of the fact that many students have merely a snatched breakfast at home, relying on what's available at Varsity for the rest of the day's fare. Let me softly moan the fact that there seems to be absolutely no attempt made for the food to comply with daily minimums which the Health Dept. considers adequate for a balanced diet for the average adult New Zealander — free charts are obtainable, so it would cost nothing for those who plan our food to have one on the wall, and consult it at least seasonally.

Most of us feel rather sorry for the millions of poor Asians who are forced to subsist on a predominantly rice diet, yet ours is pretty

CARRY ON PAGE 11

## STARK RAVING LUNACY

### CASE DISMISSED:

On 19th June in the Wellington Magistrates' Court (J.A. Wicks S.M.) charges of breaches of the Health Act brought by Dr E. Geiringer against Dr M.G. Mackay, Superintendent of Porirua Hospital were dismissed after some legal argument. The Magistrate decided that proceedings could not be brought except by leave of a Judge of the Supreme Court. He awarded £15.15 costs to Dr Mackay for his legal expenses.

### THE LEGAL ARGUMENT:

The prosecution based itself on Sections 29, 30, 32 and 33 of the Health Act 1956. These sections forbid the creation of nuisances, make it clear that the prohibition applies to servants of the Crown and lay down that offenders are to be dealt with in the Magistrates' Court.

The defence based itself on Section 6 of the Mental Health Amendment Act 1935 which states that a person who acts in pursuance of any of the provisions of the Mental Health Act shall not be proceeded against except by leave of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Magistrate had therefore to decide whether the creation of health nuisances or the suffering of such a nuisance to continue should be interpreted as an action in pursuance of the provisions of the Mental Health Act. For the prosecution it was maintained that the protection afforded by Section 6 was clearly intended to shield psychiatric personnel from excessive litigation by people who felt that they had been wrongfully committed and that it could not be interpreted as a shield behind which psychiatric personnel could break other Acts of Parliament with impunity.

The Magistrate held, however, that admission of patients to the hospital was clearly an action in pursuance of the Mental Health Act and that, since overcrowding could not be created without admitting patients, Section 6 would have to apply.

With this decision the hearing ended. It is important to emphasise that neither the existence of health nuisances nor the question of responsibility for these nuisances was gone into at this hearing. Both questions still remain wide open. (contd. p.10)

## 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.

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# HAMILTON VIOLENCE

Waikato students recently displayed their eagerness to keep up with modern world trends. Charging through the early morning mists they staged a bloodless coup on campus.

With typical Israeli guts and efficiency, the rebels quickly repelled all opposition and set about consolidating their position.

Freedom of movement was granted to tourists and other assorted foreigners only after payment of a toll. Rumours that the Vice-Chancellor, Dr D.R. Llewellyn, had been killed in the coup were squashed soon after he was found alive in his study. Apparently he had been forewarned and had arrived at his office at 6.15 that morning to avoid the mob.



The rebels declared the Republic of Resifund while the rest of the world stood aghast, too stunned to move.

The following day, the rebels again struck. This time the Mayor of Hamilton was their target. He was kidnapped from his office by four thugs armed with machine-guns. Dr Rogers struggled violently, at one stage hurling himself towards the window, but to no avail; he was dragged back and bound.

Other thugs, anticipating the outcome of the Mayor's trial, set about erecting a gallows in Garden Place in the centre of the city.

Meanwhile, the rebels sent off a telegram to Mao Tse Tung which read "send support for Resifund Republic. Revolting workers overthrew capitalist Hamilton regime. Marxist-Leninism triumphs".

The coup was, however, eventually crushed. Two counter-revolutionaries brandishing sub-machine guns rescued the Mayor moments before the noose was tightened. The rebels were rounded up and shot before the Chinese reinforcements could arrive.

The Republic of Resifund is alleged to have been set up to raise money for the Halls of Residence appeal. During the whole terrible week more than \$700 was raised. The students had sought \$400.

## A Date at the cove

Congress next year is to be held from the 26th January to the 3rd February, as in the past, at Curious Cove in the Marlborough Sounds. Over the past 20 years Congress has become widely known (some would say notorious) as a forum for the discussion and exchange of ideas; and as an institution which demands the utmost of the mental and physical stamina of those fortunate enough to attend.

While it may be the seventh and smallest of New Zealand's universities, the University of Curious Cove is certainly the most democratic. Its advantages over the more mundane institutions in which we spend most of our time are numerous. Among them: equal numbers of each sex excellent facilities for all aquatic sports as well as tramping, table tennis and volley-ball, and a "staff" which has been selected by and for students.

It is intended to have from 11 to 14 speakers drawn from amongst New Zealand's most versatile and interesting people from many different

fields. In addition, it is hoped that at least one prominent overseas personality can be persuaded to attend.

William Buckley, one time candidate for Mayor of New York and editor of America's far right wing "National Review" spoke at the last Congress and received much attention throughout New Zealand as a result.

Regrettably the University of Curious Cove can cater for only 140 people. All those interested in attending Congress '68 should watch the noticeboards of their University for further information.

## no money, so..

In Auckland the Vice-Chancellor of Auckland University (Mr K.J. Maidment) said that a pruning of £750,000 from the university's estimates for the 1965-69 quinquennium had meant that the reduction of the staff ratio to 1:12 originally hoped for by 1969 could not be attained. Instead a ratio of 1:13 would have to be accepted.

## Stuck Truck

Ever been told to get lost by one of those little men in their little huts at the entrances to the varsity parking areas? Well they forgot to say no one day last week and look what happened.

On being asked why he had not checked the truck for height the gateman said "that truck didn't pass me. Don't try and put that across me."

Our man on the dole, the truck driver said "...".



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Grant:	Indonesia	(\$ 1.80)	.70
Floyd:	Mao against Khrushchev	(\$ 6.25)	\$3.00
Chabod:	Machiavelli	(\$ 3.10)	\$1.80
Cameron:	New Zealand	(\$ 2.20)	\$1.20
Medariaga:	Latin American	(\$ 2.20)	\$1.00
Clews:	Communist Propaganda Technique	(\$ 4.60)	\$2.50
Staye:	The 15th Century	(\$ 4.70)	\$3.10
Kohn:	The Mind of Mod. Russia	(\$ 1.58)	.85
Legge:	Britain in Fiji	(\$ 2.70)	\$1.50
Rodes:	Germany & History	(\$ 9.68)	\$4.50

and

## MANY MORE

# DEEP SOUTH SLEEP-IN

DUNEDIN — Several hundred Otago students held a 'sleep-in' at the University Union as a protest against the decision by Otago's Vice-Chancellor, (Dr R.M. Williams), which banned mixed student flats.

Student discontent had seethed for more than a week since it became known that in a certain private flat one male student was sharing a bathroom and kitchen with three girls. All parties had the consent of their parents.

The Vice-Chancellor, invoking the disciplinary regulations, asked the solitary male to 'get out' or he would be called before the university disciplinary committee.

At this point the student broadsheet weekly 'Falus' stepped in loudly proclaiming the right of students to choose who they were going to live with, whether their flatmates were male or female.

Student action was demanded by a Mr Paul Alexander at Forum: he and other speakers criticised the student executive, and in particular President Bruce Robertson for standing idly by while the rights of the students were being whittled away.

Mr Robertson defended his stand and intimated that secret negotiations were under way between him personally and the Vice-Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor merely reiterated his stand and refused to discuss the matter. But by the following weekend things were coming to a head and Dr Williams agreed to discuss the general principle involved but not the individual case.

This was not enough for some of the more active students so the sleep-in was organised for the Thursday night following. A large number of students attended between 200 and 500 according

to the source of information. They spent the night making speeches, singing songs and arguing over the merits of the confused issues. Some even slept.

The local press and the NZBC covered the sleep-in objectively but the newspaper

supported Dr Williams.

Many protesters were agreed that mixed flatting—in itself was not desirable, they stated that far more important was the question whether the university administration had the right to dictate or regulate every facet of student life including the people one fatted with.

However, the protest did have some effect. The Vice-Chancellor announced a review of the disciplinary regulations generally which is to take place at some future date.

## Plans and Prangs

Waikato University is pressing on with its plans to become New Zealand's first fully residential university.

A quarter of a million pounds is to be spent on the new Bryant Hall which will hold 150 men and women students in two large three storey blocks.

Each block will be close to the large common room which will contain a library, music rooms, a games room and a kitchen.

The hall itself has been made possible by a £50,000 donation from the D.V. Bryant Trust Board which will be supplemented by a four-to-one government subsidy.

Meanwhile the first of Waikato's halls of residence was occupied by 32 women students at the beginning of this term.

It is part of a student village which is hoped to accommodate 385 students, who will be housed in three-storeyed living units.

Each unit accommodates

six students on each floor and the units will be built in pairs with one staircase connection to each unit.

At Waikato University a student protest against Soviet foreign policy caused extensive damage to the Waikato University caretaker's car.

Students built a wall across the university road, using concrete blocks from the hostel construction sites, and in pre-dawn darkness—the wife of the caretaker drove into it. She was badly shocked, but uninjured.

Police said at least 40 of the concrete blocks were damaged in the collision.

The wall 36 feet long, and 4 feet high, intended to symbolise the Berlin Wall, was erected to mark the visit of the Russian Ambassador, Mr Boris Dorofiev, to the university.

The students concerned have been disciplined, and are making restitution.

## They Do Believe!

British students are more religious than was formerly thought. According to a private poll, conducted among third-year university students, nearly one-half believe in a life after death and over half say private prayers.

When questioned about their belief in God the answers were evenly balanced between those who were confident (58%) and the 42% who were "tolerant agnostics" or hard-

line atheists.

However on the question of life after death over 50 percent thought that survival was unlikely, 20 percent thought it likely and 24 percent accepted the christian position of eternal life.

Some 88 percent saw the crucifixion as historical fact but only 36 percent considered the resurrection in the same category.

## Language Unit ; Views?

The Women's Vice President and Education Committee is investigating complaints from a group of students who feel they are victims of our degree system, namely those who are forced to pass a foreign language unit for a B.A. degree. Only a few interested students have contacted Hilary Brown over this matter, and she would be pleased to hear from any others. Your case could help in the preparation of submissions to the powers-

that-be. So if you share this 'grievance' leave your name and phone number with Studass or in Exec. Lounge. Do it soon, before exam pressure increases.

Beyond a mere language gripe it is hoped to initiate a general student examination of any features of the curriculums/courses, methods of teaching etc. Anyone interested please contact Editor of Craccum 22-175 or 49-029.

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# THE PSYCHEDELI

**T**raditionally New Zealand has taken its precedents from overseas. It itself this is nothing to be proud of - dependence is scarcely a virtue. The areas of drugs, morality and law are examples. Our attitude to drugs is American; our influences in morality and law principally English. There seems to be arising a situation whereby we have taken upon ourselves the role as the Reactionary World Leader.

It is more of a vice and an ana-chronism to follow the overseas trends of several years ago and ignore the present which are tending to rational discussion and tolerance toward what is different from the norm, abnormal even, but which do not harm society or the individual as was thought. A chink of light appeared in the Kiwi puritanical armour recently when a magistrate in Christchurch discharged the convictions against two adult homosexuals. In this case the magistrate noted the fact that a bill designed to make homosexual acts between consenting males in private no longer a crime has received its third reading in the House of Commons.

But in the case of marijuana we can still find in the Sunday newspapers such juicy titbits as:

\* A man who had been smoking marijuana for an hour murdered a woman, mutilated his hips and head with razor blades, then castrated himself.

\* Another man, with an accomplice, murdered a 60-year-old widow to obtain money to buy marijuana. He admitted robbing 16 other women.

## not cause

Granting that crimes and particularly nasty crimes have occurred in connection with marijuana this does not mean that the marijuana is the cause of the criminals behaviour. Since the effects of marijuana comprise:

- dulling of attention.
- Euphoria and talkativeness
- distortion of perception and time sense.
- lassitude (standing to sleep if dose is strong enough)

It is difficult to see our m. can be the CAUSE of vicious behaviour - the causes of such behaviour go deeper than the mere smoking of a reefer. If as claimed by Mr Perry of the Vice Squad m. was used to give criminals dutch courage it would be intriguing to consider the effects of alcohol which frequently makes its users garrulous and aggressive as opposed to the more consistently euphoric effects of m.

As for the stories of madness it may be noted that "only 0.1 of Israeli Hashish smokers need psychiatric treatment - a proportion that seems very low compared with the usual rate for schizophrenia of 1 per cent" (Drugs by Peter Laurie)

Another claim is that m. leads automatically to the harder drugs S. Allentuek and K.M. Bowman wrote in the American Journal of psychiatry (1942) p.248 "there is no evidence to suggest that the continued use of marijuana is a stepping stone to the use of opiates." Also (ibid) "Prolonged use of the drug does not lead to mental, physical or moral degeneration nor have we observed any deleterious effects from its continued effects"

## new kind

A recent American Commission notes, "there are too many m. users who did not graduate to heroin and too many heroin addicts with no known prior m. use to support such a theory." As an estimated 20,000,000 Americans have tried m., the United States would be in an interesting condition if all those "hopheads" had become heroin addicts. Of all the speakers at the recent series of Drug Lectures only Mr Rowley seemed aware that there is a new kind of drug taker. One who is certainly not a criminal. The number of m. users and hippies has in fact grown to such an extent that the American authorities are faced not with a drug problem nor a social problem but simply a new sociological reality - or a subculture as its is popularly called.

Comparing alcohol and m. many doctors are very explicit in what they condemn: "I would be far happier if my own teenage children would, without breaking the law, smoke m. when they wished, rather than start on the road of so many elders to nicotine and ethyl alcohol addictions." (R.D. Laing in Sigma) Articles have recently appeared in Newsweek, the New Statesman and New Society which question the legislation against m. and suggest that more research (at present banned) needs to be done.

More specifically in the states of Massachusetts and Michigan attempts will be made in September of this year to challenge the validity of the laws that ban m. as a narcotic (see chart of Drugs) Are the bold challengers hippies, hopheads etc? In Massachusetts the contender is an Attorney (Joseph Oteri) and in Michigan the intrepid corrupter of public morality is Senator Roger Craig.

All rational commentators stress the need for opportunities now impossible - to do research.

## Lsd

Turning to the cause of LSD we find an even more potent drug but one which induces no physical dependence however. As LSD is comparatively a new drug a short history would be appropriate.

It was first synthesised in 1938, but its hallucogenic qualities were only discovered in 1943 - and then accidentally by its discoverer, Hoffman. In the early 50's LSD was used extensively by psychiatrists principally of the psychoanalytic variety. Regressions to childhood were common with mentally disturbed people such mental journeys led to the unearthing

of repressed memories. Through support for the curative aspects of LSD has waned a recent book "Hallucinogenic Drugs and their Psychotherapeutic Use" edit. by R. Crockett, R.A. Sandison and A. Walk (1963) has several papers allied report employment of LSD over a wide range of

whose psychic forces were in precarious equilibrium. Prolonged hallucinations are very rare: A review of 25,000 reported administrations of LSD to 5,000 people found that among normals chosen for laboratory experiments, hallucinations lasting more than forty-eight hours

*Much confusion exists between the terms addiction and habituation, and particularly misuse of the former. The W.H.O. Expert Committee of Addiction Producing Drugs (1957) defined ADDICTION:*

*"... a state of periodic or chronic intoxication produced by repeated consumption of a drug. Its characteristics include:-*

- (1) an overpowering desire or need (compulsion) to continue taking the drug and to obtain it by any means,
- (2) a tendency to increase the dose (usually from increased "tolerance")
- (3) a psychological and generally a physical dependence on the effects of the drug.
- (4) detrimental effect on the individual and on society."

## HABITUATION:

*"... a condition resulting from the repeated consumption of a drug. Characteristics include:-*

- (1) a desire (but not a compulsion) to continue taking the drug for the sense of improved well-being which it engenders.
- (2) little or no tendency to increase the dose.
- (3) some degree of psychological dependence on the effect of the drug, but absence of physical dependence, and hence of an abstinence syndrome.
- (4) detrimental effects, if any mainly on the individual."

The same Committee (1964) recommended substitution of the term "drug dependence" for both the term drug addiction and habituation.

mental illnesses.

## debt side

Unlike marijuana the LSD debt side of the psychic ledger is associated with psychological disturbance rather than with crime. The stories of stopping out of windows in order to fly are by now legendary. There is a recent murder in America. There have been three cases of committal on the grounds of schizophrenia in Auckland.

The full list of dangers beside accidental injury includes personality change, prolonged hallucinations, psychosis, suicide, poisoning and psychological dependence.

In regard to personality change Peter Laurie writer "the effect of LSD is on the most superficial level and it leaves the bedrock of personality undisturbed. People who show sudden reversals of character when taking the drug under good conditions are probably like those who suffer sudden religious conversions,

occurred in .08 per cent of cases, and that none of these committed or attempted suicide. In cases where psychosis is precipitated it is generally found the person was previously mentally ill.

## not toxic

LSD is itself not toxic. There have been local warnings that illicit LSD may contain impurities and that these impurities may cause death. Any illicit LSDers therefore might bear this in mind.

Psychological addiction has tended to be a grab-bag of abuse for drugs. For cannot anything remotely pleasant be dubbed psychologically addictive? - TV? Sex? Warm clothing? Of course the argument goes that drugs alter the consciousness in a different way from within, rather than from without. This may seem a valid if basically naive distinction till you consider say sex - is one altered from within or without? Perhaps both. Besides alteration is not ruination.

Granting that some specific harmful incidents have occurred

with LSD it is still relevant to ask - is the number significant? Where is the consistency in moral or morals in a society that permits the deaths from alcohol, tobacco and motor vehicles?

Has not the individual a right to try a new experience even if it is merely for "kicks" - what climbing, skiing, motorcar racing which all take their toll life or ligament? That grand old English liberal J.S. Mill asserted that the individual had a right to do any act - even if it injured himself. The only act he should not be permitted to do is one that injures others. Since it is established fact that LSD has harmful effects in a small minority of cases, there is no more reason to ban it than a host of other types of behaviour which produce much more heavily documented evils e.g. alcohol, tobacco etc.

These parallels are no doubt familiar. The answer is of course that alcohol, tobacco and motor cars are - one might say - fundamental "lubricants" of our society. They perform necessary social tasks. Motor vehicles are an even more important part of our society, the make our economy possible.

It is being currently argued in the USA that marijuana is a better "lubricant" than alcohol. LSD one might think is too potent for that. The rise of the hippies and Dr. Timothy Leary and his psychedelic religion are in fact recognitions of the powers of LSD. In this perspective it may be to depricate those who try LSD for "kicks" - "its a psychedelic bomb, buddy, it might blow you up!"

## motives

The motives of LSD takers were recently summarized in one Sunday newspaper as follows:

Some are genuine artists seeking to enhance their creative powers. Some are pseudo-artists and pseudo-intellectuals who hope to "make it" with the help of the





# EXPLOSION!

relevant psychedelic. Some are escapists who try to find meaning to life in mystical experiences "created" by LSD.

Others are beatniks or students simply looking for kicks, or young high school students rebelling against authority. With the help of LSD they try to find some meaningful identity.

Unfortunately it is not a full list. Drugs and perhaps religion and morality - as separate areas of behaviour consciously entered the scene - may become minor diversions in the life of a mature person. There may come a time when LSD as well as any institutionalized behaviour will seem irrelevant and be no more important or diverting than a ride on a merry-go-round - a possible colourful, circular part of childish amusement.

It has been suggested that LSD dissipates the creative powers by releasing certain chemicals at the base of the pineal gland (roll over Descartes!) Such a theory has no chemical proof. It is however, symptomatic that the legions of hippies have not thrown up any creative figures - as did the Beatnik movement. Perhaps a mystic is not a 'creative' person - at least in the specifically artistic sense, this will excuse the hippies if you regard them as mystics. Perhaps they are to be regarded as neither false nor genuine mystics, for though they are hailed by Bishop James Pike as reminiscent of the early Christians they may be no more than new gentle barbarians who outwardly daub themselves in the colours they have discovered in the mind - they have made the mistake of thinking that it is necessary or possible to reproduce in reality their inner discoveries and sensory distortions. To the puritan however, even colour is socially menacing.

## first trial

In New Zealand the first LSD trial has recently occurred. The magistrate said:

"Everyone who takes the narcotic merely for fun and games - or in modern parlance, for 'kicks' - is knowingly endangering himself physically and mentally, and is helping to foster a nefarious public evil." This kind of statement springs from our endemically New Zealand brand of confused, ignorant, reactionary, in-

known San Francisco College a student run Experimental College was organized last year in which students could arrange their own courses with a professor. (The mind boggles at anything comparable in Auckland!)

I am suggesting therefore, that the energy which enables experi-

The public never learn. They do not know nor do they want to know about conditions at Porirua or Oakley. They do not know nor do they want to know about conditions in Vietnam. Nor do they wish to help. Rejects are entitled to what they get.

sex-orgy parties and scrutinizing writing desks for green blotting paper.

It is ironic that despite the fact that even the vice-squad are able to distinguish marijuana and LSD from the opiates (which produce no beneficial effects whatsoever except the easing of pain) the public never once questioned whether m. and LSD are deserving of a ban at all, but reacted as old junkies are reputed to do when their goal is in sight, with a drool.

It is significant to note that the first two convictions for LSD concerned people who were neither criminals nor addicts - simply artists. As the defending lawyer Mr F. Haigh said, there was a witch-hunt. There may be more.

M. MORRISSEY

### A brief list of drugs leading to addiction or habituation.

#### SEDATIVE DRUGS. (a) Narcotics (pain relievers that also impair consciousness)

1. Opium and its major products - morphine, heroin, codeine, etc. All addictive.
2. synthetic substitutes for morphine, Demerol, methadone pethidine etc. All addictive.

#### (b) Hypnotics (sleep producers)

1. Barbiturates - amylal, nembutal, seconal. All addictive.
2. Non-barbiturates-bromides, paraldehyde, chloraldehyde.

#### TRANQUILIZING DRUGS. Meprobaurate, Valium, Librium, etc.

#### STIMULANTS (response facilitators)

1. Cocaine (also classified a
2. Caffeine
3. Nicotine Increase anxiety.
4. Amphetamines - Benzedrine, Dexedrine, Methedrine, etc.

#### DELIRIANT DRUGS (hallucinogenic)

1. Marijuana (Hashish, Indian hemp)
2. Mescaline (from peyote cactus) Legally declared narcotic.
3. Psilocybin (from mushroom)
4. Bufotenin (from toads)
5. LSD (synthetic)

consistent Puritanism confused and ignorant because it does not distinguish legal and medical meanings of narcotic and because it does not wish to tolerate or examine any doubt as to its infallibility, reactionary because it does not wish to entertain possibilities of the style of drug taking being altered and inconsistent because it does not consider the evil or dual effects of many other aspects of our society.

It is true that the explorations of the mind made possible by LSD are furtive and isolatory in New Zealand. It is also true I suspect, that the LSD takers in this country have neither the inclination, resource or energy to establish their own "sub culture" or more distinctly their own independent community - but perhaps they do not have the necessary naivete either. At a distance the Americans appear to have all these qualities.

In American the foci of much youthful energy seems to fuse in the environs of the campus. At Berkeley and its neighbour San Francisco State College students have experimented with LSD on a large scale (10,000 at Berkeley) Berkeley is already famous for its foment - within the lesser

mental colleges, civil rights marches and Vietnam protests as well as "sub-cultures" is an energy capable of utilizing or containing whatever psychic expressions or depletions or temporary alterations the mind may sustain under now addictive drugs such as marijuana and LSD. N.Z. students, Auckland students are not the changers of society they seem to be in America. They seem content to accept whatever is handed down from the bureaucracies above.

We have had the News Media Act preventing the possibility of "foreign" impartiality in our newspapers.

We have had the Narcotics Act which gives the police the right to enter any place without a warrant (Superintendent Walton said that this had been invoked four times in New Zealand, twice in Auckland.

A comment that at least three cases were known in Auckland was passed over.

## never learns

When can we expect the Vietnams Act or the Political Minorities and Non-Conformists Extermination Bill? Or the Cerebral Conformity Act?

## DRUG LECTURES

The best speakers were Mr Rowley of the Psychology Department and Professor Lewis Dean of the Medical School. Mr Seymour of the Law School asked some pertinent questions about the severity of the Narcotics - Legislation and the uncertainty of methods of handling the addict.

Mr Rowley asked whether alcoholics and addicts could justifiably linked on more than administration grounds? He suggested that a new type of drug user was cutting across such variables as poverty, more money among youth and the breakdown in identity.

He said further: "How drugs effect such brain functions as memory creativity, learning ability whether possibly irreversible organic changes occur are topics of considerable speculation".

He said there was a great danger in circular arguments. "Its a drug undesirable because it is prohibited? Is marijuana really the stepping stone to the harder drugs? Has the anti-drug legislation driven the price up forcing the addict to crime?"

He said that to experiment with LSD was an insult to an complex chemical brains.

Mr Rowley asked whether the various pressure groups forming the legislation did not have a image of drug users as being merely bearded and bejeaned?

The linkage of sex and drugs was due to misunderstanding and ignorance

The sex drive was reduced under drugs. He asked why alcohol and cigarettes were favoured and narcotics were looked down on in West where is in the East, the exact opposite was true.

CONTINUED P.8





## Thompson's PUPPET

In a talk sponsored by the University National Club on July 24th the N.Z. Minister of Defence, the Hon. Mr. Thompson, spoke to a very lively audience of about 100 people, on "the N.Z. Government Defence Policy".

The Minister commenced his speech with an apology for the whole concept of defence, stating that security was the first responsibility of any society. Not all societies were concerned with education, but were concerned with security. In a shrinking world, the min-

ister continued, security was now something that went beyond the shores of New Zealand and was closely allied with Foreign Policy. New Zealand's responsibility in the world was to promote the interests of the U.N. and to advance the cause of world disarmament. However, despite this, N.Z.'s first obligations were nearer to home.

### LIKE A PUPPET

In past years N.Z. has reacted "like a puppet" to the needs of the U.K. Now however, N.Z.'s interests lie in maintaining stability and security, in S.E. Asia. As a small country N.Z. can do little by itself in the matter of defence, the Minister observed. Consequently the whole basis of the Government's Defence Policy was the principle of "collective security". This was the only answer for N.Z. Isolationism was unrealistic and utopian Mr. Thompson said. Neutrality in the case of Switzerland required extensive military service up to middle age. Sweden, with a population three times that of New Zealand, spends eight times as much on defence.

The Minister did not however elaborate on N.Z. rate in regard to the United Nations. He did say that our role in a broad perspective was to promote U.N. interests but then he proceeded to elaborate a policy based on multilateral treat-

ies such as SEATO, and ANZ-US, which embody the principle of collective security. New Zealand said Mr. Thompson, was honouring its commitments under these treaties, and endeavouring to maintain the peace and security S.E. Asia, by sending troops to Vietnam. It would seem however that such a policy is directly counter to promoting the aims of the U.N. Such Organisations as SEATO, NATO, and the Warsaw Pact act as spheres of influence whereby major powers attract smaller nations around them. In doing this these powers not only destroy the principle of collective security (the grouping of small nations for their common defence), but also act as magnets drawing influence away from the U.N. as a world body and building that influence around themselves. The development of each ideological opposed spheres of influence as those centred on the U.S. and on China in Asia cannot fail to

lead along a path of ultimate confrontation.

This the N.Z. Government fails to see. Hence it still adheres to an outdated policy centred on treaty organisations which were formed, with good reason, at the height of a now almost non-existent cold war.

Mr. Thompson stressed that compared to the U.S.A. who had lost 12,000 lines and Australia we were not pulling our weight. It was important that some form of compulsory training remained. We had no defence industry but we did have men which we must make available.

In question time Mr. Thompson said that no special constitutional changes were required for the deployment of regulars overseas. In the case of the Korean War because there had been unanimity in the United Nations security Council emergency regulations were involved in New Zealand. These covered the recruitment of Territorial personnel.

In reply to a question as to why milk and not arms were forwarded Mr. Thompson said that we were required to give economic and social aid by Section 3 of the SEATO Treaty and military aid by Section 4. Social and economic aid was not effective till security was guaranteed. He also said that

he was not opposed to social revolution (or preferably evolution) but to political revolution; said that violence was not justified.

## BRAIN FUN

The Annual Arts Festival of the University Students of New Zealand will be held in Christchurch between 12th and 18th August.

Highlights of the Festival include a Fine Arts Photography Exhibition, a debate between Australian and New Zealand Universities (Wed. 15th August), and a Jazz and Poetry meeting. The festival will also include several plays film screenings, Jazz and Theatre Workshops. All students are urged to attend though only official delegates will be entitled to the 2590 reduction in Travel Expenses.

Simultaneously in Dunedin both the New Zealand Universities' Student Executives and the University Newspapers will be holding their respective Council meetings. The Sports Tournament will also be currently held in Dunedin.

## Debate/AGM

Both the Annual General Meeting and a debate between Australian Universities and Auckland University will occur on Wednesday, August 2nd. It is a great pity that Exec. could not see their way clear to avoiding the clash. Which ever meeting you choose to attend there will be much wind-baggery.

## FROM PAGE 9

### TODAYS TERROR.

So it is today, the terror and repression and elections, Napalm for school and a visit to the Pope. Defoliation which destroys of the crops and pacific programmes in the countryside. Uninhibited aerial bombardment which claims civilians of 1 Vietcong, accompanied by the sacrifice of American lives to defend Vietnam, to defend Freedom. And yet it was Robert Kennedy who said "we are building bridges to Russia and Europe and we are annihilating Vietnam. We fight for Liberty in Vietnam, but not in Alaska" (quoted Oliver Todd Nil 15/21 Mars)

WHY all this? America doesn't intend to colonise Vietnam?

But America is 6% of World's population, she controls (President Johnson dixit) about half the world's wealth, and the sources of her greatest profits are in "Neo-Colonies", to coin a convenient phrase! Wars of National Liberation - which are really what they say are, will explode from the Philippines to Tierra del Fuego if the Vietnamese see that a country can liberate itself. And so Vietnam will be nailed to the cross, to save the rest of the hungry world what happens to a country that dares to seek to liberate itself.

Vietnam is Lidice. Is it Yar. Is Oradour. It is Auschwitz. It is the Crucifix.

## AMORALITY

A New Zealand chemical manufacturing firm is negotiating with the United States Government for a contract to make defoliants (sprays to strip trees and plants of leaves) for use in the Vietnam war.

Mr. D.A. Watkins, managing director of Ivon Watkins Ltd, of New Plymouth, said yesterday that nothing was certain as yet but that his firm would certainly like to be producing defoliants.

### Would like Job

Asked if the defoliant question was also a crop problem capable of destroying rice cereals, Mr. Watkins said this was not its purpose. It was for stripping trees of leaves so that snipers could not hide in them.

He did not feel that it was a moral issue involved and asserted that he had a completely clear conscience.

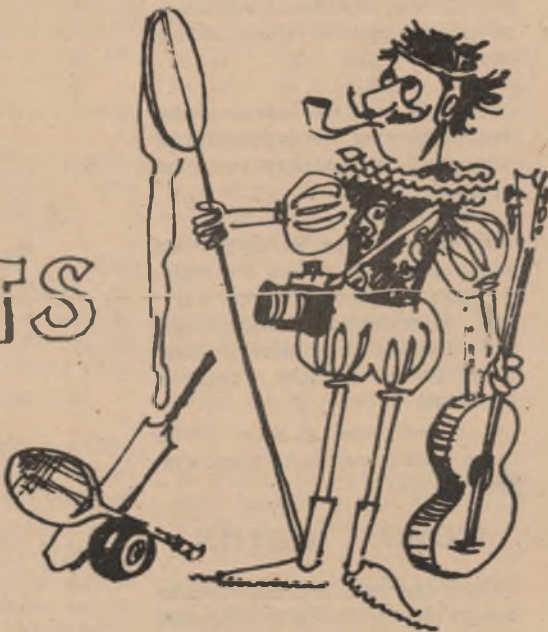
N.Z. Herald, Tuesday 25th 1967.

Won't it be fun when we spray our trees back? They are perfectly entitled to be. Would we then perhaps discover that a moral issue was involved after all?

# PAULS BOOK ARCADE



FOR  
BOOKS  
ON  
ALL  
SUBJECTS





# COLONIAL WARFARE

by  
Walter  
Pellard

The 1st Lecturer had re-  
flected from the U.S.A. The  
had met Members of the  
F. My sole reason for  
here is my slight,  
emic, acquaintance with  
French Colonial Empire  
do-China.

My talk to-day is on  
Colonial Warfare", this is  
an academic subject, it  
an emotional one, it is a  
of mind. Therefore my  
will not be academic, nor  
factual. I must assume  
if after three years of  
you do not know the facts  
sets of facts—those  
upset their theories as  
as those that upset my  
ies it can only be on  
John of mental stagnation  
the world emotional blockage—and  
sources must these sicknesses mere  
s are in of little impact.

**THE GENESIS.**  
"Anti-communism is a  
without a fulcrum in  
hands so long as the  
Tierra them of Nationalism has  
meese been solved "General  
an libererc, report to Paris, 1946.  
etnam ss, to s  
c? In 1935 the taxes  
d equal between one and  
months earnings for a  
sant. To live a human  
ng needed 80 centimes a  
Is to live, that is, to feed  
It is A self. The working day  
rucifix 10 hours.

In some zones people  
e dying by hundreds and  
usands, in others 1kg of  
d was distributed per head  
ery five days. There were  
aps containing 40,000 prison-  
ited S.

The French had destroyed  
entire system of the  
adinate by substituting  
the Vichy education for the

**FROM P. 7**  
Professor Lewis said  
the classification of  
juana as a narcotic was  
justified, death was rare;  
the other hand Alcoholism  
ed 20,000 deaths in USA  
year. He said that there  
lefolians convincing proof for the  
a crop emination of LSD. He  
ring ruggested in humourous vein  
is said criminals might be pacif-  
purpose by use of opium.

He outlined three  
ases: (a) preventive phase  
er which he referred to the  
mination of gangs and slum  
as and peddlars (b) treat-  
he hunt phase (c) rehabilitation  
conscience.

He considered that the  
ory that hallucogens freed  
mind for creativity was  
psodizing and superfluous  
said that Aldous Huxley in  
books "Doors of Percept-  
entitled " and "Heaven and Hell"  
perhaps an infortunate air of  
issue of respectability and advent-  
to Mescaline and LSD.

élite, while closing the schools  
for the Mandarins, who are  
henceforward untrained, un-  
principle, appointed from the  
top for one virtue only:  
loyalty to the French. The  
Mandarins or Tong-doc, the  
Préfets or Tri-phu and the  
sub-préfets or tri-huyen had  
only one thing in common:  
they were all unutterably  
corrupt.

So the people took to the  
hills and fought, so the French  
bombed them from the air,  
they turned the Legion onto  
them, and the Legion admitted  
in open court that they did  
not take prisoners — except  
for interrogation.

Among the methods of  
interrogation in vogue at the  
Sûreté were: electric current,  
wire whips electrically con-  
nected, skin stripped off,  
cotton-wool applied and  
ignited, rape, for females,  
if over 16; ants nests applied  
to the mucous membranes...  
the results of these interro-  
gations appeared in court,  
crippled for life, but never  
did a judge complain.

And in spite of all this  
Ho Chi Minh was prepared to  
settle for independance within  
the French Union. In spite  
of this Ho Chi Minh let the  
French return in '46 to the  
North in order to get the  
troops of General Chiang Kai  
Shek out of his country:  
"better to eat a little French  
excrement now, than Chinese  
excrement forever" he said.

Now here we have a  
classical example of what I  
mean by "Colonial Warfare"  
it is characterised by the  
conflict of two different races  
and of two different classes—  
and this is what gives it its  
appalling savagery. Further  
a colonial war has repercuss-

Dr Lewis pointed out that  
in Britain in one year \$60 mil-  
lion had been spent on adver-  
tising tobacco and \$10 thousand  
in health education against  
tobacco smoking.

He said that at best drugs  
might reflect an authentic per-  
sonal or asesthetic experience.  
He expected to gain an equiv-  
alent from a music festival  
or some acceptable athletic  
pastime.

Because alcohol and  
tobacco were on the market  
this was not an argument for  
putting a third harmful drug  
on the market.

In times when Nation-  
alism and undertrained power  
produced brutality the let-me-  
alone attitude of youth was  
understandable. It was up to  
Society to provide attractive  
alternatives. He considered  
that there was no better  
place to find a solution to  
social problems than New  
Zealand.

It is further character-  
ised by unmitigated bestiality,  
since it is the Repression of  
a whole population, Women,  
Children, Young and Old,  
by a foreign army. Its final  
characteristic is its dual  
nature for while the Repression  
must be sufficiently horrible  
to terrorise the other colonies  
yet the Image of the Coloniser  
in the eyes of its Equals must  
suffer no tarnish the whole  
operation is baptised a civil-  
ising mission. So it was under  
France.

Jean Lacouture, author  
of "Vietnam between 2 truces"  
writes in Le Nouvel Observ-  
ateur.

"In North Vietnam one can  
not say that populations are  
being hit because they are

in the vicinity of military  
targets. Rather one must  
say that when it happens that  
military targets are hit it is  
because they were situated  
in an urban area or in a zone  
of high-density population."

This is the statement of  
Jose Rodriguez, Professor of  
Law at the University of  
Santiago, Chile. His com-  
panions on the International  
Commission of Enquiry on  
Vietnam (Presided over by  
the Cabinet Minister Henri  
Rollin, Belgium) have returned  
from Hanoi, and all are in  
agreement with his statement,  
and these include Dr. Harvey  
(England) George Fischer,  
Professor at the National  
Centre for Scientific Research  
(France) Maître Comil, Pres-  
ident of the Bar (Belgium)  
Josef Nordmann of the Paris  
Bar.

The American raids on  
North Vietnam are mainly  
directed against the civilian  
population, painstakingly avoid-  
ing purely military objectives:  
Hospitals are struck, not  
barracks, Schools, not aero-

dromes... From all these  
witnesses emerges an oppress-  
ive atmosphere of absurdity.  
The Americans have set in  
in motion an operation with  
the obvious intent of intimid-  
ation...

For Dr. Harvey, Maître  
Comil and Professor Fischer  
there can be no doubt: Church-  
es, Pagodas, Libraries are  
the main targets and they all  
emphasise that the accuracy  
of the bombing excludes the  
hypothesis of repeated errors  
and all underline the anti-  
personnel nature of the weapons  
used... Dr. Harvey specially

mentioned that the anti-  
personnel fragments that  
emerge from the bombs had  
been hitherto round, and they  
had penetrated through flesh  
without causing very serious  
wounds, the American experts  
have now perfected bombs  
which explode in a shower of  
thousands of cube-shaped  
pieces with sharp edges, and  
thus the wounds are more  
damaging.

CONTINUED P.8

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(contd. from p.3)

No amount of argument about side issues should be allowed to obscure the crucial question: **IS THE LAW BEING BROKEN IN PORIRUA?**

Is the Health Act, which binds every citizen including public servants, being flouted in Porirua? This law is swiftly and efficiently enforced against every fish and chip vendor, against every householder, against every private nursing home or hospital. And yet, we have more than reasonable grounds to suspect that it is being broken every day at Porirua under the eyes of the whole of New Zealand.

The health inspector of the City of Porirua has listed more than 40 breaches of the Health Act in his report on Porirua Hospital. The Superintendent, Dr Mirams and the Minister himself, have repeatedly over the years admitted that there is gross overcrowding in Porirua. The nurses, the Official Visitors, the Magistrates of Wellington — all are aware of this situation. Yet, no-one has taken steps to test the matter in the Courts.

If the law is being broken in Porirua it would follow that someone is breaking it. Who is the guilty person? Whoever it is, he must be found so that responsibility for breaches of the Health Act (past, present or future) can be squarely placed on his shoulders. This is important because where there is no responsibility there is no remedy.

Over the years, the buck has been passed on an endless chain and our psychiatric facilities have steadily become more out-of-date, more over-crowded, more insanitary and less humane. It is only by making somebody accept legal responsibility for the conditions in our mental hospitals that we can force reform on a reluctant and cruel administration.

Since no-one else came forward to undertake this necessary task, the Secretary of the N.Z.M.A., acting as a private person, took proceedings against the Superintendent of Porirua Hospital for breaches of the Health Act. The assumption that there are such breaches and that the Medical Superintendent should be held liable for conditions in his hospital may eventually be proved wrong. But it is vitally important that this should be tested in the Courts of law as the first and most logical step to determine who is responsible for the nauseating state of our Mental Hospitals.

The case was dismissed on a legal point without the questions of fact or of responsibility having been determined. It will be necessary to continue the legal battle so that these questions can be decided. Although this battle is likely to prove prolonged and costly, the Secretary of the N.Z.M.A. will, of course, pursue it to a conclusion.

While it is understood that the obiter dicta which issue in an unending drift from the benches of Magistrates provide one of the main sources of innocent amusement for the English race, it would be wrong to dismiss all magisterial musings with a shrug and a laugh and by far the most disturbing aspect of the Porirua case was not contained in the judgment in certain observations made by the presiding Magistrate a propos of the question the responsibility of Medical Superintendents.

## Office Boy

In the course of hearing the Magistrate expressed surprise that the Medical Superintendent should have been named as the defendant. "Why not charge the Office boy?" — he asked. Surely, he contended, responsibility for conditions in mental hospitals rests with the administration and not with the Superintendent who was merely carrying out instructions in very much the same manner as an office boy. And when he announced his decision (although the case was in no way concerned with the question of responsibility) the Magistrate once more drew the attention of the prosecution to the possibility that they might have erred in their choice of defendant. Similar views have reached us from other sources, expressing surprise that our target should have been the Minister of Health or the Director of the Mental Health Division.

CONTINUED P.11

## Animal Farm

Oakley Hospital is celebrating its centenary this year. It takes a connoisseur to appreciate the rich patina and the quaint charm which characterise this old-world institution. As part of the celebrations "Sunday News" (4/6/67) has described conditions in Ward F.6. This ward looks after the aged and infirm mothers of Auckland citizens.

In the Dining room birds are nesting and flying about. They help themselves to food from the patients' plates and leave their droppings in return. There are rats in and wards and the dining room is alive with flies and cockroaches who also partake of the patients' food.

Patients who use the commode in the dayroom have one bowl of water to wash their hands in. There is a shortage of shoes and underwear, sheets and towels, and the patients go around on many occasions without underpants, petticoats, cardigans, stockings or slippers. Over the weekends, because laundry staff is off, the old ladies are put to bed naked.

The manager of this menagerie told the reporter that he had to admit that conditions were not perfect but he may be unduly modest. It may be true that, as he stated, "there are far more rats in other mental hospitals in New Zealand", but then on the other hand, there may be more cockroaches in Oakley. After all, "What is the standard for perfection?" as Dr P.P.E. Savage, the Manager, so cogently asked the reporter.

We think that of its kind Oakley is as nearly perfect as makes no difference. It is a perfect example of modern psychiatric care in New Zealand under Dr Mirams' Mental Health Division.

Joking apart, conditions in Ward F.6 might well prove the basis for a therapeutic breakthrough which would make the name of Dr Savage and the fame of N.Z. psychiatric science ring around the world. Dr Savage is a well known advocate of a version therapy and we feel sure that he could manipulate the horrors of F.6 in such a way as to set

up amongst the patient conditioned reflexes against growing old and confused.

Lay people unfortunately cannot appreciate the human motivation of this sub approach and one can hope that they will not be allowed to interfere with an experiment, the success of which would provide a cure for old age.

Where medical considerations do not demand squalor Oakley is, in fact, quite modern. For example, quite recently and at great cost the hospital has acquired a new mortuary. Dr Savage would be the first to admit that it is one of the finest mortuaries in the South Hemisphere, viewing windows and all.

From NZ

August 10th  
is BLOOD  
DAY



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# THE END OF THE AFFAIR

An interview with John Staniford about the reasons of failure with opening a small gallery in Auckland.

Mr Staniford attended the Elam School of Fine Arts for two years before establishing the Liverpool Gallery near the top of Queen Street. The Liverpool Gallery's duration was about six weeks. It's closure was forced by lack of both public patronage and artistic contributions.

The artist always has a certain insecure feeling or uncertainty about his work, probably caused by public reaction to local critics and his fellow cynical colleagues - especially in early maturity. The visual arts for too long have been talked about and written about rather than produced.

but an investment similar to stocks and shares and that by purchasing now one can profit on his initial outlay quite extensively, as well as enjoy the works.

by younger painters in this category overshadows many N.Z. so called older painters. And then again the fact crops up that N.Z. painting has been too literary and produced a false intellectualism about paintings which does more to stop the creativity or understanding of the creator. Q: What finally would be your requirements if you started another gallery. Stan: I find that a rather difficult question to answer. I think that a gallery, especially in Auckland needs to be right in the city, whereas this would involve a considerable deal of finance. I think that with a cooperative group of investors and artists it could survive or even boom, but only when the younger painter throws this cloud of 'apathetic pioneerism' away and produces works can it eventuate.

Q: Mr Staniford could you outline the initial difficulties facing you when you first opened?

Stan: Well quite simply, the biggest problem was not so much capital, but apathy within the younger painters in and around Auckland. The enthusiasm of a few younger painters was overshadowed by a bulk of people who like our dear P.M. made initial promises and then sat back with no response.

Q: Do you think this 'apathy' is caused by a personal uncertainty, or do you think it could be that there were social pressures involved?

Stan: I think that the first part of your question comes closest to the meaning of apathy in N.Z.'s visual arts.

Q: Is this because perhaps that the public is slow to develop its understanding of art?

Stan: Definitely so, we only have to see reactions to sculptures around the town or paintings in other galleries; the feeling is that culturally we have not developed since the turn of the century.

Q: That is a pretty sweeping statement, how do you think it could be improved - say from the point of view as a gallery director for example?

Stan: Well, as far as the patronage of the arts goes I think, first of all it is necessary to impress upon business concerns, that this is not a continuation before they became painters. of our 'cultural heritage' I feel that much of the work

This was tried very successfully during the early 'Fauvre' period of 1907 where patronage was increased by introduction of the investment angle. Secondly more freedom in connection with exhibiting at the art schools. The student should be encouraged to exhibit, rather than to be shut up with no incentive to go on after his years at art school.

Q: Why do you think there is this reaction against exhibiting while still a student at art school?

Stan: Probably because a feeling is pressurised into the young painter that his works are immature or 'pimpley' by the older painters who had to go through years and years of academic turmoil before they became painters. I feel that much of the work

carried on from p.3

similar - Weetbix for breakfast, a roll, sandwiches or cakey things for lunch, and sausages, mashed potatoes and peas for dinner. Sausages and mashed potato are both similar in food value to bread, peas are nutritionally practically useless, consisting of cellulose and little else, therefore about the only postively valuable food one ingests all day would be the skimpy fillings in the sandwiches and rolls, and the apple, if one happens to like them in the flush or pre-ripeness.

Whoops, I wasn't going to criticise - well humb. constr. sug. no. 1 is that cubes of cheese are sold, either in the cafe or an alternative to biscuits in the coffee bar, or in both places. The price of cheese per 8 oz is 20c. (that's what

I pay at the dairy half way up Grafton Road which is not renowned for its sympathetic prices). If it was sold in ounce portions at say 3c. each, the cafe would make a direct profit of at least 1/- per pound, as cheese is a lot cheaper when purchased wholesale, and the only labour involved for cafe staff would be having to run a knife through it to cut it into appropriately sized pieces.

Similarly, as a filling alternative to watery orange cordial (note how kindly I refrained from criticising what we have to pay for it), milk could be sold, perhaps in the same containers as the cordial, and for the same price of 5c. As these containers hold 6 oz, a pint would be sold for 15c. Compare this with a cost price

of 4c. (the 2 oz left over from 3 6oz glasses could cover the cost of cartons) and a profit of at least 200% is gained.

Disturbing wonder: Although we're not going to complain about the chunky profits the cafe and coffee bar are gaining, as we all know they have to pay off debts incurred last year, when these debts are paid off, will prices go down? Should the cafe's function be a break-even concern geared to get decent, cheap meals to low-income students or will the Assoc. be unwilling to relinquish such a provenly hot little money-maker?

-Poor masses, one more instance of exploitation.

D.J.Payne

**GET IN GEAR**

for next term's CraCum

**literary supplement**

Send in Stuff Soon

FOR SELF-NOURISHERS:  
Mrs McLay, our Student Counsellor, tells me that simple, economical recipes compiled by the staff wives will be available soon from her quarters at 7 Grafton Road and will cost NOTHING. Ingredients, preparation and cooking times are geared to cater for lusty student hunger. Take a trip down the hill, SOON.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
**BLEED ON BLOOD DAY \***  
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# APATHY IN N.Z. FOREIGN POLICY.

Reporter: Charlie HASS

At a meeting of the Institute of International Relations, Prof. Sinclair of the History department made very clear his view that recognition of NZFP was greatly lacking. This was attributed to the NZ Citizen's Apathy, although the recent imminent threat of severing NZ's "umbilical cord" to Britain and rejuvenated the situation he said. Only now that the voting public has become concerned have politicians begun to look about themselves and endeavour to gain an understanding of foreign affairs. Very few politicians have any real knowledge of foreign policy, a trip for a few days to Saigon hardly being a basis for foreign policy knowledge and debate.

Debate at all levels is needed to bring about a better international understanding. It is dangerous to leave this in the hands of politicians. Previously they offered no alternatives and now must be made aware that the public is more critical he said.

Prof. Sinclair went on to discuss those factors that affected foreign policy, and then NZFP specifically. Knowledge of past policies is necessary but as until recently no firmly recognized stands had been taken, literature is very sparse. The aim of foreign policy he said is to defend the interests of the state, the choice lies in a short term or long term policy. Hitherto governments have accepted without question or thought

the policy that was in force, all aware at least that the Pacific Islands were of great importance, acting either as a spearhead of an attack or a shield of our defence.

Britain with the Royal Navy was effective for defence till the 1920's and still remains important as Britain eats our fat lambs and salty butter. However, not until 1940 did N.Z. begin to feel her own way in the world, to place a minister in Washington and represent herself with diplomats who would survey the country with N.Z. eyes and report back to the Govt. This had not been the case earlier he said.

## THREAT OF WAR

The threat of war directly to N.Z. herself is small, but Indonesia with its very unstable government and a 100 million population being so very close to Australia, forms a greater threat than China or Japan. Our relation with South East Asia is overrated compared to this threat. Indeed no Asian power is in a position to threaten us at the moment, which, if it does happen will be a world threat he said.

No one believes that the U.N. or Britain could be effective for our defence and even the U.S. would not be in time to defend us in the instance of a nuclear attack, only to avenge us. He said the possibility of a nuclear war is not remote, indeed with the nuclear proliferation soon men not as cool as Kennedy and Krushchev will

face each other. A war by proxy could involve N.Z. as an ally of a strong power.

## NEUTRALIST

Probably the Pacifist attitude would be a safe one, to make N.Z. so insignificant that it would be forgotten in the event of a war. Indeed Prof. Sinclair propounded his "think treaty" similar to the armed neutrality of Switzerland, whereby an area encompassing N.Z., Australia and Pacific Islands would be bound together under certain rules based on offering to the great powers the minimum provocation. The slogan would be "Aid not Arms". Restrictions would include the non-involvement in any force except that of the U.N. No foreign bases or nuclear arms to be held in the treaty area. External attack on any member would draw in the other members, but internal security was the concern of the country itself.

Prof. Sinclair recognised that fact that neutrality was only effective if other countries believed in it. Whereas Switzerland has built up her neutrality over decades, N.Z. has been involved in more wars in this century than either U.S. or Britain - Borneo, Malaysia and Vietnam.

However, Prof. Sinclair's intention was to stimulate an awareness of foreign policy from which some real debate and conclusions could be drawn.

## JUST SNOOPING THANKS



Found lurking in the bushes behind the cafeteria

## EXTRANEOUS TRIVIALITY?

Dear Sir,  
I was mildly amused at the drollery of your article "Creche Thumbs Up". However it seems the author overstepped herself by calling a fully equipped additional human being an "extraneous triviality". One would think

that extraneous trivialities such as for instance, a wart or the purchase of a new pornographic work would not bother the University authorities but a baby would seem to be neither extraneous nor trivial & that is why a creche is required.

Mother of One.

## Calder on A.C.T.s

Malcolm Caulder, Societies representative and Organiser of the Auckland Council of Tertiary students recent Arts Festival had some general comments to make concerning the Festival.

The first ever series of concerts and displays known as the ACTS Festival has come and gone. Many long hours of preparation and organisation have gone into it.

This was the first time any such Festival has been held and as such it was bound to have a few teething problems. I think the main one was something which may incline to prove perennial: That is the question of liaison between the various bodies. Contacts were soon established and on the whole sterling aid was given by all. But the problem of getting hold of these individuals still remained and very nearly proved insurmountable in

some cases. Speaking personally, I would also suggest that any future appointed organiser be a man with a car. Transport was a continual headache.

## SMALL ATTENDANCE

Mr Caulder commented that advertising was barely adequate. He wished to thank Miss Margaret McCarthy for her help on the Festival Booklet. He felt however, that the present form of the booklet should be changed.

Mr Caulder was disappointed in the small audience attendance at the Jazz/Festival Concert and Film showings. He was pleased with the full concert (attendance 300) and considered it "the most professional and enjoyable Folk concert I have ever seen".

Finally, I would like to consider the whole question of the Festival. Should we hold anything along similar

lines in the future? Well the main purpose of doing anything was to show the students of Auckland just what ACTS is and what they are capable of. It certainly achieved this - though not to the degree it might have

## PERIODICAL EVENTS

The secondary purpose, of showing the general public of Auckland the same thing, deserves a similar answer. They are certainly much more aware of ACTS now than previously. I would suggest that instead of lumping everything together as we have done this time, we might in future hold periodical concerts and exhibitions throughout the year. This would serve to remind both students and public that ACTS is a continually existing body rather than something which is only activated once a year.

In general, however, this ACTS Festival was reasonably successful and certainly worthwhile.



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