

# crucum

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## New Zealand mental hospitals: a review

"A total institution may be defined as a place of residence or work where a large number of like-situated individuals cut off from the wider society for an appreciable period of time, together lead an enclosed, formally administered round of life". (from E. Goffman Asylums).

Mental hospitals are places established to care for persons felt to be incapable of looking after themselves or a threat to the community albeit an unintended one, usually due to some mental disorder.

At present there are 11 public mental hospitals in N.Z., with a resident population of about 10,000; 4 hospitals and training schools for the mentally retarded and 1 hospital for functional nervous disorders. Even so, mental hospitals are not popular. The fear of being mentally ill, of losing one's rational judgement and independence of action is still quite a common human emotion.

Most mental hospitals have tackled an enormous task with severe shortage of money and staff, and very little public sympathy. The hospitals provide accommodation for persons suffering from a wide range of disorders, such as schizophrenia, mental infirmity arising from age or injury, depressive neurosis, or mental retardation. Such people exist in N.Z. indeed they are given care and treatment in our too often inadequate mental hospitals.

### INADEQUACIES OF EXISTING MENTAL HOSPITALS

They are economically inefficient; large old buildings necessitate considerable maintenance costs, the large resident population requires 24 hour staffing.

Government aid is NOT sufficient to maintain the present existing system let alone improve it...

Yet, because of the amount of capital already invested in these rigid and inflexible institutions they tend to become self-perpetuating and frustrate the development of smaller, less intensive more economic buildings where the patient could maintain contact with the family.

They are too large, the patient's life is regulated and ordered according to a disciplinarian system developed for the management of a large

number of patients by a small staff. One inevitable consequence of the size of the institution is that they tend to become impersonal and dehumanising.

They are understaffed. In public mental hospitals the opportunity for observing the patient is available, but the staff are too often too busy to record anything but actions of disobedience. Consequently diagnostic conferences are rarely supported by data on observed conduct of patient and therefore a diagnostic category merely acts as a non-verified convenient label. Further the patient is treated merely with the life available for patients of his general kind.

However ultimately hopeless a condition is there are relatively few patients so deteriorated that typical ward life is an accurate reflection of a response to their capacities.

A typical example of staff shortage is found in a ward of 48 females aged 70-90 years. Most are doubly incontinent, partially or fully crippled, many require spoon feeding, yet there are only

8-9 nurses available on a rare GOOD DAY. At patient meal-times there may be only 4 nurses to cope with all these patients; individually there are some "darling old ladies, but collectively under present working conditions they prove too much for the nursing staff" (Sister-in-charge of ward). To make the staff's work even more trying, facilities such as toilets and showers were never designed for use by such non-ambulatory geriatric patients.

Such appalling, frustrating conditions must be alleviated.

They are geographically isolated from the community, misplaced from the normal social environment of patients.

This is still true of most mental hospitals, so visiting patients involves both transport and time. Further this removal of the patient from a familiar environment into an institution typically understaffed causes an "atrophy of normal social skills" (J.S. Werry, psychiatrist, medical school, department of psychiatry), any consequent rehabilitation proving very difficult.

They are provided with an inadequate budget. Mental hospitals at present are administered by the Mental Health division of the Government run Department of Health. This system is inevitably top-heavy, leaving the superintendent and staff little freedom over how to use what money is available. Decisions at a local basis are too often taken away. The superintendent and staff must have more local autonomy.

Present allocation of funds is based on such meaningless statistics as bed occupancy, which means that a mental hospital that shows a high recovery rate has its budget reduced. There must be more realistic criteria by which to judge how much money should be provided to the mental hospitals and whether it is being used efficiently and effectively. The government must accept that the number of patients is not a realistic measure by which to calculate necessary funds.

The present inflexibility of the system stifles initiative and improvement. The decision process is so complicated that the status quo is inevitably perpetuated.

Common disadvantages of large mental hospitals lie in the inate rigidity of the organisation, the difficulty of communication, and the depersonalizing effect upon patients.

However the present unrealistic budget is not only insufficient to maintain such hospitals, but it also mocks the possibility of initiating any changes or improvements in the present working system.

### IMPROVEMENTS TO PRESENT SYSTEM

It would be possible to achieve greater success in the care and treatment of mental disorders by the creation of smaller, decentralised, self-autonomous units, which are economically viable, and situated within the

working range of the patient so that he can maintain his social links. In most areas, the limitations of existing buildings and their geographical location makes it difficult to organise groups of this kind at present; however it would be a realistic aim for the future.

With the development of such units and associated community facilities such as employment training centres many more patients could remain in the community. Day time attendances are particularly suitable for patients which a good home environment, enabling them to keep in touch with their normal background rather than

entering a hospital and then having to go through the process of rehabilitation.

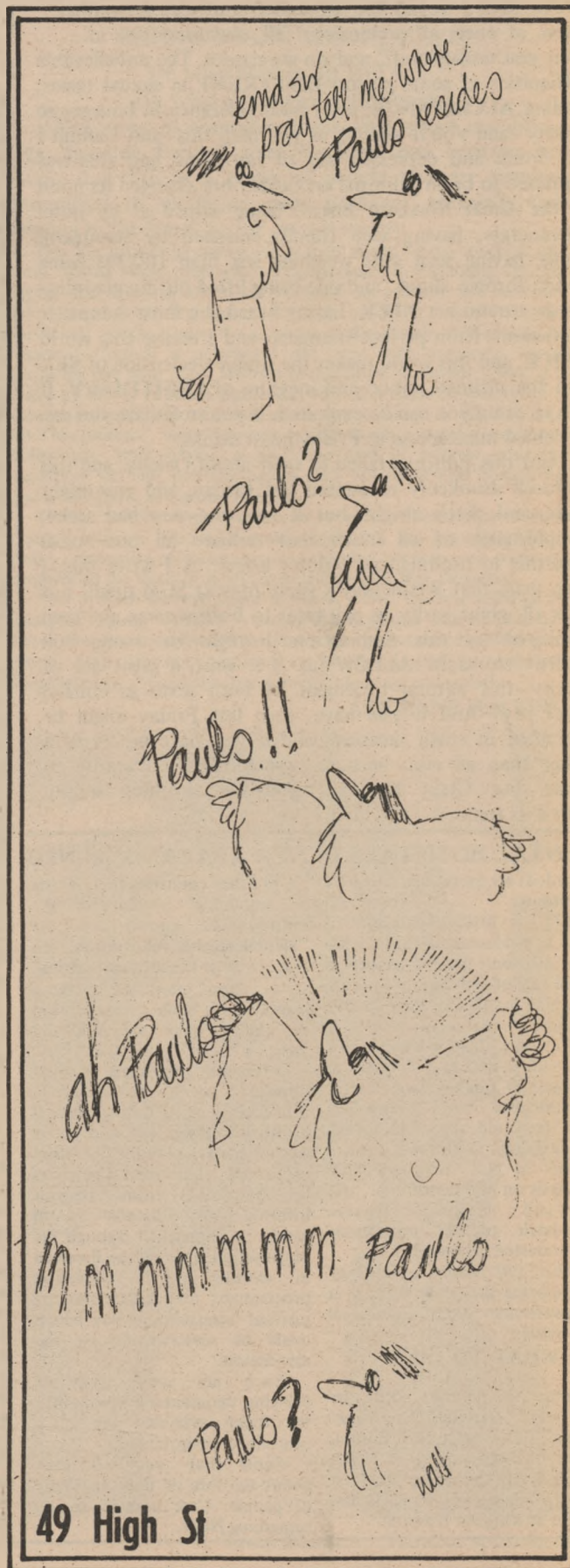
So mental hospitals need to become smaller in size, treatment programmes become more intensive, which would necessitate higher staffing ratios, higher costs and improvement of community care-to where the mental hospital will become one of a number of tools for the treatment of mental illness in society.

There is also a need for community education in the field of mental health so that informed community services can be established.

### STAFF, STAFF, STAFF...

At present a severe problem exists in staffing existing psychiatric care units. The main reason for this are twofold. First the lack of funds allocated for staff salaries. Secondly the lack of facilities suitable for education both professional and non-professional staff.

Where qualified staff are available such factors as low salaries, ancient and badly designed buildings, geographical isolation, frustration of trying to work in a government bureaucracy (where initiative is punished and the status quo



49 High St





This being doomed to failure as Editorial, whatever; this is 11pm last Friday, with the Great Northern successfully liberated (!) AT A CERTAIN COST. The confrontation: fighting at the tavern doors and rolling with an exchange of smashing punches in the gutter. Can you imagine? This immense line of hired SECURITY standing immovable, shoulder to shoulder, BECAUSE ten women wanted to drink in a previously male dominated bar. Take a swing brother! The hired fuzz are tougher and can bulldoze any invasion out of the WAY. But it's in THE law, that no tavern can discriminate sexually. . . . . why then this huge line of muscle? this incredible punchup? this sudden recognition of dearest friends losing their tempers or their courage?

UNTIL finally (!) the true fuzz arrived to SAY we could go IN. So we all queued up in LINE, flashing driving licences, birth certificates, marriage certificates, to prove we were of AGE to DRINK in a BAR, to overcome every conceivable hassle Great Northern management could invent, LIKE standing toe to toe exchanging threats of law suits and counter suits, LIKE some poor NZBC cameraman having his equipment snatched away, leaving a look of utter bewilderment on his face and in his empty grasping hands!

And THEN with smiles of victory, despite overly aggressive 'oh, I'm sorry, did I hurt you' accidental shovings as certain gentlemen walked BY, we arranged drinks and exhortations. UNTIL we discovered that this was actually a camp bar and some patrons were LEGITIMATELY upset by our presence.

'What am I to do? My world ends outside of those doors. I am damned by society and tell me, what kind of society have you brought tonight?' And what can be said? 'We're sorry, we do try to understand and sympathise?' Then, at once, all pretensions fall, stuttering sets in. . . . 'Can you understand?' and no we cannot. The unbelievable difficulties of some person DIFFERENT in sexual tastes, finding ACCEPTANCE, even mild tolerance in bourgeoisie society—and you're smiling as you read this—and I admit I am drunk and depressed out of my head; and this was supposed to be an Editorial on Oakley but changed its mind in the Great Northern Bistro, being sniped at by hotel bureaucrats, having seen friends smashed by strongarm thugs, having seen girls weighing less than 100 lbs being bodily thrown about: and one being lifted out by grappling hands around her NECK, having heard the most traumatic confessions from perfect strangers—and I realise this world is SICK, and this world makes the simple declension of SEX into the ultimate taboo and measure of LEGITIMACY. If you're camp you can be exploited, if you're female you can be denied mere access to Friday night drinks.

And this Editorial failed to write about Oakley; and this Editorial drunkenly recounted last Friday; and you might smile—and that's alright—but it was one very bad scene, symptomatic of so much that reduces all our social altruisms to nothingness. I don't know: as I write this, I have fears that Wednesday's (yesterday's) SGM might not after all, grant parity in pay rates to both women and men employed by this Association. I might be wrong—will student stomachs ALLOW (as if it were a great act of charity—this natural treatment of both sexes as equals) equal pay? And if you have, then last Friday might be redeemed in small measure; and if you have not, you're sicker than all else: because you ASPIRE outwardly to ideals, but Great Northern pretended nothing—simply shared its traumas.

#### MENTAL HOSPITALS IN NEW ZEALAND: CONT'D

rewarded) are more than adequate deterrents.

Further little excitement or sense of achievement exists in the care of chronic patients as there is in the care of ambulatory or acute patients in the general public hospital.

However, there is a severe lack of qualified staff in N.Z. owing to the lack of training facilities for psychologists and paramedical staff. It would appear to be the responsibility of the two medical schools in N.Z. to place more emphasis on psychiatric care, and provide more extensive psychiatric training programme for interested personnel.

Also, full clinical psychology programmes should be offered in the psychology departments of all universities.

#### WHAT TO DO ?

Help is needed with the recently started 'Mentalink' scheme, P.O. Box 26-044, Epsom, which involved sending a letter, postcard, or magazine at least once a month to a particular patient at Kingseat Hospital.

In other countries there exists a "watchdog" system for the mentally-ill, known as the "Mental Health Association." In N.Z. there is no such association.

So, interested persons should form such an association on campus or in the Auckland area.

Efficiently organised it could become very powerful in influencing or initiating mental health legislation. It could act as an ombudsman over the operation of mental institutions. Criticisms or complaints from persons involved with mental health would be channelled through the organisation. It could be involved in starting public education programmes and commissioning relevant research projects which could be underwritten by the association.

Such are some ways of bringing the mental hospitals into the living everyday life of a centralised environment.

Show that people do care about the fate of these mentally ill people. Care enough to do something NOW.

## O'Carroll on marriage

PHIL O'CARROLL

Objectively, marriage is a piece of paper. The persons whose names are inscribed on it may love each other, hate each other, or be indifferent to each other. In each case they may be living together or living apart. This same range of relationships applies of course to persons who are not married. The material significance of the marriage certificate is purely financial. It can be bought for \$10 (\$15 on Saturdays), and then used by one party in court to extract money from the other, and cancelled for about \$300 (if both parties agree—more if they don't).

#### WHY DO PEOPLE GET MARRIED?

Subjectively, marriage means many things to many people. But there is a core of long-established myths and typical psychological states associated with it. Traditionally, the person who gets married sees himself or herself as undergoing some kind of actual change—from a 'bachelor' or 'spinster' into a 'husband' or 'wife'—and assumes various roles and duties accordingly. Society reinforces the adoption of these sexually discriminated roles in many ways. For example, when a woman gets married, she is subsequently called Mrs N (where N is the man's name). Of all the possible forms of chosen human relationship, it is only that between one adult male and one adult female which is subjected to this public and private institutionalisation called 'marriage'.

#### MARITAL STATUS

It is the traditional subjective conception of marriage that I want to discuss. For the sake of brevity, I shall simply call this marriage. Although a wedding ritual could not of itself transform anybody, most persons who actually get a marriage certificate seem to impose this psychological institution on themselves. Some seem to almost completely lose their original identity and substitute for it their conception of what a 'responsible husband' or 'dutiful wife' should be like. Although one such 'wife' or 'husband' is hardly distinguishable from another, it is these more rolebound, most anonymous spouses to whom it is most unthinkable to relate significantly to persons outside the marriage. The ever greater tragedy is that they cannot truly experience the other, the person who signed the same marriage licence. For not only to they judge themselves according to the model of a husband or a wife but also see the other person only in their role as "my husband/wife", or "the wife" (women get the worse deal terminologically), or, in extreme cases, "I'd like you to meet Mrs. Me". The personal transactions between a man and a woman who see themselves in these roles can be predicted almost entirely without regard to the particular individuals. The original personalities are somewhere lost in this jungle of marital words and standardised



O'Carroll. . . sexual moralist

marital routines: the husband has to earn the money, the wife has to do the cooking, etc. They become one, amorphous unit, the individuals remaining anonymous. "We think such and such". "No, we don't do that". ("No, we don't think").

#### DANGER IN GETTING MARRIED FOR CONVENIENCE

There seems to be a danger in getting married even for a man and woman who set out truly appreciating each other as individuals, that is, not limiting each other to the current cultural versions of 'manhood' and 'womanhood'. Their reason for seeking official approval (a licence) for loving each other may be peripheral, e.g., "to please mum" or "to get her fare paid by the firm". But there are so many social cues that come into play after the wedding that the spouses gradually modify their responses to each other to meet the expectations of relatives, friends, bosses etc. "So this is your wife!" (you go with the wives and you go with the husbands). Marriage involves 'dignity'. "We'd better not be seen behaving like that". "We are married after all". "I shouldn't do that or people will think I don't love/respect my husband/wife". "We mustn't let them see us arguing". "Can we go there looking like this!", "I'm a married woman now". "I'd better not be more open to him/her or he/she will think I'm not faithful to my husband/wife". The straightjacket gradually tightens. In the gossip circles, there is nothing so public as the privacy of marriage. A routine marriage won't sustain much gossip for long. The 'aunties' like to find any evidence of strife, hardship, or

scandal and distort it for the others to enjoy. 'Living-in-sin', on the other hand, tends to be more private, because it is not to be recognized by decent people. When the aunts are discussing their sinful nephew/niece they can be thrilled with disgust just at the mention of his/her living with a woman/man. It is too wicked to pry into any more. But a woman, for example, who is accepted as a 'missus' and admitted into the circle of 'missuses', has little chance of escaping being a 'missus'. She will soon be processed into an 'auntie'.

#### TRY IT AND SEE

How can I prove that these social cues are so significant without even trying it. Well seeing our social scientists haven't got around to studying anything very relevant yet, I can't refer you to any tables. But I can suggest an operational and, I think, convincing demonstration: sometime when you are with a friend of the other sex and are meeting some people for the first time—say, distant relations or new colleagues—introduce the friend as your spouse. It doesn't matter whether it is your spouse for the experiment, for there are no distinguishing marks of spouses. Observe the predictable responses. Then on a similar but different occasion, present yourself and a friend/spouse as a couple living-together but-not-married. Again it doesn't matter whether you are. But observe the different responses! Even the most 'worldly' people are so well trained in their conversational responses that they will respond subtly differently. Responses to the same actual persons after these alternative introductions can differ as sharply as "Oh! what a lovely wife/husband he's/she's got" to "when's he/she going to stop living with that woman/his whore/that man/that animal and meet somebody nice?" (where relatives are involved the difference in reaction is often more acute like this). The same people judging the same people introduced with a different label!

That the social responses to the same actual persons are so discriminate shows how much everyday social intercourse is not between actual, living persons, but images—repeatable social models. That these games, these meaningless apersonal, routines should infiltrate into what was truly interpersonal intercourse is something worth avoiding.

#### MORALITY AND SEX

That extramarital sexuality is traditionally seen as immoral can only be understood in terms of traditional 'church' morality—I'm not sure that Christ would have wanted to be identified with the 'christian' churches. Traditional church morality has contributed to the sexually most hung-up-major culture in the world: Western Society. Our forefathers—even our parents—inhibited by the fears which accompany an inflexible impersonal, unexamined, absolute morality, cannot speak of their own genitals. How many of our parents have ever told us that they enjoyed sex. That adult heterosexuality morally should be sanctioned by Church and/or State was presumably intelligible within the old mythology of God, King and Country. Absolute morality, the morality of 'duty', 'young man die for your country!' i.e., slaughter another young man so that he, can die for his country. Death before dishonor. The Glorious Dead etc. . . . . You have expressed yourself sexually! You have fornicated against God and the State. Be stoned, ostracised, punished! . . . . Ah but you, young man have suppressed yourself satisfactorily. You are virtuous. And now you want this woman. Read the banns! (if there's any hitch with the banns of course, it would be immoral to have the woman). You have passed preliminary approval. Now we put you through the mill. Wilt thou take this woman/man. . . . .? Yes? Good. Now that we have thoroughly conditioned her to be ashamed of her own body, you can have her. . . . . They even had a special name that they called a child whose parents hadn't been given official permission to conceive him—a 'bastard'. How these forms of violence against humanity ever got called moral principles I don't understand. To me, morality has to do with caring about persons, not churches or kinds or countries.

#### INTRAMARITAL SIN

There are still many people who condemn the increasing disregard for marriage, people who demand the signing of a legal bond, the authorisation of acceptability. People who, ill-adjusted to their own sexuality, cannot accept the prospect of 'free' love. "They must commit themselves!" To each other, if they so desire, yes—but to an institution, no. How can love be other than free? If love is absent can a document create it. For this, the document is not only useless, but often positively harmful. There is the absurd, dehumanising ritual called 'divorce proceedings'. The threat of this encourages the senseless continuation of cohabitation of two who hate each other or worse, ignore each other's constant company. So many persons sharing a house and a mutual resentment cannot free themselves because they fear the social status of 'divorce' or 'deserter'. Again, these terms are vacuous, but can be heavily emotive. Traditionally, the sexual 'sins' are said to be 'premarital' or 'extramarital'. There is not meant to be, it seems, 'intramarital sin'. When male and female become husband and wife, they cease to be answerable for whatever malice, stupidity or apathy they decline into: they form one amoral 'unit'—the married couple. Worst of all, couples who have found their relationship to fail and are scared to part for fear of loss of decency (another vacuous term) try to 'save' the situation by having children. What a grave risk, of producing a child whose parents resent it and each other. There is risk enough when the conceiving parents are happy. It is surely a moral matter that people (regardless of marriage) should not conceive unless they want their child.

#### WHAT ABOUT THE CHILDREN

Illegitimacy is not the problem. The problem is of unwanted children. There are more of these within marriage than without. The illegitimate child used to be an administrative problem. But the bureaucrats in most places in our culture have sorted that out. There is in most places no effective legal discrimination among children. But the unwanted child is a breathing tragedy. If no one would want your child then if you want heterosexual intercourse you have a moral responsibility to attempt contraception. Accordingly, the facts of contraception should be known to all. Our hypocritical education and welfare systems bemoan the occurrence of unwanted children but remain quaintly head-in-the-sand about contraceptive education. It is no objection that a person may become sexually disinhibited while practising contraception. For this objection presupposes that sex in itself is a bad thing—and this is absurd. How can suppression of natural sexual desire be morally desirable let alone more important than the fate of an unwanted child.

#### ADULTERATION

Almost any other social institution can affect a marriage as it is normally conceived. Commonly, our notion of sexual fulfillment is adulterated with our concern for religious, racial, financial, 'status', or legal factors. A girl is advised, not to seek a mutually fulfilling and satisfying sexual relationship, but to get a nice man and settle down (and retire?) or to get a man with a good job, but above all to get a man (on paper, with signature).

To discover another person in his uniqueness is probably the most valued experience for those who have had it. It could only be devalued, depersonalised by institutionalization. Often, but not always, the breakdown of a relationship is the cause of great suffering—this is one of the dangers of being alive—but it is neither prevented nor alleviated by talking of legal duties or contracts.

The revolution against this legal, social, psychological and financial bond has begun because, in both senses, marriage demoralises sexuality.

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# Northey on Gill



FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

Radio Bosom came on the air for the first time last week, and on behalf of the organisers I would like to thank all those wonderful people who have helped. We have had a fair bit of technical difficulty, but this should be overcome shortly, and Bosom will really be swinging after mid-term break. Any interested people are invited to come to the Arts Centre (24 Grafton Rd) any week day between 1-3p.m.

\* \* \* \* \*

make things happen  
with NEUMEGEN

Gill receiving petition

## RICHARD NORTHEY

I wish to express our total opposition to Mr Gill's Welfare of Minors Bill, as it consists of harsh and repressive measures that will have no beneficial effects and will only increase feelings of alienation among young people. Such feelings are a major cause of drug problems.

Forcing people under eighteen to live only where directed by a parent, guardian or magistrate will create far more problems than it will solve.

It will not prevent these people coming into contact with those supplying drugs, which will still occur in a variety of social situations. Rather it will tend to create attitudes among young people that will make them more susceptible to taking drugs. By restricting them in where they live in this way, many young people will feel that their parents, and established authority, are treating them like criminals and they are likely to react by adopting anti-establishment attitudes and behaviour in various forms including drug taking.

Although in most cases young people will benefit most by staying at home till they are eighteen, it is hard to see how they are going to absorb anything valuable from the family environment if they strongly want to leave and feel resentful that the law keeps them at home. In many cases the family environment will be the worst place for the young person to remain because it is often dominated by parental conflict, alcoholism and tension; but in order to leave home they have to go through the anguish of bringing a case against their parents before a magistrate. A legal wrangle before a magistrate would certainly do more lasting harm to a child and his parents, than his leaving home early. Many young people who would be better off away from home could not afford financially or emotionally to bring the problem before a magistrate.

The proposed provision against consorting with known drug takers would do more harm than good. Loneliness and inability to effectively relate to others are major causes of drug taking and an effect of this measure would be to intensify these problems for drug takers and so act against their chances of reintegration into society. Moreover there are legal problems in defining this provision that could mean it would either be ineffective or could hamper social work among those involved in drug taking. It could be used as a repressive measure against social and political groups by having their leaders ruled to be known users of narcotics.

The proposal for a mandatory maximum prison term, at present fourteen years, for those convicted of supplying drugs to persons under eighteen is completely unjust and will have the opposite effect to that intended. It is unjust because it makes no legal distinctions between those freely distributing a small amount of drug to their friends and those who are making a living from creating addicts on a large scale, and between marijuana and dangerous addictive and debilitating drugs. The opposite effect to that intended will be created because those who want to make money from supplying drugs, and are at present supplying only marijuana, would often prefer to do all they can to get people on the more lucrative addictive hard drugs because the legal sanction will be the same for both. Also the deterrent effect of the law will be reduced rather than increased because the harshness of the sentence will make juries less likely to convict offenders.

Overall, the proposed Bill represents a repressive, indiscriminate and counter-productive attack on the symptoms of drug abuse and does nothing to deal with its causes. It is hoped that any legislation that the Government introduces to deal with the drug problem will not fall into the same category as this Bill which would create many more problems than it would solve.

I recognise that further legislative measures are required to reduce the use of dangerous physically addictive drugs. Such measures should include a clear differentiation in law between marijuana and such drugs as the opiates by reducing the penalties on marijuana offences and so isolating the supplier of hard drugs from those using marijuana. Also special drug rehabilitation centres which are both voluntary and free from legal repercussions for those attending should be established by the Government.

I conclude then, that we may have a poor Exec, but what the heck, nobody else stood, and at least most of these people are trying to do something. It's pretty poor that only one candidate stood for President this year, but I suppose most students don't really give a stuff who gets in. Food prices went up, and there was hardly any comment. Studass fees are sure to rise next year, does anyone really mind how much?

This University is like a nursery—big mother Studass is restricted to providing services for all the little kids who take them for granted. Tomorrow, perhaps, I'll walk out into the playground and scream, you never know, someone might even react!!

Finally the Frank E Evans Lunchtime Entertainment Band played at a ball at Trillo's last Saturday, for the army. The guests included many Vietnam veterans. During one song 'Bill Bailey' group member Roger Fowler gave a two minute speech on the Vietnam War, and although someone jumped on the stage and tried to prevent the band from playing, they played two more tunes. The crowd got pretty ugly and they left to the barrage of insults and jeering. Outside several guests tried to molest the band, and at one stage a brief punch-up took place. You will be interested to learn that none of the band were seriously injured.

Your devoted President  
DAVE NEUMEGEN

# Lack on SRC

S.R.C. "MEETING"

THURSDAY JUNE 17th, "7.00 pm"

Meeting opens 29 minutes late having finally achieved a quorum. SuperNeum resigns. Goodbye. Six Education policy motions are tabled so we can decide how we should have voted at May Council. The Law reps cheer. They jeer. They act like retarded apes. Mr Preece is strongly censured for his "dispensation of mis-information." Six Exec members object: they don't mind being misled. Exec has made a cock-up in calling Presidential nominations. The Vice-President blames the Secretary. Mary Kirk calls the Vice-President a "liar."

Exec has bought 100,000 unbiodegradable plastic milk-shake cups (after being told not by by S.R.C.) at a total saving of \$20 over the cost of paper ones.

A Mr Stevenson and a Mr Conaghan are declared elected as representatives of the Commerce students. One is an Engineer, the other a Scientist, but no matter, there's nothing in the magic rule book. . . . . Apply now, plenty of vacancies in all faculties but your own. . . . . Witten Hannah abuses Kirk Mayes abuses Witten Hannah. Hillier abuses Mayes. Everybody abuses Butler.

So the "meeting" meanders on. We adopt three reports that no-one has read, but No the President has not prepared accounts for the mysterious Envelope Appeal. Yes, they will be forthcoming at the next meeting. Yes, the President is aware that he has made similar undertakings at the previous two meetings. We recommend a fees rise of \$5. No, the Executive will not implement equal pay. The Law reps cry. The meeting ends in committee. . . . .

The President maintains that the Association has an annual income of nearly \$1 million, though God knows where he got that figure from. And this pack of screaming incompetents want to run the place.

If you think you can stand it there is another meeting tonight at 7.00pm. Upper Lecture Theatre. All students have speaking and voting rights. And we may even get to discuss this bloody envelope thingy.

# Tamatoa

MAURI TUU, MAURI ORA,  
MAURI NOHO, MAURI MATE!He who stands up will live,  
He who sits down will perish!

After going to a number of meetings where members of Nga Tamatoa Council were speaking, one becomes very aware that this is a group of people who are genuinely committed to alleviating many problems, especially those relating to the Maori people, in our society.

Nga Tamatoa is in essence an activist group whose concerns range from visiting Maori prisoners in Paremoro; to organising a petition urging the teaching of Maori language in primary and secondary schools; and protesting against the gross injustices committed against the Maori people under the auspices of the Treaty of Waitangi. Nga Tamatoa Council is concerned not only with numerous specific problems but with more abstract issues. Most important, I feel, is the quest by Maori youth in particular, to find a sense of identity in the pakeha materialistic-orientated urban environment. A quest to regain his "Maoritanga". Nga Tamatoa is very much a coming together of individuals, each having a particular area of interest—education, aspects of the law, political—which they felt could best be expressed and acted upon, in a group like this.

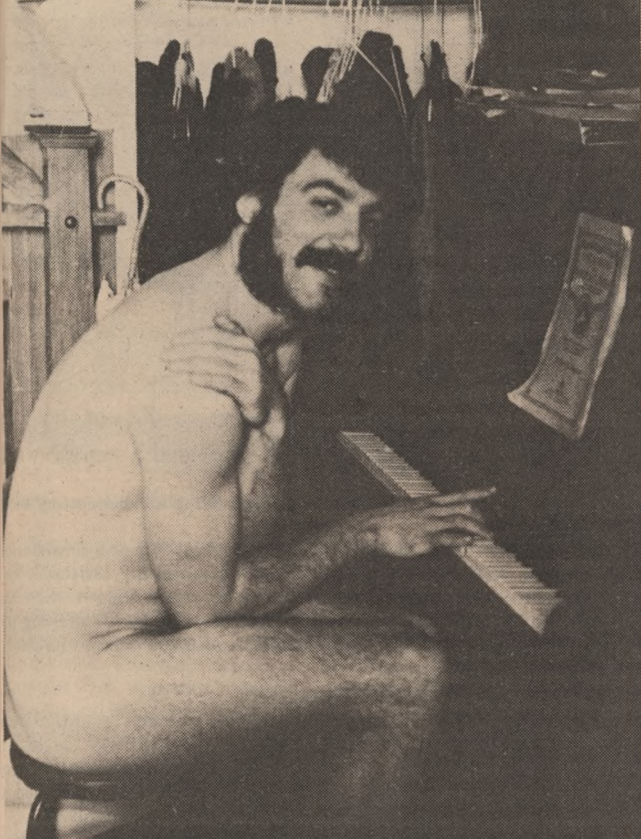
Unlike pakeha organisations of a similar kind, Nga Tamatoa doesn't rely on one spokesman expressing the group's collective policy, rather its effectiveness is multiplied because each member is responsible for the way in which outsiders view Nga Tamatoa.

The proverb quoted above captures, I feel, the true spirit of Nga Tamatoa 'Young Warriors' — young Maori people who are concerned about the future survival of the Maori, as a proud and dignified ethnic group, who are not prepared to sit down and be completely assimilated by the pakeha, but who will stand up and resist!

—ADRIENNE McAVINUE



Taura Eruera. . . Tamatoa spokesman



Neumegan. . . barrage of insults

Why is varsity such a drag this year? Last term I had a funny feeling that this would be a slack year, and sadly I'm forced to admit that I was right.

On the social side, executive has got the worst social controller since I have been at Uni. Sure he has put on a few mediocre money-making stirs (he even put on a free one during Capping Week), but how many people realise that virtually all of the dances have been run by private individuals and clubs, such as Selwyn Jones for Blues, Jazz, Rock Soc, Pipe Soc, and the Arts Centre. The social controller, himself, is never seen around Campus, and he has the cheek to leave a note on the door of his office stating that he does not keep regular hours!

1971 was also the year of a particularly uninspiring capping, run by a dickish Capping Controller with old hat piss-up attitudes and no imagination at all (No wonder it was such a flop).

On the administration side, the present executive is one of the weakest ever. Constantly split wide open over issues, it has no confidence in Spring, a likeable but mediocre leader. Thousands of dollars have been lost and though one cannot say outright, one must suspect incompetence.

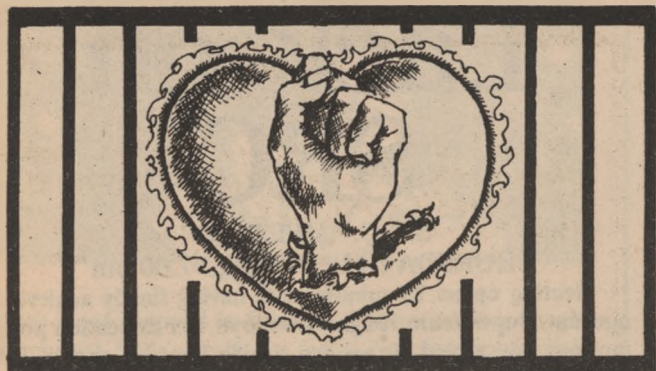
Unfortunately, because of the financial difficulties, societies have had their grants cut right down, and there will be very few publications produced this year. Also, as you all know, Craccum has been forced to chop down to 12 pages and this in itself is quite disappointing because there isn't the space any longer to produce the top-rate articles that we were accustomed to last term. I have heard several subscribers, throughout the country, claim that Craccum was the best weekly newspaper in New Zealand, apparently Exec thinks otherwise.

I have recently resigned from S.R.C. because I found it to be useless; in practice few of its recommendations are followed. An example of this is that S.R.C. decided that the plastic milkshake containers should not be re-ordered because of their pollution problem, but in spite of this Vaughn you-know who re-ordered enough plastic containers to last out the year. Another example is that S.R.C. laid down an 'equal pay for equal work' policy for female caf workers which was not followed by Executive.

On the political side, apart from the April 30th Mobe (which was the most fantastically organised single demonstration I have seen) things have been remarkably quiet; perhaps some dissent will be heard regarding Gill's Bill.

The campus this year is a very depressing concrete hall filled with stagnant disinterested people. I have seen a few poor souls trying to do something, and been amazed at the lack of support they were given. Bob Hillier, for example, started printing his own weekly blurb 'Coming Attractions' at his own expense, but he soon found out that it was hardly worth the effort as everyone took it for granted. Remember too, Reg Nichol's capping parade scheme which fell through for want of student interest. Recently Paul Carew has put a lot of work into his 'Jam Factory' Rock Festival, to be held in Mid-term break, and I was most surprised to find out that only two or three people have even enquired about it in spite of all the advertising.





## Equal pay

### WHY EQUAL PAY?

At present in New Zealand very few women get the same award rate of pay for the same job as men. The P.S.A. and teaching are some of the only areas where women get equal pay. The majority of women get paid at a much lower rate than the men who do the same job as them. Think of all the factories where men and women do exactly the same work on the assembly line, or where the women actually work harder than the men—and yet the women are still paid an average of 40% less for their work.

The Government, the Labour Party, the F.O.L. the National Council of Women—all pay lip service to the principle of equal pay. A few unions do give their women employees equal pay—but not many. And none of these organisations is prepared at the moment to do anything about implementing equal pay. After instituting equal pay in the P.S.A. the Government, gave a vague 'recommendation' to employers to follow suit. Naturally employers won't do this unless they're forced to.

Equal pay doesn't just mean (as the Government seems to think) that where men and women do the same job they should be paid the same amount—it is far more complex than that. There are many places (factories, cafeterias etc) where only women work. In these cases the ruling rate for women should be the same as what men working with the same effort and skill in other jobs are getting.

For example, a clothing machinist has at least as much skill as a lathe operator so she should get at least as much pay. Wage relativity means then that people will be recognised for their skill and effort and paid accordingly.

### DENIAL

Although as I said before, the Government pays lip service to equal pay, the Stabilization of Remuneration Act negates this. This Act states that no union can apply for a rise of more than 7%. If a union strikes and demands a wage rise of over 7% it is taken before the Wage Remuneration Authority. If after 21 days the union will not back down and accept the decision of the Wage Remuneration Authority, then the Government has the power to fine an individual \$100 a week and the union and employer \$1000 a week. Unfortunately most women would need a rise of at least 40% to reach the male awards, so the Government by passing this Bill, is actually denying that it supports equal pay.

Equal pay in the varsity caf is a test case for the Government's real attitude to equal pay. Will they allow equal pay under the 'anomalies clause of the Wage Stabilisation Act' or will they opt for the easy way out—protection for the abstract idea of the 'economy'?

That, dear friends, is the question.

## Premier College

MIKE BUTLER

The meeting of the creditors of Premier Coaching College Ltd gave evidence to the public's suspicion of inefficient management. The meeting was dominated by conflicting reports of the actions and state of affairs of Premier Coaching College over the last two years.

The meeting began with a report from Mr P.T. Cavanagh, the companies solicitor who stated that the bankruptcy of Premier College was a result of the failure of the government to assist the college through a period of difficulty caused by the Education Amendment Act 1970, and that the company had gone into receivership as soon as it was obvious they could no longer continue to operate. Both these statements were later strongly contested.

Mr J.G.M. Spooner, provisional liquidator, while attempting to convince the creditors that the books had not been fiddled, cast the first stone by saying the cash system 'left a little to be desired' and that 'one or two items should be investigated'. His statement that overheads came to \$3500 a week caused immediate suspicion from the attentive members of audience as this indicated a \$30,000 unaccounted for.

Mr F.J. Pitman managing director and owner of 99 of the 100 shares stated that this was due to his error in charging too little. This was disputed by Mr Powell, Inspector of Technical Education in Auckland, who said that judging from his considerable experience at calculating technical institutes' costs the opposite appeared to be the case, and made mention of circumstances that implied Premier College should be receiving and not teaching a course in business management.

### QUESTIONS

Following Mr Spooner's statement the floor was opened for questions, the first coming from the city solicitor representing many students. This referred to a statement in a letter from the college to the Minister of Labour on the 9th June 1971 which laid the blame of closure directly at the Government's feet contrary to Mr Cavanagh's statement that the government could not be held entirely responsible.

Mr Pitman echoed a few hollow words supporting Mr Cavanagh. Further pressure from the floor lead Mr Cavanagh to state that he did not wish to see the meeting 'degenerate to a government pillory!'

At this stage Mr Cavanagh began acting as chairman intimidating the meeting as the real chairman whose unoffensive nature was unable to withstand the attack and questions. He ruled several questions outside the scope of the meeting.

### COMPLAINTS

Matters were saved by Mr Powell who gave evidence that the college had been recruiting students after the September 23rd deadline for entry into New Zealand for students for an unregistered course. He also stated that he had received a large number of complaints dating back to 1969 from students who had requested and not received refunds. His investigations found that in some cases Premier College had claimed to have paid these students. He said that

## The accommodation situation

MARY KIRK

At the N.Z.U.S.A. Accommodation Seminar held in May, the Minister of Education, Mr Talboys, said that the Government was now thinking in terms of providing government subsidised student accommodation at Albany—an admission contradicting earlier statements that Albany would be non-residential.

Obviously the Government and Grants committee are waking up at last to the immense problems connected with planning Albany and are realizing the shortsightedness of not providing halls of residence or flats on the Albany campus.

The seminar, held in Wellington on May 8th-9th and organised by N.Z.U.S.A. Accommodation Officer Rick Smith, was attended by academic and administrative staff of all universities, student representatives, architects and town planners. Auckland University was represented by the Registrar Mr D. Pullarsm, and Student Lodgings Officer Mrs Williamson and AUSA by Bill Spring and Mary Kirk. Speakers commented on the fact that neither Mr Talboys nor University Grants Committee Chairman Sir Allan Danks stayed longer than to deliver their own speeches, and did not bother to have representatives at the Seminar to report back to them.

In his address Mr Talboys explained the reasons for restrictions in the subsidies on housing projects e.g. basic lack of money means a priority system of expenditure on university building and teaching buildings come first; rising building costs have aggravated an already difficult situation. This has prompted U.G.C. to decide during this year to review existing policies on subsidies and to present its findings and recommendations to Government in a confidential report. Mr Talboys went on to say that although he did not wish to anticipate the findings of the U.G.C. review, he himself did not find some of the claims being made about needs in student housing entirely convincing. He questioned the argument that places should be provided close to University for students travelling long distances, wasting valuable study time and being prevented from participating in university life, by asking whether this situation was very different from that of hundreds of thousands of people who must travel long distances daily to their place of work.

### PLATITUDES FROM DANKS

Sir Allan Danks opened the Seminar with a few platitudes about the good job that had been done since 1963 providing halls of residence—saying that "the remarkable thing about student accommodation is that it is done at all."

Danks struck a more optimistic note when he said U.G.C. would look at the introduction of providing finance for student flat communities in a parallel subsidy scheme. Hopefully Grants Committee will follow this suggestion through and not bow to Government pressure as it has in the past.

Throughout the Seminar emphasis was laid on the fact that a variety of accommodation types must be provided. In one of the best papers presented Mr G.A. Dews of Otago University Administration listed the different categories that should be considered:

- 1) Full scale Halls of Residence
- 2) Reduced Halls depending on other university facilities for recreation and/or dining.
- 3) Halls plus flat units providing conventional flat facilities with some central facility.
- 4) Independent flat units in groups or singly of two subtypes—
  - a) independent groups with own lounge and kitchen
  - b) individual bed sitting rooms with/without shared kitchen facilities.
- 6) Old houses converted to flats
- 7) Private board.

In a plea for an imaginative approach to planning with the co-operation of local government authorities Dews stressed that "The University should operate in the same way as any other business organisation and foster good business relationships." He also advocated a thorough investigation of present financing policies with a look at loans, controlled private enterprise operations etc.

### SURVEY

In a paper based on information revealed by a survey he has conducted this year at Canterbury University, Fred Baird, NZUSA Vice President, said the survey showed that:

- 1) There is a variation in terms of demand for accommodation types related to the year at University, university status and faculty.
- 2) There is little that academic pass rate and amount of extra-curricular involvement are related to accommodation type.
- 3) 55% of 2nd year students would like to live in flats, an increase of over 20% since 1966.
- 4) Significant negative demands for housing occur with private board and church halls. There has also been a halving of demands for hall places since 1966 for other than first year students.
- 5) Quality of accommodation offered is lower.

he and his department considered that they considered this a moral and not a legal question.

Mr Cavanagh continuing his act as chairman demanded the courtesy of silence that had been shown Mr Powell in order that he may make his reply. His company was he stated a substantial creditor of the college (\$20 according to the statement of creditors). At this stage the chairman was requested to resume his responsibilities usurped by Mr Cavanagh. The meeting continued to shout Mr Cavanagh down demanding answers not legal crap.

The mother of one student stated that in November 1970 her daughter had made an application for the secretarial course. Mr Smith (holder of 1 share and co-director of the company) had called on her one night stating that, contrary to the report from Mr Pitman that classrooms were only half full, spaces were scarce and that if she wished to enrol fees would have to be paid immediately. (It should be noted that in line with the 4-5 month delay Mr Pitman insured the meeting was usual for presenting of the annual balance the accounts for the June 1970 trading year had recently been received showing a \$28,000 loss). Students then mentioned similar experiences in May and June this year.

Sam Wong of the Students Action Committee stated that students who had paid up fees till July had on the 6th, 7th and 8th of June received notice that they would be suspended until fees for the remainder of the year were paid.

A representative of New Zealand Newspapers Limited, stated that advertisements had been inserted in the paper on June 8th, the date Mr Pitman claims that the college directors (himself and Mr Smith) decided it was necessary to cease operating.

When asked why in view of the loss at June 30th 1970 the company had continued to operate, Mr Pitman stated that in early November 1970 he had consulted a Sydney accountant and been advised the company could continue but must make a reappraisal of the situation in early 1971. This does not appear to have been done.

### DECLINE

The accounts as at June 1960 were then discussed but Mr Spooner declined when invited to inform the meeting of the details of the expenditure. Many of the questions regarding finance remained unanswered as their accountant is in San Francisco. However, it did come to light that \$46,000 was outstanding in refunds not yet paid



Talboys. . . did not stay long

6) Indications that the type of accommodation students would like to live in is difficult to obtain.

7) Mixed flatting and commune type living are becoming more popular.

Fred Baird concluded with the warning that "the accommodation situation is such that we are no longer pleading for assistance but giving notice that unless improvement becomes evident then the quality of university life and the desire to have students making the fullest possible use of the facilities and time available will no longer be possible.

### UPGRADING

Interesting points made by other speakers included an enthusiastic plan suggested by Mr Ian Athfield, a young private architect, advocating the upgrading of old houses by installing portable service modules containing cooking, washing and waste facilities attached to the old frame and moved to suit the number of people involved.

A number of speakers stressed that the present accommodation problem is basically a New Zealand housing problem affecting all young people, pensioners, and lower income groups and that student housing areas cannot be removed from the rest of New Zealand society with the development of "student ghettos".

This indicates that a greater effort is required by all planning authorities—Government, Local and University—with the aid of private enterprise to overcome the problem.

Reports by each constituent university highlighted the fact that the situation is unique in every area, and that new universities such as Waikato and Massey can benefit from the misfortunes and mistakes experienced by Victoria and Auckland who have the worst situations.

Another controversial question that arose was mixed flatting and whether public money should be spent on these projects. It was encouraging to hear Canterbury Council member Professor Crowther saying that the selection of people should be left up to the group living in the building i.e. students concerned. — Maybe attitudes are changing over this question?

Generally the seminar was valuable in informing both Administration and students reps of new developments and ideas in accommodation and in ensuring that a united, well researched viewpoint will be presented to U.G.C. for consideration in their review on student housing needs.

for students who had been unable to come to New Zealand.

Mr Pitman throughout the meeting gave various causes for the loss as the result of miscalculations in cost structure, empty class rooms and administrative costs in refunding fees but to some who attended it seems unlikely that these could account for \$89,000—the deficit.

Mrs Eleanor Benton requested Mr Pitman to explain \$4,688.95 of the unpaid expenses which did not appear to be related to education including \$296.90 for running a car (which incidentally belonged to Mr Pitman and not the company). \$1,201.06 for printing, \$2,681.41 for advertising and \$499.58 to the Post Office. This expenditure was not adequately explained.

When questioned Mr Pitman stated that he or his staff had made 6 trips to South East Asia and one to Fiji to recruit students. When questioned by a student, Mr Pitman said 70% of the college's proposed students were affected by the Education Amendment Act and prevented from attending. But later he tried to back down stating that this was in late November when local students had not been enrolled.

The meeting then climbed back on the rails of commercial bureaucracy and after much bowing and scraping nominating speakers and withdrawing a liquidator a committee of enquiry was appointed. Students triumphed again in the appointment of Mr Powell of the Department of Education and Mr Benny Chew, secretary of the Students Action Committee, to the Committee of enquiry.

Benny Chew later said he considered that the students had won the battle to expose Premier Coaching College. He was pleased with the running of the meeting and would like to thank the Students of Auckland University and the Department of Education for all the assistance so freely given.

### CONCLUSIONS

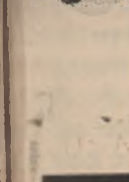
Among the conclusions from the meeting that may be printed without fear of a libel suit are the following:

- 1) That Premier College had experienced financial difficulties over a long period.
- 2) That some students had been enrolled knowing they could not receive tuition.
- 3) The company had attempted to overcome financial difficulties by obtaining use of money from students by failing to refund moneys promptly and requesting fees before they were due.

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# Law on AUSA

MIKE LAW

Writing from afar it is difficult to comment on the State of the Union as I have little concrete material. Obviously I would be a fool to talk about the internal student politics, even though I witness the occasional national happening and frequently meet Aucklander.

One or two things do seem to me to be obnoxious. Craccum has obviously lost its independence in so far as the editor seems to come under unjustifiable official condemnation. Also monetary impediments seem to always be placed in his way.

This is completely contrary to Mike Volkerling's ideas for the Craccum Administration Board. I can recall only one or two cases where last year's Board was stomped on. And they involved frivolous minutes being sent to Exec. I can see the only way for Craccum to ever be independent is for the Administration Board to be written into the constitution. I never had this done because I believed goodwill would prevail.



Law... no cause for panic

Restrictive rules on speakers at Forum and the use of Union facilities for organising demo's etc are abhorrent. Last year we had a hassle after the microphones were turned off on the speakers from the Boilermaker's Union. At Union Management this was thrashed out and it was conceded that people should be allowed to come and give their views. This has been an old fight at A.U.S.A. Interesting to note that the U.S. Supreme Court threw out the McCarthy era act that is used to exclude 'reds' from the U.S. The court claimed it is strange that a University is less liberal. Which bureaucrat will be the first to decide 'certain books shouldn't be in the library'.

On Demo's the rule was that the organisation of them had to include University people. That is we couldn't be a base for a demo in which students or staff were not involved.

I am sure there will be Student Union 'minutes' that say something different but if they don't have my signature at the bottom 1969/70 then its all bullshit.

## MISSED RACE

Craccum seems to be in a healthy state. You have justified your supporters' confidence and rendered my fears nonsense. I do however miss the racing column, and what's more I have come across several others who do too.

I now turn to A.U.S.A. finances as I find the recent cries of poverty to be just so much bullshit. I guess you know I only just received the annual accounts (even though they cover most of my term).

## DOUBLE ENTRY

Let's look at the Cafe. Much of the loss is a result of a double entry system of accounting. On one hand AUSA depreciates Plant and Furniture at a certain percentage. This totalled \$15988. But at the same time \$4,463 was spent on repairs and replacement. This money should have been taken out of the depreciation fund rather than come out of the student meals. I don't disapprove of cautious accounting, I just don't think it should be used as a scare tactic.

Secondly, wages. Club wages are shown as \$1936. I don't know if this is nett, because the Club is supposed to pay towards the cost of some of their wages. This should be shown in the Cafeteria section of the accounts. Also a percentage of the catering manager's salary, the storeman's salary, the kitchen staff salaries etc should be debited to the Club. If this was done and the other costs were added up (i.e. accountant and Office Staff time or 'Club food' matters) it is my bet you will find that club meals are ridiculously cheap.

Nowhere can I find a record of rents received from the Bookshop and the University Club. I suspect they are what bolstered the 'Special Fund' at Bank N.S.W. up to \$22,855. I can't recall what this special fund is all about. If it is the rental from the Bookshop and Club then that money is supposed to be for permanent changes to the structure of the Student Union Buildings. Therefore there would be a record of transactions as there have been a number of times when it was decided to debit the rental fund for certain things like shifting the Milk Bar and changing the AUSA office partitions.

## FEES

I would like to explain a little bit about the fees. A recent Craccum talked about them rising in 1970. This is true. But it doesn't affect the state of the Union as it was the BUILDING FUND ONLY that was raised.

Looking at the Budget I don't think anyone should panic. It is a liberal budget. The \$750 Studass Extensions should come out of the rental fund. The real assets of the Association are incredible and there is no reason why deficits of \$1,000-\$2,000 shouldn't come out of the Reserve Fund. After all that is why the McCormick-Rudman-Law execs had higher fees than necessary. The reserve fund can carry a deficit of \$5,000 for several years. Then there is the odd bit stashed away under different names e.g. \$19,515 to Sundry Debtors (University Club?).

Well Stephen that's my views. As I said, I don't disagree with AUSA accounting practise and I admire the administrative ability of Chuck Pryme and Vaughn Preece. But they are necessarily conservative and people shouldn't panic. As the man said: 'The economy is in good heart'.

Students should get on worrying out the real political issues. Equal Pay, the War, Apartheid etc. For 'in the final analysis' the difference between revolutionary intellectuals and nonrevolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the broad masses of workers and peasants and do so in practise!

## \*\*\* TO ALL SEEKERS OF TRUTH \*\*\*

These books have been presented to the University Library for further enlightenment on Religious Questions:-

*Belief in Christ* : A.A. Oakman

*The Kingdom of Heaven is Like* : 'Herald' of U.S.A.

*The Restoration-A Study in Prophecy* : F.A. Smith

*Fundamentals* : H.R. Edwards

*By What Authority* : R. Cheville

*INSPIRED Version of the BIBLE* : Joseph Smith (Prophet)

The Bible has some unique passages that are not found elsewhere. Greater enlightenment on the creation and Genesis story-the Revelation to Moses is the front piece.

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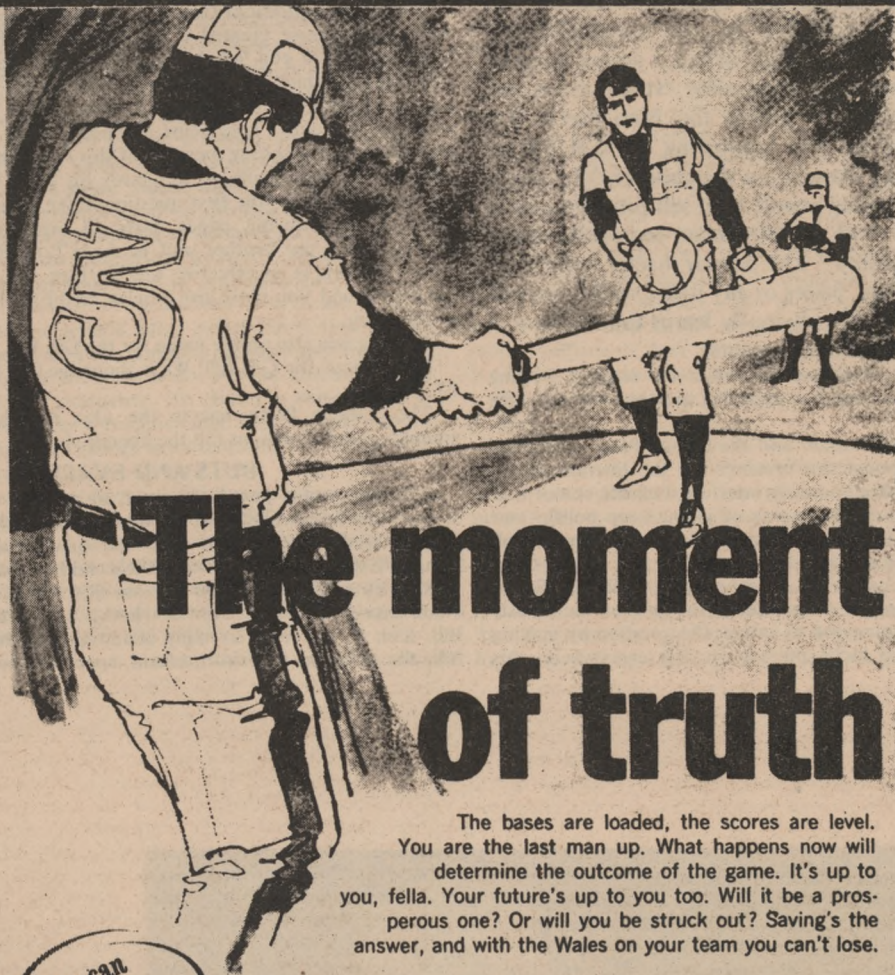
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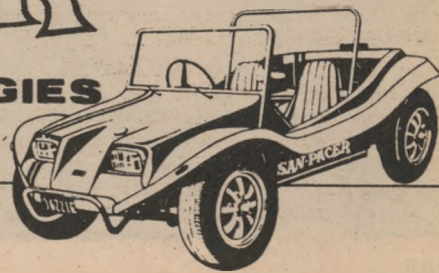
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# Custard Kirk and the battle



Kirk...ONE

His talk was well peppered with interjections and heckling which was about all that kept people awake. I couldn't help noticing that he enjoyed the interjections by an old tory battle axe, a middle aged lady and that he scorned interjections by young people. For example when the old lady yelled 'Say something original' he gave a well rehearsed reply of 'Alright-You're beautiful.' When a young longhair interjected he really got nasty and yelled, 'It was types like you that cut their hair and joined the Nazi Party.' On another occasion when he was supporting the Gill Bill an interjector yelled-'don't blame it on the children!' To which he replied, 'too many young people have self pity-you can't tell me that a youth with a 900 dollar motorbike can't assume some responsibility.' The labour hacks with their obvious fear of long hairs, bikies or any other social outcasts gave Kirk loud applause. He's obviously learnt that bikies and longhairs make good political scapegoats.

Finally it was question time and this when the real big Butting began. Mr Kirk what is your position regarding sporting contacts with South Africa?

'Apartheid is definitely abhorant and the Labour Party comes out strongly and positively against this system', (all the liberals cheer), **'BUT Political parties shouldn't actively interfere with the choice that sporting bodies make'**. (an elaborate way of saying keep politics out of Sport). This was also a sufficiently watered down statement for all the moderates to raise some applause.

'BUT racial prejudice exists in every country—not just South Africa'. And so Kirk watered it down enough to suit even the fascists in the audience. Kirk had managed to answer the question by making up a new one. Of course racial prejudice exists everywhere—this

question is what are you going to do about legalised and politically enforced racial prejudice which has been condemned by the UN, and exists today in South Africa.

## TRENDY RAP

During the questions Trendy puf Sinclair who uses his chap stick with great finesse created a little sideshow which his very 'withit' 'right on' would you believe and oft repeated remark 'Oh wraip it up will you' to which even the most loyal labour party hack wraip to crack a smile after about the ninth time. I don't know why Watts was on stage—I couldn't help being reminded of my old friend Sir Leslie Munroe by the inspiring presence of this thundering young ball of fire and zest. Sinclair managed to convey his usual arrogance and would use such tactics as 'the first question down there from that longhair that's been throwing paper darts all night'—the guy asking the question was my brother and he hadn't thrown a single dart all night—but this is an effective way to turn the audience against the questioner and you must give Sinclair credit for his excellent political skulduggery.

'But'ing was also on the menu for the Gill Bill.

What about the Gill Bill! What about the Gill Bill! Do you support it?

The Labour Party rejects the idea that legislation can solve complex social situations (all the liberals cheer).

## BUTS AND EVASION

**BUT** the young people involved are a small minority who must accept "the responsibility of freedom" (and all the moderates cheer).

**BUT** under the present laws the parents are guilty and why shouldn't they have control over their children (all the fascists cheer)?

So Kirk again managed to appease all sections of opinion as well as evade answering the question of whether or not he would support the Bill. Kirk had avoided so many issues—the Wages and remunerations Bill, the question of prison reform, apartheid and Vietnam to name

just a few, that there just wasn't time during the 20 minutes allowed for questioning to bring up these vital issues that he had ignored. I chose Vietnam.

Kirk—I quote N.Z. Herald, October 29th, 1969. 'If Labour won the general election we would not have the troops totally withdrawn by Christmas but they would be withdrawn as soon as possible.'

Holyoake said the troops would be withdrawn at the earliest appropriate time. That means over such a vital issue as Vietnam, New Zealanders had the choice of, 'as soon as possible', or 'at the earliest appropriate time'—concerning our withdrawal from Vietnam—my question is still when will the troops be withdrawn—in a month, a week, a fortnight, 3 months give us a time.

The first thing Kirk did to answer my question was to make a corney comment about my having long hair. Then he spent a great deal of time talking about the meeting in Wellington that went on Gallery and on what date the meeting was held etc. I knew all this because I was there and was one of those that asked the question. We had all just started chanting when when when, till Kirk said something very wishy washy about Christmas to which we all rose yelling 'Kirk's going to have the troops out by Christmas'-a very pale Kirk received a 10 minute standing ovation. Two days later he retracted his promise.

### COMMON WAFFLE

But I didn't mind Kirk waffling a bit about the time and date and place—it's a common tactic—it adds a bit of verbage to your answer which makes it seem as though you've answered the question and most of all it gives you time to think. Needless to say Kirk refused to answer giving all sorts of evasions about transport problems. He knows and I know that if he gives a date that this means he is clearly and totally opposed to the war. If he just says 'as soon as possible' then that puts him in the same position as Holyoake or Nixon or anyone else. I knew Kirk wouldn't give me an answer but I was still interested to see what sort of evasion I would get. It wasn't too bad as far as evasions go. And remember when Holyoake says at the earliest

TIM-DI T

Having spent the week distributing tickets to party members, the friendly audience filled His Majesty's Theatre for the Thoughts crusader of liberty and the last bastion of freedom New Zealandman with a corset—a man with a massage for mass

I won't go over the whole talk as it was pretty long. I don't know if he's been eavesdropping on Social Credit but he's got a lot of his tax and other financial hangups that are all very tangled up with the radicals or worn out labour hacks that need rejuvenation and inspiration about money problems that you can hear over the radio in the United States. Pakistan which is a tremendous tragedy—but I don't think I'm a jerk or at least easing his conscience on Vietnam. He only hastily added 'but that's not what we're here to do tonight!'

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That's put him  
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elections.

A lot of people in the N.Y. Times warn me against Labour MP weeks—but I can't overcome months then in October question is still I suppose because I did evade every good political mediocrity out credibility about American

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### THREE



## FOUR



# e btle of the little big BUT



TWO

**TIMOLT**  
outing tickets to party members it was probably no surprise that a  
esty's Theatre of Thoughts of Kirk—watchdog of the people,  
nation of freed New Zealand—this rugged pioneer was obviously a  
passage for mas  
as it was pretty don't know if Kirk's got a Muldoon complex or  
al Credit but hech of his talk discussing income tax, mortgages,  
are all very not overstimulating for a mass public meeting of  
that need rejun and inspiration rather than a moan and groan talk  
can hear over fences in the country. He spent a lot of time on  
tragedy—but I help suspecting he was dropping a political tear  
cience on Vietop he only briefly mentioned and even more  
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appropriate time he's the man that wanted us in there—and when I  
say as soon as possible, I'm the man that wants us out of there.'  
That's put him in the same position as Nixon. 'Humphrey was the  
man that put us in there and I'm the man that's going to get you out',  
was almost an exact quote of Nixon during the last American  
elections.

## KIRK! WHEN?

A lot of people don't trust election promises—after the revelations  
in the N.Y. Times you can't really blame them. My natural instincts  
warn me against trusting Kirk. He could have backed up another  
Labour MP who said Labour would have the troops out in two  
weeks—but he didn't. All that bullshit about transport—if Labour  
can't overcome transport problems from Vietnam within a couple of  
months then its not fit to be in Government. The question was asked  
in October 1969—the question was asked in June 1971, and the  
question is still being asked..... Kirk! WHEN WHEN WHEN.

I suppose I've become pretty hardened after 7 years of protest  
because I didn't really get upset about the fact that Kirk managed to  
evade every single question that was put to him—you soon learn that  
good politics is the art of evasion and that democracy ensures that  
mediocracy will go to the top. What did hurt me was Kirk's straight  
out credibility gaps—misconceptions—lies, call them what you like  
about American Democracy.

## BALLOT NONSENSE

'Americans changed their country's policy over the Vietnam war  
through the ballot box', this statement should go down in history as  
one of the great polirical pearls of the century, it's comments like that  
that have made the Labour Party what it is today—Pathetic.

What has changed American foreign policy in Vietnam if I may  
quote LBJ himself, has been "the direct pressure of public opinion  
expressed every hour of every day against this war." You see Kirk,  
what changed the war was the thousands of protests against the war  
throughout America—the fact that there is one desertion or draft

dodging every 11 minutes in the US army—the fact that GI's are  
storming the White House—the Americans who are refusing to  
co-operate with the system—as well as those directly involved in  
sabotaging it. It was the Ballot Box that let down the American  
people—it was the ballot box that gave America LBJ—the man who  
promised to end the war—and escalated it. It was the Ballot Box that  
gave America Nixon who promised to end the war and escalated it.  
The Ballot Box betrayed the wishes of the American people. But Kirk  
doesn't like to admit things like that because he has to get to power  
through the Ballot Box himself. If Kirk wasn't leader of the Labour  
Party he's be a nobody. His whole future rests on that Ballot Box.  
He's not a great writer—he's not a great musician, he's not a great  
orator, he's not a great union leader, he's not a great academic, he's  
not even a particularly good steam engine driver. His one and only  
position in life is that he worked his way up through the bureaucracy  
of a political party—Kirk has got nothing to fall back on. If he doesn't  
make it as a leader through the system then he won't ever lead anyone  
anywhere. This unfortunately means that he is a politician.

What Kirk doesn't realise is that most Kiwis are bloody  
disillusioned with politics in general. Most people think that Labour  
and National talk the same, look the same, lie the same and even smell  
the same. They are looking for some really positive alternative. But  
Kirk just won't present any alternative. His theory is obviously to sit  
and wait till the National Party collapses and then Labour and me  
must get in. I don't think this theory will necessarily work—and even  
if it does what a lousy miserable way to win.

Whether it's sport or politics there's nothing worse than a side that  
semi withdraws and just trades on the other side's mistakes. That's  
why Kirk is so nervous and neurotic about the wages issue—he's  
terrified that the National Party might create another confrontation  
as in 1951 and when public opinion was against the Unions hold a  
snap election and be returned to power on a wave of emotion.

## CONSERVATIVE SQUALL

This fear of any confrontation or 'rocking the boat' is making Kirk

more and more conservative—he wants to keep things as steady as  
possible so that National can sink slowly but definitely rather than  
run the risk of stormy seas that might blow the sinking National ship  
into a safe anchorage for another 3 years.

This sort of sit and wait policy is really being filthy to the NZ  
public who are searching to such an extent for new ideas that they'll  
almost accept types like me as leaders. It is also a lousy trick to play  
on many of the young idealists that support Labour almost out of  
frustration because they see them as the last hope and it is also  
frustrating for the few MP's like Hunt, Finlay, Amos, Isbey and one or  
two others that have almost reached the fringe of trustworthiness and  
have made a few attempts at presenting a clear opposition though no  
doubt they have been sat upon for their efforts.

Perhaps Kirk just doesn't realise the extent to which Kiwis are fed  
up with weaklings that pander to middle of the road mediocracy. The  
Shitstirrer has become a national hero. People want positive  
alternatives. People want a Government with new hope and a new  
style and not one which gets in simply because National is hopeless.  
This is a young country—50% of the population is under 27. And  
we're not all that dumb—we know that some 'young turks' can be  
perfect replicas of their 50 year old parents. Kiwis know when a party  
is playing a 'sit and wait' game. It's no good trying to fool the public.  
We want alternatives. We want an Opposition. We want action.

## BUT.....

NB. Just a personal note—last week the police served another  
summons on me for saying bullshit, crap and shit and piss during a  
speech in Albert Park on prison conditions. There were two  
plainclothes cops in the crowd and they along with two others laid  
charges against me. If anyone is still labouring under the  
misimpression that the law is politically unbiased, please attend this  
case on July 9. Anyone who heard me, wasn't offended and would  
like to be a witness, please drop name, address etc. into Resistance.  
Also if anyone has photographs of dems please post them to Alistair  
Taylor c/- A.H. and A.W. Reeds, Wakefield St., Wellington.



FIVE





# a flaccid pendulum and film festival

## PENDULUM:

Credence Clearwater bouncing on the spot as the title aptly suggests moving back and forth with a mechanical precision in the same place. Within their predictable framework, though there is some exciting music at times.

The tracks tend to be either the pounding, rhythmic type likely to be picked up by the local rock group or the more melancholy such as "Have You Ever Seen The Rain".

The album begins with "Pagan Baby". The type of track characteristic of CCW. Heavy, chunky guitar; raucous vocals, and a lead break that doesn't quite get off the ground.

"Chameleon, Born To Move, Hey Tonight" and "Molina" are similar. Everything is very tight, to the extent that when say, a sax or organ solos in a song it is usually just echoes the vocals.

In "Have You Ever Seen the Rain", "It's Just A Thought" and "Hideaway" the vocals are prominent with the organ surging around in the background adding to the gloom of the lyrics. By far the best track is "Hideaway" where a slow organ introduction leads into a tense, dramatic song...

"... what's that you say?

we're all bound for the graveyard...

think it's gonna rain

ah, what's the difference...

slowly dying with the organ fade-out.

"It's Just A Thought" on the second side has the same tenseness in the backing and despairing lyrics...

"... I know there's something strange getting harder to explain..."



The last track "Second Rude Awakening" is an apocalyptic instrumental that starts with the sort of riff characteristic of the group, then halfway through it slows and is abruptly submerged under some thundering chords from the organ which are repeated amidst howls and screeches, reminiscent of the Pink Floyd in full flight. Whether this is a new direction or just Credence grinding to an inevitable halt will be hard to say until their next LP comes out.

Within their limited style at present they appear to have reached their limitations.

GORDON CLIFTON

## ELTON JOHN

It's a shame in many ways about Elton John's first record because it's a bit overproduced right thru and a bit badly balanced in parts and his voice doesn't get a fair go sometimes and that's mainly why it tends to sound a bit bourgeois—pretentious. Well, even so his personal style tends to come thru and that's a sort of pleasant country rock that is much more evident on 'Tumbleweed Connection' and that's his second album to be released soon. Tumbleweed Connection is sure better. It's sure better because he doesn't use a pudding cake orchestra and because Bernie Taupin who writes the lyrics has had a little time to get his wits together, throw off his obviously too weighty influences, and do his own brand of good old down home, in front of the fire in my rocking chair, don't knock my shotgun off the mantelpiece and keep the lid on the coal range type of country bullshit lyrics. Well, I mean, nobody takes country rock music too seriously these days but these lyrics are pretty pure, pretty expressive, pretty simple, pretty, and Elton John makes them work a bit if only because he doesn't use these cumbersome deadweight refugees from Bruckners fourth symphony and relies instead on some relatively sensitive session men. I mean, orchestral arrangements have to be kept pretty straight really because you have to restrict any sort of communication when you're dealing with a large number of musicians with an obviously classical and therefore fairly stereotype background to a pretty basic level of involvement. Now take Rod Stewart's Gasoline Alley—there's some beautiful country rock for you—the best I've heard and pretty much because of the session men—they're so together—Tumbleweed Connection

contains some very similar material. Even so, once you accept the few blunders on Elton John's first album you can relax and get into some relatively nice stuff. He does mean this album and he is a serious musician and although you could go on drawing obvious parallels to his music he is working within a fairly restrictive field and has his own style. There are some bad tracks on this album... two stand out: Take me to the Pilot is most unsuccessful. Elton John's heavy handed piano on this track is a bit much, a bit over-recorded and you almost feel as if he's laying in pretty thick to cover up our refugees who are most untogther, uncontrolled, a heavy sponge sound that changes key at the right moments but that's all... overstated... excessive chromeplated—no wonder it gets so much air play; it's the most commercial cut on the record and it's literally sliced in half by your transistor radio's limited frequency range. Bernie Taupin lyrics hit an all time low. The Cage another bad track falls crash for a few of the same reasons. It's commercial rocking stuff—little guts, little soul and badly played moog—just sits in and mimicks and chords during it's break. God bless McDonald and his moog in Court of the Crimson King. Anyway, Terry Cox's drumming is great, beautifully recorded 1971 Sgt Pepper style and there's a nice little lady playing harp—and apart from the acoustic guitar in Sixty Years On there are no other stand out musicians, they're just an orchestra and that's about all—oh yes, Sixty Years On, is a fine track, the orchestration really works with some fine tight arrangements—one section reminiscent of Stravinsky's Rite of Spring which falls right in context. And Elton John's voice soars and that acoustic guitar is just so well recorded. There are some other stand out cuts on this album that are worthy of your S.M.E.—it's pretty important you hear No Shoestrings on Loose. It's just got to be the end of the great Mick Jagger impersonations... a heavy type Stones ballad with a nice piece of understated slide guitar work by a guy called Caleb Quage. Border Song, and First Episode at Hienton, are two other fine cuts, the latter a long funeral dirge with some OK moog and E.J.'s piano work all but keeping it together. Sure he can be good but he also tends to be a little cabaret in that you can be pretty pessimistic about what is coming and it comes and it lets you down a bit. It's all a little more sensitive and less ineffectual than the Crosby Stills Nash Young hyped up scene that's rampant but still less intense and not as involved as Van Morrison, (although Morrison's Street Choir album, his latest, could go down as one of the greatest travesties of 1971 and one might almost wonder if the guy really knew where he was really at on Astral Weeks—Morrison, what are you doing, whose been at your brain man). And perhaps Rod Stewart but Elton John comes through alright—and he's going to mature. Taupin—John could be a good team... you could do worse than keep in touch.

Elton John... no travesty

DEREK KING



## ROCK WORKSHOP. CBS THE TONY WILLIAMS LIFETIME (TURN IT OVER). POLYDOR

Rock Workshop must be one of the most underrated big bands around. Dominated by guitarist/writer/arranger Ray Russell, the band consists of thirteen musicians, including a horn section of five, two drummers and vocalists, bass,

## 3rd AUCKLAND INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

pre-Festival activities, in Room B28 of the Library Building, at the University of Auckland (cnr. Princes St and Alfred St).

These activities are co-sponsored by the English Dept and are free, and open to the public.

Talks: on the subject of "The Two Screens—Cinema and TV".

Friday July 2 (1-2pm) Panel discussion on film education in NZ, involving teachers, lecturers, and film-makers.

2nd week: Free screenings of films in B28.

Monday July 5 (12-2pm, repeated 8-10pm): Two films 'One of the Missing' (Great Britain) and 'Three to Go' (Australia).

Tuesday July 6 (12-2, repeated 8-10): 'Australian History' (Bruce Petty cartoon from Australia), 'Through the Garden' (experimental film from the Netherlands), 'Sean' (USA), 'Composition' (Norway), 'Say Goodbye' (USA).

Wednesday July 7 (12-2 and 8-10, but note that the evening session is in Lower Lecture Theatre, not B28. Signs will indicate the way). 'The Yellow Robe' (much-praised feature film from Ceylon).

Thursday July 8 (12-2 and 8-10, back in B28): 'Metamorphosis' (Great Britain), 'Sheep, Sheep, Sheep' (USA), 'Spare Bedroom' (Netherlands), 'The Living' (Israel).

3rd week—in B28.

Monday July 12 at 1-2pm: talk by John Reid film-maker and sociologist of Canterbury University, on the social effects of film and TV.

Tuesday July 13 12 pm: visiting American film-maker Julian Bryan.

Wednesday July 14 1-2pm: Wellington film critic Nevil Gibson on film censorship.

Friday July 16 1-2pm: Wellington film-maker Tony Williams on the future of film-making in NZ.

The timetable of the last week may have to be shuffled a little.

The festival itself begins on Friday 16 and runs for 2 weeks at the Regent Theatre, Queen Street. Price concessions (5 tickets for the price of 4) will be available from the Regent or from the University Book Shop. A new film each day.

Films (not necessarily in the order to be shown):

My night with Maud (France); A matter of Fat (Canada); Eros + Massacre (Japan); Kes (United Kingdom); The Dreamer (Israel); The Start (Belgium); The Falcons (Hungary); A Gentle Creature (France); Dairy of a Teenager (Denmark); Ramparts of Clay (France/Algeria); Libido (Japan); I Love You, I Love You (France); Nest of Gentle Folk (U.S.S.R.); Salt of the Black Earth (Poland); Scandalous Adventures of Buraikian (Japan); Adelin 31 (Sweden); Naked childhood (France); La Chinoise (France); Theorem (Italy).

## ROGER HORROCKS

keyboards, and electronic sound. Instead of the R&B-type riffing of most newer big bands, the horns here are used in a similar fashion to those of the big jazz bands. With Russell's manic guitar and the extremely competent bass (Daryl Runswick) and drumming, they put out a really tight driving sound. Variation is provided by the two vocalists, both good in their own (different) ways. With a good balance between vocal and instrumental, harsh and cool, this band comes close to the fantastic.

Russell uses both freeform and set parts in the instrumental sections. Most of the solos are taken in the free form, while the set pieces are dominated by Russell's solid guitar and his brilliant arrangements for the horns. Russell shows fantastic control in the transition from set to free form, while his solos are a series of frantic, tortured screams. The problem for me was that none of the freeform really means anything. Without at least some structure, the solos lack cohesiveness, and there are no really stimulating solos despite masses of exciting sound.

The Tony Williams Lifetime LP revolted me when I first heard it, but it improves with listening. Jack Bruce never impressed me in his Cream days, and he does nothing spectacular here. The guitarist (presumably Tony Williams?) must be the messiest since Big Brother's, and the organist makes me want to take up knitting, he's so bad. The drummer is good in that he is able to change rhythm fluently, following Bruce presumably, and in many ways he is the focus of the whole LP. (The liner notes don't say who plays what). The vocals are just plain rank.

However, if you turn it up really loud, you get some idea of what it is trying to do. There is a succession of rhythm changes, and no distinctive musical form. If only they would clear up their sound, and really get into some really controlled long solos with some shape to them, they would be brilliant, as the music hangs together well through some technically difficult changes. The overall impression is one of opportunities missed.

Freeform may be fantastic in concert, although I have never heard any that came off really well. Lifetime, I think, would be worth hearing live. Rock Workshop would be incredible live, but as far as listening on the record goes, it's main effect is to sound too intellectual and plain boring. Unless the musicians are more inspired than those here, this fan of direct and simple rock is sticking to music with some shape.

JOHN MALLOY

Harrison.

I like about too soft, stuff. It c it isn't an

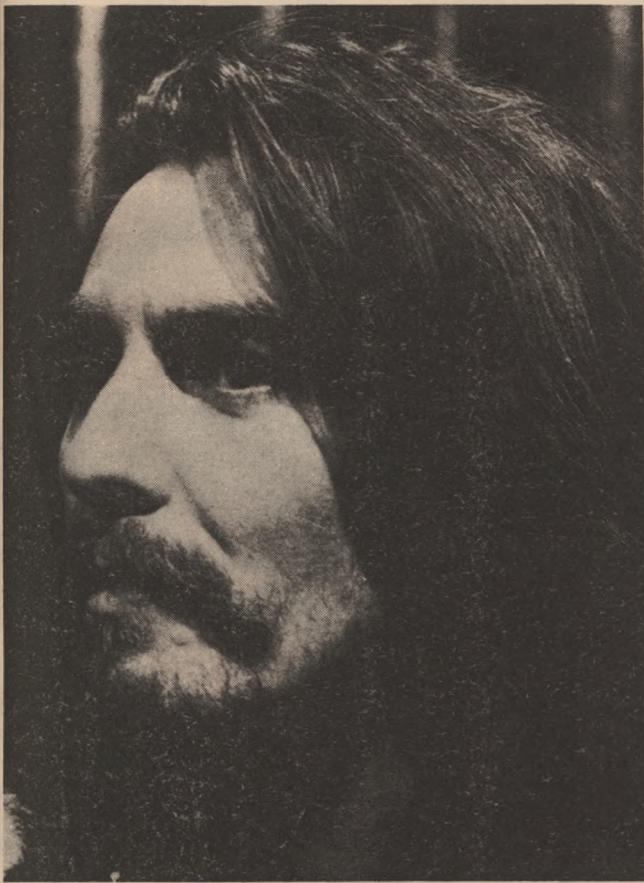
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# packaged spirituality and snapping dragons



Harrison. . . spirituality packages for market.

## ALL THINGS MUST PASS (1) GEORGE HARRISON / APPLE

I like this record a lot. Most of the people I talk to about records don't think it's all that good—overproduced, too soft, pretentious, patronising in its tone, that sort of stuff. It could be all these if you didn't like it, but I do, so it isn't any.

When I first heard the two sides of the single released just before the album, I thought that *Isn't It a Pity* was a beautiful piece and I still do—I've had the album about a month and listen to it constantly. They say it's stolen from an old tune that Spector produced back in the late 50's, but fuck it, if something works, it doesn't matter where it comes from.

It's a big album, this one, the price that HMV are asking for it is of course ridiculous — it's not worth the money — but remember that New Zealand has the highest priced records compared to income of any country with a high standard of living. In the States the record costs less than it does here and you're earning 2 or 3 times as much. At that price it's a bargain and that's why although it was No 1 in the States for several weeks, it bombed here.

In these days of compacts and maximum efficiency, it's 18th century in its feeling—a great big rambling record, with only 3 or 4 tracks per side—it's very architectural in a way—like a big old country house—like the one Harrison lives in—it has its big rooms (*Awaiting on You All*), its small beautiful rooms (*Isn't It a Pity*), its attics (*Apple Scruffs*), its rooms on the south side dull and cold and shady (*Behind Locked Doors*) its gardens for being with friends (*Apple Jam*). And all produced in that big, roomy way that they used to produce buildings. Overproduced has become a catchword since Spector's job on *Let It Be* and this is the first thing you say about his job. But live with it for a little while and it all slips into place. It's not an easy record to get into, there is originality in the melodies you wouldn't expect from someone as easy to underestimate as Harrison. And the religious structure to a lot of the songs may put you off. . . but listen for yourself—you may want it enough to buy it.

BRUCE CAVELL



**SNAPDRAGONS**  
SATURDAY—JULY 10th 8.00 p.m.  
SUNDAY—JULY 11th 2.00 p.m.  
University Arts Centre — Grafton Road — involving:—  
1) Rock—Original Sun  
2) "Clear Eye — Clear Spirit" — A creative dance form—Linda Taylor and three other dancers.  
3) "Imagination Dead Imagine" by Samuel Beckett — read by Janet Waugh, Judy Henderson and Dave Burgess as womb figureheads.  
4) ¼ hour Kiwi Slide show with associated poems of D. Mitchell.  
5) "Burning Bells" — small Dada Play involving 2 actors and 2 actresses.  
6) Ramsu Chibba — tabla and sitar — plus another sitar, flute and female Indian dancer.  
7) "Mokery-Pokery" — the marriage of electronic tape by Jack Body and a strobe — relating to the mime tale created by mime artist Bernard Waters. (returned after 12 years with Marco in Paris).  
Snapdragons has been in creation for the last three months—1-7 is appraisal of the main pieces involved in Snapdragons.



McAlpine. . . snapping vibes.

Main people involved: Produced and directed by Andrew McAlpine. Tapes — Jack Body. Dance pieces created by Linda Taylor. Actors and Actresses, Darian Couper, Judy Henderson Dave Burgess and David Mitchell. Sound Geoff Stevens. Slide Show and Playette, David Mitchell. Rock Original Sun. Lights — Keir Volkerling. Indian Section:— Ramsu Chibba, tabla, Cris Serison, sitar (of Fresh Air) and a female dancer.

Snapdragons has the intention of roping together the abilities of many creative artists who live in this city but due to past artistic conditions have felt it improper to marry together their arts—playing off each other and laughing with each other—Snapdragons has been rehearsed but elasticity and instantaneous vibe pick-up with the audience—a workshop experience for all.

Snapdragons will hopefully have a sensual textured reaction on all our senses and help the movement to understanding.

ANDREW McALPINE.

the Scratch Orchestra  
plays "A fine foot Square"  
in the city art gallery  
SUNDAY July 4th 3 PM sharp.  
FREE FREE FREE FREE FREE

## VAUGHAN WILLIAMS Symphony No 5. Serenade to Music. Boulton/LPO.

Vaughan Williams's Fifth Symphony was first performed in 1943, at the height of the Second World War. With its prevailing mood of serene meditation it provided, in those troubled times, what Foss has called "a recognisable English voice of comfort and prophecy", and has since acquired the status of one of this century's major symphonies. It is best understood, perhaps, in conjunction with the Fourth and Sixty Symphonies, the former seeming to prophecy the coming of war, while the latter might be said to depict a world laid waste by nuclear warfare, spinning lifeless through space. In this context, the Fifth becomes the central part of a trilogy, representing a mystical vision of peace in the midst of chaos and disorder.

Boulton's interpretation is typically an understatement of the music. That is not to say that there is any lack of emotional commitment, but that Boulton concerns himself with the total overall effect rather than with making the most out of each individual moment. Both the scherzo and the last movement are taken at speeds slower than those marked in the score, and the first movement is treated as the "praeludium" it actually is rather than as a full-scale first movement. This has the effect of focusing the performance around the slow movement, which is indeed the emotional, as well as the literal, core of the symphony.

From the opening bars of the first movement we are transported into the world of serenity and calm delight which this symphony inhabits. Boulton is never tempted to dwell overlong on this or that detail of the passing harmonic scenery, but allows the music to flow smoothly. When the climax near the end of the movement is reached, it is given plenty of weight, but not allowed to halt the forward impetus of the whole.

In the scherzo, the precision and rhythmic definition of the playing compensate adequately for the slow tempo of the performance. The core of the symphony is its slow movement, inspired by Bunyan and containing close thematic links with Vaughan Williams's opera, 'The Pilgrim's Progress' Much of the music is vocal in character, and Boulton realises this well.

The finale raises some doubtful questions. It is a curious mixture of the bucolic and the philosophic, and the leisurely tempo Boulton adopts tends to accentuate the rather galumphing nature of some of the music. The epilogue is beautifully done, however, with the strings rising gently and vanishing into silence: the kind of visionary ending one finds so often in Vaughan Williams.

The "Serenade to Music" is a logical fill-up for the symphony. It is another meditative piece, but much more lush and sensuous than the symphony; an occasional piece, but worth more than an occasional hearing. It incorporates parts for 16 solo voices, for whom Vaughan Williams had specific singers in mind. The singers in the present recording are all very good, and the important violin solo is expressively played.

Presentation is up to HMV's usual high standards. The fill-up is sensibly placed before the symphony, and the cover features an appropriate reproduction of Samuel Palmer's painting, "The Magic Apple Tree".

GAVIN KAY

## EXERCISE

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# jam factory and photographic moments

## JAM FACTORY

This Saturday at 10.00 a.m. the Jam Factory, the first happening of its kind in New Zealand will begin. The Jam Factory means a weekend of continuous music, films theatre and light shows. The Jam Factory means some of New Zealand's top musicians, and a small group of organisers who have spent many months getting ready for this new concept of an urban music festival. The Jam Factory means you and your friends and all the people will come together in Fanshawe Street this weekend.

The reason that students are able for the first time to put on such a festival, is because the New Zealand Universities Arts Council is now autonomous. At the beginning of this year the Council rewrote its constitution giving it complete control over the arts in New Zealand Universities, and the right to levy each university to provide finance. All students involved in any way with the arts will realize how important this is. Instead of being a small body giving out the occasional trifling grant, NZUAC can now sponsor such things as mini-bus entertainer (such as the current tour by the Highway from Wellington) and Arts Festivals other than the main festival in August—so here is the Jam Factory.



Highway

It's going to be a tremendous weekend. If you want to be there buy a ticket now—either on the quad and in the University Bookshop, or downtown at Lewis Eady's and Taste Records. There may be a few available at the Maori Community Centre on the weekend but they'll cost more.

We are still greatly in need of extra assistance, during the weekend—chicks to help make coffee for the people, and blokes to hump gear and check tickets etc. So please put your name on the list in Studass Office straight away if you can help. Remember reliable helpers get in free.

SALLY RODWELL

**HIGHWAY** at the jam factory — a weekend of continuous music, folk and rock, films, theatre and light shows. 3rd and 4th July in the Maori community centre, fanshawe street, a unique festival right in the middle of the city.  
tickets on sale in the university quad and at 'taste' & 'begg's'

## TWENTY- EIGHT PHOTOGRAPHS BY ALAN KOLNIK / THE WYNARD TAVERN, / 1 — 30 JUNE 1971

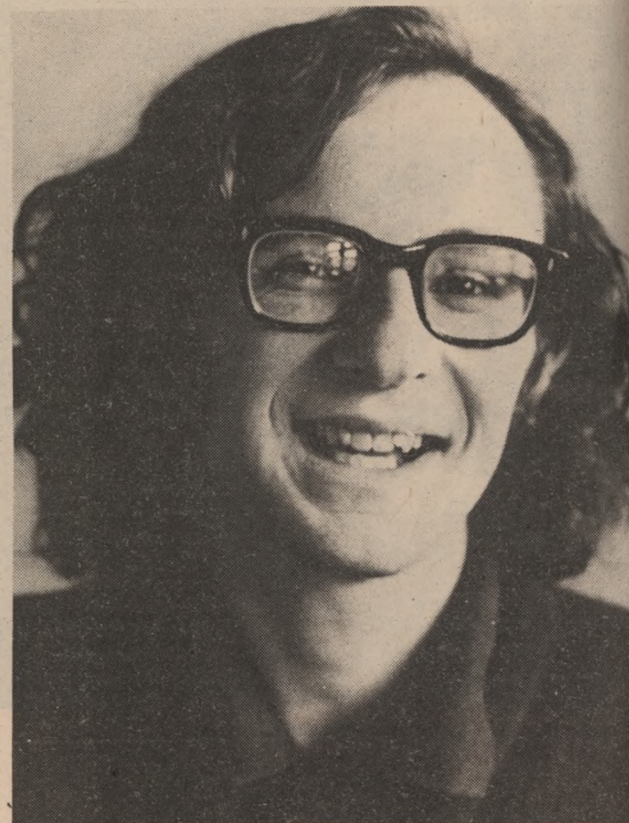
It's not easy to get excited about Alan Kolnik's display of photographs at the Wynard Tavern this month. The work is obviously that of a beginner in photography, but I'm not sure what he's learned about life and photography in the last four years spent in Capetown, Durban and Auckland. The photographs are mostly records of people he's seen in those places, despite his more serious intentions. Because he hasn't yet developed a fruitful aptitude for self-criticism, at least half the photographs say more about the problems of controlling photography than about subjects seen.

For instance, "One Room Home, District 6", a potentially good photograph, is lost in an underexposed unsharp gloom. "White Children", instead of showing two children trying to catch a ball or something, shows a two-headed, three-armed boy looking for something to drop from the sky as he speeds along in front of his iceblock-sucking friend. Two incredibly vague images exposed, apparently, at The Fat Landlady, have starved away to nothing. "Albert Park" is a glance at a blonde girl taking a rest from reading in the sun, or perhaps startled by the photographer's presence 30 feet away? This same timidity shelters the viewer from the private misfortunes of a crippled girl and an old beggar in Capetown. There is no substitute for really coming to terms with a subject.

The same applies when looking at photographs. If I hadn't braved the Tavern's sharp genital-level tables and leg-toasting fire to scrutinise the photographs, I would have missed the few clear statements which made the show worthwhile. Among the indecisive moments was a very simple portrait of Ernest, a little negro boy shyly grinning over a gate. It works on that level with no apologies. "In The Gardens, Capetown" is a well-seen but technically weak photograph of an overalled "black" workman lunching on a park bench. He appears slightly embarrassed by the presence of a little "white" girl surrounded by pigeons in front of his bench. Her head is turned back, as if questioning a demand to come away from the man.

The recent Auckland photographs are disappointing as a set, (as is the whole show, for that matter), and show little improvement over the earlier works. The two views of Rangitoto are more promising than most but need to be printed with more feeling. "Horse Exercising at Muriwai" is really a moody view of a huge sandy beach sporting a dark 3/8 inch cube halfway. It may be a truck and a horse but it's hard to tell.

"Strand Arcade", one of the best photographs in the show, is a fairly complex image. In it one looks out above an old-fashioned elevator cage and through a wire-meshed window to a new building on the other side of the arcade where two people talk behind a fire escape door. An overhead bridge links the buildings. This sounds ordinary enough, but there is a delightful interplay of shadows and visual barriers which suggest that something more sinister is going on.

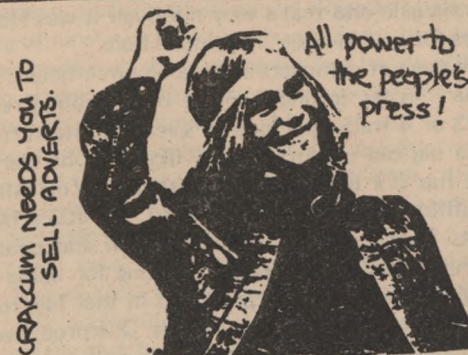


Kolnik. . . too much a recorder

Three portraits completed the show. They are more positive than most of the images but the act of photographing still intrudes. Lord McLeod is a cool old man projecting his "elder Statesman's" image for a young photographer. James K. Baxter looms like a figurehead—an ethereal glow emanating from the top of his head and one of his ball-point pens shining even brighter. Bob Fields looks like a big boy pressing his puckered lips to the glass of the deckle-edged showcase outside the Wynard Tavern. "Click!" A record or more than that?

In Alan Kolnik's record of the Free University there's a poster; it's message — "It all comes back to you". That's what I feel about his work. It all depends on what he wants to do in photography.

—JOHN B. TURNER.



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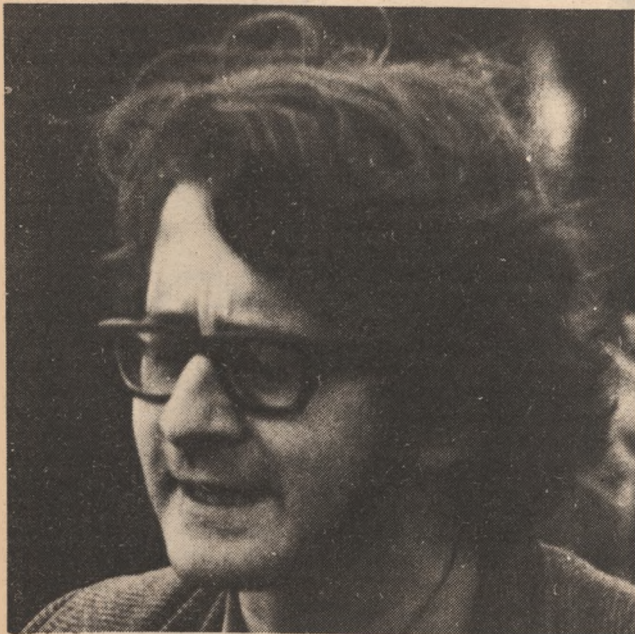


# Vice-presidential candidate: Wedderspoon

PAUL JAMES WEDDERSPOON'S POLICY  
MAN VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATURE



Wedderspoon. . . ONE



TWO



THREE



FOUR easy steps to a harangue

May I confess I am standing for M.V.P. against the urgent advice of acquaintances and friends: in fact I have never read the Student Association's Constitution. Moreover, I endorse Mr Lack's detailed grasp of Studass workings. He will be an ideal administrative M.V.P. for a junior bureaucracy so diligently submissive to the administration and University Council.

At the risk of losing far more than I could ever hope to gain I adduce a political rather than an administrative candidacy. Another defeat in a bourgeois society will do no harm to a now convinced Marxist-Leninist. Total unsuitability is accordingly submitted as a classic qualification for M.V.P. If the improbable came about in that I went into Young Peyton Place I will pursue the following programme of action:

A/ Action to stop authority riding students and young people as mugs i.e. exposure and condemnation of Gill's Bill which threatens to leg-iron their freedom;

B Representations on Executive as a committee member of the Ponsonby Community Association promoting the trust tavern movement contrary to the interests of Rolf Porter, a N.Z. Breweries board member, who smeared politics and anthropology studies as useless;

C/ A reminder to university administrative staff they are servants of the institution not paternal masters of students;

D/ Direct bargaining on trade union lines for the welfare and rights of those I study with—plus consultation and co-operation with progressive organisations and unions for these ends—use of strikes, boycotts and walk-outs where vitally necessary;

E/ Exposure at Forum of any financial matter I am unhappy about, viz. Mystery Envelope expenditure;

F/ Representations on Executive to proletarianise the Graduate Club—wherever it moves—with greater student involvement, i.e. executive-led sit-downs around the bar to sober the gentlemen up;

G/ Transformation of Association committees and sub-committees into grass-root Soviet councils of students and adjustment of policy-making machinery along the lines of an effective, efficient Politburo;

H/ Deputations to City Council for traffic closure of Alfred Street to reduce motor noise adjacent to the Library and give students unencumbered pedestrian access—concrete Berlin walls may be necessary at both ends of the street for persuasive purposes and as a day of toil by Executive in the interests of the masses;

I/ Establishment of a counter-intelligence bureau of Studass to seek out security officers operating on campus and make life difficult for them;

J/ Demands that Executive give more practical and meaningful support to Mobilisations and demonstrations instead of extravagant Capping sponsorship;

K/ Adequate provision in New Zealand legislation and educational policy to avoid another Premier fiasco hurting students;

L/ Strong assertive execution of M.V.P. functions instead of Calley-type office-boy conformity.

Quite frankly these proposals go beyond the sphere of naive idealism to a thorough-going revolution in Studass roles and attitudes. I run for M.V.P. rather than President because I have no desire to land in the cleft stick of Bill Spring's own making. Walking in from the cold required more than calculating naivette. A President in such a position needs at least 4 to 6 months to grasp Association machinery whereas the Vice-Presidency is latent with the holder's potential strengths or weaknesses.

## SHOCKING INTENTIONS

My pursuit of civic politics may well be dire sacrilege and a disqualification in the eyes of some 'ivory-tower' student politicians who view this as a dead rat in their bed clothes. Yet that is no skin off my hooked nose because I would not be running for M.V.P. if I bowed reverently to such 'angels'. What is more important is the

obligation of students to involve themselves in the fight for humane urban renewal, by-law definition of civil liberties, and a more sincere approach by the authorities toward race relations and pensioner problems. It will be too easy to condemn such 'shocking' intentions and I willingly face the consequences because all I am out to do is state what I think.

If all this M.V.P. candidature does is arouse political consciousness as to the futility of hair-splitting constitutionalism then I'm satisfied in the meantime regardless of the voting outcome. Yet if students feel I have something of substance to contribute to Executive deliberations then I will work industriously and sincerely on their behalf.

Mindful of Lenin's works on 'The Heritage We Renounce' and 'What Is To Be Done' I don't depend on the desperations of election success. An instrument of the bourgeois state like Studass is so plagued with financial problems, destructive contradictions and social climbing that I prefer to work with the inscrutable dialectics of change instead of neurotically craving the absurd prestige of Executive status as a glorifiable end in itself. M.V.P. is a means only: to be tolerated as long as it can be used for betterment of students and the society that must change.

## NO CHANCE

My personal calculation is I don't stand a chance in this election. Any non-conformist in Colonial Bumbledom is suspect. The past indiscretions of youth are seized on with inevitable exaggeration; and I have sufficient of them in my record book to provide a wolves' feast for the F.B.I. and left-wing deviationists. To win the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, Lenin had to use opportunism or he would have gone down like Bela Kun in Hungary. Stalin worked for the Tsarist establishment in his youth and made some grave mistakes later in life but his achievements far surpassed his failures. In my own small way I was handed \$200 by the National Party to split the Labour vote in the 1967 Palmerston North by-election: a statutory declaration in my own hand is in Kirk's office for his enlightenment and my tax declaration of it was rejected by the Inland Revenue on the grounds of being a gift. Brainwashed by a year in the Regular Force at the age of twenty, I woke up at twenty three when I was leading the West Arm miners as union representative on the Lake Manapouri project where seventeen workers had been killed and millions of dollars of construction material were wasted by American contractors at the New Zealand taxpayers' naive expense.

## CUNNING PURITY

With cunning purity I conclude by quoting an American whom Marx, Lenin and Stalin would have understood and perhaps had a sneaking respect for:

"When a man becomes a member of this body he cannot even dream of the ordeal to which he cannot fail to be exposed; of how much courage he must possess to resist the temptations which daily beset him; of that sensitive shrinking from undeserved censure he must learn to control; of the ever-recurring contest between a natural desire for public approbation and a sense of public duty; of the load of injustice he must be content to bear, even from those who should be his friends; the imputations of his motives; the sneers and sarcasms of ignorance and malice; all the manifold injuries which partisan or private malignity, disappointed of its objects, may shower upon his unprotected head.

"All this. . . . if he would retain his integrity, he must learn to bear unmoved, and walk steadily onward in the path of duty, sustained only by the reflections that time may do him justice, or if not, that after all his individual hopes and aspirations, and even his name among men, should be of little account to him when weighted in the balance against the welfare of a people of whose destiny he is a constituted guardian and defender."

Given the nature of the bourgeoisie you would need the Red Army marching up Princes Street as well as Queen Street to implement such a policy. The guillotine and the Red Flag would go up in the Executive lounge and in the City Council chamber as a mere matter of routine.



Wedderspoon. . . Stalinist from the Snakepit

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