

# CRACCUM

Volume 46 Issue 14  
Thursday 13th June, 1972.  
Free to students  
Registered for transmission by post as a newspaper.



Korean War  
1,000,000 tons



World War II  
2,000,000 tons



Indochina War  
6,200,000 tons



The air war against the peoples of Indochina has reached an intensity that almost defies comprehension. There are now 200 B-52 bombers being used in Indochina, in comparison with 80 at the beginning of March. In the same period, the number of fighter bombers has risen from 400 to 900, the number of aircraft carriers off the coast of Vietnam has risen from three to six, and the number of naval personnel involved from 15,000 to 41,000.

The staggering effect of the giant B-52 bombers was described in the May 3 New York Times by Raphael Littauer, a physicist who coordinated a study of the air war conducted by scientists at Cornell University.

"They carry over 100 bombs each, to a total of 30 tons, and shed them rapidly from a close-formation flight at high altitude. The bombs explode in dense patterns covering, for a typical mission of six planes, 1.5 square miles with 150 tons of explosives. Such a B-52 box of distributed tonnage is lethally effective. It is easy to calculate that the blast overpressure will exceed 3 PSI (pounds per square inch) everywhere within the pattern, enough to knock down any residential structures other than reinforced concrete. Six hundred points will be hit directly by bombs, and all locations in the area will be within 125 feet of such a hit.

"By way of comparison, the Hiroshima (atomic) bomb covered 6 square miles to 3 PSI — just four times the area of the B-52 pattern."

The total April 16 raids on Haanoi and Haiphong included enough B-52s to equal three-fourths of the destructive power of the atomic bomb dropped over Hiroshima. That figure does not include the bombs carried by the hundreds of fighter-bombers that participated in the raids.

Every day, Littauer calculated, B-52s fly the equivalent of 10 six-plane missions over Indochina. That represents a force two and a half times as great as the Hiroshima bomb.

## 2½ Hiroshimas a Day on Indochina

\*A vehemently angry John Woodroffe gave this statement...

**'It seems that the Executive is no longer paying even token regard to student opinion'**

from Craccum, Thursday 17 June, 1971, just prior to the presidential elections.

At the S.G.M. called over the sackings of the Craccum editors, a motion instructing the Exec. to give 'the publications officer every assistance in investigating the formation of a limited liability company to be the publisher of Craccum' was passed. This appeared on the agenda of the last Exec. Meeting. A motion demanding that 'the Exec. apologise for their hasty and ill-conceived actions to the students and the editors and issue press statements to this effect' was also passed at the S.G.M. This did not appear on the agenda of the Last Exec. meeting. When it was brought up at Exec. meeting by one of the editors, there was little discussion of it. Mr Garlic stood by his action as justified, Mr Winslade spoke in favour of apologising to the students and the Social Controller apologised personally to the editor present. Mr Woodroffe did not speak at all. To our knowledge, no attempt has been made to apologise to the students for the Exec's extremely unpopular action.

### LATE NEWS GEMEINSCHAFT

NOW WE HAVE IT -  
NOW WE DON'T

This is the woeful tale of GEMEINSCHAFT, an attempt to give student life a focus.

FRIDAY, 16 June: we had verbal permission from John Woodroffe, now suffering from amnesia, to use the old physics lecture theatre.

THURSDAY, 22: The Big Lock Out. Big Brother Bureaucrat decided that HE didn't know if John had obtained legal permission & thus made the OPLT out of bounds til further notice

FRIDAY 30: Told that all hassles cleared - come & pick up the key

Went to pick up the key - sorry people, Big Brother has some more red tape to examine.

FRIDAY 7: Permission granted as long as we book.

MONDAY 10: 9am duly booked.

12 midday, kindly gentleman, while ripping a door off the OPLT, told us it was being renovated for a gymnasium. He said we might have it for a week, or being generous, even two weeks. Aren't we lucky!

STOP PRESS: On further investigation, it was found that the Old Physics Lecture Theatre was not supposed to be demolished. Orders have been given to put the doors back on.





## EVERY MAN A SNOOPER

Crappum has lacked informed gossip. Students declined the big invitation from Heather to participate in the paper. Of 150 who expressed interest in their enrolment questionnaire, the only clear record of involvement concerns ONE person. This hasn't been a bi-product of editorial indifference—it's an occupational hazard in a situation where a small group of overworked people have to run a publication. The editors have had no time to nurture those who may have wanted to assist.

But now, with the luxury of a full staff, it will all be different (trumpet fanfare). We are not offering grandiose assignments and instant fame, but we will try to work with you to create a "small". No matter where you circulate in the university there must be any number of interesting little details worth reporting. Come up to the Craccum office between 1pm and 4pm today, and gossip with John Milne. This is a new chance to enable you to legitimately hang around for at least three hours to spy on the workings of Craccum and perhaps help to build it.

## THE OTHER BOMB

"Time" magazine notes that the USA is likely to produce 11,000,000 automobiles this year. Working on a modest fuel consumption of about three gallons a week, this will lead to pollution by the waste products of 2,000 million gallons of petroleum next year. It will also lead to several thousand deaths in road accidents. And it will make cars more akin to umbrellas than to a means of transport—traffic congestion is so bad that a car is more often a shelter than a vehicle.

The ironies should be obvious. We deplore the French bomb tests while promoting four wheeled weapons that have caused more destruction than every nuclear device ever used.

## PSYCH DEPT. SURVEY: MAJORITY SUPPORT '73 TOUR, BUT...

During May the Psychology Department conducted a survey among 500 Aucklanders, the object being to get an indication of public feeling towards the proposed 1973 Tour. The first two (of nineteen) questions were:

1. Do you believe that the 1973 Springbok Rugby team should come to NZ?

2. Should an all-white Springbok team come to NZ? 68% of the respondents answered YES to No. 1, but this dropped to 36% for No. 2. The Department records: "(it is) obvious that the stated racial composition of the team is extremely important in determining the acceptability of the team." A large minority (39%) said they would like the government to stop a tour by an all-white team.

In questions dealing with the nature of the protest, 90% were against violence, but only half the sample was opposed to "peaceful protests aimed at disrupting the tour". Only 23% were against "peaceful protest" without the "disruption" clause.

The underlying thread of sense in the responses is that more than half seem opposed to the coercion implicit both in the selection of an all-white team and in the use of violent protest.

## COONEY JAILED



Denis Cooney, one time Resistance bookshop manager and latterly organiser of the food coop is in jail. He refused to pay fines relating to the Germaine Greer "Bullshit" case. More recently he was also convicted on an obstruction charge after sitting in front of a train carrying conscripts. He won a case concerned with the mining of the American embassy (with borer bombs).

## Join-a-club Council Bans Yippie Soccer

The first great yippie soccer match of the year began on Sunday, July 2nd. It was sunny. It was at the domain (new Craccum emphasis on facts). Lots of yippies and a soccer ball were there. Everyone had a good time. Then a traffic officer arrived. He said "The Council says to stop playing". Nobody had noticed the signs called "NO SOCCER ON THIS SOCCER FIELD". If you don't stop said the traffic man, the police will be called. So the first yippie volley-ball game of the year was called in as a replacement for the injured soccer game.

One of the angry spectators said it was just like Switzerland where little patches of asphalt are reserved for people to stand on and watch empty fields. Also she said her cow paddocks could have done with some yippies as it was good for the grass.

## ASSOCIATION TREASURER ASSAULTS ADVERTISING MANAGER IN GRAD BAR

Craccum's handsome and highly enterprising advertising manager, James Sloane didn't expect to be grasped by the shirt collars when he entered the grad bar for "a quiet drink" a couple of Friday night's ago. Apparently our Financial Oddjob, Rob Garlick, was piqued that Craccum was running an ad for an insurance scheme that was in competition with his own brainchild.

In an exclusive interview following the incident Sloane stated that it had completely shaken his faith in free enterprise.

## FEAR AND TREMBLING IN HIGH PLACES

Somebody has been reading our letters column. A letter in the last issue by Harvey J. Wilson, expressing disenchantment with the machinations of the Law Factory, was pinned to a notice-board at the entrance to the Law Library. Beneath the letter was a statement saying that the Dean of the Law faculty, Jack Northey, who is also President of the Law Students' Society, couldn't find any Harvey J. Wilson on the faculty's records. It also asked for those who wanted to see the Dean about the things mentioned in the letter to sign their names below. The signature heading the list — Harvey J. Wilson.

## DITHERING OVER THE DOLLARS

The melodrama that surrounds the movement of money at the Students Association is rarely surpassed by even such emotionally charged issues as abortion, apartheid or the exploits of those "scurrilous ego-trippers" the Craccum editors. And nothing moves the entrenched or aspiring student politician to action so fast as the thought of his mortifying responsibility to that ultimate political reality — the student purse. So rather than committing the whole of the association's finances to where it might at long last be put to some effective use, the SGM on Thursday 29th spent an hour dickering over the "moral" issues involved in voting \$5,000 to the Vietnam Medical Aid Appeal. The motion was passed by a majority of 85-47 (where were the rest of you?), but not before attempts were made to amend the sum to \$500 which was to be sent to both the Medical Aid Committee and the International Red Cross at Geneva. As there was not the necessary two-thirds majority a referendum will be held with the Imperial elections on July 20th and 21st.

The money, if it ever gets to the Medical Aid Committee, will go through the British Medical Aid Committee where it will be used to buy Medical Supplies. As Bob Mann put it "this is a workable way of getting medical supplies to the people who need them". Money sent to the Saigon "government" for this purpose tends to get "saiphed-off" to quote Lederer (author of "The Ugly American" and no sympathiser with the communists). Civilians seeking medical aid in Saigon have come to rely upon the NLF Red Cross, which is not affiliated to the International Red Cross. (Overseas the International Red Cross is regarded with suspicion. As a result of the co-operation of Red Cross chapters across the world some 580 Nazi War criminals have eluded justice. See Avant Garde 9 for further information on this).

Nixon's message boy for the colonies, John Connally, was touted in the media as being a tough man, he never appeared in public in the capital outside his car and without his dozen strong bodyguard. Perhaps it was the wind.

Bruce Kirkland, the co-controller of the Arts Festival, told the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar and others at a Union Management Committee meeting that "certain buildings on the campus may have to go" for the duration of the Cultural Binge. The Vice Chancellor smiled but Bruce wasn't joking.

It appears that the university have refused to accept the Student Association recommendation that a Higher Education Research Unit be established as a matter of priority. The short but carefully produced report of a committee under Professor Asher (who went to much trouble to ensure widespread support for the proposal) will not be implemented until 1974 or 1975 or 1976 or sometime. According to "informed sources" the reaction of the Education Department to the proposal was "cool". Some people might feel uneasy about what the research could reveal.

## POLICE INTERVIEW VANT

On the 16th June, Bill Vant posted a letter to the Minister of Police expressing concern at the increased powers that had been given to the police. In the letter he mentioned the recent situation in Madagascar, where far wider powers were extended to the police, resulting in the overthrow of the President. As yet Bill has had no reply from Mr Allen.

However, on Monday 26th, he received a visit from two of Allen's lads at his flat. A flatmate let them in, and they talked about a letter to the Minister. Bill had also written one to the Minister of War, and thought this was the letter they were referring to. They let him talk, then mentioned something about police dogs. Bill then realised that they were inquiring about a letter to Allen, and commented that their visit was rather a waste of money as there would be a lot more letters to Ministers as the Elections come nearer.

The Detectives replied that every time the Minister received "a letter of this nature" someone was sent out to "follow it up". They asked what Bill's political affiliations were, by which stage Bill was beginning to realise that he was not under any obligation to talk with them, or tolerate their presence in his flat. He replied that it was none of their business what his political affiliations were and that they had no right to question him. They asked again was he a student, to which Bill asked them to leave, which they did.

Bill rang Central to find out if they were bona fide detectives—they had produced no identification—and was told the name of only one, a Det. MacRae. Craccum rang Central on Wed. 28th, to ask the name of the other Detective and to inquire about the reasons for this visit. As yet there has been no reply.

## AUSA HIRES SECURITY MEN

The Students' Association hires men from a private security firm to patrol its premises after 11pm. Last year these patrols cost \$991 though Union Manager Mr D.H. Davies says that equivalent service is presently being provided at a lower cost. The patrols check doors and keep watch for "unauthorised persons". They have never caught any wrong-doers and several acts of vandalism remain anonymous. Pool tables, contraceptive machines and cigarette vending machines have been subject to regular attention from petty thieves. Nevertheless it appears that the cost of the patrols far exceeds the losses which they fail to prevent.

There has been no debate about the implications of allowing hired police on campus.

## \$1868 FOR CAFE RUBBISH

The 1971 accounts record that \$1868 was spent to have waste material regularly removed from the cafeteria. The cost made up from the hire of a bin, cartage, and dumping fees. Perhaps ecology freaks could come up with a way of reducing the quantity of rubbish, or a cheaper system of disposal.

## "DOMINION" PROFIT FROM BOKS

The "Dominion" newspaper in Wellington made about \$38,000 from the last Springbok tour and stands to make as much again in '73. Their tour booklet, made up from clippings from the newspaper, sells extensively in New Zealand and South Africa. Other major publishing companies engage in similar exploits. With such a lucrative interest in rugby the big dailies can hardly be impartial.

## LANDLORD AS CANDIDATE



David Hopkinson, rents seven rooms of an old Ponsonby house for \$49 per week. The house was purchased with a large mortgage and on the basis of money put up by Hopkinson would give a gross annual return of at least 50%. There are no outward signs of maintenance on the house, though pots and pans are said to be supplied. Hopkinson says he rents rooms at market price and the only rise in price was instigated by tenants, not him. He says "I feel no compulsion to lower rents." Part of the Wellington Vice President's portfolio concerns accommodation for students.

## COCK R

"Following the search my premises were responsible for the Crimes Act, I am now... ability," said Wellington on Sunday. "I am now... has occurred between two... backgrounds, living... probably aware, more widely circ... "Though I ha

## ANTI-T

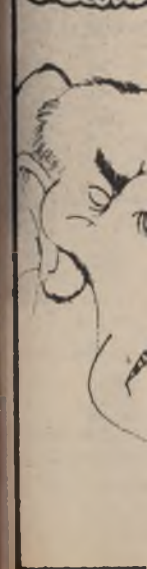
The Supreme Court... referendum last... the allocation of g... the Association... proceed with the... this is true when... four supporters w... judging from t... need to be so lon... would be difficult... alone students... pick holes in it... Supposing such... would then go to... motion for the Asso... considered that i... on second th... ready to either reta... The contention... receive no financi... they make a publ... and all other sport... If the motion i... and could cost the... the S.G.M. on Mor

## THE

Dear Sir,  
The Apology... today's Craccum... Campus who are... their Student Ne... so-called "Establ... members of such... arise in thinking... to Craccum in th... example, or Ap... "harmless as the... perhaps the uncon... might possibly... ignorance: (or e... education, as we... themselves, so le... may serve as a... uncritically anyt... their favourite Re

If Mr Cowlin... Craccum reports... editors were reir... what I wrote in... note that the iss... was not edited i... that I would ev... generate nothing... any notice of th... the Executive an

## GREAT COLONIA





## COCK RETRACTS

"Following the recent warrant served by the police to search my premises, based on allegations that I may have been responsible for a criminal libel, under Section 21 of the Crimes Act, I have investigated the matter to the best of my ability," said Mr Chris Wheeler, Cock editor, in Wellington on Sunday.

"I am now satisfied that an unfortunate journalistic error has occurred, namely a case of mistaken identity, between two individuals of the same name, of similar backgrounds, living in the same town. As the public is probably aware, these things sometimes happen even in the more widely circulated publications.

"Though I have not received any request for an apology

or correction from the individual concerned, I unreservedly give such an apology on my own initiative. I sincerely regret any personal embarrassment which may have occurred and am taking steps to publish a full explanation and apology in the next issue of Cock.

"I am concerned that the police have treated this as a case of criminal libel, rather than seeing the ordinary processes of civil law invoked. It is three months since the issue complained of was published. I am only sorry that this matter was not brought to my attention sooner, to enable me to take the necessary remedial steps, such as recalling copies of my magazines unsold at the time by my agents. These steps are now being taken," said Mr Wheeler.

Mr Wheeler's withdrawal comes at a time of renewed

interest in the libel laws, following recent comments by the Wilson and Horton Ltd, Chairman of Directors, Mr M.K. Pattison, and Vicotira University of Wellington's law professor, Geoffrey Palmer, on the overly punitive aspects of New Zealand libel law. Although charges have not yet been officially laid, by the police against Mr Wheeler, it is understood by him that an action is likely under the contentious Section 211. There have been relatively few actions for criminal libel in New Zealand's history. The law provides for up to two years imprisonment for the offender, but it is understood that in neither of the only two cases in the last twenty years have terms of imprisonment been applied.

## ANTI-TOUR INJUNCTION

The Supreme Court Injunction brought against the Anti-Tour referendum last term has not ended. It has served only to delay the allocation of grants to the various sports clubs. The opinion of the Association solicitor on the matter was that we should not proceed with the motion. He claims that the motion is a nullity. This is true when one considers the lengths that the courts and Tour supporters will go to in order to make it so.

Judging from the solicitors letter, any such motion would need to be so long, boring and couched in legal jargon that it would be difficult for a Supreme Court Justice to understand it, let alone students at an S.G.M. And still they would be able to pick holes in it.

Supposing such a motion was passed by the pending S.G.M. It would then go to the Supreme Court, thus incurring huge court costs for the Associations defence. As the mover of the original motion, I have been pressured to rescind it at the S.G.M. At first I considered that it may be unwise to proceed with the motion, but on second thought I consider that it is up to the student body to either retain it or throw it out.

The contentious motion is to the effect that sports club receive no financial assistance in the form of grants UNLESS they make a public stand against the proposed Springbok Tour and all other sporting contacts with Sout Africa.

If the motion is passed it will undoubtedly go to referendum and could cost the Association a lot of money. So come along to the S.G.M. on Monday 17th July, 1pm.

Bob Hillier

## LETTERS TO SIR

Dear Sir,  
The Apology printed in funeral type on the front page of today's Craccum must have come as a shock to those around the Campus who are in the habit of regarding anything printed in their Student Newspaper as Gospel, especially if it defames the so-called "Establishment" or those who are considered to be members of such. I wonder whether a suspicion may not now arise in thinking minds as to the reliability of other contributions to Craccum in time past—on the subject of Police Brutality, for example, or Apartheid, or Vietnam—not to mention V.D. ("harmless as the common cold") or Do-it-yourself Abortions; perhaps the uncomfortable feeling may get around that these too might possibly contain garbled truths—facts distorted by ignorance: (or even ... wilfully??!) The true function of education, as we are so often told, is to help people to think for themselves, so let us hope that this present bolt from the blue may serve as a reminder to all that they should not swallow uncritically anything they read in Craccum—even if penned by their favourite Revolutionary Aunts and Uncles.

Yours faithfully,  
R.G. Cowlin

If Mr Cowlin were so concerned about the credibility of Craccum reports, he would have attended the SGM at which the editors were reinstated, and he would have heard me explain what I wrote in the Thomas article. He might also note that the issue of Craccum in which the apology was printed was not edited by Gordon and I. The only writing in Craccum that I would ever apologise for is that of the gray-guard who generate nothing but malicious lies, and had he bothered to take any notice of the recent fiasco, he would no doubt be writing to the Executive and questioning their credibility.

HEATHER MCINNES

## Partisan, paranoid

Dear Sir,

I protest the blatant partisanship of Craccum in its treatment of candidates in the forthcoming Exec elections. Your staff speak quite openly about "our candidates", and you by your sympathetic treatment of them, generous allotment of space to them and attacks on their opponents, leave us in no doubt as to who "your candidates" are. You even rearranged the official announcement of candidates names, presented to you in alphabetical order, so that Messrs Volkerling, Chan, and Lack, headed their respective categories.

Last week's Craccum is a prime example. Of the three candidates mentioned, only Lack's chances were at all undecided—Chan must surely succeed and Volkerling fail. Even Lack didn't have much to worry about—up against an unknown (me), with nothing to defeat him but his own reputation for talking much and achieving little. However, Craccum's paranoia about me runs so high since the great Craccum dispute that Heather has decided I'm a CIA agent, so a push for Lack was obviously called for. Well, you didn't do it by halves. The whole front page, for the second time this year, with name prominently displayed. Then half the inside page, with photograph similarly prominent. All this, ostensibly, because we are to vote on his constitution on the twelfth, but that's bullshit, because we won't be voting because there hasn't been an SGM called because Lack hasn't requested one be called.

But hold on, there's more yet. Page 3 is the letters to the Editor. And the first one? From Lack, of course! And in larger type than the others, in case we missed the point. Page 4 rounds off the whole exercise with the rearranged lists of candidates.

For those readers who are wondering, the constitution specifically mentions the Craccum editor's "normal obligations of fairness." But you, Gordon, tackled on the subject by one of your own staff, are quoted as saying "fairness. I'm dedicated to revolution." Well you don't have the monopoly on dedication, Gordon, nor your candidates on the truth, and it might be worthwhile publishing the odd viewpoint that doesn't bear your personal endorsement. For appearances sake, at least.

Up yours,  
DAVID HOPKINSON

It was confirmed today that Stephen Chan will be standing for the position of GOD in the coming celestial elections.

"Give to God what he asks for and what he will eventually persuade you to give; the one and only thing you in fact really can call yours, your free will.

Amen

Peace and truth be with you always,  
Ernest Knight, Swanson.  
(the balance of this letter may be inspected in the Craccum office)

## WELCOME TO LAING'S PARADISE

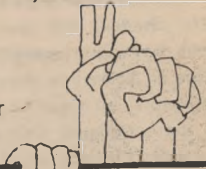
"I just  
Love \$mog,"  
says the  
General...  
"\$MOG  
IS LIFE  
to me...  
I breathe  
\$MOG..."



To avert this threat to  
**NATIONAL SECURITY**  
See the Ecology Section  
at the U.B.S. now

## collective

The Durable Editors: Heather McInnes, Gordon Clifton.  
Technical Editor: Jim Laing  
Photographics: John Miller  
Muckrakers: John Milne, Bob Hillier  
Advertising: James Sloane.



## GREAT MOMENTS IN COLONIAL HISTORY

### FRENCH TESTS - THE OFFICIAL RESPONSE



**EMPLOYERS FEDERATION**  
- OF COURSE WE  
OPPOSE THE TESTS  
IN PRINCIPLE. HOWEVER  
OPPOSITION MUST  
NOT INTERFERE WITH  
THE FREE OPERATION  
OF COMMERCE BETWEEN  
OUR TWO COUNTRIES "

"The MARKET MUST  
NOT BE COMPROMISED..."

### GOVERNMENT -

"NATURALLY WE OPPOSE  
THE TESTS IN PRINCIPLE  
- WE ARE A FREE COUNTRY.  
HOWEVER PROTEST MUST NOT  
INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS  
OF OTHER INDIVIDUALS. IT IS OUR  
POLICY TO SUSTAIN FREEDOM OF  
ENTERPRISE BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES  
... ANYWAY MCKENNA FIGHT THE WAR  
FOR YOU LOT."

**LABOUR - " THE TESTS PRESENT  
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR LABOUR TO  
SHOW THAT IT IS TAKING A POSITIVE  
STAND ON A SOCIAL ISSUE OF CONSIDERABLE  
IMPORTANCE WHICH WILL NOT ALIENATE LARGE  
SECTIONS OF THE VOTING COMMUNITY. "**





# KILLCOCK & BULLIES

An Ex-Inmate's Reflections on the Prison System by Heather



Don is an ordinary person; quietly spoken, somewhat self-conscious at having to talk about himself and his experiences, but concerned that these experiences are not his alone. The unordinary thing about Don is that he has a conviction for armed robbery, and has spent two and half years in Parremoremo Prison.

Half-boozed, Don was conned by a narc into holding up a dairy with a knife, while outside, the narc phoned the cops. Don was sentenced to two years in Paparoa Prison (Christchurch), but escaped with the intention of going to the press as a form of protest against the beatings he witnessed there. He was caught and duly sentenced on the escaping charge, and a public inquiry was set up into these allegations. After the fuss died down, Don was transferred to Parremoremo and put into Classification Black on penal grading. This means one box of matches, one box of cigarette papers, one fig (one ounce of tobacco) to last one week, no radio, no contact with other inmates, one half hour visit a fortnight. The latter did not affect Don in a sense, as he had no friends in Auckland that time.

Three months later, Don asked to talk with the boys one evening after he'd had a shower. He was told to get back into his cell. Don refused and sat down, and the two screws forced him back into his cell, this resulting in a rupture and a swollen bloody mouth. When boys came back from tea, they saw the blood on his mouth, and asked, "Did the screws do that?" Don nodded, and the inmates disappeared. Half an hour later, Buckley, then Superintendent, and his assistant came to see him. "You don't want any trouble in this prison over you, do you? If there's trouble-you'll pay for it. Those boys are squatting down in the dining room—they want to see the screw that dealt to you. Write a letter saying you don't want any trouble." This Don did, and the boys went back to their cells.

He charged the two screws involved with assault—which means writing a complaint, in triplicate, on foolscap paper. Before an inmate is given the foolscap paper, reserved solely for complaints, he must explain his reasons for wanting it. Having laid the complaint, Don was called down to the office, where he was told, "If you want to charge those men with assault, go ahead. But before you do, I'll tell you something. If you don't charge them, I'll give you a little extra in your canteen and earnings. If you do, you'll have the hardest time or your life until you are released."

Don refused this offer, and two days later he was in the pound for a trivial charge for two weeks, on the number one diet—approximately one pint of milk, three slices of bread and lard, and about four potatoes per day. During the day, all the bedding and other removeable items are taken from the cell;

three cigarettes a day, one after each 'meal' is the rule in the 'coffin'. Don then dropped the charges of assault, figuring that he had a hell of a long way to go yet—20 months and it wasn't worth it.

After 5 months in classification, he was transferred to A Block. There was nothing to do but talk to other prisoners, there was nothing to talk about except the prison, and so hatred of the screws build up, tensions grow. It was at this stage that inmates would light fires, hurt themselves, crack up, bitch at each other, stop talking to each other. The tension would build up again and they would rattle the doors. The din would escalate, and the screws would come and hose them down, leaving them in their wet clothes and bedding all night. The officers of course preferred the times when inmates' anger/frustration turned in on themselves as the danger level for the officers went down, and did nothing to discourage the inmates petty hatreds of each other. After the Ombudsman's inquiry, the hosings down stopped, and prisoners were given to 60-80 mg of valium per day to keep them docile. The performance of talking the tablets is an interesting one—the inmate had to hold his hand out flat, the tablet put on to his open palm, then keeping his hand flat, the tablet was transferred to his mouth. He then was to drink his tea while the guard watched. This was done to prevent the possibility of attempted suicide by overdosing; despite this, Don says there are many attempted suicides, most because when a guy goes inside, everyone drops him—his family, friends, wife/girlfriend—after a couple of months.

Don slit his throat and wrists and set fire to his mattress when "he went all paranoid"; the boys were getting caught for every little thing they were doing wrong, all the things that were hidden in their cells were found, and Don could trust no one. A psychiatrist from Oakley went to see him, leaving him the feeling that it was all his own fault, hardly the most tactful way to approach the matter. Don was put into the 'psycho block', a bare room with steel bed bolted to the floor, plain walls, big steel door with a tiny window, which Don assured me was impossible to break. Unlike all the other rooms in the prison, there was no toilet—in fact there was nothing. None of the normal prison sounds filtered through to the room. "There was nothing, just the depressing sound of your own heartbeat. From time to time they'd throw you in a pan—if they think you're all right, they leave it with you, and they you've got to put up with the smell." He had one shower every seven days, half an hour's exercise a week, while he was in there. The only thing to do was wait for the mail—"You'd call the screws from midday on—'Any mail yet? Any mail?' They didn't hear, or if they did they'd ignore you 'coz they thought you were mad."

After one month of treatment in the 'psycho block,' Don went back to A Block, where he remained until the tail end of his lag, when "they were doing everything for me. They put me in hospital (there is a hospital block within the prison)—I was actually released from hospital! They butter you up before you leave . . . I was released with \$6—if it hadn't been for me getting married, I'd probably be back in jail now . . . My family wiped me off the list. Most guys get out with no money, nobody to come out to . . ." Don was lucky; he married the girl who visited him, one of the many people who 'foster' inmates in an attempt to humanize their existence somewhat.

Something that bothers me is that there is no apparent alternative in our society to the prison system, no community sense, no tribal stability which can encompass all 'do-gooders' and 'evil-doers'. Don said he didn't think society could do without prisons, although he'd "prefer to be flogged with a cat o'nine tails than to have to go to prison. There is not other way than punishment." He claimed there would be no trouble in prisons if there were stable rules which were kept, not changed continually or others invented. This is due in part to the screws, who tend to be "ex-army, relatively immature and humourless . . . One guy that came out of the shower and was drying himself—a screw was watching him dry himself—flashed his backside at the screw. He was put in port for stirring trouble, but he was laughing while he did it. He was obviously having a bit of fun. . . . It's the little things like ink—you ask for some ink to fill your pen, and the screws bugger off. It is't at night you can't get out of your cell . . . sometimes don't get any ink for days. They put the screws on this three month criminology course and the screws think they're psychiatrists when they finish and practise on inmates. That's bloody dangerous—then guys get all hung up when screws give them a run down on their personality. They'll just lie in their cell and sulk about it for a while. Next minute they explode . . . They're testing your psychological reactions all the time: they give you something, then take it off you just to see what reactions they'll get, y'know . . . When my brother died, I was in punishment. The screws came in to give me the telegram. I said, 'Christ, would you give me a smoke?' 'No, I can't,' he said. 'You're on punishment.'"

I suggested the concept of prisons being run by inmates, and Don told me that this has been done; the prisoners in A Block



ran it for about a month. Then they put curtains up. The curtains were ripped down. "No one but a screw would do that. Then a new rule came in that you can't have curtains. Then the screws took over again . . . there was chaos, a riot.

"In C Block, conditions are all right—nothing's changed except that things get better, in fact, the inmates make things better. Their ideas are passed through to the administration, and sometimes they're accepted. They're getting little bit extra all the time. It doesn't matter what it is—if you're allowed a sewing needle, or a crochet hook—that's a victory y'know.

"In B Block, they've got a set system, nothing extra, nothing less. And the guys don't want to lose that. If someone messed that up for them, they'd be down his neck."

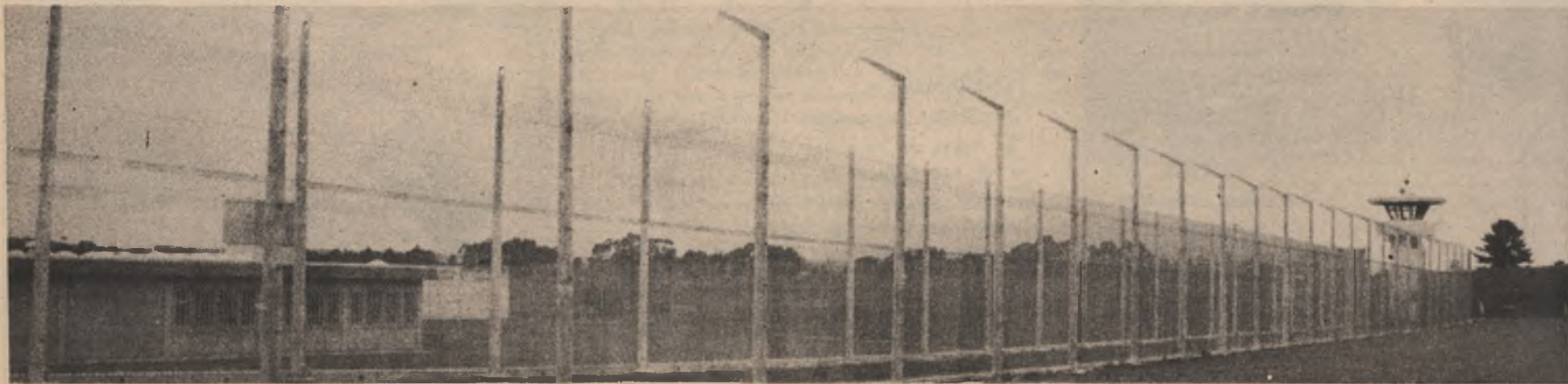
But always the administration decides, as with the moves. A list (selected initially by the administration) of fifteen to twenty movies is circulated—each block gets a turn at selecting the movies—and three are chosen for that month. But the inmates pay for the cost of hiring them—between 3 and 5 cents each per week from their canteen. The wages depend entirely on which block the inmate is in. If he's in Classification Block he'll get between 12 and 33 cents per week for doing the same work as someone in C Block, who'll get up to \$1.12. In A and B Block, the average wages are between 50 and 90 cents per week. So five cents is quite a chunk out of fifty cents, when you have to buy tobacco and biro pens from that money as well.

Another reason Don put forward for the restlessness of inmates was the food. He said his hair went dry in prison, that everyone has dandruff. He said in the first six months of 1971, they had two apples each, and if it weren't for visitors bringing fruit, some guys wouldn't get anything, as this fruit is shared out. This reminded him of food additives. He said for the first eight months inside, he didn't have an erection. This was because they put 'killcock' in the tea of inmates they consider to be highly sexed, and therefore likely to be aggressive(!!) It was not unusual, he asserted, for screws to piss in the tea for those in the punishment block.

I asked him did he consider that the inmates were just over-reacting to the inhumanity of the prison in a lot of their demands and actions. "The guys are always reasonable. The only time they're up in arms is when a screw comes in in a bitchy mood or something like that. Or when someone is put in port for refusing to obey a trivial order. Fifty percent of them are trying to be model inmates, the other fifty percent are staunch in a case of miscarriage of justice to one guy. You've got this personality clash between officers and inmates all the time. Some screws have got sentiments, some haven't. Same as the inmates."

*Pending the approval of the Justice Department, there will be a profile of an officer at Parremoremo in the next issue of Craccum, in an attempt to bring some understanding of the situation to all those concerned with the continual outbursts at the prison.*

Heather McInnes



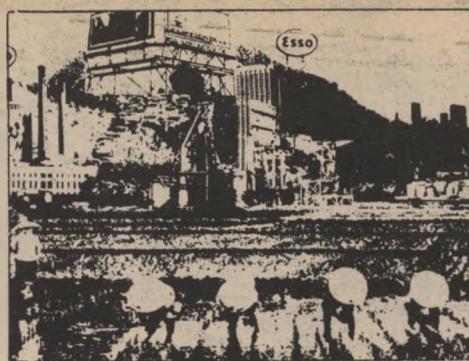
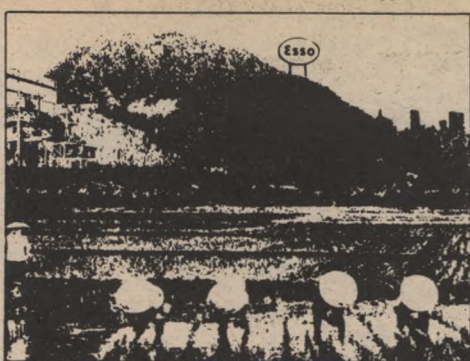
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# VIETNAM

The war in Vietnam seems to be winding down. Combat troops are down from over 100 a week to less than 25. And the latest offensives shows us no American combat troops were used. And in Laos and Cambodia Congress has proscribed the use of American ground troops. Also the token Australian and N.Z. troops (training and medical) and the larger Korean and Thai contingents are either pulling out or being reduced to mere handfuls of non combatants; Vietnamisation is in full swing with the river navy and many fire and support bases turned over to the SVN government. Is the war over for the Western powers, especially the Americans?

The news bulletins spotlight that the war is not over, but rather entering a new phase. The new phase is the air war.

Air war is fairly attractive from the policy makers point of view. It involves relatively few men: The Military Balance 1971-72 estimates only 37,000 Air Force personnel in S.V.N. and another 32,000 in Thailand in 1971, a total of 69,000 men which sounds small next to the half-million in Vietnam at the peak year of 1967, and it's relatively cheap . . . now that the capital and real estate investments have been made, the planes procured and put on site, and the personnel trained and put on duty, the cost of keeping it up is only about 2 billion a year, representing less than two-thousandths of the GNP or 1 percent of the federal budget or a 1 percent addition to every American's tax bill. Third, casualties are kept down. Fourth so is conscription for one can usually find volunteers to fly the romantic new aircraft, even in Vietnam. And fifth, air war consumes high-cost hardware, providing defense contractors with contracts, renewal orders and servicing opportunities, which are relatively more profitable and risk-free than making ground equipment, uniforms, etc.

And air war is attractive from another point of view . . . that of the military-political theorists. Led by Professor S. Huntington of Harvard, they note that America has discovered almost by accident, a corollary to the theory of guerilla warfare: to win against the guerillas all you have to do is eliminate the population.

Phrased in less brutal terms, the theory observes that the "push" of rural insecurity added to the "pull" of economic opportunities in cities results in rapid urbanisation. In Vietnam in the past decade the proportion of urban dwellers has risen from 20 percent to 40 percent. While figures are less accurate for the rest of Indochina, one notes that the population of Phnom Penh and Vientianne have doubled in recent years. With the population concentrated in cities, the central government can provide security from the guerillas and, because of demographic changes alone, claim to be winning the war. These observations lend attractiveness to creating free-fire and free-strike zones in rural areas known or suspected to be Vietcong influenced.

Granted that the air war is more attractive to American policy-makers, and to the American public as well, than ground war, one can note the acceleration of several trends in Indochina. First is the continuing physical destruction of human and vegetative life in the countryside. The details of the massive use of herbicides for what is euphemistically called leaf abscission, or more normally defoliation, should be covered by a specialist, but even the layman can perceive the damage

## THE NEXT STAGE

done not only to this year's food supply but also to next year's seeds and, worse, next generation's children by these chemical agents which rain from the skies.

Of more immediate and visible consequences is the bombing of civilian rural populations. Government figures show that bomb tonnage dropped in Indochina reached a peak of 1,431,654 tons in 1968. Total tonnage

dropped from 1965 to the end of 1971 is 6,494,100 tons, or twice as much as was dropped during the Second World War and the Korean War combined. The result is 300 pounds of bombs for every man, woman, and child in Indochina, or 22 tons of bombs for every square mile of territory. A further result is a total of 8,295,300 refugees plus another 1,450,000 individuals wounded or killed, a grand total of the equivalent of one fifth of the present population of about 50 million Indochinese people. Of these figures one third of the casualties and 75 percent of refugees are attributable to bombing and artillery shelling. The monthly civilian toll from 1969 to 1971 was 130,000, or the equivalent of killing, wounding, and rednering homeless a city the size of Dunedin every month of the year, summer and winter.

We can now go back to the question of rapid urbanization. As refugees flood the cities fleeing the insecurity of the rural areas (insecurity caused as much by the cure as by the disease, so to speak), aid from foreign sources is usually forthcoming. The humanitarian impulses of Americans are beyond doubt and their motivation is usually pure. But the uses and effects of this aid is not as predicted, at least not as predicted by the altruistic church attendee in mid-America. For aid brings in its train a new dependency on the sources of aid, and creates new demands and status symbols in a society already uprooted and vulnerable. In short, the air war and the rapid urbanisation it stimulates also creates conditions for penetration of the Western consumer culture, a dynamic contract and exchange culture that threatens and eventually displaces the traditional, more subtle culture of the rural society. Thus in Saigon the streets are clogged with Japanese motorbikes (much like Symonds St multiplied tenfold), the shops and stalls with American made consumer goods, the homes with modern appliances, while suburbs teem with penniless refugees living in shacks. And the governmental leaders, faced with low tax payments, stunted economic development, and huge defense costs, become more and more dependent on U.S. aid and commercial contracts if not corrupted outright by unscrupulous salesmen and financiers from America, Japan, France, and, possibly, Australia.

Thus does the air war lead not only to physical genocide but also to cultural genocide? I personally believe genocide is an inaccurate word, for obviously much of the old culture does remain. But a strong word like genocide is needed to describe the process that the ground war has started and the air war seems destined to keep in motion, a process whereby American military commanders feel it justified to destroy towns, farms, people and old ways of life in order to save them.

What, then, are the implications of this analysis for the peace movement? First the movement would be wise to focus on the air war to describe its short and long term effects and its ultimate inhumanity. Second, the movement would be wise to note what the airwar has become. Here, I refer to the fact that it has not stopped the North Vietnamese and N.L.F. from attacking in strength. What happens next time when the North Vietnamese are more successful? For they, too, know that to win they have to control the population, and that to control the population they have to control the cities.

United States leaders, caught between a commitment to withdrawal of ground troops and even stronger commitment not to let South Vietnam fall to the North, and aware that the air war loses effectiveness beyond a certain point, may decide to move to a further stage of the war. I will give you a hint as to what further stage may involve. In 1957 a Harvard professor wrote a book called *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy* which advocated the use of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe if necessary to stop, Soviet expansion. That Professor, named Kissinger, is now President Nixon's closest adviser on foreign affairs.

J. Stephen Hoadley

## Tired of marching?



## What if they were?





A successful strike: on Route 13, between Saigon and An Loc, the Lia Khe ammunition dump is blown up by a North Vietnamese rocket.

# why we are attacking

Ly Van Sau, the official spokesman for the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) or South Vietnam, is interviewed in Paris by the English paper 7 DAYS".

**Y**OU ASK what the purpose of the present offensive in Vietnam is. Well, we think of it as part of our long struggle to liberate South Vietnam from the American aggressor and from their puppets and to achieve a peaceful, democratic and neutral independence in South Vietnam, while moving towards a peaceful reunification of our whole country. And it is a threefold struggle, you'll realize, that is: military, political and diplomatic.

We have attempted to achieve these aims here, in Paris, during the last three years. We have put forward very reasonable peace proposals, all of which the Americans have rejected. Meanwhile the war goes on in South Vietnam: Nixon has dropped six million tons of bombs during these last years and our people are suffering more than ever because of the 'Vietnamisation' policy.

You wonder why we are now using conventional armaments like tanks and cannon instead of sticking to guerilla warfare. Well, we are now using all available forces, guerilla, regional and

regular — and doing this is what constitutes a popular war. We consider it natural that the Vietnamese people should defend themselves with every available weapon against an enemy who has the most up-to-date arms and has unleashed the whole American arsenal in Vietnam.

The price we have to pay for this is very high. There is no easy way for us; we must suffer, we must overcome many difficulties, make many sacrifices and undergo many privations to fight such a very powerful enemy. But our struggle is developing — we've been fighting for more than a quarter of a century. As we have moved from the purely guerilla stage to the use of superior weapons, we are winning some very important victories, in spite of the fierce reaction of the Americans and their attempt to stop our offensive. There is talk of one front, two fronts, three fronts, four fronts in South Vietnam — but in fact there are hundreds of fronts. There's no place where people are not attacking the enemy.

There are different situations in the towns, which are still largely controlled by the enemy, and in the villages, which are more or less controlled by them. But they have this in common — in all of them there are protests. In Saigon, recently there was a students' strike; many organisations have demanded an

end to the bombing, the withdrawal of all Americans, and the dismissal of Thieu. And this movement is spreading rapidly — even people like General Minh have called for the formation of another, representative, government. Of course, their demands are not yet up to the level of those of the people.

What is happening in the Mekong Delta is very interesting. As you know, it's the most populated region of Vietnam and it's where, during these last years, the enemy has made great efforts at pacification. In fact, they have claimed that it is entirely pacified. The truth is that at this moment in My Tho, at Kon Tum, at Vinh Long, in Ben Tre, the people have risen up and everywhere — everywhere — the machinery of pacification is crumbling. And this produces a very dangerous situation for the enemy and a very good one for us.

For instance, during the first fortnight of April in the province of Ben Tre, which has always been cited by Saigon as the very pattern of pacification, the popular forces and the people have recaptured so many villages and other positions that it could now be said that the greater part of the province has been liberated. But, you may ask, where did these Vietcong come from? Did they come from the North? Not at all! They were there all the time, they were there in Ben Tre itself!

In Saigon, Thieu has imposed a reign

of great repression and terror against the people. Newspapers are confiscated, news is censored, all comings and goings are completely controlled — you have the same sort of thing in Belfast, don't you? — and yet even in Saigon the popular movement is fast developing.

The attitude of the people towards Thieu is clear — everyone knows that he is the agent of the Americans and no-one supports him apart from the police, the army, some of the generals and a few other groups. But even in the ranks of the Saigon army there are signs of unrest, and large units — even entire regiments — have gone over to the people. As to our own position in regard to Thieu, that's clear enough. The Americans have got to leave, and Thieu with them. If Thieu manages to survive for a single day it is only thanks to American bombs, American planes and American dollars. If Thieu remains, the Americans will remain, the war will remain and the misery of the people will remain. And that's why, in our seven point peace plan we emphasise these two demands — the departure of the Americans and the immediate dismissal of Thieu.

You have asked whether links have been established between the different parts of Vietnam — North and South, liberated and non-liberated, cities and countryside. Yes, we can say yes. Despite the efforts of the Americans to

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side our people, we are more united than ever by pain and by death and by a common struggle. American bombs fall on both South and North; American ships shell both North and South. Our brothers in the North help us with all their hearts and we in the South also help our brothers in the North. If we shoot down a plane, well, that's one the less to bomb both North and South. Isn't it natural that all the people of the same country should help each other? Tomorrow, Scotland were to be occupied by some enemy, wouldn't the people of London come to their help? There are no political problems about this because our policy is one of full national union. In the liberated zones there is popular control and in the zones still in the hands of the enemy there is clandestine popular power — underground power. And the role of the P.R.G. is to co-ordinate all the work in the towns, in the countryside and in the mountains and to mobilize the people in a single sweep to fight the enemy and to liberate South Vietnam.

Women are very important in our struggle. It is women who suffer most in a war; as wives and mothers they suffer body and soul more than anyone else. In Saigon there are thousands of women in prison because of their patriotic activities. Do you know the case of Mme Ngo Ba Thanh, a lawyer in Saigon, who studied in the U.S.? She has been in prison for more than six months now and, in spite of the most barbarous tortures, she has not given in. Last month she was brought to court on a stretcher, because she was very ill and suffers from heart trouble. She fainted, but when she came to she declared that she had committed no crime, that she loved her country and that if she died there would be thousands of others to take her place. She even held a press conference in court.

As you know, the head of our Paris delegation is a woman, Mme Binh — and there are two other women in our revolutionary government. Women take part in the struggle, in the demonstrations and strikes and their participation is very courageous and important.

The Americans, by their aggression in Vietnam, in Laos and in Cambodia, have created the conditions for the peoples

of Indochina to unite to fight the common enemy. This fight is based on mutual respect among the three nations; we respect their independence, sovereignty and neutrality and they respect ours. Tomorrow, on the 22nd of April, we shall be celebrating the second anniversary of the summit conference of the Indochinese peoples.

As to our relations with China and Russia — as you know, we have the support and aid, in our struggle, of all the socialist countries and of all progressive people — including those of America. China and the Soviet Union help us actively and our relations with them and with the other socialist countries are fraternal and friendly. You want to know what we think will be the results of Nixon's visits to China and

Russia? Well, Nixon can go wherever he wants to go and these countries can receive whomever they want to receive. That's their own affair and we don't interfere in their private affairs. But we do say this: if Nixon imagines that he can resolve the Vietnamese problem without the Vietnamese, then he's deceiving himself. The only solution to the Vietnamese problem lies here, in Paris, at the conference.

The difference between our seven point plan and the United States' eight point plan is like the difference between greater defeat. As to the American

Well, you know how Hitler and Mussolini ended up. We think that if Nixon doesn't renounce his present policy in time, he'll meet with an even

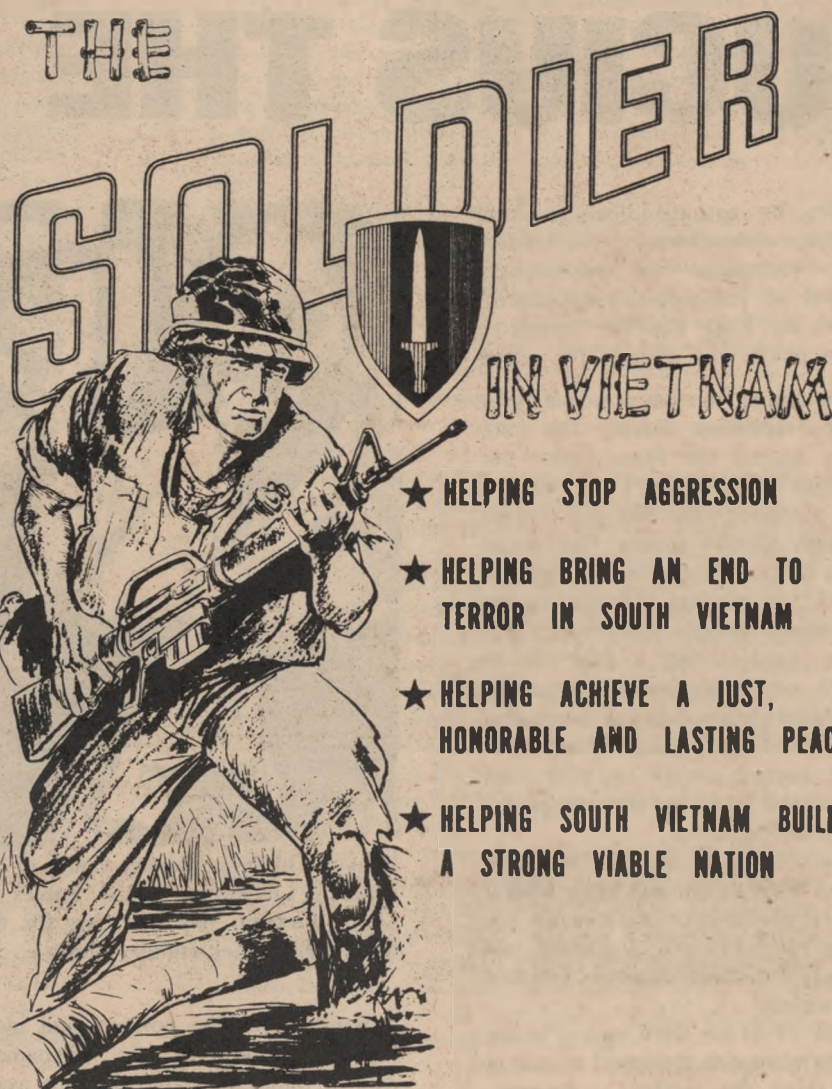
elections — it doesn't matter who is president of the United States — if he doesn't stop the war, withdraw the troops and respect our national honour, he will suffer the same defeat.

We want to thank most warmly our friends all over the world who have supported us in our fight and have given us such very precious help. And at this time, when Nixon is scattering bombs everywhere and refusing to talk in Paris, we want to ask you, our English friends, to continue to support Vietnam even more actively. After all, you are allies of the United States, aren't you? Well, tell them to stop escalating the war, to respect our plan for self-determination and to return to Paris for serious negotiations. I think that you can do this. We are grateful for any support you can give us, even moral support. We know that you want to do more than this but that you feel powerless. You think — we have demonstrated in Trafalgar Square, in Coventry, all over the place — but still the war goes on. So what more can we do?

No, my friends, you must do more. If the Americans carry on with the war, it's because you haven't done enough. It isn't that your demonstrations and your petitions have been useless, but that they haven't been enough — they haven't been enough. If all the people in the world were to get together and shout 'Yankee, go home'. I believe that the earth would tremble, the United States would tremble. So I say to you, be optimistic, be even more determined.

You have a very serious situation in Britain. The Conservative government supports the American bombing and this is intolerable in the government of a country which signed the Geneva Accords, which undertook to respect the independence, the sovereignty and the unity of the territories of Vietnam. We think that it is up to you to say what you think of this.

We understand your many problems and difficulties — but they are as nothing to the problems of Vietnam. We need your help and your support. Our victory is certain: we hope that on the day of the Vietnamese victory we shall be able to say that our English friends contributed to it through their activity and their solidarity. And that's all!



# THE ESCALATING WAR

Allen Myers (Intercontinental Press)

"This is a pretty good way to fight a war," Admiral Mack told reporters in Washington June 8. Mack, the former commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, and air force Lieutenant General George Eade, in separate briefings, gave the press the Pentagon's view of the escalated air war.

The two were obviously elated at the expanded scope of destruction, as compared with that during the Johnson administration. Juan M. Vasquez reported in the June 9 New York Times:

"Both officers declared that better weapons, fewer restrictions and the experienced learned in the 1965-68 bombing campaign had made the effort more effective.

"In '68 we really didn't pursue this to the end," Admiral Mack observed. At another point he said, "There are many fewer targets off limit now."

Eade told the reporters that some targets were in the area of fifteen miles from the Chinese border.

Nixon's summit meeting in Peking and Moscow have obviously left him with the conviction that it is no longer necessary to observe the restrictions that Johnson imposed because of the fear of Soviet or Chinese response.

"In the current effort," Neil Sheehan wrote in the June 10 New York Times, "as before there are restricted zones at Hanoi and Haiphong as well as a so called buffer zone along the Chinese border that is about 25 miles deep. On the other hand, the military commanders are free to strike designated military targets in the restricted and buffer zones whenever they feel the need to do so. More important, they have been permitted to restrike these targets to maintain their destruction."

Sheehan noted that in the present raids there is less concern about resulting civilian casualties than when Johnson was bomber in chief. He added that some military officers questioned the "effectiveness" of even the present level of bombing.

"They believe that if Mr Nixon wants to escalate the war significantly in response to North Vietnamese ground initiatives in the South, he may have to begin attacking civilians targets — the cities and the flood control dikes in the Northern edges of the Tonkin Delta . . .

"The B-52 raid on the Haiphong petroleum area on April 16 is regarded by senior officers as having as much a psychological as a military objective. Mr Nixon they believe, was demonstrating that the destructive power he can lose if Hanoi does not come to terms. Three B-52's in formation can obliterate an area more than half a mile wide and nearly two miles long."

In a statement released June 8, the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris charged that U.S. planes had already begun systematically attacking the river dikes. The statement said that between April 10 and May 24, American planes had dropped 580 bombs on Red River dikes and that U.S. ships in the Gulf of Tonkin had fired 500 shells on coastal dikes in the Haihau district, southeast of Hanoi.

In testimony before a Congressional committee June 5, U.S. Secretary of Defence Melvin Laird provided statistics that indicate the magnitude of the expanded war. Laird put the figure for U.S. war spending the fiscal year that ends June 30 at an amount that apparently does not include such items as military "aid" to the Thieu regime — at \$7,000,000,000. Laird predicted that this figure would rise by \$3,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000, in the coming fiscal year.

The actual increase is more likely to be \$6,000,000,000 or more, John W. Finney reported in the June 6 New York Times:

"From the estimates supplied by Mr Laird and his aides, it was apparent that the quarterly cost of the Vietnam war had increased by \$1.5 billion since North Vietnam began its offensive at the end of March."

Thus, to keep within Laird's prediction of a \$5,000,000,000 increase, Nixon would have to reduce the present level of bombing. In fact, every indication is that further escalations are planned.

Since the beginning of April, ground-based U.S. fighter-bomber squadrons in Southeast Asia have been increased from eleven to twenty one. There were formerly two attack aircraft carriers in the Gulf of Tonkin; now there are six, plus an antisubmarine carrier. Two more attack aircraft carriers are enroute to Vietnam. According to the June 10 New York Times, the number of B-52's has increased from 45 to 145, and is expected to reach 190 by mid-June—a figure equal to almost half the B-52's in the U.S. air force.

The level of air raids in South Vietnam is even more intense than in the North. In the June 3 Far Eastern Economic Review, Benjamin Cherry reported that in a single day, B-52's had dropped 1,000 tons of bombs in the Kontum area alone. In the

This massive use of firepower has become typical. Its function as Cherry noted, is "preventing a general rout" of the South Vietnamese army.

"The South Vietnamese soldiers," he wrote, "who have acquitted themselves most commendably are the well-disciplined marines now at the northernmost front lines . . . But once again, as the marines freely admit, it is only US air and naval bombardment which has enabled them to stand their ground."

But while these forces stand their ground behind a curtain of US bombs, the liberation forces continue to make substantial, if little publicised gains in such areas as the Mekong delta.

In a June 8 dispatch to the New York Times, Fox Butterfield reported a growing concern about a possible attack on Saigon itself:

"Although overshadowed by the more spectacular battles . . . the recent fighting here at Trangang (forty miles from Saigon) and along nearby parts of Highway 1 is causing serious anxiety to allied officials in Saigon.

"They fear that the North Vietnamese, who are operating in small company size units, may be cutting the highway in preparation for a major drive on Saigon from the Parrot's Beak section of Cambodia, adjacent to Haugha Province."





Women of the North

# GIVING CONFUCIUS THE BOOT

by Judith Ferguson

(Reprinted from "7 DAYS").

**A** HUNDRED girls aren't worth a single testicle" says an old Vietnamese proverb. That may have been thought true in the past, but since the Revolution, Vietnamese women have come to play a crucial role in the struggle for national liberation and socialism.

The position of women in pre-revolutionary Vietnam was abysmal. They were not considered worth educating, nor did they enjoy even minimal legal rights. Their life was one of servitude defined by the Confucian principle of the 'Three Obediences' — to father, to husband, and on his death, to the eldest son.

In marriage men were polygamous, their wives bought either as servant-wives/childbearers, or as concubines. Infidelity by women resulted in extraordinary punishments, such as trampling by elephants. If after her husband's death a woman was 'unfaithful to his memory' she was ostracised by the community and deprived of her children.

Yet since the Trung sisters led a general insurrection against Chinese feudal domination, Vietnamese women have shown themselves capable of organised political struggle, despite their total subjection in a feudalistic and savagely male chauvinist society.

The first organised women's movement emerged in the 1920's, as part of general political disaffection among the intelligentsia and professional classes. Although its aims were progressive, it was a movement which only served the immediate interests of the urban bourgeoisie. Its demands, centring on marriage and the family were also reformist as they did not challenge the basis of society, and failed to consider the question of national liberation from imperialist domination.

The founding of the Indochinese Communist Party in 1930 meant that women were for the first time able to take an active part in the combined

struggle for national liberation and women's emancipation. The Party quickly recognised the revolutionary potential of the women's movement, and at its First Central Committee Plenum placed the struggle for sexual

equality among the ten principal tasks of the revolution. During the long struggle against the French, after the DRV was founded in 1954, women fought alongside men, and also formed their own guerilla groups. New social reforms aimed at women's emancipation served a dual purpose of furthering the revolutionary struggle. They meant that women could occupy a vital role in industry, producing food, transporting ammunition and food to the troops, and carrying out propaganda campaigns. Women became aware of their own potential and advanced the struggle for their own emancipation.

The success of the socialist revolution in North Vietnam did not bring with it automatic abolition of sexist structures, although it obviously furthered the creation of a revolutionary feminist consciousness.

Article 21 of the DRV states "In the DRV the woman is the equal of man in rights, from the political, economic, cultural, social and family points of view.

"For equal work, she is entitled to equal pay. The state guarantees to women workers and functionaries, the right to paid maternity leave before and after childbirth.

"The state protects the rights of mothers and children, and sees to the development of maternity clinics, creches and kindergartens." It need hardly be emphasised what an advance this constitutes over British law, where only a few months ago the Anti-Discrimination Bill was squashed despite a strong lobby of protest.

## The Womens Union

The Vietnam Women's Union is responsible for ensuring that the principles of the Constitution are kept to in practice. Established in 1946, with a membership of over 4 million, it is



Nguyen Thi Dinh, Deputy C in C of the People's Liberation Armed Forces of South Vietnam, visits a class for the training of women military cadres.

responsible for the political and ideological formation of Vietnamese women. Since education became available to them, large numbers of women have been trained in almost all skills and professions. Many have become fighters. As a move towards the immediate participation of women at all levels of the economy, women have been given special concessions which allow them into colleges and universities with lower qualifications than men.

But what gains have been made have not been without continuous struggle. In 1967 when the Communist Party was trying to overcome a tendency towards bureaucracy and to encourage democratic representation, new regulations had to be brought in to counteract male prejudice against women leaders. As a result, legislation was passed concerning participation of women at executive level. If an industrial unit or co-operative has 50% women workers, at least one woman must be on its management committee. If women constitute 50% of the work force then the assistant man-

ager must be a woman and if over 70% the Manager must be a woman.

It may seem like a mechanical solution for working towards sexual parity, but it is the only way that women can prove that they can do the work assigned to them and at the same time combat lingering male prejudice. The Party, aware of the tendency for male chauvinism to re-assert itself, has appealed to all to "wage a persistent struggle against oppression of and contempt for women, which are vestiges of the old ideology." In 1960 the National Assembly passed a Law on Marriage and the family based on four fundamental principles — freedom of marriage, monogamy; equality of the sexes and protection of children's and women's rights. It has affected all Vietnamese society, particularly the rural national minorities. Seen from the standpoint of women's liberation movements in the West this hardly seems progressive legislation. But in the context of the historical role of women in Vietnam, the step from polygamy to monogamy is relatively progressive, at least in the short-term.

Despite great advances, the North Vietnamese women still have a long struggle ahead until they achieve complete emancipation. They fill most of the positions in areas traditionally the preserve of women such as the education and health services. But more women are becoming engineers and scientists. Marriage and the family are still sanctioned by the state, and although the National Assembly can boast 146 women members out of 420, parity is still a long way off. The Women's Union is determined to further the feminist struggle, to wage a continual battle against reactionary ideology, to consolidate the gains they have already won. As Comrade Hoang Thi Ai, former leader of the Union and a life-long liberation fighter, said "Women live a worthy life, an invaluable acquisition of the Revolution, which we will fight to preserve like the apples of our eyes."

## MOTHER SUOT by To Huu

In the burning noonday sunshine on the sand dunes of Quant Bing  
I listen quietly as mother talks about the old days  
She says: In my native village of Bao Ninh  
The sampans sailed along streams and on the sea  
Morning and afternoon the tide rose and fell  
Suffering came to me from the age of nine or ten  
And I grew up to serve four families  
Twelve years or more, as the springtime of my life passed by  
I married and suffered in labour  
Giving birth eight times, with some miscarriages, alas!  
To think of this makes me love my own parents  
My husband and children, but it also hurts.  
Now the river is ours again  
The boats go down to the coast and return

Now in the open sea under the wide sky  
Even the fish are happy—whose heart is not in spring?  
My husband has followed his friends into the army  
And I too have taken up a position of readiness  
With one hand steering the ferry  
At the landing-stage on the Nhat-Le river,  
the men cross over day and night  
Why be afraid of the storm or of the airplanes?  
We beat off the French, the Americans will not defeat us!  
Why should I mention my old age?  
Let me go on fighting with my boat to the end?

Looking up, her hair shook  
In the wind, like foam on the sea shore  
How is it you are so brave, Mother Suot?  
She says: Why wait to save our country?  
I am not the equal of girls and boys

But at sixty I can still row the ferry  
The planes shoot from morning till night  
But I take the boat out whether it rains or shines  
Leaning closer, I ask curiously  
And does your husband let you go down to the river?  
She laughs: I spoke firmly and persuaded him—  
He dares go out on the sea, I don't take risks like that—  
Hearing me out, he was glad after all  
But when I left, he still came running after me to the river and said  
"Be careful of the big waves and the rough winds  
And take this blanket to wrap yourself up warm!"

(To Huu is generally acknowledged to be the greatest living Vietnamese poet. His work is praised for synthesizing the old, elaborate traditions of Vietnamese poetry with popular spontaneity and revolutionary content. Translated by Norman Peagram, who is working with Nguyen Hoi Chan on a volume of translated modern Vietnamese poetry, from Los Angeles Free Press, U.P.S.)

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# SHIT IS JUNK IS SHIT

Junk is the crap in our community. It is the Man's weapon against us disguised as a part of our community. The biggest lie going about heroin is that it will kill you, that it will do you harm as an individual, that it is a risk. That's crap. It will kill our community, our life style, our revolution long before it kills many single people. How many great brains do you know that are now paralysed on smack. Brains that could add a lot to the revolution if they weren't hesitating over shit.

The police, the government and Brian Stewart (the great high-priest) are all doing their best to encourage the spread of heroin amongst the "counter-culture". The last time I was busted and sitting out the back of the court room waiting to be called by his reverence, I got to talking with one of the sergeants. Now this cat was apparently head of the old vice squad (liquor squad it was then) before it was handed over to the C.I.B. in, thing, 1962. Anyway, he claimed that before Stewart and Perry got their fingers in, the only illegal drugs that the police were interested in were kept entirely amongst a small portion of the Chinese population which the cops would raid regularly every six months, take a little bit of Opium, a pipe and one or two pings who would be fined maybe £200 and released. The cops always made sure the Chinese had enough O left to survive until the next shipment and the drug scene stayed like this for years until our glorious C.I.B. moved in. Then to gain publicity (to establish some proof of the necessity for the C.I.B. to remain in this field, the sergeant wrongly claimed) they started spreading drugs into the rest of the N.Z. public, concentrating mainly on the young. If this seems fantastic, remember that it is common knowledge that the shit the cops confiscate in busts finds its way back on to the streets. I can verify this as I've been offered shit by the fuzz on frequent occasions. The detectives and other pigs do not and could not offer dope so consistently without the knowledge of their superiors.

The little pigs do so to obtain information, the chiefs allow it for entirely different reasons. They act under the orders of the government. If the cops are trying to end the smack traffic, why do they bust only kids? Every time I'm arrested for one diddy shit thing or another the cops who interrogate me boast that no major shipment of dope comes in without their knowing it. Of course they are far too stupid for that to be sure, but there is a bit of truth in it. Yet they seldom hit the big men. An example of this was seen in the movie "The French Connection". In the bust that this was based on, no-one was sentenced for the smack, only two underlings for murder, 7½ years each. Meanwhile in Auckland, 'The White Man' still exists and is still in business as he has been for at least ten years. This all means that the Justice Department, Stewart Perry, Thompson and other lesser officials are either bought or ordered off, or have political reasons for wanting smack in our community. Both are probably true. The potential revolutionaries can be and are completely torn apart from within by heroin. Those who would have been the heaviest mother-fuckers in town instead of fighting cops or creating unrest have been fighting and stealing from each other in order to feed their habits. While this is not so obvious in N.Z. as it is in the US, there is still plenty of evidence that the policy is being followed by the NZ Govt.

Late last year a doctor, distressed at the grip heroin was getting, started a program using methadone to combat heroin. Methadone, when used properly, can be of great assistance in fighting a habit, but when out of control can be worse than heroin. The NZ Health Dept. freaked, getting the whole matter a lot of publicity, and so suckering in a lot of people who hadn't heard about it. The end results being hundreds of kids hooked on methadone, many, if not most of whom, had not been addicts to start with. All because one well meaning doctor tried to help a few addicts and was forced by the Health Dept., under the guise of halting it, to treat hundreds of screaming kids forced to him because of what the Health Dept., says.

Then to top it all, the supply of methadone runs out, forcing the doctor to prescribe palfium, a far more toxic and dangerous drug than methadone. So now, as well as heroin being available, one can semi-legally obtain methadone and Palfium. For the last six months, methadone has been easily obtained on the NZ black market, whereas previously it was practically unheard of.

Summing this up, the Health Dept., by exerting pressure on one doctor, has created 100-200 addicts. This is how Harlem in New York is controlled. This is partly the way in which Haight-Ashbury was changed from a happy hopeful society into a gray vicious ghetto where in three months there were 24 murders, many more deaths from diseases, girls raped and freaks beaten.

Besides destroying society from within, smack also provides the police with the best of special informants, and agents, people from the community itself. A narcotics detective catches some strung-out cat with shit on him, takes him to an office, gets all the names he can squeeze out of him, scares him to death, let's him go; the cat's had it. If he won't come across, he's busted. So he keeps giving games of people he doesn't like much. The cop has him set up deals. When we can't trust members of our own life-style not to get us sent to prison, how can we build love, trust and brotherhood.

This is not the first time in history that heroin or other opiates have been brought into a moving society in order to destroy it. The British did it to the Chinese during the last century. It is a myth that opium comes from China. England imported it from India and Turkey in order to string out the Chinese and bring them under the control of the Empire. The people there rebelled with the support of their Empress and were defeated in the 'Opium Wars'. The Chinese peoples' resentment culminated in the Boxer Rebellion which was crushed by nine imperial powers. It wasn't until the early 1950's that the drug traffic was finally driven out of China by Mao Tse-Tung.

Recently the C.I.A. has been pushing grass in Cuba, hoping to open up new markets for smack by turning the people on to the good shit, then to heroin.

So when Stewart and Savage and their little old ladies say that 'heroin is death', they are intentionally clouding the issue by acting 'holy' since they are helping to push it. They want to misdirect us into thinking that the danger is only to our bodies, when in fact heroin destroys the spiritual vitality that exists between us. There is no reason to try smack, and less reason to get strung out on it. It will keep us from freeing ourselves. And we have to be together to be able to do that.

ROD BICKNELL (with thanks to Julius Lester)



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## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



**RUSSELL E. BARTLETT**

It is against a background of experience in student and University affairs that I stand in these elections. Involvement in the Executive, University Affairs, the old Union Management Committee, NZUSA and my job as Public Liason Officer, mean that I have some knowledge of how this place operates and how it can operate. As parties, tickets and cliques have no place in my view of student affairs my candidacy is independent and involves my being prepared to work with any individuals chosen by students. Part of my policy is summarised below:

**STUDENT ACCOMMODATION:** Association reserves can be used to provide student flats. My committee will report to the Winter General Meeting on the properties and sources of finance being investigated.

**STANZ/NZUSA MERGER:** The move to form a National Union of Students to include all tertiary students should be actively supported by this University. The increased negotiating power of NZUSA in Educational Affairs, bursary submissions, and side benefits such as the NAC Concession Scheme can only be of benefit to students.

**THE PROPOSED STUDENT TRADING SCHEME:** The possibility of a nationally organised, student run, bulk-buying, trading and investment society to make the PSIS look like your friendly corner grocer could be a reality given the support of Association's such as ours.

**CHILD CARE FACILITIES ON CAMPUS:** Despite considerable financial support for the Creche by students, the University continues to avoid its responsibility to support it. The Association should be prepared to be a partner in developing this service and in prodding the University to take some action in this important area.

**FUTURE STUDENT UNION DEVELOPMENT:** Student approval of the recently completed feasibility study could mean an immediate start for the first stage of the gymnasium/squash courts using bridging finance from Association reserves.

**THEATRE:** If the Theatre is not begun in 1973 promise to resign.

**BURSARIES:** The immediate priority is to obtain an extension of the present boarding bursary to include ALL students. We should also work to make available free medical services to ALL Overseas Students regardless of the scheme of scholarship under which they are in New Zealand.

**REPORT ON UNIVERSITY GOVERNMENT:** We must ensure that the recommendations to give greater student representation at all levels of University administration are implemented. We will also encounter difficulties in finding acceptable disciplinary regulations.

**THE ASSOCIATION AS A PRESSURE GROUP:** We can do more to implement our policies than by simply offering funds and facilities to such groups as Tenants' Protection, Mobe, Green Peace etc. The Association will be a strong group when its members believe it can be one. If policy can be seen to be made by the majority of students, and as we come to fulfill our primary function of providing for the cultural, physical and academic well-being of students we can expect greater involvement and identification and become a more vital organisation.



**PETER ROTHERHAM**

### BIOGRAPHY

Rotherham has been at AU for five years and at present is studying History III. He was Co-ordinator of the Auckland Mobilisation Committee last year during the Mobes, and holds the same position this year. He has been a member of the Socialist Action League since 1970; an active member of HART, 1969-70; election campaign manager for Mike Goodger, last year's socialist mayoralty candidate for City Council. He is also a member of the Labour Party, and is a supporter of the Socialists for a Labour Government campaign.

### POLICY:

As the Young Socialist candidates in the coming elections, Peter Verner and I are offering students a radically different approach to student politics. The candidates in these elections usually made a few liberal/left wing noises, but avoid committing themselves to anything concrete. They make safe election speeches ('I'll do my best', and 'I'll work for the students'), and ask for students to vote for them simply because they have friendly, pleasant personalities. The end result of all this is fairly obvious: We end up with elected officers who have made no clear policy statements, and can do virtually whatever they like once in office. The bumbling, mediocre Executive we have at present epitomises this whole phenomenon.

Our campaign is designed to offer a serious socialist alternative to this. We are running on a concise programme, and we seek election on the basis of that programme and the ideas represented in it. We are seeking a clear mandate from the students to start implementing our ideas as soon as we take office.

The central theme of our programme is that the University must be opened up to the community. It should not be a tiny island in society which trains the privileged elite of the future; instead, it must become a vehicle for social change, an institution which relates to, and openly works for, all those in NZ and the world who are oppressed and exploited.

Our perspective is to involve the maximum number of students around every vital social issue. We therefore call on AUSA to give FULL support to a) the July 14 Mobilisation, b) anti-Apartheid actions like the African Freedom Day demonstration, c) the July 28 Abortion Law Repeal activities.

On all these issues we stand for the building of a massive, broadly-based movement. Radical social change occurs through the mass pressure of ordinary people coming together and acting collectively. Isolated elites, though full of revolutionary-sounding rhetoric, can change nothing. Therefore, in the antiwar movement we stand for the building of mass Mobilisations around the 'Out Now' perspective. We believe a similar movement must also be built around the apartheid issue. We oppose disruptive tactics because they narrow the movement, and effectively exclude those who have the power to really stop the tour — the vast mass of ordinary working people. On the abortion issue we support the building of a movement around the demand for the repeal of all abortion laws. At present the state tells women that abortion is 'morally wrong', that it is 'murder', etc; and thousands of women suffer as a result of this. We believe women have the right to control their own bodies and lives, that they must have the right to choose whether or not to have an abortion.

The university has tremendous facilities and resources which, when made fully available to these movements, can play a crucial role in building them. We pledge ourselves to turn these resources in this direction.

(NB This short blurb contains an explanation of only part of our programme. For reasons of space we have had to divide it in half, and the other major section of our ideas can be found in Verner's article.)

We ask you to study our whole programme closely; and then examine what the other candidates are really offering you. It should soon become obvious that Verner and I are the only candidates who are offering you a positive and serious programme which seeks solutions to all the major problems of this university and society at large. Vote socialist in the coming elections.

## ELECTION



**DAVID HOPKINSON — Welfare Vice President**

I see the Welfare Portfolio as possibly the most important, certainly the most potentially fruitful position in student affairs. The first responsibility of the Association is the mental and physical welfare, firstly, of students, and secondly, by our example, of the community at large. Our collective bargaining and purchasing power offers us the opportunity to create our own institutions—to boycott, when we please, much of the established social order. We can be our own retailers, manufacturers, landlords, employers. Hopefully, the alternative we devise will one day become the property of the world. I would like to see, and will work for the following:

### STUDENT OWNED HOUSING FOR STUDENTS

Soon there will be no land left in the inner suburbs—if we are going to buy land for student accommodation we must do so now. The Association has \$165,000 of idle funds, earning only 4.65% interest, and I would like to see at least a part of it used for this purpose. I am a member of a subcommittee formed to investigate this possibility.

### UNIVERSITY STUDENTS INVESTMENT SCHEME

Canterbury has this almost under way. This is an independent body borrowing money at about bank rates, and reinvesting them in projects of general benefit to students. All profits would be reinvested. The projects could include student flats, student shops, discount agencies like Student Travel Bureau, and a communal do-it-yourself car and motor cycle workshop.

### CRECHE

With the expertise available to us from various University departments, our creche should be setting an example to the government in pre-school child care. At present it is understaffed and badly cramped.

### IMPROVED OPPORTUNITIES FOR CONTACT BETWEEN STUDENTS

University can be a very unfriendly place, especially for first years. The social scene is near to non-existent and the coffee bar, a natural focus, looks more like a herring-bone cowshed, with everyone shut off in their own unsociable cubicle. We can't all fit in the Kiwi, and it's not very satisfactory anyway. I'd like to try to find a way through the licensing laws so that we can have a student's club, open to all, not just graduates, right here on campus. It might be possible.

### GENUINE TOILET PAPER

Brown Jeyes has just got to go. Apart from the fact that it does not work, it hardly seems fair to inflict it on the men while the women get Babysoft.

This is a position of great opportunity rather than great power, and should be filled by someone prepared to work hard to realise these opportunities. And I am standing because that is what I am prepared to do.

## ELECTIONS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

In view of Mobilisation Week the General Elections have been delayed until Thursday and Friday 20th and 21st July.

Election speeches will take place in the Quad (B28 if wet) on Tuesday and Wednesday 18th and 19th July 1972.

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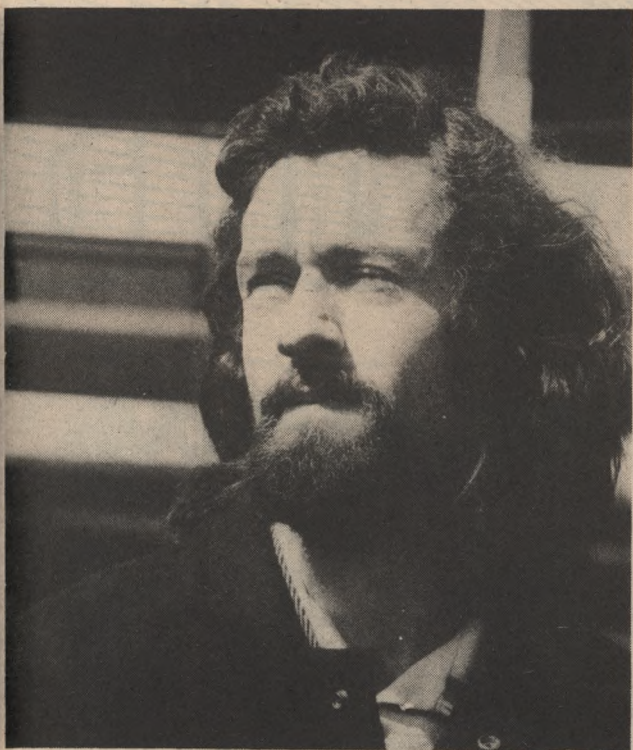
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NEIL LINDSAY NEWMAN

Rule 34 (ii) The Administrative Vice President shall assist the President in his duties, shall be responsible for intra Executive liaison and Executive/SRC liaison and shall conduct the correspondence between the Association and all other University Students' Associations.

Bloody Marvellous!! What sort of policy can you get out of that. All it means is that the AVP is the Executive dogbody, sitting ex-officio on all committees in which the President has no interest, chairing all the little ad hoc sub-committees which proliferate during the term of office, calling elections, writing letters and getting in the shit at every SRC meeting. I can remember both Bob Lack and Roly Metge getting so pissed off with things that they simply went on strike — and the place ran without them!

It's no good beating your head against a bureaucratic brick wall, it's no good chasing your arse round and round the council room until you drop dead from exhaustion. All that can be done in any honesty by the Vice Presidential candidate is to choose the duties that most concern him, and pursue these, even to the exclusion of other trivia.

If elected I shall aim at being a domestic liaison officer in terms of Association administration. This I envisage as entailing providing a communications link between any student and the executive and Union administration staff. It's always a big hassle getting any project, group or individual, going in this place, unless you know both the people and the system. To a large extent, having been involved in one very large project myself, I now know these people and their system very well. I wish to offer my services and experience on the basis of my candidacy. This does rather transcend the bounds of the constitutional duties, but I feel it is absolutely necessary for individuals or groups to have available the full assistance of an experienced executive member in matters.

CONSTITUTION: I would rather strive to get the existing one operating properly than to disrupt activities for an extended period of time by writing one of my own that only in parts reflects student opinion. However I would be more than willing to give my full consideration to any student submissions on this matter, and to at least submit them to the appropriate bodies, with full documentation, for consideration.

THE UNION: I wish to see both the Theatre and an on-site gymnasium materialise NOW. Not "as soon as possible, but NOW. To this end I shall exert every influence at my disposal in Union matters. I wish also to review the caf. setup with an eye to obtaining both a realistic subsidy and achieving realistic price structures.

SRC: Must be given more teeth. I believe that a body of some seventy elected, informed and interested students will operate better than a forum of a thousand or more which I can only envisage as being a shambles, manipulated by an executive with far too much power. Giving SRC a greater measure of that power should help to alleviate the feelings of frustration and helplessness prevalent in that body.

1972-73 stands to be a period of utmost importance in domestic issues, and those charged with the administration of such matters need the support of the student body. In order to carry out policies which I hope will bring satisfaction to the student body in return for their money, I need your active support.



GEORGE MYALLS

In standing for re-election for this position I intend to continue to fulfill my position as I have done in the past, except more effectively through valuable experience of my three months of introductory participation.

I have taken my stand on, what appears to me, to be general student concern, and have voices what has come to my notice of specific student concern. Now that I have realised my position, my capabilities within the system and its limitations, I am more equipped to do my job more effectively. I have weathered the turbulent few remaining months with their associated political struggles both for re-election and consolidation of their present positions. I am not a politician but only desire to protect student interest both as a large group and as individuals. My intentions for my short term of office relinquished by Mr Lack have been frustrated, altered and at times destroyed by conflictory actions of other executive members and various groups within this association. Some of the failings of my short term in this position can be put down to teething troubles and the assimilation of myself into my position. These initial troubles are past and I now feel confidently able to fulfill the expectations of my supporters in a new term of office with my valuable experience behind me.

### NOMINATIONS ARE CALLED FOR THE EXECUTIVE PORTFOLIO HOLDERS AS FOLLOWS:

- BUSINESS MANAGER
- CAPPING CONTROLLER
- EDUCATION OFFICER
- HOUSE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN
- INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OFFICER
- PUBLICATIONS OFFICER
- PUBLIC LIAISON OFFICER
- SOCIAL CONTROLLER
- SOCIETIES REPRESENTATIVE
- SPORTS REPRESENTATIVE
- STUDENT LIAISON OFFICER

Nominations, together with brief biographical notes, brief policy statement and photograph, should be in sealed envelopes addressed to the Secretary, A.U.S.A.

Nomination forms are available from the A.U.S.A. office and must be signed by the candidate, together with a nominator and two seconders. Nominations close at 5.00 p.m. on Monday 24th July 1972. NOTE: Unsuccessful candidates

for the Presidential and Vice Presidential elections, are eligible for nomination.

Elections will be held on Thursday and Friday, 3rd and 4th August. Election speeches will be in the Quad on Monday 31st July (Lower Lecture Theatre if wet), Tuesday 1st August (B28 if wet), and Wednesday 2nd August (B28 if wet).

Margery Macky  
ASSOCIATION SECRETARY



PETER VERNER

"The philosophers have only interpreted the world in various ways; the point, however, is to change it."

Students must stop merely making left-liberal noises at the world and break out of the gown ghetto into society, if we are ever to have a society that is for all; free from economic, political, or social oppression. It is no use declaring liberal reforms to be "AUSA policy" as has been done in the past. The role of AUSA must be to activate the student body to actively oppose the oppressive nature of a society that moulds us all into slots in a machine we do not control.

Women constitute the largest group that suffers from being forced into a role. In their case it is the role of cheap labour and wife-mother household drudge. AUSA must act as a pressure group working for their liberation. AUSA can take concrete steps to show it really means what it says. A creche should be provided as a normal university service; yet the A.U. creche is being forced to beg and scrimp merely to survive. It needs not only money as a stop-gap measure to ensure its survival, but also concrete plans for better premises. Women AUSA staff should be given, as well as equal pay, equal opportunity. In the deplorable event of exclusions, women must be granted preferential entry, since the social pressures on them to regard church, children and kitchen as their proper lot result in their proportion in the student body being lower than their proportion in society. The problems women face should be analysed in Women's Study Courses, so that they may be understood and combatted.

Parallel to the oppression of women is the oppression of homosexuals. Our society files them under boy-girls or girl-boys and punishes them as unnatural to reinforce the present barren roles into which it needs to fit all so that a society of dully producing automata may continue to consume the standard products. AUSA must actively campaign in co-operation with Gay-Liberation groups for the repeal of all discriminatory laws against homosexuals.

Because they will not be fitted into OUR barren roles, Polynesians are discriminated against, and economically deprived. AUSA must work in league with the Polynesians' own groups to fight this situation and offer them use of our facilities to do so. Maori Studies courses should be extended to studies of all Polynesian societies. Exclusions on the basis of school-examination results mean excluding Polynesians who could not jump the hurdles of white middle-class society's steeplechase to its nirvana, a four bedroomed house in American-sterile architecture. AUSA must oppose applying exclusions to Polynesians until their numbers in the university equal their proportion in society.

The struggle for university reform is the struggle for control of university teaching and research, since the economic strength of a land is influenced by the research carried out in its universities. Will be research to meet the human needs of the individuals in the society that finances it or will it be research to benefit the sectional interests of big concerns alone? Politicians who criticise the work carried out by universities wish to mould the university to suit the interests of their backers. These interests want only unquestioning diplomaed production units ready to be plugged into their slots in the present structure of production. They hope the present mediaeval-style oligarchy, a foreign body in any sort of democratic society, will, with a bit of pushing, do this. Discussion, criticism, public scrutiny of university administration or even democratic partial improvements could disturb their not too subtle efforts and lead to a university run in the interests of a democratic society ... and of those directly affected, the students.

Consequently, students must have an effective voice in university government. The present "consultation" and representation in small numbers is mere tokenism, designed to integrate students into the present system. We must have, not more token representation, but representation in numbers that will enable students to function as a group capable of making a real contribution to university government. Although no magical formula, a fair method of achieving this would be equal representation of all university groups (professors, sub-professorial staff and students) on all university bodies. So that society and students may see that their interests are taken into consideration in decision-making, all university committees and bodies must hold open meetings and make their records open to all. These steps are all necessary for a democratic university and a truly democratic society.

Volkerlinack and Stephen Chan who are standing for the  
s of Preswelfare Vice-President and Administrative Vice-  
t respect have decided to present their policy  
ts and prn in a publication of their own.



# COBB

# '72 AUCKLAND

# OCHS



RON COBB

I take great delight in creating enormous confusion and uncertainty. I like to think I leave a trail of very perplexed people with the potential — in a sort of older, biblical sense — to be humbled by reality. They might not be so cocksure about things. To me that is the beginning of functional organisations, functional values.

When someone says "political cartoonist" my mind conjures up images of someone very much involved in the body politic; constantly commenting on political issues, political personalities, political situations. I think that most editorial and political cartooning operates within the assumed values of our

culture. We have a whole net of definitions as to what is bad, what must be avoided what must be sought. And cartoonists consistently take one side or another, commenting on this aspect or that, endlessly reflecting the traditional aspirations and warnings of man.

I feel a sense of frustration in these areas, constantly dwelling in the realm of one political position against another, one political attitude against another. All these things are too cut and dried. Political cartoonists are playing with blocks and I have a feeling I want to break it, I want to break it all and say "Look at what it is! Look at the hard void!"

ROB COBB: amerikan social critic extraordinaire — the American graphic — ugly USA in black and white — look at yourselves.

PHIL OCHS: amerikan folky social critic extraordinaire — the American instrumental — ugly USA in D's and C minors — look at yourselves.

The New Zealand Universities Arts Council has negotiated a tour of these two gentlemen, commencing July 15th. The first concert will be in the Auckland University Studass Cafeteria. This tour will be primarily to be an Arts Festival prelude along with the Auckland Rock Circus on July 21st. At present Cobb and Ochs are in Australia in the process of a campus tour for the Aquarius Foundation (Australian University Arts Council). The reports from Australia indicate that these two are the finest performers to breach the old shores for some time. They will appear in this country for one week. Auckland will only see them this Saturday night.

Phil Ochs gives a musical performance that often runs for several hours. Ron Cobb exhibits originals of the graphics that have made him famous. Craccum has used his work extensively.

But the point of the whole thing? The main purpose of the tour is to utilise their expertise as speakers. Both are competent speakers on social problems facing the new generation. The main bent the environment ... ECOLOGY.

The tour of Cobbs and Ochs will incorporate all university campuses. At the same time registrations for Arts Festival will be opening. If the result is the expected one, the organisers may have to restrict the Festival numerically. PLEASE REGISTER EARLY.

RON COBB/PHIL OCHS:  
SAT JULY 15th 8pm:  
CAFETERIA

60c



PHIL OCHS

"My belief is that the soul of America is dying. The flag, loyalty, patriotism, the whole lifestyle is losing meaning in the old contest."

"Rehearsals" is the retirement of the American. The songs are about the new paranoia, police brutality, the escape into drugs, Chicago itself, people coming to the west — another escapist route — thoughts of suicide, thoughts of revolution, and then finally back and saying all this has been our rehearsals for retirement.

"Leave the old and dying America and use your creative energies to help form a new America, which would be demilitarized, more humanistic, where

the police are less hostile and closer to the community, where the wealthy are not given unleashed power for the exploitation of the people.

"And, mostly, because it's now a matter of life and death, re-assert an ecological balance with the environment, which means the people in the oil companies and the car companies and the space industry and all the other industries will have to be brought into account, so that there will be a new definition of Government which has to be closer to the people and less close to special interests which are far more harmful than any revolutionaries."

## ROCK CIRCUS

### TICKET

HEADBAND — KARMA —  
CORBEN SIMPSON — LIGHT  
SHOW — GOODIES — ROCK  
CIRCUS — FRIDAY NIGHT  
JULY 21

\* This is the date for the largest Rock entourage to have ever visited this campus \*

The New Zealand Universities Arts Festival will be providing this bacchanalia in rock as a prelude to the August events. Universities have always been noted for their appetite in rock music. This is mirrored in the strong emphasis that is placed on rock concerts during Arts Festival. It has something to do with a week of stoned freaks listening to things in the air; the heavier the better.

This Rock Circus gives you



positively the best rock groups in New Zealand — but all together. Why? Because this is what you deserve and this is what you will get during Arts Festival. These groups will be undertaking a tour of New Zealand from Whangarei to Invercargill. The tour is conducted by Robert Raymond Associates, who have an interest in promoting the best of indigenous talent. It is true that too few such tours are undertaken.

The only Auckland concert is the Arts Festival presentation, to be held in the cafeteria. The sole purpose is to foster an interest in the kind of music that is representative of the week of the Festival. It is the process of attunement and the realisation that within a month it will happen.

TICKET are probably the centre-point of the whole exercise. The Christchurch group will have just

returned from success in Australia, to launch their second album Let Sleeping Dogs Lie. A few may be familiar with their heavy driving sound, with the Hendrixian influences (as Bert Riley so aptly stated in a Craccum review of their first album, Awake). To be sure, Australia can only have made them better.

HEADBAND and KARMA are of local interest and have never really had full student exposure. One need only look at the musicianship amongst them and wonder why this is so.

CORBEN SIMPSON will perform solo, having just completed the gigantic New Zealand tour with Blerta. His expertise both as a writer and performer are unrivaled in N.Z.

Collectivise these sounds with lightshow and 'goodies' and you will begin to wonder. August is just around the corner.

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# SCRATCH ORCHESTRA

## THE GREAT LEARNING

AT AXIS the 'great learning' illustrates an orderly movement of the feet under lead of the head by way of the heart.

An interesting this is that when the Confucian classic was adhered to as a government ethic, the dynasties endured and were strong, whereas the lesser dynasties lacking this foundation perished quickly.

Cornelius Cardew has done the music in seven paragraphs corresponding to the seven in the classic and dedicated it to the Scratch Orchestra ... defined as a large number of enthusiasts pooling resources and assembling for action, singly and all together.

We string the arrow in the bow attuned to the same mark ... so there's a certain sense of urgency to get our hands in practice. The great learning deserves a chance to fail or succeed on an aural scale and the festival is the perfect testing place for the senses and spirit, audience/performers alike. Scratch Orchestra is crusading to make it strong - the only qualification being an attitude of endorsement, i.e. if you enjoy living; the sights spaces and sounds around you, singing, drumming, making sounds and listening to sounds ... then it comes back to you ... REFLECT...

PARA 1. The Great Learning takes root in the way wherein the intelligence increases through the process of looking straight into one's heart and acting on the results. It is rooted in watching with affection the way people grow, it is rooted in coming to rest, being at ease with perfect equity.

From now to the festival, rehearsals will intensify as there's plenty to cover though, with increased forces, the parts can be portioned further. Needed are a group of would-be drummers to learn rhythms, singers, players of large instruments (anything capable of an A flat, three below middle C) and trained and untrained musicians ... Music being 'the heart's response to the external world' Confucius.

PARA 3: Things have root and branch. Human affairs have range and origin. To know what comes first and what follows is to be close to the way.

For further information on the project, phone 75-696, or better, call in to a day workshop in the A.T.I. Hall (A block) between 10 and 5 Saturday July 15th. Rehearsals are at 7.30 Mondays and Wednesdays, at the Arts Centre and A.T.I. Hall respectively  
..... TAKE CARE ..... S.O.  
'the elixir for heads, hearts and feet'



慎

### Music Society

A lunchtime concert on Friday 14th July at the University Hall.  
A Classical programme of Beethoven, Mozart and Haydn.  
There will be concerts each Friday from now until the end of term, most of them of 20th Century music. Details will be publicized each week.

Student Mother, Eastern Suburbs, wants to hear from another similar, with view to exchanging occasional child-care. Ring Daphne Lanning, 589-019;

BE MOVED BY MINITRUCK - cheap rates, small jobs. PH: 607-730.  
FOR SALE: Green mens bicycles \$10 - Large duffle coat \$6 - Small duffle coat \$4.

## freeU

(Free University Forum) Old Synagogue, Bowen Ave.  
TUESDAY 18th JULY 1 - 3 p.m.

"AUTHORITY AND THE UNIVERSITY SCENE"  
in three parts:

1. Internal Structure
2. Exerted by University on the Social structure.
3. Exerted over the University by Public Opinion, Govt, Press, etc.

CHAIR: JOHN MORTON

Widest possible panel of speakers that can will be attracted. All are welcome to speak. 5 minute maximum for each issue. Several able speakers have already promised.

### DONATION TO NEW ZEALAND MEDICAL AID COMMITTEE

The referendum will be held with the Presidential and Vice Presidential elections on July 20th and 21st 1972; to decide the following:

"That AUSA donate \$5000.00 to the New Zealand Medical Aid Committee."

Margery Macky  
ASSOCIATION SECRETARY

Mr Harry Miller, 8 p.m. MacLaurin Hall,  
Monday 17th July

Topic: "The New Zealand Milk Biscuit in Action."

Mr Miller is a well-known writer and photographer at present living in India. He has been extensively involved in the schemes for the distribution of New Zealand milk biscuits in India.

### A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

A Special General Meeting has been called in the Quad (B15 if wet) for Monday 17th July 1972, at 1 p.m. to discuss Grants for Sports Clubs.

Margery Macky  
ASSOCIATION SECRETARY

### DANCE IN THE CAFETERIA AFTER THE MOBE JULY 14th 9 p.m.

Light show by Cerebral Cortex. 2 Bands - "ORB" & "DOGBREATH". Proceeds are to be used by the Association as donations to Tenants Protection, the Creche, etc.

80 cents

## WANT A MOTORCYCLE look no further

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# RECORDS



The Sutherland Brothers Band  
SIL 934503

Country rock and folk rock music has seen an upsurge in popularity over recent years mainly originating in America and the appearance of the Band. This album combines the best of both styles and surprisingly enough the group and the production is English. The group themselves haven't been heard here before but the producer of the album, Muff Winwood, achieves some small fame as being Stevie's brother.

The music itself, is, in the main in the style outlined above, a gentle sound, the type of music you play quietly on a Sunday morning after a bad night before. At times they seem to revert totally to the folk idiom as on *I was in Chains*. A plaintive song about "transportation" to Australia. Unfortunately no details are given about the authorship of the songs, and possibly the majority are written by the Brothers, if so *Chains* would probably be the exception. *Hallelujah* is another song in this style, but perhaps more of the typical plaintive love ballad than the archetypal *Colonial Boy* folk song.

*Wars of The Roses* comes through as a protest song boosted along by an electric rhythm guitar as opposed to acoustic used on the other tracks, and an interesting lyric clearly underlining the futility of never-ending battle: "Cheer up boys you know you've only got a year to live . . . and the whores is the same as they was before".

The track which stands out above all the others is *Midnight Avenue*, a slow ballad with elements of the Everly Brothers and the Beatles in the vocalization and Cohen and Dylan in the lyrics. The track is a feast of scatological *zeit-geist* that has a tendency to leap into your head at the most unlikely moments and send you somewhere else.

As I said before the album is mainly Sunday morning blues listening but don't restrict yourself to that. Try Tuesday after lunch, or at the very least give it a listen.

sidewinder



The Seigel-Schwall Band  
WNS 1002

The blues is an essentially American idiom which explains why so few non-American groups bear any recognition in the true blues field. The Seigel-Schwall Band have been around for some time now, how long I'm not sure, but I seem to remember them back in 1966 on one of those clapped out, one speaker record players that everybody seemed to be cursed with in those days. At that time blues was the "trendy" music to play and Seigel-Schwall left its mark because they didn't compromise, they also didn't achieve wide recognition. It was a pleasure to pick up this album play it and find that Corky Seigel (piano, harp) and Jim Schwall (guitar, vocals) are still playing the same brand of blues in exactly the same uncompromising, alive manner as they did on that chance hearing years ago.

The first track on the album, *Country Road*, opens with Jim's slide

guitar, Corky on piano cutting in with the drummer, Shelley Plotkin, and Rollow Radford bringing up the rear on bass turning the track into a fast driving number in a typical blues arrangement that tends to get overworked when played by someone like Butterfield. Seigel-Schwall profit from this and the number stays clean and sounds excellent. *Devil*, the second track is a good platform for Corky's piano playing and vocal, and coupled with Rollows' base the track comes off well as a classic blues ballad. On *Leavin'*, the pace steps up, Jims guitar picking being hurried along by the solid rhythm section and the vocals coming through right on time. Jumping music. Remember a song called *Corrina*? the treatment the band gives it, heavy hoarse vocal and Corky's wailing harp, turn the once pristine *Corrina* into a heavy sweating whore wailing for more; right before your very ears in what must be the gutsiest rehash of a love ballad ever heard.

The second side opens with *I Won't Hold my Breath*, don't hold yours either the track isn't one of the better tracks on the album, though Jim does get in some interesting slide guitar work. *Next to You* the second track is the archetypal blues refrain, "I'm in love with you baby and I don't even know your name", here Jim's guitar comes out with a beautiful lead that starts not at the beginning of the track but at the beginning of the album. The same could be said for Corky's harp on the next track, *Hush Hush*. Starting with the harp giving a two minute wail showing how well Corky can bend his notes, it develops slowly, drums coming in, then base and finally Jim's guitar with the vocal turning into an almost eleven minute jam with each member getting his lick in on solo. A fitting climax to a fine album.

Murray Thompson.

## LITERARY NEWS

### Poetry Readings

On the North Shore, Monday July 24th in the Devonport Library at 8 p.m. Continuation of Winter readings started last year by A.I.H. Paterson. Poets will be Marylyn Duckworth (who will read poems by her sister, Fleur Adcock, as well as some of her own) A.I.H. Paterson, Tony Beyer, Arthur Baysting, Barry Southam, and Kendrick Smithyman.

### Landfall

Contrary to rumours of late, Landfall has not folded. A June issue is being put together now by Caxton people, following the sudden exit of previous editor Robin Dudding. A new editor is to be appointed. Dudding in meantime has started his own magazine, and first issue will be featuring new poems by Allen Curnow.

### Publications

Stephen Chan has the New Zealand University Arts Festival Literary Yearbook ready and at the printers. Should be out before August, and promises to be most controversial yet. Bound to have ex-nuns rushing to the Indecent Publications Tribunal with six copies.

New issue of CAVE should be out by arts festival, and possibly last issue of ORPHEUS. Seems FRED has died for lack of an editor. EDGE number four should be out by then also, and Rhys Pasley's first issue of LIPSYNC.

First book of poems from Don Long, Trevor Reeves, Dennis List, now available. Arthur Baysting's first also ready for the bookshops. Maurice Shadbolt's latest novel due out in October. Collins anthology "THE YOUNG N.Z. POETS" due out about November or December. From the groves of our academy, new books of poems by staff members Kendrick Smithyman and C.K. Stead have landed on reviewers desks.

## POETRY

Anthologies have one thing going for them. If you are not familiar with a country or a period or whatever ground an anthology purports to cover, then they give you an introduction. If any particular poet or poets grab you, then you can follow them up and buy their individual collections.

MODERN POETRY, edited by John Rowe Townsend, published by

Oxford University Press, casts a wide enough net to succeed at this level.

"Modern" poetry is always a title I look at suspiciously. What does it ever mean? Usually not what I would call modern. The editor explains his version in an afterword (an attempt to be different - at the end of the book, opposite to foreword, get it? Yeh, well . . .). He chose poets from the English speaking world (letting in Australians, American and so on) from the Thirties to the Sixties.

John Betjeman and Stephen Spender are hardly what I would call "modern". But editor Townsend balances this by making half the book contain poems that were written in the past ten years, finishing up with a couple of Edwin Morgan's "concrete" poems (but none of the new style "found" poems Americans are writing).

With a two hundred odd page book of moderns, you can't help noticing who has been left out. Where are those Americans (who had that most unfortunate label "beats") of the Fifties? Allen Ginsberg, Gary Snyder, Lawrence Ferlinghetti? Where are the so-called "Liverpool" poets of the Sixties? Brian Patten, Adrian Mitchell, Roger McGough? (Adrian Henri is included, but only him).

The editor is ready for this. He makes an interesting statement near the end of his afterword. He says the only reason he included any poem in this book was because he liked it. Top marks for guts. First time I've seen an anthologer admit it that simply. There is usually a more elaborate rationalisation. So presumably he doesn't like anything by the poets mentioned above.

While emphasising that he is more concerned with the poems themselves, he offers a brief landscape. He sees the late Thirties and most of the Forties, war poetry apart, as "notable for a romantic revival". The Fifties as having a "new emphasis on strictness, clarity, and the use of traditional forms." For the Sixties a "quiet, regular, domestic and sometimes confessional poetry." Can't agree with that. Might apply to England (that's also debateable) but it hardly works as a description of what happened in the Fifties and Sixties in America. But all this gets down to differences of opinion. And here I have to agree with him that these "sketch maps are not to be taken too solemnly." What matters are the poems. And they are worth reading.

A personal and therefore in some ways more satisfying anthology than a culturally "safe" one, with some new names not seen in other anthologies. Worth the \$6.25 if you can afford it. Barry Southam

# BOOKS

Thefts from Baudelaire:  
The Aesthetics of Theft.  
Black Orchid  
Auckland, 1972  
(u.b.s. \$1.75)  
Thefts from Baudelaire:  
The Aesthetics of Theft.  
Black Orchid  
Auckland, 1972  
(u.b.s. \$1.75)

"Property is theft of course in the same sense that every word is fiction. . . . Theft has such peculiar properties, is such a strong word; our shopkeepers demand in the columns of our newspapers that delicate locution "shoplifting" be removed, done away with, flung from the highest window. Theft is the word to be used, they say. Plain theft. The theft of property. Well, of course, I could not agree with them more: that direct word has such illusive connotations for me; I can but hear it to imagine myself being chased down the street by an angry bourgeois, by a roaring crowd: even now, at this moment, it sends a delicate frisson of anticipation up and down my spine, and I wonder fondly just when I will meet my mise-en-scene, in what glory and infamy, aided and abetted by our most respectable daily journals . . .

Let me commence by confessing that theft is both my entertainment and diversion, my picadillo, perquisite and folly. It is both my fervour, my necessity. Yet I confess I do it as a moral activity, and recognise it as a moral discipline. In these days when wars are few and far between, and the army therefore of little attraction, a moral discipline of this sort, where the

rewards are so alluring, the dangers so explicit, simply cannot be overlooked. Where else does one get the attractions of an entire city at one's disposal, the sense of adventure, even the sense of camaraderie. Gather together a group of acquaintances, start at one end of Queen Street, arrange to meet in the middle: try to select only the most delightful 'purchases': the most delicate, bizarre or absurd; puaua shell keys are my particular speciality, though a pate of acrylic orange lambswool scuffs, plastic geranium flower-buds, and singed blond fun-wigs are by no means to be overlooked. I can tell you by the time you meet outside 246, or go into a restaurant ready to obtain yet another free meal (Schmaltz and Taffee are recommended) you will have a camaraderie Boystown itself would envy.

Well of course there are some who would argue theft is an immoral activity. Chief among these are the people whose property is actually stolen. This is indeed correct. Theft is immoral, terribly immoral, it is its main attraction. If our gentle and cultured shopkeepers made it less so, well, what on earth would be the attractions of stealing? Where would the frisson come from? In these days where every sin is accepted, welcomed, indeed divinely cultivated as some sort of diversion, any immoral activity must be accepted for its worth, for its essential constitution . . .

It is not as if this particular form of immorality does not have its own moral code. Sunday school teachers may make it a practice not to fuck little boys: well, our morality is equally strict. I mean I personally would never steal except from a shop of extraordinary pretensions, where to remove some of the merchandise is merely a theatrical device to see whether those divine madonnas in black silk and pearls actually move. Equally a target are certain health establishments with their spartan air of cleanliness and vinegar. Morrors adorn these palaces of virtue, and behind the racks of scorched almonds and wheat-germ lurk vigilantes who would do the Borgias credit. I must fore-warn however, of the dangers of these last shops. If caught there in the delicate act of flagrant you are likely to be forced to go through the charades of redemption. Pray, I advice you, and call on Jehovah. Praise the very heavens and swear on your sister's newly violated corpse to forsake forever you career in 'sin.' It may have an effect, god knows, although piety aroused knows no bounds . . . especially if you are female, of a reasonably pubescent age . . .

You may argue indeed that no-one needs steal these days to eat, except the very poor, and who on earth is concerned with them. There is no 'moral justification' of this activity as far as it exists; only immoral. Yet on a wet, humid afternoon what is more potent, morality and bibles or that gentle, easing sense of ennui which makes you rise from your sofa, caste aside your fragrant smoking devise, don a suitably sequinned jacket, and pass about the town with a most refined sense of charade. I would recommend shops attended by one particular person for this game. Masks and make-up are an addition. The sudden convergence of half a dozen 'enfants terribles', the potent costuming, the lovely sense of unreality, all of these will assure you of a success which may often allow you to forgo the exact execution of the aesthetic.

Perhaps the afternoon can be rounded off by a visit to that paragon of entertainment, vulgarly known as the Civic, where a luxurious hour or two can be gained by gazing into the infinite of midnight blue, satin, shimmering brilliants . . .

This excerpt culled from a booklet,

issued by the anonymous Black Orchid, offers in some way an antidote to Hoffmans Steal This Book. It is immoral, disgusting, offensive and profane. It is an offence to decent society. It definitely should not be read. (reviewed by o.p.)

## The Celebration

The army made a typically positive decision, decided to run a ball - with

lashings of food and piss. All the bigshots were there; the Colonels

and their wives; the Generals and their wives; the Chiefs of Staff

and their wives. All the bigshots were there.

Spit and polish; shiny buttons; crew cuts, and a Glen Miller type orchestra.

The artillery, standing by, were ordered to open fire on the stars

on account of the twinklies refusing to dance the Military Two Step

when ordered to by Colonel Moon and General Mars.

Moon, furious, said *I'll kill every bloody star in sight*.

whereupon Maxwell Smart began to fidget and fart

nervously like a pop gun, and the Mexican, General Gringo,

took fright and leapt out the window and into the beautiful Rhine.

Only bold Elvis stayed to face the foe, with the aid

of his daddy's big boots" sent Mars sailing over Moon.

Then Elvis, triumphant and cocky begin to sing, *What we need is love, baby* . . .

*What I needs is flippers*, said Gringo; *What I need is stronger bowels*

and a new nervous system, Chief, quaked Maxwell Smart. **BULLSHIT.**

roared the drunken, lecherous army, *What we need is blood and guts*

and war and gore and gristle on the end of our missiles.

Brian Turner

## REVIEWS

If you've seen a good film or play, read a good book, or just bought a new record, why not review it for Craccum and get the thrill of seeing your name in print. Copy should be typed double-spaced and, if possible include the cover of the book or record so we can get a photo in. Thanks, we'd appreciate your efforts.

Cure of the year: the mucus-free diet. Four days of nothing but fruit juices, followed by a day of fruit, a day of vegetables, a day of fruit and probably a day of wrath. They say it cured Jesus.

Promising new drug abuser: an unidentified highway patrolman in California, who, without asking, scarfed a coughdrop from the possessions of a drug suspect he'd busted and was soon tripping on pure Smith Bros. acid. See what happens when you forget to say please?

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## THE PURSUIT OF LONELINESS

By Philip Slater

Publisher Allan Lane. The Penguin Press

Reviewed by Denys Trussell

The Pursuit of Loneliness is a much-needed piece of sociological writing.

It is a brief, but quite profound investigation of American individualism, and the now rather worked-over American dream—the ugly variable of the 'self-made' man.

It is a welcome addition to the mass of sociological writing because it avoids some of the weaknesses inherent in the recent over-positivistic sociological exercises that are flooding the universities of the world.

Unlike these, Phillip Slater's book avoids the viciousness of assuming that man is a kind of passive freak in a vast laboratory—a squeezed out tube of neuroticism, determined to the nth degree,—a plastic being, created and distorted by reflex actions and suprapersonal forces.

Slater sees man as the dynamic architect of his own problems—not as a causality-ridden shibboleth haunting a Pavlovian rattery.

There is a refreshing absence of the stench of formaldehyde, of the over-positivistic impotence to make living statements about living, in this book.

Man, in this case men who call themselves Americans, are the problem of their world. These people hold within their deepest being the seeds of a solution or an ending.

Man, American man, has this metaphysical responsibility to create, and to live creatively, to

escape the grotesque fantasy of his society and come to grips with the reality of himself. This reality that so many Americans regard as an obscene horror is in their bowels, their fear, their sweat. It is the pith of a life they cannot grasp and seek to destroy. But, what the American has created in his society that is truly horrific viz, his means of denying life—is not a gratuity dunned on him by Jehovah or history. It is simply the symbolic manifestation of himself in his deepest sickness—his incapacity to relate to his total self, or his fellows, or his environment. Slater says:—

"But the impersonal, intricate, omnivorous machinery that threatens, benumbs and bureaucratizes the helpless individual in Marcuse's 'One Dimensional Man', is not something external to the individual. It is the individual—the grotesque materialism of his turning away".

American man cannot blame his machines. They are his own symbols of his spirit and will. He cannot demand that his machines solve the crisis of his relation with himself. Its their assumption that technology is the balm of the soul that brought forth the crisis. Americans are guilty of a crass immaturity—an immaturity that places them farther back than the Stone Age. In their frenzy they have confused technological sophistication with progress, the vote with political, psychological and even moral freedom, love with pornographic titillation and self-knowledge with the most

complacent formulae of a new priesthood of mediocre psychoanalysis.

Slater does not point bones at ogres as a means of solving this malaise. He is too intelligent to lapse into platitudes about good and evil, and too perceptive to accord any one group or individual a monopoly in virtue or vice. Not without compassion, he depicts Americans as confused human creatures involved in a confusion that is both within them, and surrounding them. Americans are astray in dementia and the simplest realities evade them. They all have collaborated in creating a society that can distort commonsense into inane stereotypes, that can foster scarcity amidst a tasteless proliferation of wealth, and that can project the hollowness of the television scenario as reality. So ingenious is the image of life that Americans have fostered, that real realities, like soil, air and water, like death and sex and sweat have become obnoxious and euphemised. As Slater says—

"These examples should explain why the mass media in our society seem so omnivorous—devouring and trivializing each new bud of change before it can fully emerge. It was this insatiable need to make every eccentric effusion familiar to all, that evoked Marcuse's despair in 'One Dimensional Man'... What the mass media eat is new forms of emotional expression. The more the sex impulse is exploited instrumentally, the more valuable it becomes economically. For instance, the act of buying has become so sexualised in our society that packaging, (the euphemism, titillation, the veil)

has become a major industry. We must wrap even a small purchase before carrying it from the store to our home. Carrying naked purchases down the street in broad daylight seems indecent to Americans. (Europeans can still do it but are becoming increasingly uneasy as advertising there becomes sexualised). After all, if we are induced to buy something because of the erotic delights that are covertly promised with it, then buying becomes a sexual act. Indeed we are approaching the point where it absorbs more sexual interest than sex itself; when this happens people will feel more comfortable walking in the street nude than with an unwrapped purchase. Package modesty has increased in direct proportion as body modesty has lessened".

American society has achieved the ne plus ultra of absurdity. In Vietnam, as Slater indicates in his chapter—"Kill Anything That Moves"—have sustained a campaign of the most debased cruelty, strangely mingled with a residue of pitiful, palsied, idealism. This is the grim aspect of American absurdity—a moral schizophrenia that combines the viciousness of the Nazis with broken down platitudes of populist evangelism. The national vision, if it can be dignified by that name, is a weird melange of protean and sinister phantoms whose outlines may be in doubt, but whose tendencies are consistently anti-life.

Obviously, the non-community or mass of individuals called American has produced something of surpassing strangeness in its public and private life. American society justifies the most extravagant expressionistic fantasies of a Dali or a Miller and the American 'conscience' is haunted by the ghosts of Calvin and Torquemada whose ghastly influence has made the very words that Americans use ripe in innuendo and double entendre. Such terms as 'democracy' or 'individualism' undergo severe metamorphoses of meaning in their implementation. Slater examines what such words can mean when they are enacted in social and psychological areas of American experience.

For instance, the real meaning of the word 'progress' emerges after cutting away a paraphernalia of Utopian rhetoric and pseudo-scientific jargon. Progress is modern man creating himself in the image of his own creation—modern technics. The transistorised, automatic-ultramatic emptiness that Americans and others have visited upon themselves, is the outcome of an idolatry every bit as crude and as pitiful as any ancient

prophet ever castigated. American civilization is machine-fetishist. This fascinating and gargantuan idolatry is the expression of a host of tendencies that Slater disentangles with virtuoso skill. His is a Freudian explanation leavened with a wide variety of other sources. He convincingly demonstrates the libidinal involvement Americans have with their machines. A questionable relationship comes to light—a relationship that has sprung up between the hand, eager for buttons, knobs and levers that transform the world at a hygienic, euphemistic distance, and the instrument that is the agent of the hand; or is the hand the agent of the machine? It is now a debatable point which is the true state of affairs in American society, so beguiled are men by their own creation.

'Individualism' in America is equivalent to a lost community. It no longer means, (if it ever did during the last century), that the individual realises himself and his potential; that he enlarges his life and deepens its significance. In modern America individualism is the suburban plot, the insulated, predatory nuclear family, the bitterness of generations who cannot speak to their parents or their children, the encapsulation of men in cars on lunatic freeways riding their joyless ride to annihilation. Individualism is the caprice of the powerful, the blood-lust of the respectable psychopath, the fame-craze of the celebrated anonymity. Thoreau is read in cities whose newspapers devour hundreds of acres of forest a day, and the idealistic and community-starved turn to the battered remnants of a once primordial landscape, seeking to make a real new start in a land that has seen so many false ones.

This book delves the blasted hopes of America in all their many aspects. Phillip Slater's technique is based on paradox, partly because of his commitment to the Freudian paradox-repression and desire (which he uses as a key to the exegesis of the baffling contradictions in American society) and partly because American society is itself a gigantic metaphor or paradox fraught with a huge potential for life and death. Americans yearn to be loved, yet can only proffer the dead stuff of materialist symbols. They are a bitterly frustrated people.

The strengths of the book are obvious. Slater has achieved a meaningful synthesis of eclectic sources that has depth and flair, and that transcends dogmatic Freudianism. There is no narrow insistence on monolithic explanations, no two dimensional sliding across the

(continued on next page)

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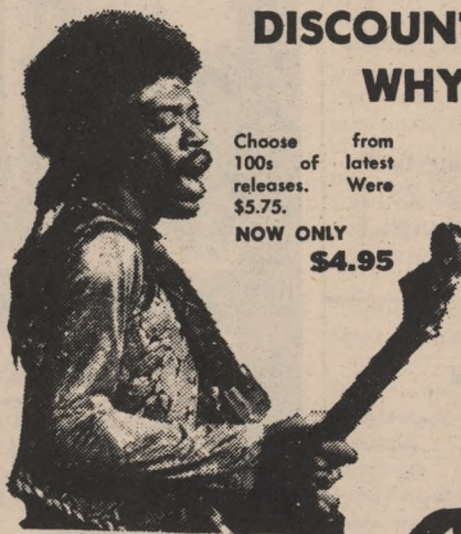
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# N.Z.U.S.A. + S.T.A.N.Z. = N.U.S.?

At the May Councils of STANZ and NZUSA full discussions were held on the desirability of merging the two organisations into a National Union of Students. It was decided that such a move would be possible only if students throughout New Zealand had a chance to study the issues involved and to vote on practical proposals. All Students' Associations have been asked to decide by July 14 this year whether or not the proposals in this paper are acceptable. If they are acceptable to a majority of students then the STANZ and NZUSA Councils will be combined at Christchurch from August 19 to 22 to accept a constitution, draw up a budget, and decide on policies for 1973.

## HOW WILL DECISIONS BE MADE?

At a local level, students elect an executive to run the Students' Association. These executives then represent the local Association at two major Council meetings each year — one in May, one in August. This is, of course, exactly what both STANZ and NZUSA now do. The Council meetings decide the policy of the Union and receive reports from executive members. To ensure that all the business can be dealt with the Union Council Meetings will be divided into committees as the NZUSA Councils are already. These Committees will be the:

- Education Commission:**  
With special sections to discuss Teacher Training, University Education, Education generally (including Technical Education).
- Welfare and Accommodation Commission:**  
To discuss student health services, university and college buildings, and student accommodation.
- International Commission:**  
To discuss the Unions contacts with such organisations as United Nations Association, international student organisations, anti-apartheid groups, anti-war groups, CORSO, World University Service, University of the South Pacific Committee, etc.
- National Commission:**  
To discuss contacts with National groups such as the Homosexual and Abortion Law Reform Societies, Conservation groups, National Youth Council, Council for Equal Pay and Opportunity. Would deal with policies of national and social importance such as age of majority, drug education, immigration, etc.
- Finance, Travel, and Administration Commission:**  
To draw up budgets, decide on policies for the operation of the Student Travel Bureau, and to oversee the administration of the Union.  
  
Every constituent will be entitled to two delegates at the table when the Council is in plenary session to receive reports from the Committees, and every constituent will be entitled to appoint one participant to each of the Committees.

Voting is an important issue. The system of voting worked

out protects smaller constituents from being completely swamped and, at the same time, ensures that voting strengths reflect the numbers of students from each campus and the financial contributions. The total number of votes will be six times the number of constituents, with two votes automatically given to every constituent association. The rest of the votes will be distributed proportionately between the member associations on the basis of the membership in each association. This would give 126 votes if all 14 colleges and 7 universities belong, with some 84 votes going to universities and 42 to Colleges. Small constituents would have a vote worth exercising and larger constituents would not be placed exactly on a par with smaller ones. This system gives a small college a vote that is larger than its membership would justify, and reduces the voting strength of larger constituents.

## WHO WILL RUN THE UNION?

### Executive

This question simply means who will do the work that the Union Council Meetings decide should be done. It is intended to have an executive that is fully representative of all member associations. All constituent Presidents or their nominees will automatically be on the executive and will meet four times at least each year. The Executive will include a Standing Committee which will meet fortnightly and will consist of:

- President:** a full-time paid official.
- Senior Vice President:** elected from among the constituent presidents by the full executive.
- Treasurer**
- International Affairs Vice-President**
- National Affairs Vice-President**
- Welfare Vice-President**
- Education Vice-President:** a full-time paid official.

The last five Executive members would be responsible for the work that comes out of the Commissions they are associated with.

### Non-Executive Officers (Voluntary officers — unpaid)

Supplementing the work of the Executive will be a number of non-executive officers, all of whom will be responsible to the President through the executive member within whose portfolio they work. These will include the following officers responsible to Vice-Presidents:

- Accommodation Officer (Welfare V.P.)
- Welfare Officer (Welfare V.P.)
- University of the South Pacific Officer (International V.P.)
- Overseas Students Officer (National V.P.)
- International Research Officer (International V.P.)
- Environment Officer (National V.P.)
- Chairman of N.Z. Universities Arts Council (President)
- Chairman of N.Z. Universities Sports Union (President).

## WHAT WILL THIS COST?

The levy will be \$1 per student member and will be paid by affiliated students associations on the basis of student numbers from the year preceding that in which the levy is paid. NZUSA delegates were particularly concerned to see that members were not charged twice for membership of the National Union. The difficulty is, of course, that all members of all constituent associations pay to their local Associations a fixed sum that includes the \$1 to the national body. This means that members who are enrolled at both a Teachers College and a University are effectively paying twice. It is quite clear that the indirect costs of a national association fall heaviest on smaller constituents whose costs for delegate travel to Councils form a greater percentage of their total budget. It is highly unlikely that University Students Associations would be able to develop a simple formula for refunding to their teachers college members the \$1.00 they pay through the University Association for membership of the national body. Accordingly it is proposed that University Students Associations pay to the National Union the sum of \$1.00 for each member they have. The Teachers College constituents will pay \$1.00 for every member of a College Students Association less \$1.00 a head for those College students who are also members of the University Students Association. Such an approach will make it possible for most of the Teachers Colleges to pay the cost of delegate surface fares to Councils. For constituents with less than 300 members the Union will pay the return fare of one delegate from each College to relevant seminars and councils.

## A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING HAS BEEN CALLED IN B15 ON THURSDAY JULY 13 1972 AT 1.00 PM TO DISCUSS

The merger of the New Zealand University Students' Association and the Student Teachers' Association of New Zealand to form a National Union of Students.

Margery Macky  
ASSOCIATION SECRETARY

(continued from over page) frozen wastes of syllogism. Slater plunges boldly into the guts of America, and his thought has succeeded in capturing a few vibrations of actual, living Americans, which is a rare feat in sociology.

The weakness of the book is its language. Slater is not entirely free of the attenuations of social science jargonese. Ironically his language betrays still, the presence of the machine and of the stereo-typic mode of perception that is almost universal in sociology. Writers such as Bergson have amply proven that to write logically need not be to write mechanically. Slater is not a very good stylist and this lack of style sometimes can constrict his thought which otherwise, is free of the mechanical stigma. The weakness is in itself a grim reminder of the pervasiveness of the machine image in modern thought; and because of it Slater has only been partially successful in his attempt to explain Americans in terms other than those of their mechanical prodigy. His partial success is heartening when one realises how innumerable are the social researchers who are completely dominated by mechanics; those who can only contribute malaise of their personal mechanism as a panacea for a society crippled by mechanical dehumanisation. It is ironic that we continue to understand our diseases only in their own terms; that we persist in forming our apprehension of a problem according to the mechanical tendencies immanent in it.

Phillip Slater has begun to shake himself free of this, our modern delusion.

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Following a demonstration on April 9th this year, Bill Lee was charged with:

1. Inciting disorder in Auckland
2. Behaving in a disorderly manner in Queen Street.
3. Obstructing a carriageway, namely Queen Street.

He pleaded not guilty and is due to appear in court again on 21st July.

People who were present and would be prepared to testify as witnesses for the defence, please send statements to Mr B. Littlewood, C.M.L. Building.

As much detail as possible should be written down.

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← from 'THE BEGINNING'

14-27 July 1972.  
At the Regent Theatre,  
Queen Street.

Fri, July 14 - 11.15, 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.  
1. FIRST LOVE  
Sat, July 15 - 11.15, 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.  
2. TRAFFIC  
Sun, July 16 - 2 only  
3. THE BEGINNING  
Sun, July 16 - 7.30 only  
4. PURGATORY and  
5. THE THIRD PART OF THE NIGHT  
Mon, July 17 - 11.15 and 8.15  
6. WEEKEND  
Mon, July 17 - 2.15 and 5.15  
7. MEMORIES OF HELENA  
Tues, July 18 - 11.15 and 8.15  
8. DODES' KA-DEN  
Tues, July 18 - 2.15 and 5.15  
9. THE ARP STATUE and  
10. FATA MORGANA  
Wed, July 19 - 11.15 and 8.15  
11. METELLO  
Wed, July 19 - 2.15 and 5.15  
12. DAVID AND THE ICE AGE

## 4th Auckland FILM FESTIVAL PREVIEW

At first sight of this years Festival programme two things seemed obvious. This year there were not a lot of big name directors, in fact most of them are very obscure. This is a good thing for it enables one to see the general state of the film throughout the world, these days most of the big name directors are assured of releases for their films so they do not have to worry about lots of Festival publicity. The other thing I noted with relish was the fact that for once we are able to see a selection of films from countries whose films we rarely see notably Brazil and West Germany. Groups of films whether by subject, director or country of origin serve a purpose far beyond the sum total of their screening times. Not all these films are brilliant but at least all of them have tried to be.

### FIRST LOVE

A girl Sinaida—last descendant of an impoverished aristocratic family that is condemned to oblivion in the chaos of the Russian Revolution—radiates an unusual fascination. None of the men who surround her are able to escape the sensuality of Sinaida. She toys with them, humiliates them, tortures them and surrenders herself to them.

Only a young man, Alexander suspects nothing of her affairs. To him she is pure and desirable. He falls in love with her she however confused by this tender love returns the boys affections. Her lovers smile forbearingly on Sinaidas new adventure. Alexanders dream of a great love ends with the discovery that Sinaida is also the mistress of his father. After many years and the death of his father Alexander feels that the way is once again open to him to Sinaida, but once again fate denies him the fulfillment of his desires.

Maximilian Schell has taken the small story by Turgenev has condensed and enriched it, he has polished it to make it politically relevant and unbelievably sensual. The film achieves an almost visionary concentration in the glory and hardship of human existence. At a time when romanticism is rife in movies it is a pleasure to see all the baroque decoration rejected and to see characters viewed realistically within the bounds of their world. This first film by a very fine actor is probably one of the most appealing films in the Festival as well as having a sureness and clarity of style and an intelligent use of the medium.

### TRAFFIC

Jacques Tati is one of Frances finest comedy film directors and Traffic is probably his best film to date. Traffic concerns the attempt by Msr. Hulot (Jacques Tati) to take his car, a remarkable camping car from Paris to the international car fair in Amsterdam. Msr Hulot arrives too late however. For while the car is mans great helpmate it must be handled with care. Tati explores in this film the delicate relationship which exists between man and machine. Sometimes it is a love affair and other times it is war. Just as Chaplin fought with the machine in Modern Times so Tati does with car in the 70s. This is a superbly comic film and Tati has an ability to create sequences which have both comment as well as visual humour. Shots of moving traffic and large car parks are common enough objects but through Tatis camera these things become first banal and then very funny. Msr Hulot attempting to replace the fallen ivy covering a building and motorists emerging from a great pile-up to do their daily exercises on the motorway are only a few of many fine visual jokes.

What is unfortunate about Traffic is that it is really only a succession of jokes with only tenuous links between them. The film does not really hold together very firmly and much of the force of the film is lost. Comedy especially surreal comedy (as much of the film is) requires a firm base to exist on and develop from.

### THE BEGINNING

The beginning is a finely worked out, solid traditional film which has impeccable acting and as ever the slightly heavy subtlety which one meets in most Russian films. The film concerns a young girl playing the film part of Joan of Arc and her situation within the film, within the studio and her own personal life are cleverly contrasted. This film is the most acceptable film in the Festival and is certainly worthwhile though hardly new or original.

### PURGATORY

In an age when people must acknowledge their responsibilities for the problems of the world they must distrust all forms of oppression. To bow to them makes it impossible for man to understand himself. The hero of Haro Senfts film Purgatory acknowledges this responsibility. He attempts to discover the truths behind a kidnapping he has seen and in doing so gets himself hopelessly confused in an ever growing complex situation he must go through a purgatory to discover himself and whether what he is doing is relevant to his life and to society. For him there is no reason why internal realities should not be recognised. The film is very interestingly told in the form of flashbacks which continually reinforce our impression on the man the hero has become.

### THE THIRD PART OF THE NIGHT

The Third Part of the Night is one of the first films to emerge from Poland, to New Zealand of the new directors, Zulawski is considered to be the foremost of these new young directors. As with most mis-European films this film is concerned with the last war, a subject which has social and emotional relevance even now. The film takes place against the backgrounds of the occupation. The film deals for the first time with the generation that never knew the war or the occupation and yet which wants to strike an attitude to both these phases of Polish history. Zulawski has attempted to create a vision and understanding of the war to make it meaningful for the younger person, he is in fact creating new myths for Polish history. He has an extremely Baroque and expressionist style to which he adds the current trends of naturalism and violence. He has a strange metaphysical attitude to his subject which is strangely oppressive and frightening, yet through his masterly control he has made a film which comes to terms with the struggle of people during the Polish occupation.

### WEEKEND

"Weekend" is an allegory of contemporary society and the way our animal and social natures conflict in an attempt to come to terms with our political involvement. A married couple are trying to get money from a deceased parents estate they make a journey to see the wife of the deceased to see what can be arranged, she foils them so they kill her. On their return to Paris they are captured by a band of anarchists living in a forest. He is eaten and she joins them. The film is full of references to present and past historical and social acts related to money, capitalism and socialism. We encounter people from history. All this is set against the weekend journey across the countryside where are encountered accidents a by product of civilisation, traffic jams and depersonalised tracts of countryside.

Godard is making politically committed film as few others do and his stand against capitalism is violent and sincere, this film really should be seen.

### MEMORIES OF HELENA

The first of the Brazilian films in the Festival 'Memories of Helena' is a very interesting film in the way it explores a story from different sources and through different people. After a girl, Helena has committed suicide her friends go through her diaries and old films. Renato and Rosa return to the past through the pieces of film and a diary which shows Helenas life and her relationships with both of them. The character of a border town, the houses people objects, their very special communication, Helenas family, Rosa her friend, the flight, the yearning for freedom all this turns up from the past. Then it is the turn of Renato coming during his vacation to this city, and of Marcelo whom Rosa and Helena once met in Rio. Then finally Marcelos friend Andre, an intelligent cynic discovers more. The discoveries effect the past and the present for the expose that which is normally never shown or expressed. This is a very romantic film yet with a freshness that is new, for we have seen little South American film.

### DODES' KA-DEN

Akira Kurosawa is probably the greatest of all Japanese directors yet we have seen few of his films in NZ apart from Seven Samuri and Red Beard. It is now five years since he began work on aborted Japanese section of Tora Tora Tora and he has produced a film which shows him turning in a new direction. In his previous film Kurosawa made great use of the samuri like hero (like the cowboy in a western). In Dodeska-Den there are no heroes, only common people leading ordinary lives. They are the inhabitants of a slum on the outskirts of Tokyo, living among the garbage and waste of the great city. Kurosawa shows how each individual in his own way accommodates to his situation. He shows us how they inhabit both the physical world and the world of their imagination. But they do not have false hopes for they are complete realists who learn to accept and understand life. Kurosawa sees that even in the most lowly of men there can exist heroism in the daily life as people struggle to make their world bearable.

Kurosawa brings to film a superb mastery of the visual, his colour, shapes, textures, relationships within the frame, are all conceived and carried through with an amazing clarity. The surface of the film is worth seeing just for the sheer visual effect.

### THE ARP STATUE

Alan Sekers in his first feature length film has attempted to do what is probably one of the most difficult of all in terms of cinematic technique—that of constructing a film from still pictures. In recent years Chris Markers 'The Jetty' has been the most successful. Sekers film does not really come off.

The film tells the story of a young modell who has her arm mauled by a tiger. This creates a severe emotional strain on her and this is not resolved without the help of a French silversmith. The film has a very sensuous flow to it but is marred by a lack of sympathy not for the subject but for the way in which the story is put together.

### FATA MORGANA

Fata Morgana by Werner Herzog is a fascinating radically consistent film of vehement coldness and great sensitivity. It is an account of the creation by the Quiche Indians from the 16th century spoken by Lotte Eisner, the text is strange as in the wording of the Old Testament but differs greatly in other parts. For the Indian God of Creation makes mistakes things go wrong, he has to revoke what he has created and repeat it. That is the first part of the film entitled 'Creation'. The second part, 'Paradise' is composed of sequences which do not show people only their signs; plane wrecks, burning oil towers, deserted military camps, hideous carcasses, a flickering heat over all, destroyed and destroying, cruel and beautiful, crazy to the point of irritation. People turn up in the third part 'the Golden Era'. Poor creatures, ludicrous persons. The camera is strenuously slow and steady, the texts written by Herzog himself are poetical, surrealistically strange like the scenery, sometimes very nearly banal, sometimes they are near-cynicism. Fata Morgana refutes the biblical refrain '... and it was good.' In Herzogs Fata Morgana the world is anything but good, at least this is what one immediately feels.

The film was shot in the inhuman tracts of the Sahara where the landscape itself seems totally symbolic, the firm division between sand and sky and the inhumanly beautiful scenery. Herzogs feeling the man alone in the world shown in last years film 'Signs of Life' is again present, though much more poetically.

### METELLO

Metello concerns the fortunes of a young man forced by circumstances initially into becoming a member of the anarchist movement and then embroiled in strikes and shut downs for the rest of his life. The film which is set in Florence attempts to show the forces acting on a man who must continually make choices either for himself or for what he feels is his political commitment. As an attempt to understand the growth of the socialist movement in Italy the film is adequate, as a piece of beautiful photography the film is superb the unfortunate thing is that the film seems like so many other historical films and it falls perilously close to being a Dr Zhivago or worse.

### DAVID & THE ICE AGE

A young man sets out from Germany on a search for the Antarctic, he is attempting to escape the cold of winter. On his way he encounters a variety of people from whores and men in Nazi uniforms to a couple of hitch hikers with whom he eventually stays until he finds that the climate is getting colder and so moves on. The coldness which exists as far as director von Mechow is concerned is the coldness of contemporary life which mass production brings. David the hero is placed as an observer to be acted upon in his travels. What he experiences is the effects of contemporary society on the individual (at one point he must take a ride with a truck full of pigs). Yet the film attempts to see the problems without knowing what they are. Von Mechow uses visual statements which often are essentially meaningless.

Well if you cant afford to or dont want to see all the films here is my personal selection in descending order:

Dodeska 'den  
Fata Morgana  
Weekend  
First Love  
Third Part of the Night  
Purgatory  
David and the Ice Age  
Memories of Helena  
Traffic  
The Arp Statue  
Metello

But then most of the good films are on next week.

John Daly Peoples



## CHAIRMAN'S REPORT



With the money left over from Lord Shadbolt's premature retirement, we decided to employ the services of Arch Fanatic Bob Hillier and that Fiend from Earwig, John Milne is an attempt to raise this paper's libel standards. Milne's first action on joining the firm was to organise the garbage in the office into handy disposable trays. Then with the rest of the staff, rudimentary attempts were made to bring, that scrouge of autocracies, democracy into the production processes of the paper. Ah me, it seems to be an age of falling dictatorships and crumbling empires...

GORDON CLIFTON

## MUCKRAKERTORIAL

Greetings folks. Basically I am John Milne. I derive from Earwig Magazine (the famous spasmodical which no one will print except Heather). Craccum is paying me \$X per week to be "external news reporter", and I receive \$XX,XXX per week from the C.I.A. to study communist plots.

My aim is to learn how difficult it is to work here, and to be a nuisance. Craccum this year has been too much a propaganda machine and too little a nuisance. The froth and bubble of libel suits hasn't made it a good paper, although it has certainly been well read. Ironically the paper has been best when its existence has been most strongly threatened, but the creative flare which has appeared at every crisis seems to change into dull efficiency when the pressure is off. I find it disturbing that the university itself is so feebly represented in Craccum—except for the "letters" page, participation by students has been weak. To a poor uninformed C.I.A. man it would appear that A.U. consists of the turgid supporters and antagonists of one K.Marx. In the next few weeks I hope we can see Mr Marx replaced by people.

Considering the very high mortality rate among editors (resurrections aside) I suspect that the traditional concept of Craccum has outgrown itself. It is impossible for one person to run it as a "news" paper—there is barely time to edit and lay out the easily processed feature articles which cover a standard range of hackneyed subjects. A consequence of this is that, as far as university relevance goes, too many issues of Craccum could have been happily replaced by cyclostyled sheet of notices.

The recent attempt by the Exec. to railroad the editors was possibly a misdirected effort to express some legitimate complaints. Neither Exec nor Craccum has been prepared to examine the real problems openly and constructively, and the "Muccrac" victory may have buried them deeper. In what amounted to an attack on Heather's writing the Exec members challenged a strong point and were so heavily beaten that they won't have time to recover.

The university is so big and ungainly that students are probably as strong as their newspaper. In the midst of continuing hassles everyone is a loser, Craccum should be worth 20c an issue, which is what it would have to sell for if it was, say, an independent Sunday paper. This would mean an annual levy of \$5 per student instead of a trifling and inadequate dollar.

Student politicians have never shown signs that they have the guts to endorse the idea of a strong university paper. They like a professional cafeteria and a boy-scout Craccum. Will our minds ever be a match for our bellies?

This issue could be the uneasy beginning of something new. Or it might be the dying yelp of a paper crushed by grey people who were too timid and unimaginative to allow it to live. □

## OPEN LETTER TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF SINGAPORE.

Send us your Communists and we'll send you our arm-chair critics.

## New staff:

↖ Milne

Hillier ↗



Published by the Craccum Administration Board for the proprietors, the Auckland University Student's Association and printed by the Wanganui Chronicle Co. Ltd., at the printers' works, corner of Campbell and Wicksteed Places, Wanganui.

## DO YOU WANT TO HELP THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR?

An appeal appeared in "Craccum", 15/6/72, asking for help for the victims of the Vietnam war, donations to be sent to the Medical Aid Committee. It carried this statement,

"Aid channeled to the corrupt Saigon government, or sent to areas administered by it, is notoriously unlikely to reach the civilian grass-roots victims of the war."

Fortunately, there is a way of helping those doubly unfortunate Vietnamese who happen to be in the Saigon-administered areas. For many years the School of Youth for Social Service of the An Quang Buddhists has been providing devoted and well-planned relief for refugees. It operates its funds through a bank in Paris and its chief representative is Thich Nhat Hanh, founder of the SYSS, who visited N.Z. in 1966. Doubtless the Buddhists have their own lines of communication and there is every reason to believe that supplies do get through to them.

The International Committee of Conscience on Vietnam is continually receiving reports of the activities of the SYSS teams, monks, nuns, young people, men and women led by SYSS personnel. In this connection the following very sad piece of news has just come through.

"Thich Than Van, Acting Director of the School of Youth for Social Service was killed when an American truck ran into the car in which he was riding on his way back to the relief work being done by the School in the battle area in a northern section of South Vietnam. This will be a major calamity for the work of the School. Word had just come through that they were using up medical supplies at the rate of \$2,000 a week with the victims of the war with whom they were working."

Thich Than Van is not the only casualty of this kind. Other SYSS workers have been killed while trying to rescue wounded from the firing zones. These gallant young people deserve our help.

Recently, Thich Nhat Hanh cabled ICCV (N.Z.) urgently for funds for medical supplies. We immediately opened a fund and called for subscriptions. We are not operating in opposition to the Medical Aid Committee but consider the two to be complementary. Some folk will give to the one, some to the other while some affluent folk might give to both. Whichever way, some "victims of the war" will be helped. They are all suffering people.

Donations for "Buddhist Relief" may be sent to The Secretary, ICCV, 45 Birkdale Rd., Auckland, 10.

## QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE

N.Z. Herald, Thursday, July 6, 1972

## STUDENTS CANNOT SEND CASH TO NORTH VIETNAM

Parliamentary Reporter Wellington

The Reserve Bank would not approve the remittance of money to North Vietnam, the Minister of Finance, Mr Muldoon, said in Parliament yesterday.

He was replying to a question from the former Minister of Health, the Hon. D. N. McKay (Govt—Marsden), who had asked whether Auckland University students could legally export the \$5000 they had voted to give to the medical aid appeal for the North Vietnamese Red Cross.

Mr Muldoon said that the money could not be exported to North Vietnam, but that the Reserve Bank would allow it to be sent to international organisations, such as the World Council of Churches or the International Red Cross.

In reply to a supplementary question Mr Muldoon said that the legal power for the Reserve Bank to refuse to remit the money to North Vietnam came from the Reserve Bank Act.

The minister was also asked

by Mr McKay why New Zealand taxpayers should continue to contribute to the cost of student union buildings and other facilities "in the light of such action."

Mr Muldoon said that the \$5000 voted as a gift by the Auckland students was not part of the Government building subsidy.

Mr McKay also asked what legal remedy there was for a student, disapproving of such use of student funds, to withhold his share of this contribution.

Mr Muldoon replied that the only way he knew of was for the student concerned to seek the support of other students for a special meeting of students to change the decision.

To a supplementary question, Mr Muldoon said that it was unlikely that Government policy on student buildings would be changed as a result of this issue because the Government did not want to penalise other students "because of the decision of 100 or so which we don't like."

departs: November 23 1972  
returns: February 20 1973

fare: \$540 return

\* especially for students

\* work permits available



nzusa



further details from:

Student Travel Bureau  
room 223, top floor,  
Student union building  
10-5pm daily

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### EXEC DUCKS ON FORMALITY III

The restoration of D'Arcy Lange's sculpture *Formality III* which is derelict in several bits on the mud outside the toilets still has not gone ahead. The Exec, derelict too, has stalled Joint Management Committee attempts to bring the \$350 thing back (a condition of purchase was its upkeep by the Association). Calling it a load of junk, Members Garlick and Foley, have delayed by asking for quotes of the cost of restoration, to be provided at the next meeting. At the same time, SRC is calling for more art displays about the place and spending out of the fat arts purse.

Putting Craccum into a limited liability company, similar to NZUSA's Instinctive Impulses, looks to be moribund, after solicitors advice that the idea will not work. Publications Officer Carew however is preparing a report on the basis of a Craccum published by a company owned by several tertiary student groups but it looks as if this idea will be too distant from the original concept of an AUSA newspaper to please many students. Also in this connection, the Exec has had to crack down on underhand advertising in Craccum undermining the AUSA insurance scheme contrary to agreement.

After standing in the road at the beginning of the year over security the Library bag room, recent thefts have forced Exec to move towards supporting permanent attendants there, but financially?

#### Other shorts:

- \* Starling's writ on the referendum over conditional sports club grants cannot be lifted so there will be an SGM on Monday 17th to give the go-ahead to club grants.
- \* Henceforth we are affiliated to the NZ Race Relations Council.
- \* The Exec does not wish to apologise for the Great Craccum Collision.
- \* Justice will be getting a truculent letter complaining about Rod Davis's prison term.
- \* One gross of condoms are sold here every week (add that to Friends of AU's handout).
- \* The functions room behind the club will be in use as a common room.

#### From Other Bodies

The threat of another hike in cafeteria prices mentioned here earlier in the year has been let down by some mysterious fiddling of depreciation costs in the accounts by Joint Management Committee.

Finance Committee has okayed contributions of fifty dollars to Greenpeace and two hundred dollars to Tenants Protection. SRC has run through strong motions against French nuclear arrogance and called for strict controls on medical experiments on student guinea pigs.

The Special General Meeting on 29 June with an attendance under 150 approved a donation of five thousand dollars to the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong Red Crosses via the British Medical Aid Committee. An attempt to reduce the figure to five hundred each to British Medical Aid and to the International Red Cross in line with the Association budget and leave something for domestic use, was jumped on by both those who wanted to give more and those who were opposed on principle. The vote on the substantive motion went through strongly and fell just short of the required two-thirds to make it final.

#### Next meetings.

SRC - tonight (13th) in B15 (7.00 p.m.)

Exec - 20th July, Council Room, 6.30 p.m.

Out of nine and a half thousand members, only half a dozen ever turn up to watch these meets and these are usually members of the ruling clique or hopefuls begging handouts.

JEAN-BAPTISTE PIGGIN

#### Green Peace March (Fall in Against Fall Out)

Coinciding with similar marches in the Dominion today (July 6th), Auckland supporters of the Green Peace movement staged a march up the middle of the Queen City. And the gods turned on a beautiful day for it. Attendance was heartening—considering this was mid-term break.

And gawkers from the business houses of Auckland were motivated to peer down, and suffer provocative questioning about French Arrogance. The man with the hailer talked such good sense, and had such a cool-headed, educated voice that the populace must have had trouble believing that he was a "biscious, scruffy" protester.

A cop car, suitably green, ushered the way, warding off potential hit and run fanatics. The march proceeded up to the City Admin. where Northey spoke and answered a question about unemployment resulting from the F.O.L. ban. Dr Mike Bassett thanked the marchers and accepted the signed letters of protest to be delivered to Mayor Robbie and forwarded in turn to our gracious govt.

**ACCOMMODATION:** Anyone interested in buying houses, building flats etc leave a note either at Contact (next door UBS) or leave a message at Studass for Russell Bartlett, Richard Rowe or Clare Ward.

**GERMAINSCHAFT:** 12-2 every day. Old Physics lecture theatre. Cheap coffee and lots to do or you can do what you like.

**BILLETING:** August 20th - 26th.

**BILLETS** needed (just a space where a body can fit). If you can help leave your name (Contact, Studass Office or Arts Festival Office).

**FRUIT & VEGETABLE COOPERATIVE:** Thursdays 12-2 p.m. Come and buy and help.

(Cooperative meetings are on Wednesday at 1 pm Student Liaison Office - we specially need people who would be willing to go down to the markets and buy. If you can't come to the meeting leave your name at Contact or see us at Coop on Thursday).

**CONTACT** next door to UBS can answer any question or if it can't will find someone who can.

OPENING SOON ON DEVONPORT SEAFRONT

THE ORIGINAL PONCHO BAR CRAFT-CENTRE and COFFEE-INN.

GROOVY GEAR HIM & HER

His Students Hers -

in wool, suede

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NAME .....

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PLEASE SEND ME .....

SIZE ..... COLOUR ..... 2ND CHOICE .....

..... I ENCLOSE \$... MONEY ORDER .....

#### MOUNTAIN SAFETY


Of interest to all trampers, climbers, deerstalkers, canoeists and skiers is a series of mountain safety lectures being sponsored by the Tramping Club and Safety Committee. These lectures will be held in the large Chemistry lecture theatre on Thursday lunchtimes for the next three weeks.

As a general introduction to the series, the first lecture entitled 'Cowardice on Four Continents' will be presented by Mr. Bryan Dudley, a young New Zealand climber who has climbed in Peru and Yosemite, U.S.A., Mr. Dudley, who describes himself as a coward of the highest order, will lecture on safe climbing and tramping. The second lecture, on Exposure (accidental hypothermia), is to be given by Dr. Ian Parton, another New Zealand mountaineer of long standing. Exposure is one of the most common dangers in New Zealand mountain conditions so this lecture will be valuable to all outdoor sportsmen. Finally, on 27th July, Dr. Max Pearl will speak on First Aid in the mountains. Dr. Pearl is a mountaineer with Himalayan experience and is therefore well qualified to speak in this field.

So come along at 1 p.m. on Thursday 13th, 20th, and 27th July and find out how to stay alive longer in the hills.

R.N. Horne  
(Treasurer A.U.T.C.)

#### Beer ads descend from Auckland billboards and - - -



This girl is called Chan - she was tortured in Ky-Lam concentration camp. Pieces of flesh were sliced off her breasts or pinched out with red hot pliers; electric current was applied to her genitals, she was hung by the feet on hooks pierced through her body.

**WOMEN UNITE AGAINST THE WAR JULY 14**

ASSEMBLE IN ALBERT PARK OR GRAFTON ROAD AT 7:00pm

RALLY AT THE CENTRAL POST OFFICE IN QUEEN STREET

**STOP THE BOMBING! GET OUT NOW!**

### OF MONEY AND MOUTHS THE TATTERED HISTORY OF 1% AID

BOB HILLIER

In June, 1971 when principles were brought and sold cheaply in the AUSA marketplace, a motion supporting 1% Aid was defeated in one of the few executive lolly scrambles to receive front page CRACCUM treatment. On June 10th, 1971, parttime footwear salesman Rodney Lyon, and now-president John Woodroffe, sponsored the motion which was defeated by the combined efforts of treasurer Rob Garlick and then Admin-Sec Vaughn Preece. "Why don't you have collectors outside the toilets?" said Preece. Mover Lyon was distraught.

The issue rested until the August '71 AGM affirmed 1% Aid as AUSA policy. The argument of "where's the money coming from" arose and a suitable consensual definition of 1% of AUSA income had yet to be agreed upon. It was made clear that the 1% referred to the proportion of our total turnover income of nearly \$1,000,000—thus 1% was approximately \$10,000 of AUSA finances.

Sept 1971 saw two AGMs devoted to the question of raising finance through fee increase for 1% Aid and Equal Pay. Both took the form of Good Finance Management seminars specifically designed for commerce students and delivered by Rob Garlick. The meetings were stacked with half-accountants and the motion was defeated. 1% Aid and Equal Pay were lost. Where were the idealists? In the Kiwi swotting for finals.

With the passing of the motion to donate \$5,000 to the Vietnam Medical Aid Fund the whole question of 1% Aid and Equal Pay have been broached again. It is obvious that a strong body of opinion supports both of these issues. However when the question of fee increase to support them is raised the issues become not only humanitarian but financial even some of the idealists lose interest in their humanitarian belief. The argument runs thus; that if we believe in these issues we should put our money into them.

AUSA is a service organisation for students. Thus our finance is committed to that service. To reallocate any portion of that finance involves the underwriting of certain committed monies to specific commitment areas. Perhaps it is a noble gesture for us to deprive ourselves of one thing in order to erase our strained consciences but we must keep sight of our priorities. In giving our aid to needy organisations or peoples, we do fulfil a rather precarious social obligation to endeavour to relieve our unfortunate neighbours of their unwanted burdens. Thus we should budget for the implementation of our commitments of which 1% AID and Equal Pay are inclusive.

At present this could be done only by incurring some drastic losses both to ourselves as a body and as individuals within that body. The reallocation of commitments within our present budget would throw our whole accounting and financial system out of alignment and result in an uneconomic and impracticable mess. The burden placed upon both finance committee and the staff of A.U.S.A. would not be justifiable.

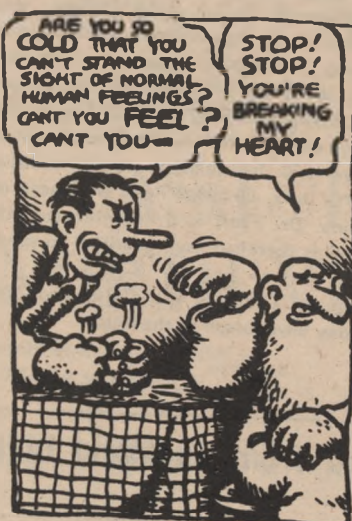
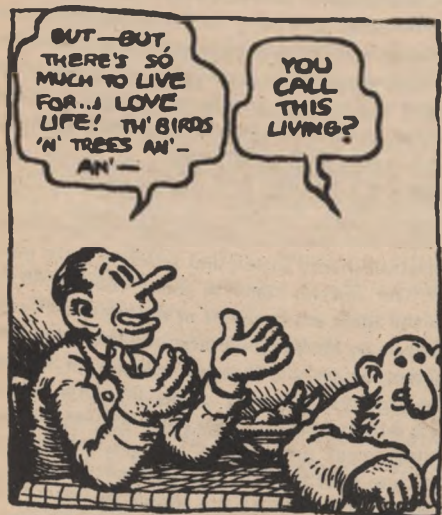
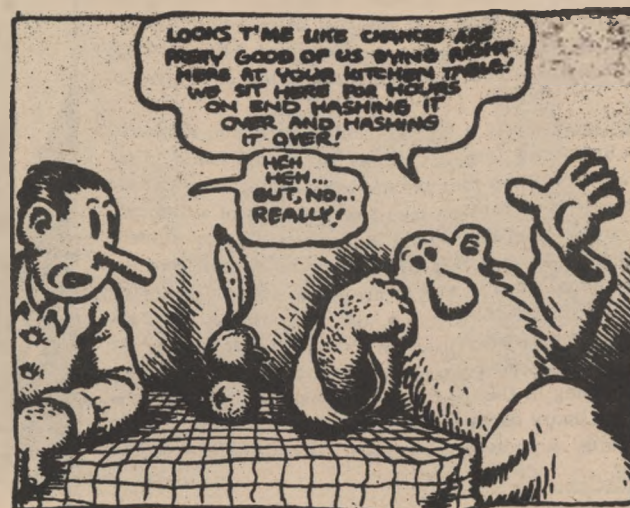
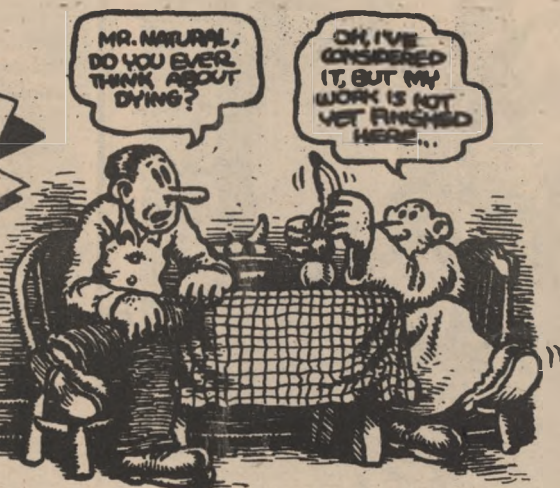
Thus rebudgeting would not be a feasible proposition. What, then, are the alternatives? Twofold: (a) tapping our reserves, or (b) a fee increase. The former is unreasonable, unless one thinks that the Association should suffer, and ultimately, the policy of 1% AID itself. Our reserves stand at about 160,000.00; this is due largely to the adept management of Association affairs over the last 5 or 6 years by Mr Vaughn Preece and the accountant Mr Prime. We cannot be certain that we will always be able to maintain these reserves, however, so in the long term such financing of 1% AID is doubtful. Also these reserves can be used for lucrative investment propositions such as student housing (already under close scrutiny), and for emergency finance. As a result of the need for a more secure source of finance for 1% AID, the use of reserves would be verging on the ridiculous. The second alternative—a fee increase—would be more viable. There would be a permanent and continuing source of finance available for 1% Aid. It would not involve the difficulties of re-allocation finances and would be free of bureaucratic haggling. It may be argued that this would prove an unnecessary burden on the average student—polycoddle! and that it would negate any donations proposed in the present year. But not so. There is no reason why we could not pay out the proposed £5,000 donation to Vietnam Medical Aid from reserves in 1972 and pay it back in 1973 out of the fee increase. It would mean that a £1.00 fee increase in 1973 would yield \$10,000 approx for aid donations but that \$5,000 would already be spent. An extra dollar per annum in fees would not exclude any one student from attending at AU through financial hardship and it would allow us to put our money where our mouth is.



...and now, at last, some COMIC relief—

# Mr. Natural and FLAKEY FOONT SIT'IN' AROUND THE KITCHEN TABLE

©1971 by L. BROWN



I'm not an M.  
I'm a V for Vietnam  
...on outches!

# Mobilise

TOMORROW!

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