

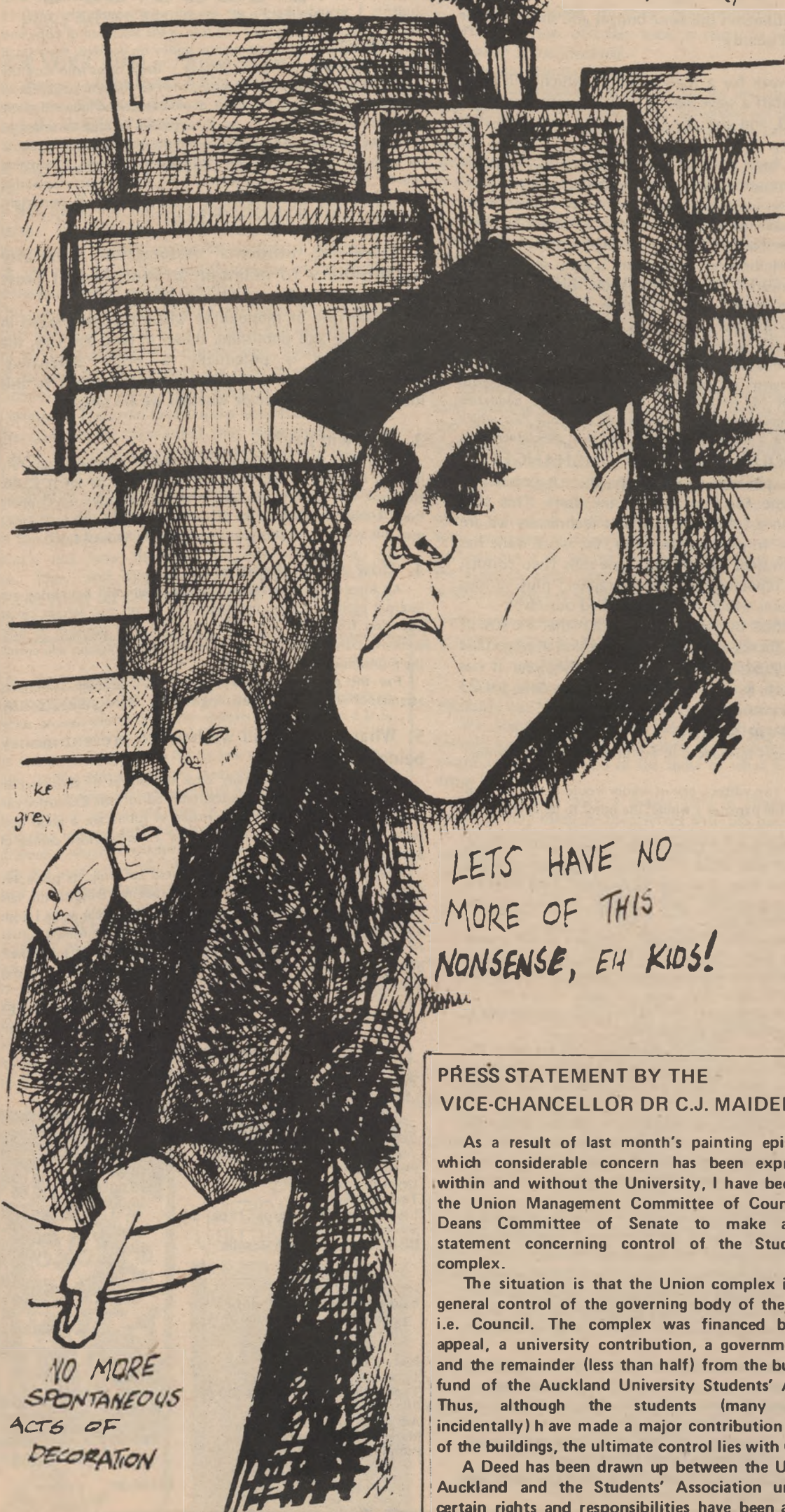
# CRACCUM

THE UNIVERSITY  
OF AUCKLAND  
28 SEP 1972  
LIBRARY

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Thursday 28 September, 1972  
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as a newspaper

## THINGS ARE GETTING OUT OF HAND!

GREAT MOMENTS IN  
COLONIAL HISTORY  
- "DEED SIG IN4  
DAY AT THE  
OLE DEGREE  
FACTORY"



LETS HAVE NO  
MORE OF THIS  
NONSENSE, EH KIDS!

### PRESS STATEMENT BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR DR C.J. MAIDEN

As a result of last month's painting episode, about which considerable concern has been expressed both within and without the University, I have been asked by the Union Management Committee of Council and the Deans Committee of Senate to make a clarifying statement concerning control of the Student Union complex.

The situation is that the Union complex is under the general control of the governing body of the University, i.e. Council. The complex was financed by a public appeal, a university contribution, a government subsidy and the remainder (less than half) from the building trust fund of the Auckland University Students' Association. Thus, although the students (many generations incidentally) have made a major contribution to the cost of the buildings, the ultimate control lies with Council.

A Deed has been drawn up between the University of Auckland and the Students' Association under which certain rights and responsibilities have been accepted by

the Association with respect to the Students Union. In particular the Association has the right to occupy the Union for the use and benefit of the students of the University. In return for this right the Deed specifies that the Association shall at all times take reasonable steps to control the Student Union and the use thereof. Also the Association has responsibility to maintain the complex, including taking reasonable steps to make good any damage that may arise.

Hence, in the first instance it is up to the Students' Association to prevent defacement of the Student Union buildings and failing this the cost of restoration must be borne by the Association. The painting incident may have started as a prank or as a genuine attempt to enliven the Union Buildings; however, the situation got out of hand and few will claim that the painting has done anything else but deface the complex. It is estimated that removal of the paint could cost more than \$1,000 and this cost will be borne by the Students Association.

Finally, the Auckland University Students' Association has invited submissions from the Union Architect and students to determine a policy for decoration of the Student Union complex. This could mean that not all of the painting will have to be removed.

Regarding the statement by Dr Maiden that the University Council is boss, students might like to consider how little power they have. The student executive is little more than a piece of tokenism at the end of a long line of senior bureaucrats. The pecking order is roughly,

- student body
- student representation council (S.R.C.)
- the executive
- Union management committee, which has a nominal and ineffective student majority of one vote.
- Senate (university heads of departments - Two student representatives)
- University Council
- University Grants Committee (at times)

While the Executive is often berated for its small achievement, our predecessors have signed away most of its potential. Any attempt to innovate is subject to the approval of the U.M.C. - even relatively small matters like the shifting of a couple of pool tables. On the larger issue of equal pay the Exec is ineffectual because it can't direct the use of its own funds.

It can be argued that the pecking order prevents hasty and ill-conceived decisions. The Association has also been heavily subsidised, particularly in its buildings, by the government and the university. But the TURNOVER, which accounts for such things as payment to cafeteria staff, amounts to something in the region of a million dollars a year and is very largely provided by students.

### SERVANTS OF THE LANDLORD

Key personnel, such as the Union Manager (currently Mr Davies) are paid by the university and not the students. Without wishing to impute anything about Mr Davies, it is plain enough that he is technically the servant of our landlord. What the university saves us in salaries, we lose in autonomy.

In another era which should be important to students, you might recall the incident last year involving the exclusion of Colin Lum from the university. It clarified the point that student representation on Senate has no political significance. Lum's exclusion was on the recommendation of Professor Northey. Stephen Chan, in a Craccum editorial, wrote:

"He (Northey) refused to discuss the actual case, lamented the fact that I intended to broach Senate secrecy, mumbled on about my jeopardizing student representation and suggested that student representation on Senate was not meant to be actual representation anyway."

### CAN STUDENTS GOVERN THEMSELVES?

Last week's SRC meeting lapsed for want of a quorum. Except for the early weeks of the second term, it has had a poor year. Its growing inertia might be a symptom of administrative impotence or student disinterest - I suspect the first leads to the second, and it's a bad scene. As long as students aren't prepared to sort out their own affairs, who can have sympathy for those who protest about political matters like war and racism? Credibility thins when one recognises the university Council as the parent, and students as the hoard of unruly children. What right have we earned to bleat advice to anyone? John Milne.

Contrary to the impression conveyed by an item in the Auckland Star, the Students' Association is highly unlikely to spend \$1,000 removing some of the less meritorious graffiti in the quad. Most of the paint has already been worn off, but it has served to indicate what can be done with the Studass building. Rather than being taken off, more paint is likely to be added.



# MISS AMERICA MAKES IT



## AMERICAN PIE

by Deanne Stillman

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (UPS) — "Get your programs here . . . hey orange drinks, hey pretzels and crackerjacks . . . drinks here." The barkers barked and the judges judged and Bert Parks fanned himself with notes when he wasn't singing or being a card. State contingents cheered. "K-A-N-S-A-S, K-A-N-S-A-S!" "Let's go, Connecticut! Let's go, Connecticut!" People blew whistles and banged on their chairs, clamoring for victory from someone whose face really didn't matter.

And then Bert Parks opened the sacred envelope ("tallies checked by certified public accountants") and announced, "Miss Wisconsin". He sang "Here She Comes" and Terry Anne Meewusen, a college drop-out who says she found 6' 1" in McDonald's, cried. The salt water taffy and mile-long hot dog peddlers went home, and one hour later Atlantic City was asleep. The "sparkling jewel in the city's crown of major events" was put aside until next year.

"Keeping America Beautiful — Our Way" was the theme of this year's Miss America pageant, which climaxed Sept. 9. The slogan seemed to be the latest attempt to attract attention by using ecology-associated terms, and to present a hip, but not too-hip, image.

Miss American doesn't have to be a virgin.

The pageant, though, did seem to reflect the views of contemporary young women more accurately than before. For the first time in Miss America history a contestant admitted she believed in premarital sex. Kathy Herbert, Miss Vermont, also announced she was against the war and believed in what Jane Fonda was doing. She was reported to have said, "I'm only in it for the money," and she suggested that the contest be performed in the nude. But she could not be reached for further comment.

Her statements caused a minor tremor along the boardwalk, the rednezzov for local senior citizens and pageant heavies. "Isn't she that liberal one?" they asked.

I was relegated to the balcony press gallery (arriving late was the official reason, but a New York Post reporter arriving at the same time was seated at the runway). So my view was not outstanding. Each woman looked about as tall as my thumb, but they all look alike anyway, right? During swimsuit competition, the finalists stood in a row and faced the judges. At an on-stage signal they turned right, then faced the rear, turned right again, then faced the judges. The audience was treated to a four-point view, just like at the horse sales.

## BEAUTY ON THE HOOF

Newspaper coverage of the pageant underlined the meat market aspect of the show. The Boardwalk Reporter ran a pre-finals photograph of a body-in an evening gown with a black box for a face. The box was crowned. "Who will be crowned Miss America 1973?" was the caption.

Miss Wisconsin, whose face was to replace that black cube, is now "your ideal", as Parks reminded us when he sang "Here She Comes". This song, of course, has been sung for many Miss Americas, but the title seemed to carry as much prestige as ever. To Miss Wisconsin, it meant a \$10,000 scholarship and probably a lot more money to come. To most of the public, it meant that she is the most beautiful, talented and charming woman in the country — this year. To Atlantic City, it meant a lot of rented hotel rooms, and to the liberation of women, it meant still another setback, as men continue to define women and women continue to let them.

## WIM.LIB WHERE ART THOU?

When finalists revealed their lifetime goals, one woman said she wanted to marry and have a family. This comment elicited much approval, even more than the many "I want to work with children" aspirations.

I had hoped that Miss Vermont's comments would provoke some thought, but the post-pageant atmosphere said they didn't. Contestants' photographs were posted along the boardwalk in restaurant windows. "Boy she's got some build huh?" a man said to his wife. "She's that liberal one, but at least she still looks like a girl."

## GOD BLESS MR VORSTER

Auck. Star  
DOCTOR WAS HELPLESS

JOHANNESBURG, Sunday.—A girl in labour waited two hours for a desperately needed emergency operation while the qualified doctor at her side could do nothing because he was not white, it was revealed by a newspaper here.

A white surgeon eventually performed the operation, but the girl, 18-year-old Caroline Amas, who was coloured (mixed race), died three days later after giving birth to a daughter.—NZPA—Reuter.

Wouldn't it be nice, Mr Marshall, if their politics were different.

## CRACCUM '73: NEW HORIZONS AT A PRICE

### RADICAL BUDGET PROPOSALS

You are faced with two alternatives for next year's Craccum.

1. It can continue on the same budget and shrink a little in size and quality.
2. You can vote for a higher budget which will allow full-time staff a wage almost on a par with cleaners at the Herald, and give the chance for a very high class newspaper.

There has been a lot of talk about getting the paper into the community—into dairies, barber shops, book shops, street corners, and direct to subscribers. Suggestions have been made that we try something along the lines of the Nation Review, the highly potent weekly produced in Melbourne. I feel there is great scope — and even greater need — for something like this in NZ. I also feel that the paper could undergo a change in the direction of a Review style without sacrificing any of its important service functions within the university.

At present, however, you are getting Craccum at just over 3c a copy. The Review, at twice the size, sells for 30c. Allowing for a retail price of 15c on Craccum, the nett cost (i.e. deducting shop mark-up and wholesaler's fees) would be about 7½c, which is very cheap for a paper that contains less than 20% advertising.

### OUTPUT DOUBLED: STAFF UNCHANGED

Since Craccum was a fortnightly, there have been no provisions made for increases on the staff. This year there has been a LARGER staff but technically we are all part-timers. In practice, however, the work done has been the equivalent of four full-time jobs (two editors, tech. editor, reporters and photographer) plus various secretarial chores which we have handled ourselves.

Another point of equal importance is that the size of the paper has increased by about 4 pages on average (last year it fluctuated between 12 & 16; this year it has mainly been 16 & 20). And last year you only got 23 issues . . . this year 25.

### FAIR PAY FOR STAFF

The basic changes introduced in my proposed budget (below) are:

1. provision for two editors, one of whom would be in charge of "news" and the paper as a whole; the other to be in charge of "features".
  2. Greater allowance for "reporting". The idea of \$10 a week reporters has been a success, but I would prefer to have a more flexible system whereby anyone would get payment for work in this area. This year we were forced to economise by giving very few payments to contributors (a good deal less than they got last year).
  3. An allocation for "technical editing" of \$45 per issue. The job at present involves about 60 hours work in two days and obviously has to be shared between three or four skilled people.
  4. \$25 an issue gives a photographer a chance to survive, particularly in view of the commissions he can get on reprints. The present \$10 a week is an insult — especially as no camera gear is provided (though there is a reasonable darkroom).
  5. Secretary/typist, a necessary position which was scrapped as another economy measure. Such a person is needed to cope with filing (we should be maintaining extensive files of photographs and clippings; but haven't time); correspondence (we get into much strife by ignoring it); and late typesetting (now done by exhausted layout people). If our subscription drive is successful, the secretary will be needed to help with mailing.
  6. Subsistence pay for at least one editor to cover 10 weeks in which Craccum is not produced. This gives the editor a chance to keep in close touch with other newspapers, and makes due acknowledgement to the fact that work doesn't cease during "vacations". In case of slackness the payment should be at the discretion of the Admin. Board.
- These proposals have a number of implications which you should consider carefully.

## RIGHT ON

CINCINNATI (UPS) — The Ku Klux Kan is using a new tactic to ferret out undercover agents — lie detectors.

According to Jim Harris, Ohio Grand Dragon of the United Klans of America, polygraph tests have been ordered for all members of the Klan — which he says has been infiltrated by G-men just like every other organization in the country.

"The first purpose we have to solve is this informants business," Harris said. "We have to fight the FBI first. Then we can start on other goals."

Klan organizations in 22 states already have the polygraph machines, and the Ohio Klan is expecting its soon.

## SEVEN AT TWICE THE PRICE

The Mt Eden Borough Council got on to a man who had carelessly let his dog run loose, and charged him \$53.50 for the seven sheep it had savaged. The man, whose dog had been shot for its misdemeanour, thought for a while, and then said he would be pleased to pay . . . if the council would hand over the meat. But it seems the meat was already sold. Muldoon would be proud.

### 1. Will it remain a student paper?

I believe it will BECOME a student paper. In the past it has essentially been a magazine and remarkably little space has been devoted to student affairs. To ensure grass-roots contact with students I would like to see an editorial committee of 9-12 student volunteers playing a full role in the selection of copy and having an equal say in forming any policy on content. On a small scale we have been doing this already — those of us who have the energy, read through contributions, and the decision to accept or reject has come a lot closer to democracy. And now that the executive doesn't have to go through the tedious business of approving Craccum Admin Board minutes, that same time could be spent as a liaison session, with exec members submitting abuse, praise and suggestions, and the editor explaining difficulties, helping members with the coverage of important news, promotion of major events etc etc.

### 2. Does the Students' Association have any responsibility to maintain an independent press in this country?

In the face of monopolies which have developed in the printing and publishing trades in New Zealand, the student press is potentially a major alternative. Universities have always given nominal support to this idea — it is time to decide whether we are serious.

### 3. Who will pay?

I feel that the publications levy should be made a separate item in the Studass fee, and that for 1973 it be set at \$2.00. However, this could be changed to \$1.50 if profits from Capping Book could be allocated to Craccum. "Salient" (Victoria Uni.) uses this system, and this year benefitted by about \$4,000.

### 4. How will we benefit?

An intensified coverage of student affairs will help bring our internal politics out of the doldrums. It will also attract closer attention from MPs and others who are in a position to help students. Other aspects of the new-improved-Craccum will enrich the publishing scene as a whole.

For the purely mercenary, good news coverage stimulates attendance figures to almost anything . . . even Studass socials.

### 5. What control will we have to prevent money being wasted?

Students, via SRC, already have the power of veto over an editor. In the absence of an acceptable editor, the Executive can withhold funds. But as the increases in funds are a good deal more attractive, there is likely to be a much wider choice of applicants.

Craccum is constitutionally required to bring its projected budget before a general meeting of students. Despite the late stage in the year, I am working to arrange this. Meanwhile I hope you can consider these proposals and the budget outlined below. If you'd like your comments published, arrange to have them delivered (typed double space) to Craccum by Sunday afternoon.

HEATHER McINNES  
(Publications Officer)

### CRACCUM BUDGET FOR 1973

	1972	1973
Weekly payments:		
Chief=News & General Editor	40.00	
payment per issue		40.00
Features Editor payment per issue		40.00
Reporters — allowance for articles, not the position, per issue	20.00	40.00
Photographer	10.00	30.00
Legal advisor	12.00	12.00
Technical Editor	30.00	
Layout payment, approx .75 per hr		45.00
Secretary/typist		20.00
Distribution university & subs	10.00	10.00
	\$ 122.00	\$ 277.00
for 25 issues	3050.00	6225.00
holiday subsistence for editor (10 weeks)		200.00
		6925.00
Petty Cash	250.00	250.00
Typesetting app \$120 p.w.	3000.00	
Typesetting app \$150 p.w. (20 pp)		3750.00
Printing	7500.00	10000.00
Advertising revenue	- 5500.00	- 8000.00
Materials & equipment	200.00	
Promotion		800.00
	\$8500.00	\$13725.00



## A POST M

### NEW YORK

Attica means — shouted the 50 through the street "I wish po under his breat crowd.

It was Sept. massacre. It commemorated march and rally Commission's re

The commiss of state judges a report to the pu bunch headed b law school, int state troopers, N

The commiss have gone to A (read: wouldn't responsibilities appropriate." Ir watch the blood That's not course. They stabilizing effect should not have

### DAMN THE M

WASHINGTON minefields around Navy destroyer.

The U.S.S. War 17 while shelling damage was so seri

The Pentagon from the ship ind placed around No. although the area supposed to have b

### VOT

LANSING, Mic the abortion issue

The initiative v first 20 weeks of forbids abortion woman's life.

An initiative to the required 300,0







PRISON YARD AFTER RIOT

## ATTICA

### POST MORTEM ON A MASSACRE

by Frank Rose

NEW YORK (UPS) — "Attica means — fight back! Attica means — fight back! Attica means — fight back!" shouted the 500 marchers as they wound their way through the streets of Harlem.

"I wish people would," muttered one young man under his breath as he trudged along the edge of the crowd.

It was Sept. 13, the first anniversary of the Attica massacre. It was an anniversary that was being commemorated with a memorial service at Attica, the march and rally in Harlem and the release of the McKay Commission's report on the rebellion.

The commission was selected last Sept. 30 by a panel of state judges and told to investigate the rebellion and report to the public. The commissioners, a hard-working bunch headed by the dean of the New York University law school, interviewed 3000 inmates, prison guards, state troopers, National Guardsmen and Attica residents.

The commission concluded that Rockefeller should have gone to Attica, even though he probably couldn't (read: wouldn't) have done anything, because "his responsibilities as the state's chief executive made it appropriate." In other words, he should have had to watch the bloodbath himself.

That's not how the commissioners viewed it, of course. They felt his presence might have had a stabilizing effect on the state troopers. They also felt he should not have sent them in "without first appearing on

the scene and satisfying himself that there was no other alternative and that all precautions against excessive force had been taken."

On other points, the commission concluded that:

—The rebellion was not planned, but occurred spontaneously — as did the discipline of the liberated prison yard and the negotiating efforts of the observers' committee.

—At the time of the rebellion, prison administrators had no plans for dealing with a riot or insurrection.

—Media coverage created "an air of unreality" and encouraged rhetoric rather than "reasonable dialogue".

—The assault plan could not have saved the lives of the hostages if the prisoners had wanted to kill them.

—Only lethal weapons were issued to the assault troops — shotguns loaded with buckshot. This "not only increased the risk, but virtually assured the death or serious injury of innocent persons."

—There was no plan to provide medical attention for inmates wounded during (or after) the assault—and in fact, no one even had the responsibility for setting up such a plan.

—Prison officials took no action to prevent reprisals against prisoners still alive after the rebellion had been squashed.

—Having failed in their responsibility to prevent reprisals, prison officials took no steps to identify and discipline those involved.

Well, what did they expect?

The commissioners, when they started that study, lived in that liberal never-never land where "criminals" are sent to prison to be "rehabilitated", not enslaved; where state cops and prison guards don't shoot people down in cold blood; where Rockefeller and Prison Commissioner Oswalds aren't held responsible for the deaths of 43 persons, and where state prosecutors don't subpoena confidential interviews conducted by official investigating commissions. What they found between September, 1971 and September, 1972 must have widened their eyes a little.

It's sure that Deputy Attorney General Robert Fischer did. He was the one who subpoenaed the McKay Commission's interviews. The commissioners are trying to quash the subpoena to keep their privileged information out of hands of Fischer's grand jury, which is bent on indicting as many "rebellion leaders" as it can.

Meanwhile, 300 people gathered outside the prison walls on a rainy Wednesday morning for a memorial service organized by the Attica Observers Committee and the Attica Defense Committee and the Attica Survivors Committee. A state assemblyman from Buffalo began with a silent prayer, and a temporary wooden monument to the dead prisoners was unveiled, and a wreath sent by John Lennon and Yoko Ono was placed in front of it. There was supposed to have been a large stone monument to the slain prisoners, but the state wouldn't let anybody put it up. Maybe they thought it would take some of the attention away from the other stone monument erected earlier in memory of the dead prison guards.

## CAMPAIGN TO DEFEND DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

In Auckland on Friday, July 14 of this year, six people were given tickets by Traffic Officers for "distributing printed matter in a public place without a permit." The "printed matter" was leaflets calling on people to march against the war on the July 14 Mobilisation; the "public place" was Queen St.

Since then the City Council has decided to proceed with its attempts to prosecute these people, and they have all received a summons to appear in court early in October.

During the build-up to this most recent Mobilisation, and also the Mobilisations last year, several hundred thousand leaflets were distributed all over Auckland by hundreds of people. Similarly, thousands of leaflets have been distributed by other organisations and individuals, around the issues of apartheid, the French Nuclear Tests, and so on. In the overwhelming majority of these cases no permit would have been sought.

The law of averages tells us that over recent years at least some of these "offenders" must have been seen distributing leaflets "without a permit" by Traffic Officers; and yet the above-mentioned six people are the first in our knowledge to be given tickets for the "offence". Perhaps the Council is trying to test its antiquated by-law? All the evidence seems to lead in that direction.

However, whatever the Council's motives in this matter, our task remains clear. Basing ourselves on our democratic rights, we must demand that the charges against these people are dropped, and that the law which makes such charges possible be changed to allow the right of any individual or organisation to freely distribute non-libellous printed matter in public. It is only in this way that people will be able to publicly propagate their ideas, free from any actual or potential harassment.

To this end, we are circularising organisations and individuals all over NZ in an attempt to gain the widest possible support for this campaign. We are asking you to fill out the following form, thereby stating your opposition to the Council's actions. This most recent infringement of our democratic rights once again raises the memory of the Council's actions over free speech in Albert Park and its attempts to ban Friday night marches several years ago. In the past such anti-democratic actions have been defeated; and with your support this most recent example can also be defeated.

Peter Rotherham,

Co-ordinator,

Auckland Mobilisation Committee.

Return urgently to P.O. Box 26045, Epsom. Ph. 607-720, 863-399

Name ..... Ph .....

Address ..... Occupation .....

The organisation I represent in filling out this form .....

I/the organisation I represent: demand of the Auckland City Council that all charges made against those people on July 14 for "distributing printed matter in a public place without a permit" be dropped .....

I/the organisation I represent: demands that the law which made the above charges possible be changed so that in future any individual or organisation can distribute non-libellous printed matter in a public place, free from possible harassment .....

## OPEN SEASON ON THE DEAN

NEW YORK (UPS) — Columbia's dean of students is back on the job, apparently recovered from six gunshot wounds inflicted by a suspended student seeking readmission.

The dean, who was hit in the arm, lungs and jaw in the assault six weeks ago, has been the recipient of two other such "honours". Four years ago he was the only administration official held hostage overnight when students took over the school. His office was occupied against last spring.

Although his arm is still in a cast, the dean seems delighted to be back at work. "You can just sit around and read for so long," he quipped.

The assailant is still at large.

## DAMN THE MINES!

WASHINGTON (UPS) — The first victim of the American minefields around North Vietnam appears to have been a U.S. Navy destroyer.

The U.S.S. Warrington was hit by two mysterious blasts July 17 while shelling North Vietnam from six miles offshore. The damage was so serious that the ship may have to be scrapped.

The Pentagon announced Sept. 8 that fragments recovered from the ship indicate that the blasts were caused by the mines placed around North Vietnamese ports by U.S. Navy planes — although the area where the Warrington was operating was not supposed to have been mined.

## VOTE NOW, ABORT LATER

LANSING, Mich. (UPS) — A successful petition drive has put the abortion issue on the November ballot in Michigan.

The initiative would legalize therapeutic abortions during the first 20 weeks of pregnancy. The present law, written in 1846, forbids abortion except when there is a "clear danger" to a woman's life.

An initiative to legalize marijuana in the state failed to gain the required 300,000 signatures earlier this year.

## A KNOWLEDGE OF THE WORLD IS MORE THAN A KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKS.

As a parting thought for the year, we extend to all students our best wishes for success in your exams.

We trust that your knowledge will benefit the people and that what you learn from books will be examined and assessed in the light of what you learn from life.

Students can play a major part in changing the world if they identify themselves with the people.

We recommend when your exams are successfully concluded or if possible before that you read two small books by Mao Tsetung.

'OPPOSE BOOK WORSHIP'  
and 'WHERE DO CORRECT IDEAS COME FROM.'  
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LOOK WHAT THEY'VE DONE  
TO OUR SONG, MAN

LOOK WHAT THEY'VE DONE TO OUR SONG  
Why do we pollute the world for Big Business?

Why do we kill strangers in their home lands?

What's happening to Freedom in our own land?

You can conform with Norm  
Or turn back with Jack

You can begin the long march to freedom.  
The longest journey begins with one first step.  
Why not take that first step and put a maverick in the House?

VOTE for GORDON INGHAM  
INDEPENDENT LABOUR CANDIDATE  
AUCKLAND CENTRAL



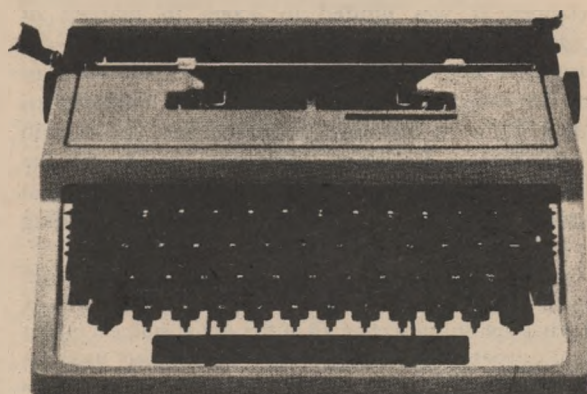
# INGHAM

for

# CENTRAL



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# SIR ROY JACK & THE DIRTY BOOKS TRAVESTY



Periodically, someone in parliament drafts a monstrously bad piece of legislation. Last year it was the Air Commodore Gill and the Welfare of Minors farce; this year all honours go to Sir Roy Jack and the DIRTY BOOKS AMENDMENT BILL.

Heather McInnes, along with representatives from NZUSA and "Salient", has been in Wellington making submissions.

When Sir Roy Jack introduced the bill to the House, he claimed it was limited in scope to matters of procedure, administration and enforcement, that it did not touch in any way on the definition of indecency, or upon the constitution of the Indecent Publications Tribunal. To show just how untrue this was, and explain why the Statutes Revisions Committee has barred the public from the hearings on the bill, here is a detailed analysis of what the bill contains and the reasons leading up to it.

It provides a new term — 'restricted publication', which "means a book or sound recording classified by the Tribunal under paragraph (b) of section 10 of this Act as indecent in that hands of persons under a specified age, or as indecent unless its circulation is restricted to specified persons or classes of persons or unless used for a particular purpose as the case may be" and in clause 3 of the bill, introduces a Temporary Restriction Order which makes it illegal to sell, distribute, or do any act or thing against Section 21 or 22(1) of the Act if a book is being deliberated on by the Tribunal. The Restriction Order is valid for one month, but may be extended for no more than three months.

## CONCESSIONS TO PURITY FREAKS

For what reason other than silencing the anti-porn people would the Temporary Restriction Order have been included? For it is common practice among booksellers to either not re-order, or to temporarily withhold books which have been submitted to the Indecent Publications Tribunal. The display of books under consideration by the Tribunal is one aspect of the system which the anti-porn campaigners have been able to convert to a rational

base; in my view it is trivial and unnecessary to legislate on this point as it is functional already, and to create a law around an existing practice will only serve to stultify the book trade.

Consider this statement in the light of sub-clause (4) — "Every interim restriction order shall come into force on the day on which it is made, and, unless sooner revoked, discharged or extended, shall remain in force for such period, not exceeding one month, as may be specified herein."

By thus presuming indecency, the Bill could well leave booksellers with heaps of books they are unable to sell, yet see little point in returning to the distributors in case the Tribunal finds them not indecent. As with all retailers, booksellers are dependent on a fairly high turnover of stock and order on this basis. To have, say three hundred copies of a book sitting around for three months, to all intents and purposes useless to the bookseller, will be, to put it mildly, an inconvenience.

The interim restriction order comes into force the day it is made, and there is no reason to suppose that those affected by the order would have any prior knowledge of it, and be able to take the necessary steps to avoid overstocking etc., as they are at present able to do.

## PRESUPPOSING INDECENCY

Sub-clause (5) — "While any interim restriction order is in force, no person who has any knowledge of what order shall do any act or thing in relation to the book or sound recording to which the order relates which would be an offence against any of the provisions . . ." — is thus presupposing indecency. Regardless of the outcome of the Tribunal's deliberations, a person/body corporate may be tried under this section. I find it an abhorrent situation where prosecutions may ensue from an action which, in the case of a book/sound recording being found to be not indecent, would in effect be legal. An amendment such as this is open only to abuse.

In sub-clause (6), provision is made for advertising the interim restriction order — surely by so doing, the attempt to restrict profiteering is nullified.

Of sub-clause (7), all I can say is that it is loosely worded — 'reasonably practicable' can mean anything it is politic for it to mean. If any notice is to be taken of this section, a time limit must be set, or the sub-clause deleted.

## NO APPEAL

Sub-clause (9) makes provision for the extension of the interim restriction order for a maximum of three months, or the revocation of the order, on the ex parte application of any interested party, although no provision for an appeal of an interim restriction order. From the interest shown by some parties in the operation of our existing indecency law, I believe that that Tribunal's task could be made well nigh impossible were this sub-clause to be enacted.

It also raises the fines from \$200 for an individual to \$500, and for a body corporate from \$1000 to \$2000.

Their fines which may be imposed upon an offender against this clause are excessive when so many sections of it are unclear or dependent upon 'practicability' or 'knowledge' and other such unprovable.

Also they are excessive when there is no way for a publisher to check whether a document is indecent before he publishes it.

## A CRIME IN ANTICIPATION

Clause 4 introduces a new section 14A to the Indecent Publications Act;

(1) Where it has been determined under this Act that no less than three issues of a serial publication which have been published within a period of not more than twelve months are indecent or restricted publications, the Tribunal may make an order (in this section called a 'restriction order') in respect of that serial publication.

(2) Every restriction order shall come into force on the day after the date of its notification in the Gazette and, unless sooner revoked, shall remain in force for such period, not exceeding two years.

"Indecency" and 'obscenity' are prime weapons in the established orders' fight against alternative papers; the words 'indecency' and 'obscenity' have such connotations, and the popular misconception (albeit uninformed) of the alternative press' is such that, linked together in a prosecution, the public has found the 'alternative press' guilty before the trial begins. But with this clause, the relationship is taken to be law. And I have no doubt that this clause is concocted solely with such publications in mind.

I repeat what has been said many times before, that a democracy that functions is one where all information is put before the people to discuss, dismiss or whatever they will with it. As long as newspapers remain in the hands of a few, some interests will not be served by fulfilling the above requirement. And thus the value of the 'alternative press' is in disrepute in a viable democratic situation.

## EVEN DR FINDLAY

As Dr Finlay stated in the House of the introduction of this bill: "I will have difficulty in accepting the principle contained in Clause (4), which seems to establish a presumption of future guilt . . . This seems to me to be an extraordinary extension of jurisdiction . . ."

It also seems extraordinary in that the normal fine imposed upon a publisher of an 'indecent' document would undoubtedly act as a deterrent. I know of no case of a serial publication consistently defying the present Act which may have been the misguided justification for the inclusion of this clause.

## A TOUCH OF SECRECY

The present Act (clause 16,1) says "the Tribunal shall announce its decision and give reasons for it in writing and in open Court". The new bill deletes the words "in open Court." The need for secrecy is totally obscure, and in an area of law where precedent is very important, members of the public must be kept well informed of the reasons behind Tribunal decisions.

## PRINTERS' LIABILITY

(Clause 6) one of the main objections I have to the present Act is the liability provision for printers. It involves printers in making a legal decision on material they print, and as they have nothing to gain by taking risks they are unduly conservative. Many books cleared by the Tribunal could not have been printed in New Zealand. The law plainly intimidates printers and therefore restricts publishers. It is a very old provision of Common Law that no prior restriction should be placed on publication, and yet that is the practical effect of the present law.

Sub-section (2) of the Bill, paragraph (i) creates a new offence of exhibiting an indecent document in or within view of a public place. If in my house, I had a picture of Michaelangelo's 'David' — which you will remember was deemed to be indecent in Australia, hanging opposite a window which faced the street, I could be prosecuted under this section. By omitting the phrase "in consideration or expectation of any payment or otherwise for gain" an indeed remarkable offence has been created. I consider that the existing legislation covers this possibility quite adequately.

## NO GOVT CONFIDENCE IN TRIBUNAL

NZUSA, in the conclusion to its submissions, noted that the Bill is a clumsy follow-up to "The Little Red Schoolbook", a certain issue of "Playboy" and the prosecution of V.U.W. Students' Assn for its publication of Auden's "A Day for a Lay". They claim the Bill would complicate the administration and enforcement of the principal Act without in any way solving present or foreseeable problems.

"In its enthusiasm to see that indecency becomes a thing of the past, Government might remember the claim that the Bill is intended to tidy up procedures under the Act. We maintain that, far from "tidying up" . . . the Bill introduces many new uncertainties, makes a frontal attack on the fundamental doctrine of no prior restraint on publication, demonstrates the Government's lack of confidence in the Tribunal, gives the police a hopeless task of enforcement of the new provisions, and is to say the least as poorly draughted a piece of legislation as we have had the opportunity to make submissions upon."

## an inve

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They could even invented CUPTIRDLITS. had won the prize printed, but power structure available only th and the "under have had to refe resurrect words Take for examp that Odyssey of t with f & cs, ambiguous worc Here's some:

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# an inventors view of filth

John Milne

The words "fuck" and "cunt" have become the de facto pall bearers of decency. Printers frantically censor them as if the body in the coffin is suddenly going to come back to life.

They could have chosen any of several words — or even invented ones, like FARK or MIRKDOON or CUPTIRDLITS. Early this year it looked as though NZ had won the privilege of reading as many f & cs as could be printed, but by some obscure shuffle within the power structure we regressed five years. F & cs are now available only through imported material, Alister Taylor and the "underground" press. Scurrilous filth mongers have had to refer back to the old classics of indecency to resurrect words which are less likely to be persecuted. Take for example the language used in ESKIMO NELL, that Odyssey of the wanking class. NELL is well sprinkled with f & cs, but makes greater play with more ambiguous words, lesser slang terms, and a few latinisms. Here's some:

balls	shoved
nob	lust
dick	thrust
prick	harem
horny	abdomen
gun	foreskin
randy	sucked
pregnant	phallic
flashed	copulating
whores	passions
drawers	lecher
arses	sugar stick
tart	spunk
sin	fornicate
vice	French letter
harlot	screw
tool	you
sod	too

These have become the Jaycee words of the language — entirely suitable for almost any context, but capable of evoking whatever sexual connotations the yarn spinner might require. I present them here only to indicate the intrinsic hopelessness of any legislation aimed at censoring "indecency". What is the censor going to do with verses like these:

"But Eskimo Nell she stood it well  
and looked him in the eyes  
With the utmost scorn she glimpsed the horn  
that rose from his hairy thighs.  
She blew a puff from her cigarette  
onto his steaming nob,  
So utterly beat was Mexico Pete  
he forgot to do his job."  
and later in the epic:  
"He slipped to the floor  
and he knew no more —  
his passions extinct and dead —  
He didn't shout as his tool came out;  
it was stripped down to a thread."

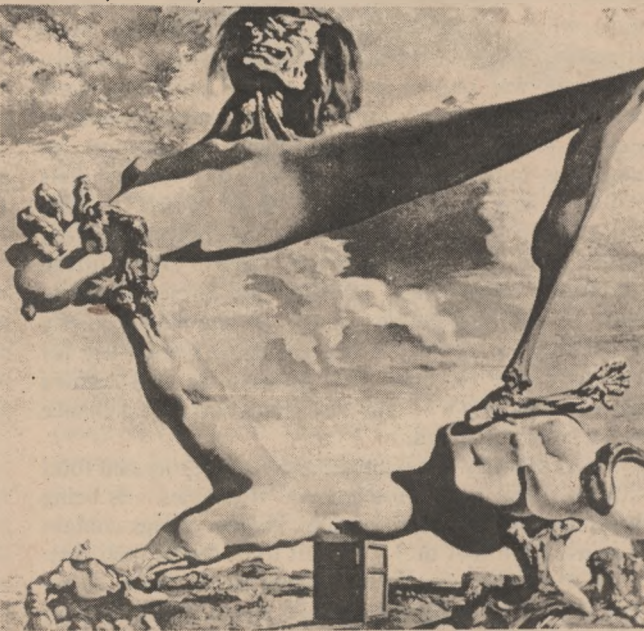
If one seeks to define "content" in these lines its impossible . . . the censor can't cross out the words that haven't been written. Censorship creates "guerilla" language — innocent words suddenly become sabateurs. The same techniques can be used in pictures. No "explicit" sex photos can compete with the entirely decent nostril of a hippopotamus, or a hairy belly button. Salvadore Dali makes a specialty of erotic non-images . . . his "rotting beans" MIGHT be benises . . . who is to say? His paintings are a major contribution to the graphics of perverse sexuality, and they're almost devoid of sex.



It's a strain to even contemplate Roy Jack. The National Party has already distinguished itself with a grand supply of bunglers who have been totally out of tune with the 20th century . . . but Sir Roy? . . . do we have to blow dust off the Trial of Lady Chatterley and effectively regress 50 years? What on earth does he believe censorship can do for decency? It can effectively silence those who haven't learnt the devious art of double entendre. It renders the ordinary banter of workmen illegal. It allows police to arrest bikies and junkies for "indecent language" if they can't prove anything else. It puts Dennis Shirley in jail for attempting to give sexually hung-up honkies a break. It sells a quarter of a million Little Red School Books. It allows satanic gods to keep expelling us from the garden of eden.

I've always believed "decency" was something positive — that the quality of life had something to do with what was put in, not what was censored. When is Sir Roy (I've had a gutsful) Jack going to overcome his fear of the real world? When is Patricia Bartlett going to turn a new page of her bible stained mind and fall in love? Have their efforts to suppress their brothers and sisters left them incapable of acts of love and passion? Is their great energy in censorship a compensation for emotional impotence?

It's not easy to dismiss the whole business as some distant and inconsequential parliamentary bullshit. I've had hulking great cops thumping through my house on an "indecency" witch hunt. You can laugh at the bastards, but they're still real.



## SIR ROY JACK FAILS TO REPLY

Craccum sent the following letter to Sir Roy on the 6th of August. No reply has been received.

Dear Sir,

In yesterday's issue of the NZ Herald you are reported as having said that the "interim restriction orders" provision (in the Indecent Publications Act Amendment Bill) was aimed at stopping the "smart aleck" who sold thousands of copies of a doubtful book before it could be declared indecent by the Tribunal.

I am not aware of any case in which this has happened and I would be grateful if you could furnish Craccum with figures to support your claim.

Yours faithfully  
John Milne (for the Editors)

Dear Craccum,

I was disturbed that you sought to apologize for the guerillas' conduct at Munch. To pretend that such people murder only when "under fire" ignores the many previous occasions when Israelis, whose only crime appears to have been that they WERE Israeli citizens, were killed or maimed by terrorism aimed at aircraft, market-places, holy places, school buses, airport terminals etc. Are these the acts of responsible and honourable freedom fighters? Or of sick and misguided beings who have never seriously considered the alternative to carnage — the recognition of Israel's right to exist; and of the responsibility which ALL states in the region share for the plight of the Palestinian Arabs?

To condemn Israeli counter-raids on military training camps seems odd to me. Those who openly train men, women and children to kill cannot be absolved from moral responsibility if their "pupils" suffer as a consequence. If Israel's calls for genuine peace negotiations to solve her dispute with the Arabs are repeatedly rejected, while the U.N. stands powerless to protect her, what other policy but one of force will she adopt?

The Israelis may not always follow the right policies, but I believe the historical facts prove Zionism is a genuine national movement which has never intentionally sought to oppress others, and that the Jews have a right (which they have never held to be exclusive) to a national homeland in Israel which should be recognized by the Arab world.

The historical facts about the Mandate, the 1948 war, and subsequent events, are objectively set out in the following books: John Marlowe, REBELLION IN PALESTINE; Dr James Parkes, WHOSE LAND?, Jon Kimche, THE SECOND ARAB AWAKENING; Earl Berger, THE COVENANT & THE SWORD; Joseph B. Schectman, THE REFUGE IN THE WORLD.

David Carr.  
(M.A. student in Pol Studies)

# Grey men & Black deed

It so happens that, on occasions, a group of rationalmen will meet, discuss and resolve to provide for certain future activities. Such as the meeting of Union Management Committee on Aug. 16th. The University contingent was there in full force, but not so the students; two of their number slept in that morning, another through the meeting (which suggests a good case for "pairings", like they have in Parliament), while the now legendary paint-up were being discussed. The University reps, not wanting to appear too staid and reactionary, talked about the possibility of similar "abuses" occurring in the future. It was resolved then that, to ensure that future students know who owns the Student Union complex, a brochure entitled "The History and Future Prospects of the Student Union or, "Leave your property alone, shit, it belongs to us" be handed out on enrolment.

Unfortunately, the Student Union does belong to the University, and the University administrators, being rational men, with one eye always aimed at the future, intend that the present Cafeteria curtains be still there to grace the presence of students in 1990. And they have their "DEED", an austere document as reverential as the U.S. Constitution, and which reads like the common leasehold contract that hundreds of swindled students sign every year. It includes an inventory of every article of furniture contained in the Student Union (which also belongs to University, the furniture that is) and the conditions of the Association's tenure. Basically the Deed says:

"We, the University, benevolently grant you, the Students Association, the use, control and management of the Student Union PROVIDED THAT we have at least one finger in every pie, and all the pies on our plate."

Thus is constituted the Union Management Committee — "a special committee of Council and a sub-committee of the Association" — that is responsible to both the University and the Association, but then more responsible to the University than the Association, because we, the University, are more responsible than the students, and we own the Student Union whats more . . . "Well thats good politics isn't it. Give a black a penny and he thinks he's got a million . . ." So the Deed categorically states that the University owns buildings, benevolently lends them to the Association on the Proviso that the Old Boys Drinking Club stays, and the students maintain good behaviour.

The final clause of the Deed, I will Quote in full:

## DETERMINATION

- (a) THESE presents shall continue in full force and effect until the 30th day of September 1973 whereupon (unless renewed by the mutual agreement of the parties hereto) they will lapse without prejudice to the rights remedies and powers of either party against the other in the respect of any breach or non-observance of the covenants conditions or agreements hereof or in respect of any payments hereunder owing or unpaid by either party to the other.
- (b) The Management Committee shall have power to make recommendations both to the University and to the Association in April 1973 for the renewal of this agreement with or without variation.

A lovely document BOB HILLIER

## LENA LANE ABSENT WITH REASON

For the information of John Milne and anyone who may have read his remark on Equal Pay in last week's Craccum; Students did have a majority (6 to 4) at the August 31st meeting of the Union Management Committee, which considered the latest A.G.M. resolution calling for immediate implementation of equal pay. The six students attending were Messrs. Woodroffe, Bartlett, Garlick, Hopkinson, Kirkland, and myself. The other student member, Stephen Chan, sent his apologies.

The following motion was passed by consensus:

"Resolved that this matter be deferred pending the approval of Council to the increased levy. In the meantime the Union Manager to ascertain the legal situation for report to the September meeting of the Student Union Management Committee."

Note that, as John Milne vaguely mentions, the Management Committee is responsible to Council, which has one student member.

In fact, there has been a student majority at most meetings since I was appointed last year. There were 12 meetings in this time and I have the minutes of 11. Of the 7 students and 6 university members, the student numbers have varied between 4 and 6, and the University numbers between 1 and 5.

There have been student majorities on 7 occasions, deadlock on 3 occasions, and a University majority at one meeting, when Equal Pay was not discussed. As for my own shameful record of "non-attendance" I have missed 3 of the 12 meetings: one was a special meeting in the first week of the August holidays for which I received no written or verbal notice, and I sent apologies for the other two, one on the 16th February because I could not get permission to leave work, and one on 29th June when I was ill (Medical Certificate attached).

Equal Pay appears in the minutes of only one of these meetings; the Feb. 16th one, when it was decided that "the Committee reaffirmed the acceptance in principle of equal pay but agreed that this could not be considered until the Students' Association had indicated how it wished this policy implemented, i.e. whether the subsidy would be increased or whether the Cafeteria prices would be increased."

I would like a written apology to be published with this letter in this week's Craccum.

Lena Lane.

Mr John Milne Sir,

No I never said Bartlett was castrating NZUSA, I said the argument was, mainly because unlike Russell most of the politics can't make up their tiny minds. Oh he'll be a good president all right if you accept his aims.

Love Semiautonomqus Bob



# BREAKFAST BULLSHIT

THE DECLINE OF THE AMERIKAN CORNFLAKE

"It's not enough just to make and sell cereal. You've got to get it half-way down the customer's throat through the use of advertising. Then, they've got to swallow it." So said cereal maker C.W. Post almost a century ago. By that time, his *Grape Nuts* had already become a success and *Elijah's Manna*, his new cornflake (later named *Post Toasties*), was about to go on sale.

It's presently taking \$100 million a year to get the well-known cereal brands half-way down consumers' throats, with Kellogg alone spending more than \$45 million a year. Two-thirds of this advertising appropriation goes into TV. "With television, we can almost sell children our product before they can talk," a Kellogg Company official commented in the *Wall Street Journal* some years ago. "In the old days," he added, "children ate what their mothers bought, now the kids tell their mothers what to buy."

Dry breakfast cereals are a peculiarly American phenomenon. More than a half billion boxes of the stuff are sold here annually. Ready-to-eats are a self-operating breakfast. While the kids munch cornflakes, probing for toys and eyeing Tony the Tiger on the Big Eye, everybody else can sleep late on Sunday mornings.

If breakfast foods were a small item in the average family's budget and health, their cost per pound and their nutritional make-up would be of minor importance. But the average American consumes about 10 pounds of these cereals a year. By weight, this is a small amount, but since most of the products used are light and fluffy, the figure is very misleading. The bulk of cereals consumed per family is actually quite substantial.

There are four basic grains used to manufacture these breakfast products: corn, rice, wheat and oats. Manufacturers have made so many different versions of these grains that, in a typical supermarket, you can count at least eighty different types. Adding to the confusion is the fact that these eighty types can be found in 16 different sized packages.

The original grains are puffed, flaked, shaped like little O's, and transformed into the alphabet. The more elaborate the design, the more you pay.

The puffed cereals have been even more puffed-up in recent years as the result of new processes. The grains are sealed in guns and subjected to intense heat. The moisture in each food cell is changed to steam. When the guns are shot, more than 100 million steam explosions occur in each kernel. The grains are puffed to bubbles, at least eight times their normal size.

This is why the packages of modern puffed wheat and puffed rice look so large, two or three times the size of the same amount of more compact cereals. It's highly questionable whether people have ever before bought so little food in such large boxes. For example, a one-ounce serving of plain puffed wheat costs about 7 cents and contains about 4 grams of protein. In comparison, a one-ounce serving of plain oatmeal costs 1.5 cents and contains about the same amount of protein.

All breakfast cereals are predominantly carbohydrate. When sweetened, either at the breakfast table or at the factory, their carbohydrate content is further increased. While wheat or rye breads average about 50% total carbohydrates, breakfast cereals range from around 70% (oat cereals) to almost 90% (puffed rice). For dieters this can be disastrous.

Some "oat" cereals actually have as much (or more) sugar as oatmeal, as a look at the list of ingredients on the package will show. Since sugar is the leading ingredient, it might be better to call products like *Fruit Loops* oat-flavored candies rather than cereal.

Almost one-third of the weight of a package of presweetened cornflakes is sugar. This means you pay at the rate of 90 cents a pound for the sugar in the product. And sugar, of course, is worth about 10 to 15 cents a pound at the retail counter.

In any event, sugar should not even be added in the manufacture of breakfast foods. If used at all, the amount of sugar used should be determined by the consumer himself, or for a young child, by a watchful mother, not the manufacturer. It's the consumer's teeth and general health that are at stake, and sugar is by far the worst thing most of us could eat.

Like the rest of the food industry, cereal manufacturers have joined the "protein bandwagon." Yet, it's the milk that really fortifies the cereal. In *THE GREAT AMERICAN FOOD HOAX* (Walker and Co., 1971), Sidney Margolius\* states that "without the milk a one-ounce serving of cornflakes has a protein efficiency rating of 234 (determined by relating protein quality and quantity) compared with 850 for one egg. The milk itself has a rating of 518. Even a one-ounce serving of fortified oat flakes has a rating for itself of only 436."

Max Wexler



an n7 NFT



## NOTES ON THE RISE OF GOURMET SUICIDE

It can be argued that the decline of Western Civilization began with the invention of cornflakes. Someone discovered that grain can be adulterated in ways which make it "tastier" bulkier, visually more attractive, less nutritious, and vastly more profitable. But grain was only a beginning. The processing (and devitalizing) of food, as well as the manufacture of almost totally synthetic non-foods, has become an enormous industry. Fifty years ago our supermarkets couldn't have existed because there wasn't enough canned junk to fill them. We now have everything from Coco Pops to artificial meat. There are artificial colourings, flavourings, textures and preservatives to simulate anything edible. Maybe we should be quietly proud that in NZ technology is lagging sufficiently for tomato sauce to taste like preservative and canned peached like syrup... the taste buds still have a chance to alert our scepticism.

Unfortunately the main alternative to processed food — fresh meat, dairy products and vegetables — is being threatened by chemical farming. Human beings contain so much DDT that they don't fit to be fed to their cats.

In 1972 the conscientious eco-freak is likely to be very thin after living off his own guaranteed-pure herb garden and cabbage patch.

Judith van Allen (Ramparts, May '72) writes:

"The big profits aren't in food food — fruits, vegetables, milk, meat or Crunchy Granola. The big profits are in making fancy things out of cheap materials — snacks, breakfast foods, desserts, soft drinks.

The average American eats his or her own weight in sugar every year.

Our per capita consumption of milk, fresh fruits and vegetables has been declining steadily, replaced to a considerable extent by sweet snacks, sweet soft drinks, pre-sweetened breakfast cereals and the sugar-water-vegetable oil emulsions we call "non-dairy creamers," "filled milk" and "whipped toppings."

And synthetic additives. There are now perhaps 3000 additives in use, and we each eat three pounds of them a year. The kinds of food on the drawing board of the food-industrial complex wouldn't be possible without all those emulsifiers, flavors, colors, sweeteners, texturizers, stabilizers, thickeners, anti-oxidants and preservatives."

In the U.S.A. you can get a periodical called "FOOD ENGINEERING". We might not have been born in test tubes, but that's what many of us are eating from.

Judith Van Allen again:

"Food technologists are coming to see the virtues of the soybean — and of other relatively high-protein beans, nuts and seeds, — as a food for people and not just for hogs. But that doesn't mean that they plan simply to sell people, the soybeans to eat. What's the point in that? What you really are demanding, although you don't know it yet, is spun vegetable protein, textured to resemble meat (more or less, mostly less) and well-doused with artificial colouring and flavouring to look and taste like meat (one flavouring manufacturer offers 41 different phony meat flavors).

This method of spinning has been known for some 35 years, from research done to convert corn, cottonseed and peanut proteins into textile fibres. Worked fine. You could be wearing peanut-protein clothes, except that the fibres couldn't be made water-resistant. So we're going to eat them instead."

If Craccum were less impecunious we would have given you full analyses of some of the processed food which is selling well in NZ. Meanwhile, you'll have to chew over American details of ice-cream and cornies, and make your own guesses when you're next pushing a shopping trundler.

# CAF ALTERNATIVES

With particular reference to that rendezvous of selective gourmets that acme of gracious living and catering excellence, the varsity caff.

Not that I'm moaning — where else can you eat for 40 cents, but my praise for it is not unqualified. Even the ubiquitous cafeteria dogs find the pies hard to stomach, and the afternoon menu of stale cakes with cold coffee, or tea stronger than any shearing gang's is not my idea of a gastronomic Utopia.

And a man from the Guinness Book of records was measuring the length of the hot servery queue on Tuesday evening.

And I'm getting pretty adept at earing with a knife and spoon. And stirring my tea with my finger (because it looks cleaner than the tablespoon provided).

But the caterers are pretty nice people, and over Arts Fest they let us try an experiment. We served bean salad and rice salad and green salad and open sandwiches on Vogel's bread and plain Vogel's bread and fruit with yoghurt and muesli on top and sometimes we served a sort of cheese and bean pizza and sometimes soup or roast veges, and we even tried some wholemeal biscuits and things.

And I'm sorry people, we kept running out of food!

We would cook all evening, and all the next morning, and around 12 we would trundle out untold tubs of salad, and acres of open sandwiches, and 25 gallons a day of the fruit and yoghurt and muesli, but there was never any left over. So there is room for alternatives.

Now I'm no health food purist. As the runaway winner of the Westlake High pie-eating finals I can eat junk with the best of you. But the spectacle of 40 dozen cakes, 50 dozen doughnuts and 1800 pies disappearing daily down the collective student gullet pains me more than I can tell you. When I was campaigning I talked about students creating their own institutions. Well the caff is one of our institutions, and it should be leading into the field of cheap, tasty nutrition.

So there's going to be a catering subcommittee. Anyone can apply to be on it; you don't have to be a budding politician, in fact if you're not on Exec you've got a head start. You just have to be prepared to do a bit of homework (after finals). So fill in a form at the Association office, or leave a note in the Welfare V.P.'s box. Today.

DAVID HOPKINSON



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NEW ZEALAND DANCE—DRAMA  
COURSES  
TAKEN BY RICHARD LION SIE  
ENVISAGED  
TOUR PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF  
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Classes start November  
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# Free University

MAN IN SEARCH OF AUTHORITY —  
Recognition of truth of self deficiency

Few honest thinking persons would deny that we are a crapped out generation raising crapped up kids in a rapidly polluting environment. Some of use care. God, how we care! What can we do? Where can we start to break the vicious cycle? We treat kids as we treated our toys, fun to play with at times but to be kicked aside when something else attracts. Chances are we let this attitude dominate with friendships also. So many things going on we don't really take care of anything anymore, more so with human relationships.

It would be wrong to assume that there is no individual or official awareness. Sporadic efforts by establishment in educational and environmental reform are being made but I seriously question the ability of our established social structure to deal effectively with the situation. It is quite clear to me that the values and assumptions on which the system works are in fact the root cause. Profit motive, even if you call it economics, is king. The owners and directors of capital and property look first and foremost to safeguarding their control and profitability and none of their scientific forecasting is capable of even directed to the environmental health of the goose, but the the production of the golden egg. How does the crapped out parent raise a functioning fully living child? The crapped up child has so much less hope of producing a contributing social human being. We have swallowed the idea that we can go it alone at family level, that delegation of responsibility takes care of schooling, and delegation to law, medical, social and government authority takes care of the rest. All we are really concerned with is competitive pursuit of the best, the largest and the most til the family busts up.

We have been fed the crap of status, acquisition, spectacle, individual security, kicks from booze and the big prize (that everybody pays for) so long and so thoroughly we have lost sight of the fact that the intimate relations and warmth of response to those around us has great reward for little expense. Has that false image you carry of your own stature (which is the shadow of past dreams) so much importance that you'd sooner see your children ditch you (they never really do) than admit to them your true size and earn their respect? Those kids need to be needed by you as much as the reverse. You killed the values they kick against so why not help them build new ones?

There are signs of awareness on both sides that kids are people too, (not belongings) that parents also are people who need living space, but the old authoritarian attitudes die hard "Captain of the ship": "I'm the boss here," "look at all I've been through for you", and all that jazz, fools only those who recite it.

Even those most aware of the problems look for their solutions in the wrong places. "When I was young!" ... "the good old days!"

"You never had it so good!" has more relevance as far as multi-choice mobility and general scope are concerned this is true, but what do we do? Even here we act like the shipwrecked reaching for the most substantial thing to keep us afloat. Unfortunately establishment looms largest, it has all the power to oppress and condition us. It also

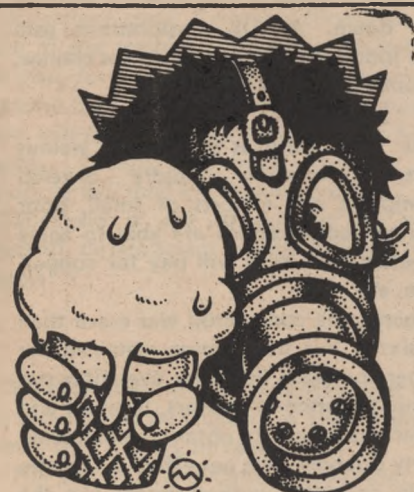


has the loudest voice offering us salvation. If we could only recognise the projective powers, critical faculties and inner authority, we have socially, to amek generation-leaping decisions; if we could only break free from the conditioners of our minds long enough to see that in our hands are all the advantages of science, technology and communication, so subtly (and brutishly) used against us. All we lack is the faith and trust in one another to turn our skills on to the controllers and take a commitment in reshaping our social environment. It might even be fun in a therapeutic sense and, who knows, the barriers of our conditioned individual isolation might melt away and communal touchability result in communication. To make any real gain we must begin with our children. We must shun our fanciful images and tell them the truth of our condition. Stupid ploys and hypocritical excuses are not enough for they have a depth of perception, inarticulate but sharper than out wit. Would we lose their respect? That may be gone already, but their need us and we need them, only in the nakedness of truth can trust be regained. Need and trust are the stuff of love. Yet we pretend we can get by with little or no commitment to anything for anyone.

Bill Tong

## PHILANTHROPY DEPARTMENT

The Lost Property Auction held in the Quad last Wednesday raised \$111.28 which has been donated to Villa 21, Kingseat Hospital, towards the purchase of a bus for the patients. House Committee would like to thank all those who contributed — especially the gentleman who paid 55 cents for a broken umbrella.



## ICE CREAM

IN THE OLD DAYS WHEN ice cream was made of whole eggs, milk and sugar and then laboriously cranked in the home freezer by hand, a serving of ice cream was an occasional family treat which didn't do much harm.

Today, in this mass-producing synthetic age, it is quite another matter. Nowadays, there is a very good possibility that you're treating your family to another poison if you buy a cheaper product.

Ice cream manufacturers are not required by law to list the additives used in making of ice cream. Chemical additives are much less expensive than the real thing so that the manufacturers usually take the path of least resistance to higher profits. Consequently, the majority of cheaper prepacked ice creams are synthetic from start to finish.

Laboratory analyses have shown the following "ingredients" to be prevalent in commercial ice creams:

BENZYL ACETATE—used to give ice cream its strawberry flavor. It is used as a nitrate solvent.

AMYL ACETATE—used to give ice cream a banana flavor. It is used commercially as an oil paint solvent.

DIETHYL GLUCOL—a cheap chemical that is used as an emulsifier to substitute for eggs. It is identically

the same chemical used in anti-freeze and in paint remover.

ALDEHYDE C17—used to flavor cherry ice cream. This is an inflammable liquid which is used in aniline dyes, plastics and rubber.

ETHYL ACETATE—used to give ice cream a pineapple flavor. It is used as a cleaner for leather and textiles. Its vapors are a cause of chronic lung, heart and especially liver damage to those employed in these two industries.

BUTYRALHEYDE—used to give ice cream various nut-like flavors. It is one of the common ingredients of rubber cement.

PIPEROHAL—extensively used as a substitute for vanilla. This is widely utilized by exterminators as a chemical to kill lice.

The next time you're tempted by a luscious-looking sundae think of it as a mixture of anti-freeze, oil paint, paint remover, nitrate solvent, leather cleaner and lice killer: you may not find it quite so appetizing.

## NOW YOU CAN SEE IT!

Being the adventures of a young man whose principal interests are women, ultra-violence and Beethoven.



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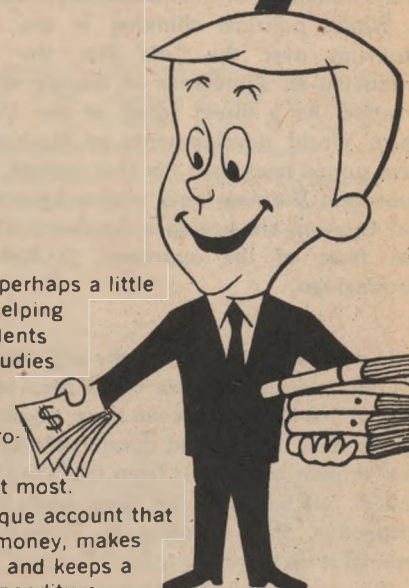
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# NOTES on IMPERIALISM



In the affluent West, we have a crisis of identity. We don't know who we are or where we fit into world history or what we should be doing politically. The social identities that define the immediate horizons of our daily life are more and more the only horizons we have. Without a wider view, or an interpretation of existence beyond this immediate horizon, we become prisoners of the present, captives to our immediate surroundings. The implications are profound because without a wider interpretation of the wider meanings of our lives, we lack the perspectives and the ideas that alone can enable us to make coherent criticisms and real changes.

The great dramas of our times are understood only as piecemeal actions in particular situations. The H-bomb and the Vietnam War have produced a reaction in Britain but it has been a detached, moral reaction without a coherent understanding of the meaning of either the Bomb or of America's Asian War.

It has taken a generation for the intellectuals of the rich, metropolitan nations in the east and the west to digest the meaning of the Second World War and slowly, ever so slowly, emerge from the anasthaesia of the Cold War. During this quarter of a century, the only coherent political thinking was out in the poor periphery — in China, Vietnam, Algeria, Ghana. The three quarters of mankind who had been enslaved and denied their humanity in the name of the liberalism of the rich, now took up the idea of progress that the rich nations had lost in the holocaust of their imperialist rivalries.

Whilst political thinking in the rich nations went bankrupt over the Cold War, the Third World was producing an abundance of science, ideology, ethics and practice. As a direct result of the Vietnam War, these Third World developments of Marxism and Liberalism have surged back into the rich nations. The revolutions in Cuba and Vietnam now inspire Europeans; Fanon, Mao and Guevara are having a dominant effect on the hopes and fears of the oppressed in New York, London, Birmingham.

If we are to understand the wider meaning of our lives and play a conscious role in the shaping of the future, we have to start with what we have, however meagre it may be. We have to use and develop the perspective that has been thrown back at us from the Third World; we have to look at our work, in our time, with the widest possible perspective. Paul Sweezy, an American Marxist, once summed it up like this:

*"Everyone knows that the present will some day be history. I believe that the most important task of the social scientist is to try to comprehend it as history now, while it is still the present and while we still have the power to influence its shape and outcome."*

To be free is to understand the laws that necessarily govern nature and society; only then can we recognise where choices exist and where we can exert pressure on the business of making history. Only through understanding these laws can we understand the ethic of our times, and therefore the dimensions of our own nature. The ethic of our times is determined by the systems within which we live. We cannot understand one without the other. That is where social science comes in, but there is a problem here too.

Imperialism is a world-wide process dominated by the giant, international corporations. Most of these corporations are American but some of them are European and a few are Japanese and South African. These corporations are involved in the exploitation of men in the farthest corners of the globe, where they extract their profits and send them back home. As a result, the rich become richer and the poor do not just stay poor but become poorer. In order to understand what these corporations are up to in rich and poor countries it is necessary to look at the fundamental contradictions of capitalism that made imperialism necessary.

## BRAKE & THROTTLE:

Crudely, we can say this: that there are two classes in capitalist societies — the bourgeoisie which owns capital and buys other men's labour on an hourly weekly or monthly basis; and the proletariat, which does not own capital but sells labour to whoever will employ it. In this sense, the middle classes are part of the proletariat though they might well identify with the values of the bourgeoisie. As a result of the division of society into these two great classes, certain contradictions arise.

*"Capitalists subordinate other aims to the maximisation of profit. In pursuit of this objective, they pay workers as little as they can get away with and steadily introduce labour-saving machinery. The consequence, of course, is to hold down the consuming power of the working class. At the same time, capitalists restrict their own consumption to the interests of accumulating more and more capital. But accumulating more and more capital means adding to society's productive capacity. We therefore have the paradox that capitalism stops on the brake so far as consumption is concerned and on the accelerator as far as production is concerned. This is its basic contradiction, and it cannot be eliminated except through changing the system from one of production for profit to one of production for use."* (Sweezy)

This might seem to contradict what is happening at present — rising unemployment, rising prices and collapsing corporations — but it all depends on how you look at these things. To quote Sweezy again: "the economic problem appears to be the very opposite of what the textbook says it is: not how best to utilise scarce resources but how to dispose of the products of super-abundant resources. And this holds regardless of one's wealth or position in society. If he is a worker, the ubiquitous fact of unemployment teaches him that the supply of labour is always greater than the demand. If he is a farmer, he struggles to stay afloat in a sea of surpluses. If he is a businessman, his sales persistently fall short of what he could profitably produce. Always too much, never too little."

## HAPPY HAPPY AFRICA

Imperialism is the direct result of this contradiction; it is an attempt to find investment outlets and markets abroad and it reflects the expansionist nature of capitalism. It was the expansion of rival imperialisms that produced both the First and Second World Wars. Now, in the seventies, we are seeing renewed competition for markets and investment outlets but this time between the USA, the EEC, Japan and the USSR. It is difficult to see how this competition can lead to anything other than a Third World War in the long run, though the form that it will take

is impossible to predict, given the existence of nuclear weapons. At present there is plenty of room for manoeuvre between the new imperialist powers. The former colonies of Britain and France which were once monopolised by their own corporations are now being opened up to exploitation by the new imperialist states. Africa, which has been held in reserve compared with Asia and Latin America, is now the scene of increased competition.

If imperialism was just a voracious search for markets and investment outlets, one might expect it to result in short-term benefits for those areas that become the focus for such competition, even if, in the end, this competition results in war. The more sophisticated apologists of the status-quo now argue that there are immediate benefits whereas a few years ago, they were denying that there was any such thing as imperialism. In order to deal with their assertions, it is important to distinguish between imperialism in the rich, metropolitan nations and imperialism in the Third World.

## TWO KINDS OF IMPERIALISM

Imperialism in the rich nations is largely a post-war phenomenon that resulted from the industrial dominance of the USA and the industrial destruction of all the other nations in 1945. American capital has moved into Europe and Japan in a big way and has resulted in the rapid growth of consumer production in the past twenty-five years. Because US subsidiaries are willing to pay high wages, they tend to push up wages in general and there can be little doubt that in the short term, there are more cars, refrigerators and televisions in use as a result. In the long term, however, there is the possibility that US corporations will develop monopolies of various markets and then manipulate prices and wages at will. Europeans benefit from US imperialism at present because it is still in genuine competition with European corporations and this often forces prices down. As US corporations gain monopolies of whole industries the consequences change, as can be shown by looking at the Third World.

Imperialism in the Third World is particularly vicious because the giant corporations rapidly develop monopolies on all imports and exports of small, poor nations. A few American corporations are able to agree amongst themselves what price they will pay for copper, tin, zinc, cocoa, maize, etc.

In Ghana and Nigeria, the cocoa crop was more than doubled during the sixties but the income remained the same and the price per ton went down by over fifty per cent. At the same time, the price of tractors, fertiliser and other imports that were necessary to obtain the increased output of cocoa nearly doubled. The net effect is that the peasants in these two countries worked harder but the countries got poorer.

When rich nations give "aid" to poor nations, this is a form of imperialism too, because it results simply in a subsidy for exports from the rich nation to the poor nation and the manufacturers in the rich nation are the only ones to benefit.

Reprinted from OZ, April 1971.  
Compiled from "Exploitation" and "Towards A Science of Liberation" by Robin Jenkins, and "Monopoly Capitalism" by Paul A. Baran and Paul M. Sweezy.

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When the oil-producing nations force a price rise on the big oil companies, it is not the companies that lose. They have a monopoly of the petro-chemical market in the rich nations and simply pass on the price increase whilst retaining the same, fat profits.

#### OVER COMPENSATING

When a poor nation nationalises a foreign corporation, this is a victory for the biggest American corporations too. In order to pay compensation after nationalisation, the poor country has to obtain a loan from abroad so the more it nationalises, the more it will be in debt to the rich nations. Often one finds that when a British company is nationalised, the loan for paying compensation comes from the World Bank, which is basically American. The British company gets compensation and is satisfied; the Americans get a loan with interest so they are satisfied too. The people in the poor country might be able to call a particular industry their own but they also have to pay 7% or more interest so repatriated profits are replaced by loan repayments. Either way, the poor country is increasingly tied and dependent upon the rich one.

It has often been argued that a poor country can develop by using the profits from selling oil or copper or coal to a rich nation. This is what Venezuela has done but what are the results?

"Some 10% of Venezuela is sitting in on a modern Belshazzar's feast, catered by Standard Oil and Shell; the other four million are on the outside looking in, with hunger in their bellies and disease in their bones. But some day, when the last oil is pumped out, the feast must end. Then . . . the stricken land will need the disaster services of the International Red Cross brigades doling out soup as its people expire surrounded by mountains of empty Frigidaires, silent Philcos, and gasless Cadillacs . . . What has happened in Venezuela is a gold-plated disaster moving on noise-less, oiled bearings towards tragedy.

Its ancient static but self-sufficient economy has been tossed in the trashcan. Now it reaps millions of bolivars each year for its oil. With these bolivars it buys all the expensive trash in the world . . . When the oil runs out, the nation will be like an old tailor's chest, filled with useless spangles. Lacking subsidies, industry will collapse; agriculture will long since have perished."

Venezuela is put forward as the one example of successful development resulting from the Alliance for Progress!

The harsh facts of the exploitation of the Third World were summarised by Guevara in 1964. Referring to the US Alliance for Progress, he said;

"The paradoxical situation now is that, while the loans are either not forthcoming or are made for projects which contribute nothing to the industrial development of the region, increased amounts of foreign currency are being transferred to the industrialised countries. This means that the wealth created by the labour of peoples who live for the most part in conditions of backwardness, hunger and poverty is enjoyed in US imperialist circles. In 1961, for instance, according to figures from the UN Economic Commission on Latin America, there was an outflow of 1,735 million dollars from Latin America in the form of interest on foreign investments and similar payments on foreign short-term and long-term loans. If we add to this the indirect loss of purchasing power of exports (of deterioration in the terms of trade), which amounted to

2,660 million dollars in 1961 and 400 million dollars for the flight of capital, we arrive at a total of 6,200 million dollars or more than three Alliances for Progress a year."

If the Third World is to develop it will have to break this exploitative relationship with the rich nations, will have to nationalise foreign investments without compensation, will have to arm the people to protect their interests against foreign imperialists. It is to this end that the Havana Tricontinental Organisation was set up in 1966.

In rich nations like Britain, the consequences of imperialism are complex. Wages are pushed up by the presence of huge American subsidiaries and the general rise in standards of living over the past twenty-five years has been possible because of British imperialism and profiteering abroad. If British overseas investments were nationalised without compensation, there is little doubt that the average working class family would face an abrupt decline in their standard of living. The British working class has a vested interest in the continuation of British imperialism and it would be foolish to deny it. At the same time, there are clearly exceptions when a factory closes down in order to set up business in South Africa, employing much cheaper labour. It is in this area that we simply do not know enough to be able to devise a straightforward political programme.

The immediate need is to find out more about foreign imperialism in Britain and British imperialism in foreign countries. Much can be discovered from information that is published but much more information can only be obtained by gaining employment in organisations like BP, Barclays Bank, Anglo American and Rio Tinto Zinc, thereby gaining access to secret files. Such activities are increasingly necessary and absolutely justifiable.

More power is now accumulated in fewer hands than at any other period of history. Fortune magazine recently claimed that:



"The hard financial core of (world) capitalism is composed of not more than 60 firms, partnerships or corporations, owned or controlled by 1000 men . . . In fact recent forecasts claim that in 25 years, 200 multinational firms will completely dominate production and trade and account for over 75% of the total corporate assets of the capitalist world."

The implications of this tendency have been summarised by Chomsky in his most recent book "At War with Asia"

"In general, democratic decision-making in a capitalist society is severely limited by the very fact that the commercial, financial and industrial systems — the central institutions of the society — are, in law and in principle, excluded from public control or participation, except in the indirect ways in which any system of authority, no matter how autocratic, must be responsive to the public will. The tendencies towards concentration of power just noted, and now commonly discussed, further underscore the fundamental incompatibility of democracy and capitalism, particularly in its modern, centralised form."

There are two ways of conquering a foreign nation. One is to gain control of its people by force of arms; the other is to gain control of its economy by financial means.

John Foster Dulles.

Those of us who are engaged in the struggle against imperialism are members of a much wider community than we realize. Looking parochially, only at the numbers within our Western countries we seem pitifully weak. We are a tiny minority, very easy to ridicule. But linked with the others on our side throughout the world we are in fact members of a fraternity that stretches from one end of the world to the other — where ever indeed men are still poor and exploited.

Felix Greene

"Revolutionary thinking" can so easily become a kind of intellectual game. Especially in the United States, professors and other intellectuals, who feel guilty perhaps for living such secure and comfortable lives, are able by attaching themselves to some radical movement to feel a certain psychological release. It is a form of opportunism; they use revolution for their own emotional needs. And with almost no danger or discomfort to themselves. To be 'in' you almost need (apart from the merits of the case) to be against the Vietnam War and 'against imperialism'. The expression of verbal opposition to the nations politics is . . . "in danger of becoming a harmless spectator sport, licensed, well-regulated and, up to a point, even encouraged by the powerful. The universities have become a favourite playground for this ambiguous game . . ."

F.G.

The system has to be overthrown but by whom and how can only be answered when we know more about world imperialism and where our own lives fit in.



# STUDENT UNION DEVELOPMENT

The University and AUSA are together examining the future development of Student Union facilities at Auckland. The cafeteria has been extended recently and the theatre is to be built in the near future. This still leaves the University without any recreation spaces on campus, without a forum capable of holding enough people within sight or sound of an important speaker, and without any common rooms remotely adequate for the types of conference or gathering possible in, say, Victoria's Union building. Clubrooms, shops, and welfare offices are also in short supply. As far as recreation at the University is concerned, there is one squash court at International House, a temporary shed for footballers at Hobson Bay, and a temporary lecture theatre behind the Union, now converted into a small gym. These serve the needs of nine thousand students at present.

would permit. This would obviously be a disadvantage for serious training, but so far it is held that easy access is more important than size. At present a pool 25m. long and 12½m. wide is proposed. It may prove possible to push this up to 33-1/3m. by 12½m. (about 110 feet long by 40 feet wide) but this would be about the reasonable limit for an on-campus pool.

It is also proposed to heat the pool and put a glazed roof over it to encourage year-round use.

So much for the more energetic purposes of the Union's future development. They are the least difficult requirements to quantify and prescribe. Once the range of needs is established their physical shape and size is largely determined by the various functions housed.

## SPACE FOR ASSEMBLY

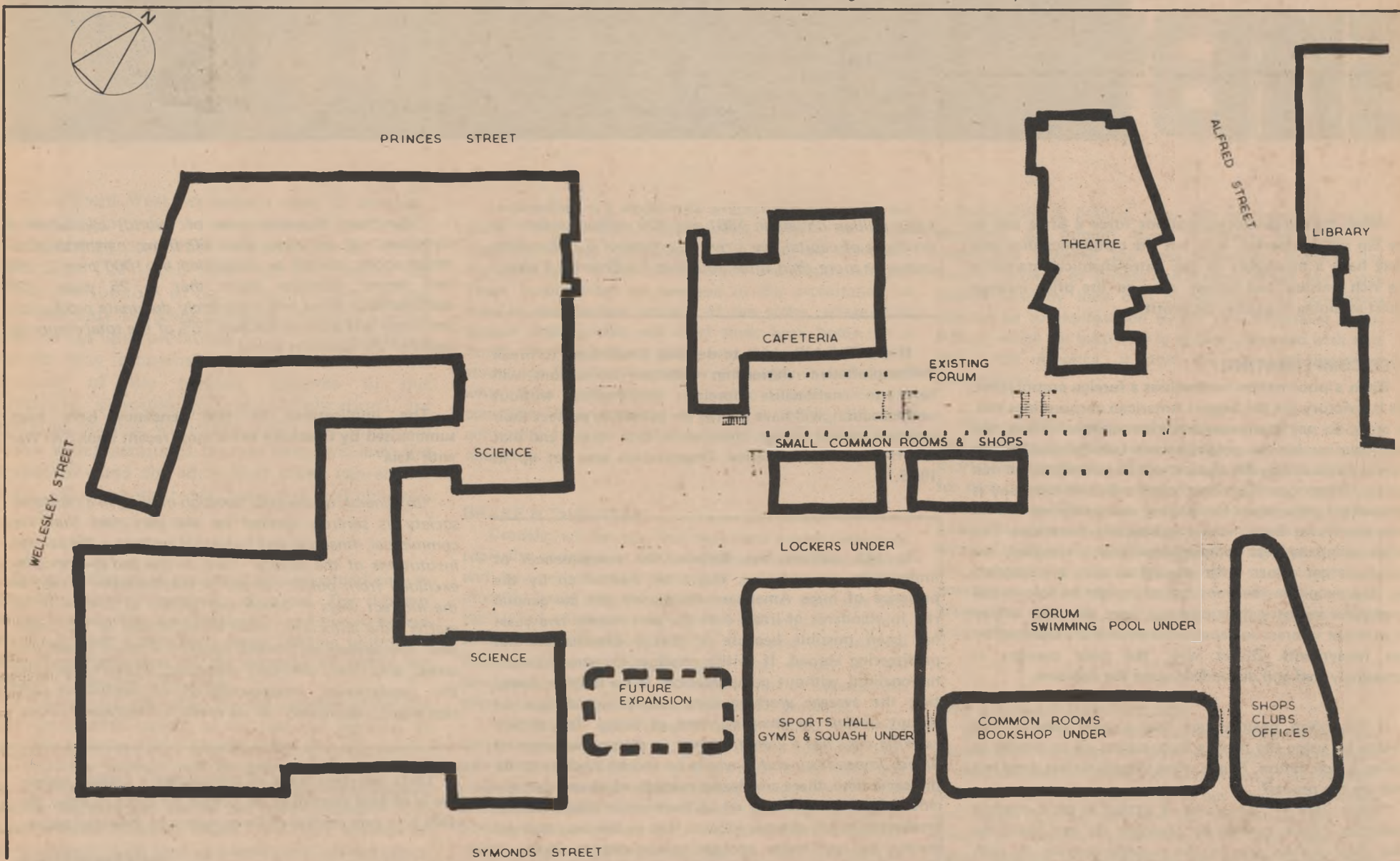
Very much more difficult to define and to accommodate adequately are the basic purposes of a Union as a place of general congregation and for the development of a corporate or individual life among the generality of students. Forum has become a central University activity in this respect. Conferences, inter-University meetings and seminars involving politicians and public as well as students are fundamental to life on the campus. Along with these

around amongst the academic blocks. Within economic limits this can and probably will be done. But unless the big space users — the swimming pool, the main gymnasium or the large common rooms — are shunted off the site, it's not going to have the slightest effect on the overall size of the central Union. And from the standpoint of economic management and the efficient use of central plant and services, there is a strong case for keeping everything together in one place.

This is the conclusion reached by the University's planning consultants in an interim report to Council. They argue that if the range of functions scheduled for the ultimate development of the Union are to be housed in a form best suited to the intermittent needs of a largely non-resident body of students, the these functions should all be grouped together on a central site. And this would take the whole remaining area of land behind the present Union, from the Science Block car park to Alfred Street.

This has been adopted in principle by the University and it is now unlikely that any academic block will be built on this part of the University site.

Only three problems then remain: to get the money, to get the site, and, possibly the most difficult, to get students to say what they want.



## RECREATION

The survey of student participation in sporting activities, carried out at enrolment this year, wasn't necessary to show that the University is short on facilities. It did offer a valuable guide as to preferences and the desirable scale of accommodation likely to be required. It has been analysed during this year and comments have been sought from other Universities in the course of framing a policy for the future. Broadly, it has come down to this: the University will develop about forty acres of land at the far end of Hobson Bay for playing fields over the next few years. It will also provide space on this land for a building complex for competitive indoor sport at inter-club and tournament level to be provided as and when finance becomes available.

The comprehensive scheme is being pushed along by the University as fast as the inevitable negotiations with various legislative, financial and statutory planning bodies concerned will allow. However, even if it were all there now the demand would still exist for on-campus recreation for students who haven't the time to go to Hobson Bay, who don't belong to a sports club and who just want a knock of table tennis, a game of squash, or a workout in a gym during a short break between lectures of during the lunch hour.

In addition, the need is foreseen for a large sports hall on the main site as well as at Hobson Bay. They would each have somewhat the same functions but the on-site one would not provide for indoor tennis. This is seen to be an important aspect of the Hobson Bay facility and would tend to tie it up during winter, when conflicting demands for indoor basketball and badminton would arise. These would have priority in the on-campus sports hall.

So along with the energetic efforts being made to get the Hobson Bay scheme off the ground, or out of the mangroves, a parallel urgency is placed on developing six squash courts, two small halls for judo, dancing and general recreation, a work-out gym and sauna baths, and a full scale sports hall, all on the main site.

## SWIMMING POOL

This double-pronged attack on the recreation problem leaves unanswered the question raised most prominently by the student participation survey. High on the list of preferences for both men and women students was swimming. Of the fifteen hundred or so who indicated an interest in this form of recreation, only a very small proportion expressed any intention to take part in competitive swimming for the University. Accepting the possibility that others would use the pool for serious training for outside competition, a factor which the survey did not reveal, the results still imply an overwhelming interest in having access to a pool just for informal recreation.

It has been taken from this that the pool should be on the main campus and fairly central within it, otherwise students with limited time would be denied the use of it. The further implication of this is that the pool might not be as large as a more remote site

large-scale activities any student wishing to do so should be able to retreat in privacy within the Union to commune with himself, to read, study or sleep. It should be a place in which formal, organised assemblies can occur without conflict with involuntary, informal contacts between students and the relaxation of others.

The term 'common room' is seen to apply to both extremes equally. On the one hand large well-equipped spaces are needed, indoors, for large groups of people to meet and talk. On the other it is essential for smaller private areas to be available to those who wish to withdraw.

The purpose of any future development is seen to be the provision of a new forum, with substantially greater capacity than the present common rooms which would then become more habitable by the hermits.

Shops, and especially the bookshop, need much more room and these logically focus about the areas of greatest movement and assembly, particularly the forum itself.

## WHO OCCUPIES WHICH SPACE

Finally the needs of student welfare are closely involved with the University community at large and must be easily accessible to the greatest number of students. This may impel some at least of the welfare functions to occupy space within the Union development. Others may be housed in a more general 'University' location. This question, along with the closer definition of requirements for welfare facilities, is currently being studied by the groups concerned in providing these services.

In summary, what any programme for the development of Union facilities must allow for is a wide range of new functions and not just an extension of what is there now. Some of these new spaces are much larger than anything now on the Union site. The sports hall is about a third of an acre in area, by the time spectator galleries and access and changing rooms are added to its basic playing space. This makes it about the same size as the teaching lab. wing in the Chemistry block, and it will have to be about twenty-five to thirty feet high for badminton. An enclosed space of that size obviously can't be tucked discreetly under any other function, but it can sit on top of a range of smaller spaces like squash courts. This is probably the most logical arrangement from all points of view.

## UNION FACILITIES

Similarly the large common rooms need to be at the top of a group of functions to get the clear spaces needed, free of structural supports. And the same applies to the swimming pool. This leads to a spread out development of about the same general height as the existing Union. So by the time an open forum for about four thousand people is provided, along with these other major functions, a fair slice of the main University site is taken up in Union facilities — about four acres in fact.

Nor does it seem realistic to expect any major decentralising of Union functions to help reduce this demand. A good case can be made for having coffee shops and small common rooms spread

The money problem is simply one of balancing priorities in demand for facilities against cash flow. Possession of the site is tied to the completion of other new teaching buildings such as Human Sciences. It will become available progressively as houses are relinquished in sequence from the Science Block end of the site down to Alfred Street.

On this basis the site planners recommend that the squash courts are built first on the open area beside the Science car park. At the same time the existing locker room area under the present Union could be extended out to meet them and the concourse carried over the top of the extended locker space. This kills two birds with one stone. It provides the students with much needed locker space for general use and it makes an apparently popular form of recreation (according to the survey) available, without the extra cost of special changing rooms and showers that are only available to squash players.

The other site which could be available immediately is above the open area of car park at the Symonds Street end of the Science Block. The consultants regarded this area as outside their terms of reference. However, they did suggest that the University consider it appropriate for a future block of 'modest size' to offset the bulk of the adjacent sports hall and to provide a covered connection to the Science theatres. It could be an appropriate 'link' function in the welfare group, connecting the Union with the rest of the University.

They saw the new forum as an extension, toward Symonds Street, of the present concourse, with the swimming pool and its changing rooms below it at the same level as the present coffee shop.

The indoor recreation spaces lie behind the existing locker rooms, the forum extends the present concourse over the swimming pool and its changing rooms and occupies the centre of the new site. The shops, club rooms and large common rooms then occupy the space around two sides of the forum. In this arrangement they shelter it and draw their life from it, and at the same time use the surrounding streets for vehicular access and servicing.

The purely diagrammatic layout which followed from this analysis of the functions and their programming admits wide variation in actual form. It is not a building plan and a lot more detailed information is needed before one could be commissioned.

Before this next step is taken, of appointing architects to determine a scheme for the Union development which breathes life into these preliminary studies, it is essential that a comprehensive brief is prepared for them. So far only a very general range of spaces and floor areas has been determined.

These are students facilities and students money will go toward paying for them. There is an opportunity for students to comment now, at this early stage, so that when detailed planning goes ahead it will be based on the best information possible concerning needs and preferences. This can only come from the students themselves.

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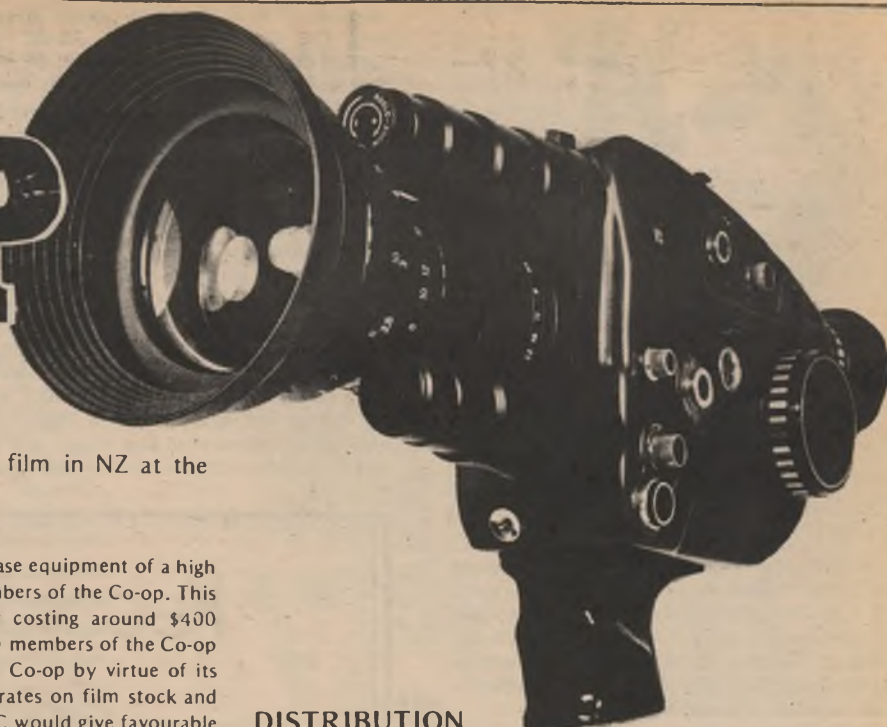
## STUDENT UN

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- 2. Indoor: Squash Cour Sports hall club rooms. rooms, traini



# AUCKLAND

# FILM CO-OP



It would appear that the growth of the N.Z. Film 'Industry' is about to take the great leap forward. After a considerable delay the National Development Council's recommendation for an investigation into the whole range of items dealing with film will be dealt with by a committee of the Q.E.II Arts Council. These range from the establishment of a National Film Theatre to T.V. — Film courses. The committee will investigate fully the potential of NZ film makers and their future. The sociologist John Reid has prepared a paper for the

working Committee on the state of film in NZ at the moment.

## EQUIPMENT

The film Co-op would be able to purchase equipment of a high standard which would be available to members of the Co-op. This would mean that a 4 track synchronizer costing around \$400 would have the cost shared between 30-40 members of the Co-op making it a practical proposition. The film Co-op by virtue of its size will be able to demand a get cheaper rates on film stock and processing. It would be hoped that the NDC would give favourable recommendation that film stock could be available to such a group, devoid of sales tax. At present there are many people who have good film equipment; cameras, tape recorders, lights etc. A Film Co-op with headquarters would be able to combine and distribute the equipment or at least inform other members as to the presence of the equipment.

Another (and more important development) is the setting up in Auckland of the first full Film Co-op. This will be a combination of University Film makers as well as others who are working in the field at the moment. They will be having their first meeting next Monday night.

There are at present a number of people working in film at the moment. Most of these are young people and students who make short films basically for themselves. Unfortunately these projects are expensive and no one can fine people to put up money on a film which will not return money. There have always been small 8mm groups who have no desire to make any money or to progress and who are more concerned with the filming of family events etc. They are the real amateurs as opposed to the budding professionals who are now coming to the fore.

The Auckland Film Co-op is an organization which should have been created many years ago as it is something indispensable to the film maker. The basic problems encountered at the moment among film makers are:

- \* lack of money
- \* the high cost of film and processing
- \* the lack of information and advice on basic techniques
- \* the lack of equipment and cost of hiring
- \* cost involved in putting sound on film
- \* lack of distributors and contacts with other potential filmmakers, actors etc.

Money is very much the core of the problem if only because the individual has no chance of reducing the separate item costs. A group however can do this in so many ways. The Film Co-op would help alleviate the problem in Auckland in the following ways.

## MONEY

While not actually financing films (for the time being) the Co-op will act as a liaison and publicity centre for people interested in helping finance films or who are wanting films made. Later more money could be available through grants from Arts Council and other cultural groups.

## DISTRIBUTION

At present there is no way in which a person can distribute his film. A Co-op would be able to produce and distribute information about film makers and the films available through the organization. Schools and other institutions can be good customers for short films and the Co-op would be able to deal with NZBC TV.

By having a physical premises to go to, film people would be able to meet one another. This would stimulate ideas and help formation of film crews and casting among other things. It would give a centre from which ideas could flow. At present there are a number of individuals making films, knowing nothing about each other. There are also professional people around who would like to help those who are still struggling.

The Film Co-op as a physical entity would have

1. Office This would have a catalogue on all films N.Z. film makers care to supply to the Co-op for leasing out (both 8mm and 16mm) — the catalogues of overseas film Co-ops e.g. Filmcentrum, Sweden; Newsreel, U.S.A.; Other Cinema, Britain etc. etc. The Film Co-op would also send N.Z.'s catalogue to these groups and handle the hire of local films — Be a liaison centre for people making and wanting to make films, teachers wanting lectures on films etc — could organize small film schools and courses etc. — would publish a news-sheet and by subscribing to film magazines from around the world, be a centre where people interested in film could go and talk, meet people and keep in contact with what's happening in film.
2. Editing room. with 16mm and 8mm equipment e.g. viewers and rewinds, 4-track 16mm synchronizer and sound reader, splicers etc. This would be hired to members at a reasonable daily rate. (It is thought to have a two tier membership with members wanting to get the news-sheet, keep in contact with film, and gradually learn, etc., paying one rate, and members who wish to use the equipment paying slightly more.
3. Projection room. 16mm and 8mm projectors (mag stripe heads a must) for screening, editing and lectures etc.

A meeting on the formation of the Co-op will take place on Monday 2nd of October at 8.00pm in the Exec lounge. This meeting will be for people to meet and to discuss the concept and starting up of the Co-op.

The Co-op could well bring about a great change in film making throughout NZ.

for any further information contact  
Giff Stevens Ph. 73-905 or John Peoples C/- UBS



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## STUDENT UNION

- Spaces provided in preliminary study of Union extensions:
1. Catering: No further extension except for snack bar and refreshment areas in conjunction with recreation and main common rooms.
  2. Common Rooms: Two large spaces interconnecting and suitable for conferences: 8,000sq.ft.  
A range of small general purpose rooms totalling: 6,000sq.ft.  
General and specialised storage for clubs: 2,500sq.ft.
  3. Recreation: Large sports hall 115' x 85'. Two small halls. A small gymnasium and sauna suite. 6 squash courts. Clubrooms. Associated showers, changing, work area, offices, total: 45,000sq.ft.
  4. Swimming: Covered, heated pool, about 25m. x 12½m. 15,000sq.ft.
  5. Services: 2,000sq.ft.  
Bookshop 8,000sq.ft.  
Other shops 2,000sq.ft.  
Publications/radio 2,000sq.ft.
  6. Welfare: A range of functions not necessarily all in Union 8,000sq.ft.
  7. Administration: No increase outside existing Union.
  8. Locker Space: Existing general facilities to be doubled in area. 2,000sq.ft.
  9. Parking: About sixty cars in basement.  
Facilities proposed at Hobson Bay:
  10. Outdoor: 5  
Rugby (Union and League) Fields 2  
Hockey 2  
Soccer 2  
Cricket 3  
Softball 1  
Tennis Courts 6  
Netball Courts 2
  2. Indoor: 6  
Squash Courts  
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**Carney**  
Leon Russell  
She 717

With this Leon's third album, it would seem that a few changes have occurred. The cover is not indicative of the material on the album and the greasepaint is disappearing as Russell the showman becomes Russell the mortal. Gone is the extrovert flash of previous albums and in its place a quieter, more reflective sound.

*Tight Rope* and *Out in the Woods* have Leon singing of changes and asking questions that can only be answered by himself, the backing is subtle with none of the old "hot licks" historicisms. The love songs are there too, *Me and Baby Jane* is comparable to *A Song For You* off the previous album. It conjures up an image of the lost first love that contrasted by the looseness of *Cajun Love Song*, in true Cajun style, and *My Cricket*, an almost C & W track that is self explanatory in its lyrics; "If you came over I'm sure that you'd see that we're not lonesome my cricket and me". Leon's penchant for the bizarre comes out the track *Roller Derby*, a funky but quiet track that utilizes a chorus to sing of "The queen of the roller derby". His dislike of bludgers comes out in *If The Shoe Fits* as he sings "Can we crash here for just a few days/we're from Rolling Stone so it's okay".

But he becomes serious as he sings on a familiar theme, the masquerade of life, to a loose jazz-samba beat with a trilling flute on *This Masquerade*. And in *Magic Mirror* the questions begin again; "Magic mirror, won't you tell me please/do I find myself in everyone I see/magic mirror, if we only could/try and see ourselves as others would".

But the most poignant track on the album is, without a doubt *Manhattan Island* serenade. The track begins to the sound of seagulls and waves breaking on a beach, which in turn, blends into strings and piano and the lonely egoless, lyric; "Sitting on the highway in a broken van/thinking of you again/guess I'll have to hitchhike down the highway/with every step I'll see your face". We are left with a mental image of the carney, Leon with no show left to go to.

Leon appears to be standing at a crossroads in his music, and on this album the reflective sound and quieter more subtle lyrics are a hopeful indication of the road he should follow.

Sidewinder



**Geronimo Black**  
Geronimo Black  
73132

Geronimo Black is a new group that is made up of musicians with a wealth of experience in other groups, and, notably it features Jimmy Carl Black and Bunk Gardner, late of the

Mothers of Invention. The release sheet I got with the record labelled the music "punk" rock, a cross between Wild Thing and Psychotic Reaction. Which as we hear from the first track is a pretty apt description. *Low Riding Man* is hot, fast and nasty, a heavy sax line jabs away above the bass and drums with a whining lead filling in the gaps. The vocal isn't so much sung as growled. In contrast though the next track *Siesta* is almost in the style coffee bar jazz. The lineup here concentrates on flute and strings for a subtler but none the less original sound.

We move on through *Other Man* to a track called *L.A. County Jail '59 c/s*. This track, after a misleading sound effect beginning, turns into a heavy, gut rock, blues number where even the lyrics are uncompromising; "its jute ball sunday homeboy/trade you 3 eggs for your roll". Not content with this we are told at the end of the track; "If you want to know what its

As with *Eve* a lot of the tracks are obscure, the vocal line delivered by Capaldi, pretentious if not childish. *Big Thirst* features an interesting gospel sound, with the organ and chorus really bringing it off in parts, *Open Your Heart* is reminiscent of the early Beatles, but *Last Day Of Dawn* is the track that clearly shows up the predicament that Capaldi has fallen into. The track varies wildly between country rock and a distinctive Calypso sound (provided by Rebop Kwaku Baah on percussion). The melody quickly becomes apparent-musical schizophrenia!

But then schizophrenia sometimes produces interesting side affects or, as in this case two or three. The first track to fall into this category is *Love Is All You Can Try* - this is a fast, up-beat rock number with Capaldi's vocal holding well over the funky, Jerry Lee Lewis style piano work, horns, and chorus. Capaldi's

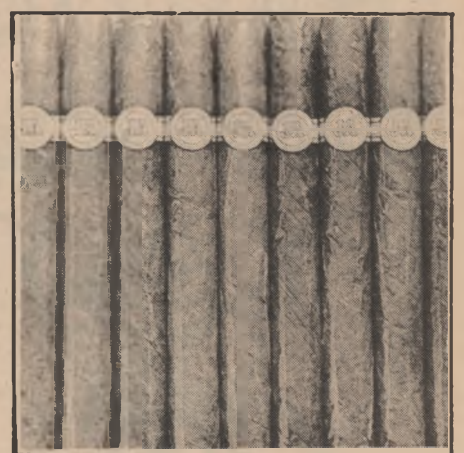
less imaginary but much closer to home: each song concerns a teenage obsession with an unreachable woman and an unfulfillable relationship.

The remainder of the album falls somewhere between these two lyrical extremes while the music provides the ultimate definition and shading that distinguishes the different feelings and moods of each cut. Thus, "Honky Chateau" a song about the evils of the city that uses New Orleans as a symbol of the irresistible urban lure, is played out against some New Orleans-styled horn work. "Mellow," about finding and keeping the right woman, is done soulfully. "Salvation," another John Taupin inspirational number along the lines of "Border Song," is performed with gospel overtones and "I Think I'm Gonna Kill Myself" is ironic, with a rollicking music hall ambience.

"Mona Lisas and Mad Hatters" shows how much John can really do in the space of a single cut. Using minimal instrumentation and singing one of Taupin's most direct lyrics, John effortlessly reveals the myth beneath the myth of "... a rose in Spanish Harlem." He expresses his involvement with the city, his need of its people, and his final desire to be alone through one of his best tunes, simplest arrangements, and most natural vocal performances.

*Honky Chateau* is ultimately a solid work with enough happening to keep someone listening for weeks trying to absorb everything on it. And, as each additional layer is revealed to the listener, he is constantly reminded that this is one of the rare albums released this year worth persuing at length, for it rewards each additional playing with increased enlightenment and enjoyment.

- Jon Landau.



**Long John Silver**  
Jefferson Airplane  
FTR 1007

Well, the long awaited Jefferson Airplane album has finally surfaced, and what an arrival. The record comes inside two containers and when you make one of them up, it becomes a humidor for cigars. But when the box is opened, POW, staring you in the face is a load of weed magnified about five times. A real killer, and perhaps the best part of the album.

The Airplanes old sound is still there and, although at times it tends to get repetitive Jack and Jorma are there to pull it through with their incredible bass, lead duets. But the songs are something else again. About the closest they get to material on their other albums is the track *Aerie (gang of eagles)* where Grace sings about the freedom of the eagle and the earthbound folly of man; "You can't fly - dying master/without a rifle on your shelf".

And the furtherest they get is - well, first there's the Pope and then there's ... vegetarians. *Easter?* is a diatribe against the Pope and his church, their money and their warmongering; "All I'm going to do this Easter/I'm just going to look for eggs/Its resurrection Holy Day/no more nails in the Holy legs". And then, having successfully alienated the Christians, Grace socks it to the vegetarians with a track entitled *Eat Starch Mom*. It might just as well have been named *Starch and Steel* as it is concerned with those two basic elements in our lives; "Preservatives might just be preserving you/I think thats something you misseed". Not content with that near heresy Grace finishes the song with; "Put a little starch in the old Corvette/then give it a feel/smoothmoving steel/give it a feel/man made mechanical mover/ItL.. move faster than you can/vegetable eater".

It may seem heavy to some, but you never really expected bubblegum music from the Airplane, now did you? You pays your money and you gets your moneys worth.

J. Liang

## Records, Books, Film and Theatre

like to jail man, try locking yourself in your own bathroom for two, long years." The last track on side one, *Let Us Live* is a fast tight number that is reminiscent of BS&T in its tightly controlled piano and sax line and yet it still gives the impression of an almost a freeform jam.

Side two opens with *Bullwhip*, a track that sounds like a black soul number apart from the lyrics, "& nightfalls wearing - its visible shroud/& moves quietly around, & draws on its bullwhip." *Quakers Earthquake* is perhaps an even better try at neo-jazz than even Zappa could create, the groups use of oboe, bassoon and strings only serves to underline their expertise with musically difficult tracks. But the track that stands out above all the rest is *An American National Album*. Jimmy Carl Black (the Indian of the group) lets a few of his feelings flow as he sings "Indian land is stolen/52 MILLION dead/Each ones head scalped by a trick taught by white man hunters". The backing utilizes sax and drums to create an "Indian" sound and as it reaches its climax the Cry comes; "I want you to tell me WHO are the savages".

If you liked the Mothers, this album is ideal for you. If you never quite got off on the Mothers, Geronimo Black may just have the sound you want. In its own right its a beautiful record and far surpasses any of Zappa's releases since *Hot Rats*.

Sidewinder.



**Oh How We Danced**  
Jim Capaldi  
SIL 934575

Jim Capaldi is better known as the drummer of Traffic and the co-writer (with Stevie Winwood) of most of the Traffic's finer tracks, and perhaps he should have been content with being a large fish in a small pool than attempting a solo album at this time. A lot of Traffic and a few others (notably Paul Kossoff of Free) are there to help him through tracks like *Eve*, a slow catchy number but a basically overworked style of ballad.

songwriting ability shows well on *Don't Be A Hero*, which, surprisingly is an anti-drug song. Barry Beckett's subtle piano and organ blends well with Paul Kossoff's guitar work and Dave Mason's inspired lead guitar solo, all of which are overshadowed by the vocal and lyric; "God's living herb is okay I suppose/But the thorn in your side once grew on a rose".

After this comes *How Much Can A Man Take*, a track notable for Paul Kossoff's guitar again, and the title track, which is, of course, a remake of Al Jolson's *Anniversary Song*. Capaldi's treatment of the track is original to say the least, and it comes out as a slightly put on rock number.

For all it's faults this album, while note the inspired work you might expect, is still pleasant listening if you can tolerate the odd bad track.

Peter Thompson.



**Honky Chateau**  
Elton John

Elton John's *Honky Chateau* is a rich, warm, satisfying album that stands head and shoulders above the mass of current releases. Musically more varied, emotionally less contrived, lyrically more lucid than *Tumbleweed Connection*, *Chateau* rivals *Elton John* as his best work to date and evidences growth at every possible level.

The core of *Tumbleweed* was lyricist Bernie Taupin's confused evocation of the American past, especially the Civil War epoch. On *Chateau*, his interest in myth has been transformed into an obsession with fantasy. John continues to assume a wide range of separate personalities who act out their personal trials against suggestive social backgrounds-most notably on "Slave," in which he sings of having been liberated and his need to now liberate his brothers and sisters, or on "Rocket Man," where he plays the part of an astronaut literally lost in space-a lyric that will have a mighty impact on any real astronauts who hear it.

But in "I Think I'm Gonna Kill Myself," "Amy," and "Hercules," he sings as people no

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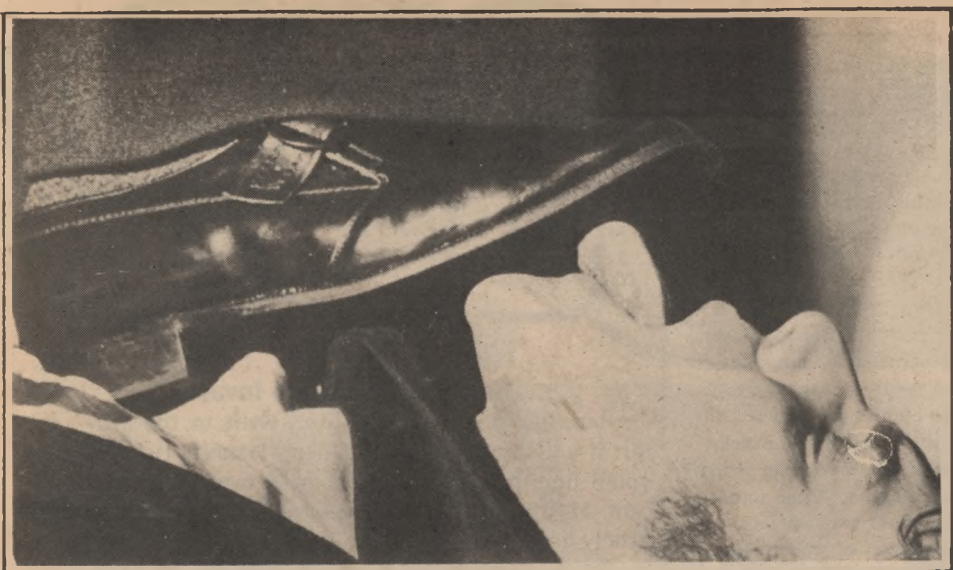
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J. Liang

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### A CLOCKWORK ORANGE A Film by S. Kubrick

The great saviours of the 20th century, the Behaviouralists battle it out with the forces of evil in Clockwork Orange and the forces of evil win, mainly because God can't make up his mind.

Alex, Mr Ultraviolent ultimately triumphs because he choses his way of life he likes to rape and destroy, for him it is a basic human need, for him there is no channelling of energy into unlesss art etc. - he expresses directly. His actions may be misdirected but they are valuable as a form of human experienced. As the padre tells him in prison - you cannot merely want to be good you must chose to be good. Alex may want to be good (really he is only being sly) but he ultimately choses to be bad. This decision is the essential motivating force. As in 2001 in the transitory phase of the Ape-man we see violence erupt in Clockwork Orange we see the violence perpetuated. In fact the child of the future which was the last shot of 2001 carries on to the opening shot of Alex, the new youth.

Clockwork Orange is a magnificently orchestrated film. Kubrick is the master of the well ordered sequence he arranges his music, visuals and actors in superbly choreographed scenes. He creates vital images which like the images of his previous films stay long in the mind. The use of lenses to broaden and diminish. The marvellous tracking shot as in the record bar the sense of garishness is enhanced by the flowing distorting camera. The incredible battle between Alex and the cat lady in her room of pornography. She bashing him with a bust of Beethoven he striking and finally killing her with an enormous plastic penis.

Kubrick uses a lot of fast, low tracking, slow zooms, the hand held camera, a variety of lenses for compression and expansion of space and music which the audience is conscious of. All these elements add to the essential unreality of what is seen. This is created to underscore the fact that Alex is an almost abstract symbol - an image of the evil of the unconscious mind (with Alex's Alter Ego seen in Mr Alexander & The Minister). Alex is the id which seeks to overthrow the restraints of society.

The belief that man is essentially good or that he strives for good is a belief to which Kubrick is opposed. In Clockwork Orange moral considerations do not concern people only power, both personal and political. C/O makes no real moral stand for it exists in an amoral world where only immediately sensual relief is required. The political forces in C/O in attempting to turn Alex into a law abiding citizen strip him of any dignity or choice that he may have had. In the transformation Alex is

made to feel sick at the thought of any anti social acts but also by mistake he is made to retch when he hears his favourite piece of music, Beethovens 9th. The one thing which seems to make Alex sympathetic, in the first sequences is his response to a lady singing the choral movement of the 9th. Yet this one feature of his character is made anathema to him, the violence done to him is greater than any he may have inflicted. Yet within the films moral dilemma this may not even be so. For in the final sequence when Alex can once again listen to the 9th he has an image of himself raping a young girl surrounded by a group of early 19th century people. In fact in the book in the final sequence Alex imagines himself carving up the world to the strains of the 9th. Alex's 'Ode to Joy' is a song of destruction. In prison Alex may read the Bible but only becuase its sensuality and violence turn him on.

So the B.F. Skinners are dumped, we can't make it to Walsen. Two after all - get out from under the Behav Psycs Brain Washers etc. Roll on the evil in man - the evolutionary spirit will triumph and we will all pull through.

J.D. Peoples.

### DEATH IN VENICE

"Death in Venice" must be one of the most perfectly constructed films on the commercial circuit this year. From the first appearance of the steamboat drifting across the sea to the strains of Mahler's music, Visconti holds his audience captive in a kind of hazy dream-world. It is almost unfair really, the music alone suffices to make emotional detachment virtually impossible and the breathtaking rhythmic expanse of sea and horizon, Canaletto's Venice filtered through gold lenses, is a perfect visual realization of Mann's atmosphere -

"He felt not quite canny, as though the world were suffering a dreamlike distrotion of perspective" ... and there came over him once more a dazed sense, as though things about him were just slightly losing their ordinary perspective, beginning to show a distortion that might merge into the grotesque."

which, of course, is exactly what does happen. Visconti has obviously taken painstaking effort to recreate this aura authentically. As in "The Leopard" his costumes (those marvellous hats and quaint bathing suits!) and settings, both interior and exterior are dazzling. His device of reverting to Mann's own model for Aschenbach (Mahler), thus making his protagonist a musician/composer instead of a writer, is successful and obviously easier to express in cinematic terms, and most of his other



## Death In Venice

departures from the original novel are justifiable. But there are moments when a lack of subtlety makes the film less than convincing. The grotesque is sometimes too grotesque, Tadzio's coquettishness and Aschenbach's own pathetic death, robbed of external dignity, lessen the potential irony of the story, and so reduce its depth.

But these are only minor disappointments in an otherwise impressive work. Dig Bogarde's performance is a masterpiece, utterly convincing in even its minutest gestures. He epxresses brilliantly the struggle between the quest for ascetic, academic perfection in formal art, and the bestial desire for possession of perfect form manifest in Tadzio. The conflict between spirit and flesh is constantly reinforced, images of grace and splendour juxtaposed with those of corruption and

disease. Tadzio himself, perfect beauty incarnate, seems to be as infernal as he is divine, the haunting face of an Erotic angel. The image of decay beneath the mask, first appearing in the revolting old man who approaches Aschenbach as he leaves the steamer, repeats itself with cruel force when Aschenbach later allows himself to be painted by the barber.

Over all this the music imposes a dramatic intensity, heightening the effect of inexorable fate, a slow but inescapable journey towards death.

The final result is an absorbing film with great impact.

At least, that was my impression, but Howard (Craccum's other reviewer) said he wouldn't have paid to see it, so you'll have to judge for yourself.

-LINDA DALY-PEOPLES

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# die brücke & WOYZEK

DIE BRUCKE: "THE PEACE" — Aristophanes (adapted by Peter Hacks).  
"WOYZECK" — Georg Buchner.

There was something for everyone in the two plays presented by the touring German Theatre Ensemble, "Die Brücke"; certainly for those who cannot understand German, and perhaps even for those who dislike professional theatre. And for the others it was a rare opportunity to enjoy two practically flawless productions, one, an entertaining modern adaptation by Peter Hacks of a very old play, "The Peace" by Aristophanes, the other, Georg Buchner's well-established "Woyzeck".

Aristophanes wrote "The Peace" well over 2000 years ago: in it he expressed the people's longing for the end of the Peloponnesian war, which had already lasted a decade. It is sad to think that people are saying the same thing today about other wars and perhaps with less frivolity. And I don't suppose they listened to Aristophanes in those days either. What with satirizing war profiteers and the indifferent gods, the dirty jokes, the music, and its humourous insight into human weaknesses, "The Peace" touched up by Peter Hacks or not, still has a lot to say for itself — and "Die Brücke" made a good job of it. As a touring company, simplicity was necessary, so we didn't have a cluttered stage, elaborate music or a huge cast. Two-dimensional portable pillars and a simple backdrop made the atmosphere very Grecian; the music was unpretentious but catchy, using brass and drums; and doubling up on roles and a versatile chorus economized on actors. Hans Putz who played Trygaeos, the man who goes up to Mt Olympus on a huge dung-beetle to find the goddess Peace, had humanity and good-humour, with the necessary touch of vanity. Gerhard Friedrich was a delightfully "camp" Hermes. It will be hard to forget him in a pale-blue tunic and high-heeled gold sandals swaying his hips to the sound of the chorus conducted by Trygaeos, as they plead for the latter's life!

One of the great problems in staging "Woyzeck" is that of maintaining continuity, as the play consists of a series of short

scenes strung loosely together, (some are only a few lines long). This is complicated by the fact that Buchner died at the age of 23 before the play was completed, leaving the scenes in no fixed order and the ending in doubt. Of course Buchner solves the problems himself to some extent. There is an obvious chronological order in the play: Woyzeck's killing of Marie can only be seen as an act caused by the accumulation of events beforehand. And with some scenes, the order does not matter: each is a kind of brief "camera shot" of the little man, Woyzeck, being battered into some sort of reaction by his environment; it is up to the producer or editor to position each scene. "Die Brücke" solved the problems very successfully. A simple set leaving plenty of room for movement made the quick changes of scene smooth and effective. Historical and individual colour was provided by excellent costumes, particularly in the case of the soldiers, Woyzeck and his friend Andres wearing drab grey uniforms, the drum-major a bright green one with gold epaulets. The crowd-scenes, which were of necessity sparsely populated, were well synchronized and wasted no time: the movements of the minor characters were cleverly stylized in a manner that made one think of Brechtian theatre. Among the actors, Wolfgang Reinbacher was a perfect Woyzeck: pathetic and well-meaning, forced into schizophrenia. "Captain sir, I'm a poor devil — and have nothing else in the world", he says when being tormented for being a cuckold: Reinbacher made us feel his poverty and his quiet devotion to Marie, but in keeping with the whole tone of the production, he did not "overplay" the part. The caricature of the Doctor was beautifully handled by Gerhard Friedrich, as he systematically deprived his guinea-pig Woyzeck of all humanity. Marie (Elisabeth Endriss) was sexy, but quite rightly, not especially wicked. And the ending was very satisfactory: after killing Marie a definite ending is unnecessary, for Woyzeck has finally been dehumanized unwittingly by those around him.

— BILL SEWELL

THE COMPASS, organ of the Israeli Socialist Movement, 'Matzpen' had the following interview with Giora Newman, a member of Israeli Draft Resisters'

**Q. Why do you refuse service with the Israeli Army?**

— For the last four years, Israel has maintained now its occupation of Arab Territories. Israel does not only seize properties belonging to Arab inhabitants, but Arab citizens are also subjected to a rule of terror through application of special military laws. Israel acts as a terrorist authority and this is nothing strange to the character and logic of Israel. As for myself, I reject all forms of occupation, even that form called liberal by Israel. That's why I refuse to serve with an army consecrating such policy. Occupation and oppression are against my principles and conscience.

**Q. Are you a pacifist, that is, a supporter of non-violence?**

— No, I am not a pacifist. Pacifism is a theory which rejects violence even in the case of self-defence. Though I don't regard violence as a necessarily positive means, I think employment of violence becomes indispensable in the conflict with those impeding and hampering the march of history.

**Q. Don't you think the Israeli Army is defending the life of Israeli citizens?**

— I don't believe so... an army occupying another people's land, and subjecting it to oppression and persecution cannot be working in defence of anybody! Actually, they are inducing disaster which would befall us in the future.

**Q. But don't you think that the presence of the Israeli Army practically prevents probable invasion or threats of our country by others?**

— My attitude against joining the Army must not be considered as an individual action... This is only one side of a general and total conception of history and facts relating to this area. In other words, I consider Zionism as the principal motive behind the conflict. We aim, amongst other things, to rid ourselves of the Zionist structure, ie. its institutions and regime. Those who claim that the 'Arabs want to slay us' are slanderous cheats deceiving themselves and the others!

**Q. Would you still refuse to join the army, if Israel did not occupy Arab territories, and did not subject the inhabitants to Zionist military rule?**

— It is difficult to give answer to this question. For, my present position stems from existent and present realities. In principle, I refuse

## INTERVIEW WITH AN ISRAELI DRAFT RESISTER, GIORA NEUMAN.

Reprinted from FREE PALESTINE, September 1972.



GIORA NEUMANN IN COURT

Zionism even if all territories occupied during the June War are restored by their legitimate owners because Zionism is a colonialist movement founded and based upon permanent occupation, settlement

and colonisation of land. To me, Zionism is refused morally, ideologically and historically. But, I can't predict my reaction had things been otherwise.

**Q. Do you have other objectives you wish to realise?**

— My resistance against military service is one side of the general struggle. I want other people to think of our struggle which is a social one

aiming in the long run at the establishment of a socialist regime.

**Q. As a socialist yourself, don't you think that 'Israeli Nationalism' has the right to self-determination, and that it is lawful to set up an administration capable of defending such right?**

— It is not a question of self-determination. Advocacy of such right is a kind of subterfuge to protect Zionism through deceitful employment of socialist expressions and conceptions. We are waging a struggle against Zionism, a racist, colonialist and chauvinistic movement which has expelled the Arab Palestinian People out of its homeland, and now denying this same people the right of self-determination.

**Q. Are there other organisations sympathising with your attitude against service in the Israeli Army?**

— I am a member of the Socialist Israeli Organisation known better as 'Matzpen'. This organisation gives me and all those refusing military service full support. It has organised several campaigns for that purpose inside Israel and abroad, and worked on many petitions bearing thousands of signatures of French, English, American and Australian people, to be submitted to the Israeli Government.

**Q. Giora, had you been Prime Minister of Israel... how would you behave concerning this phenomenon called Giora Newman?**

— Though I would sincerely like to answer this question... I still prefer to remain Giora Newman, nothing else.

# ODD!

## The Great Provincial Invasion.

Recently poetry and politics went to the provinces. But if you take one of those lovely Hannify Hayseed polls you'll find that 99 per cent of males over 40, and 98.9 per cent of the rest of the population of Warkworth were totally unaware of the event.

The optimists were a group of poets and members of the Guerilla Theatre troupe.

The usual cock-up started with two different starting times advertised in the local rag. One sweet lady librarian suffered the guffaws of the local pub as she vainly sought the "gorillas from Auckland" who had arranged to meet her there. (It's understood that the "gorillas" were so billed as a result of a nine year old girl doing the posters).

The venue was a natural amphitheatre (a car park below a ramp leading to a furnishing store). The local citizens refused to be lured into it off the main street, in spite of the poets reading their filthiest poems. So the mike shifted sites several times, trailing its umbilical cord to the black box that seemed essential.

Three plays were then presented of the morality type. This lured in several children, a group of Friday night shoppers, brave enough (bored enough?) to brace themselves against the howling kidney freezing wind, and a couple of car loads of provincial louts and town wits.

The first was an abortion skit, the second on war and conscription, the third on apartheid in South Africa.

Presented with admirable gusto it allowed the provincial wits full scope. During the rape scene the lads shouted their encouragement to the actors. "Get stuck into her" "Have one for me," were heard above the screams of the actress.

The military conscription scene had interjections of the less intellectually sort. "Bullshit!" and "Whatta lotta crap!" featured prominently.

And the apartheid scene left them unmoved. As the actors clubbed the "blacks" there were cries from the cars of "Hit the buggers harder!" and during a mock rugby manoeuvre, "C'mon South Africa!"

But it was a nice drive up there.—B.J.S.

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Dear People,

What do you really think of the Auckland University Campus? Would you agree with the statement, frequently hashed out, that it is the loneliest Campus in New Zealand. Think carefully on that.

Next year from February 26 to March 10 is Orientation. Sure Orientation is for freshers but I bet many of you don't know half what goes on round here, I mean I don't know all the time. Wouldn't it be good if we all got re-orientated and maybe we would get to know a few new people and learn a little bit more for our minds to cope with.

Actually, I'm asking you to help with Orientation next year. I would like you to give some of your time to helping one of those things that makes life worth while. If you can't give your time, well you just miss out on discovering something — sorry!

I need people with imagination to:

1. Dream up things we could do.
2. Staff information desk in the Quad for two weeks an hour or longer at a time.
3. Help Clare Ward get the Food Co-Op operation again on Thursdays. All that cheap food doesn't quite appear by saying Zap!
4. Help the Social Controller either by maning doors or dreaming up and staging your own social event.
5. Help Students' Association during enrollment week.
6. Scheme up an easier way to enroll.
7. Entertain in the Quad or Cafeteria.
8. Help with underwear Bargain Day.
9. Someone from every Society and Club and Sports team to operate a standard about their club etc. in the quad area one day, or talk about it to recruit members.
10. Someone to complete a list of:  
All the worst places to eat in Auckland.  
Where to get cheap clothing and shoes.  
How to survive.
11. Can help in anyway.  
In other words I want a whole lot of beautiful people like you. Please leave Name, Address, Phone number etc. and anything you would like to write, amount of time available etc. or what you would like to do. On paper in the orange box on the Contact Office Door next to Bookshop.

Keep Smiling Beverley Austin,  
Student Liaison Officer.



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# GARNEY MONTE RUSSELL



## THE MOST INCREDIBLE

see you next year folks!!



## MODERN BLIND SPOTS

While in discussion with a member of the PYM, I asked for an opinion on the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia, which at that time had only recently taken place. To my surprise I was told that maybe this action was justified, even though I had often heard this same person decrying war and Imperialist aggression, particularly that being exhibited in Vietnam.

This however is not an isolated example of this type of thinking. While not disparaging the crusading zeal of those attempting to improve the world in which we live, I would nevertheless like to point out that very often we can be rather hypocritical in the way we go about this. In Britain recently the proposed electrocution of some catfish caused such a stir that public opinion was able to bring a halt, yet the senseless murder of children in Ireland was almost a non-event. Public opinion is a funny customer. While condemning the carnage occurring in Vietnam, it can at the same time advocate for the right to destroy at the slightest whim, that rather useless and innocuous parasite known as the foetus. The very fact that public opinion supported the institution of slavery for so many centuries, should serve as a warning to us not to put too much faith in it. Today it is common to laugh at some of the values of Victorian morality and yet would not a future culture be justified in laughing at us? Obviously public opinion should not be regarded as an infallible test of what is right or wrong. Often it would seem that it is peer group pressure rather than a genuine desire to help the afflicted, that is the real motivation for much of our political and charitable activities with the result that, large blind spots occur in the conscience of society, some faults being highlighted and arousing public anger while other things which should equally well distress

us, are hardly noticed.

There is however an area in which even more blind spots occur; that is in the area of personal morality. It is easy to see, condemn faults in another person and yet excuse the same faults in ourselves. The Apostle Paul writing to the Romans says "Now if you feel inclined to set yourself up as a judge of those who sin, let me assure you, whoever you are, that you are in no position to do so. For at whatever point you condemn others you automatically condemn yourself, since you, the judge, commit the same sins. God's judgement, we know, is utterly impartial in its action against such evil-doers. What makes you think that you who so readily judge the sins of others, can consider yourself beyond the judgement of Gods?"

I think it would be fair to say that we are all guilty of judging others, while ignoring the same faults in ourselves. In fact sometimes it seems that the fact that we ourselves have a fault, enables us to see it more clearly in others. Paul is saying that our condemnation of the sins of others actually turns against ourselves and becomes the very thing that condemns us. God will judge a person on the light that he has, not on that which he does not have.

Paul came to see very clearly that he himself had been found wanting and it is at this point that Christianity represents such a radical departure from Judaism and moralistic religion. Despite what some people think, Christianity does not revolve around the keeping of some moral standard, for on that basis we would all

stand condemned before God, as no man is able to keep the standard that God has set. Rather it is the reception of God's Spirit into our life, when we turn to Christ for forgiveness and moral cleansing. We read again in Romans that "No condemnation now hangs over the head of those who are in Christ Jesus. For the new spiritual principle of life 'in' Christ Jesus lifts me out of the old vicious circle of sin and death. The Law never succeeded in producing righteousness — the failure was always the weakness of human nature. But God has met this by sending his own Son Jesus Christ to live in that human nature which causes the trouble." As well as being accepted and forgiven by God we find that the Spirit of God is imparted into the soul of man giving him a new life. The fact that God accepts us on the basis of His grace and not on our achievements, means that we no longer feel compelled to justify ourselves, something which is futile anyway. However we do find that Christ calls us to follow Him, and it is the fact that He gives us His Spirit that enables us to do this. The task would otherwise be hopeless, for human nature fails to respond to the challenge of the Christian Ethic.

As Professor J.N.D. Anderson says in his book 'Morality, Law and Grace'; Christ "offers a salvation unequivocally based on grace, not morality, which is wide open to the most debased of men, and need only be accepted by the empty hand of faith; but he also calls his disciples to the highest standard of ethical living — and makes available to them a supernatural grace which, alone, can enable them to respond."

Murray Gow

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