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CRACCUM*National Rubbish Issue* Volume 46 Issue 25. Thursday 5th October, 1972. Registered for transmission by post as a newspaper.



STAFF APPOINTMENTS

Shell offers employment to men and women with degrees in Chemistry, Civil or Mechanical Engineering, Agricultural Science, Commerce and Mathematics. There are also a few opportunities for graduates in other subjects, e.g. Economics, Law or Arts.

The Shell Group of Companies which operates in more than 100 countries is engaged in New Zealand and throughout the world in the oil and chemicals industries. The rapid development in both these industries requires highly competent and imaginative staff.

POSITIONS AVAILABLE Most graduates will initially be employed in Wellington. Each man is appointed to a position best suited to his qualifications, talents and interests, and he will follow a planned programme to enable him to make best use of his knowledge and ability. Employment with Shell is accepted as qualifying for corporate membership of professional Institutions or Societies.

Chemists will begin in the Central Laboratory in Wellington on product development and testing, technical service, and the supervision of quality control; they may also be employed in chemicals marketing.

Engineers are responsible for the design, development, construction and maintenance of oil storage facilities, processing plants, buildings, pipelines and road tankers.

Agricultural Science graduates are appointed to the Shell Agricultural trade organisation, which is responsible for the development and marketing of chemicals for farming.

Commerce graduates are employed primarily in Finance, where the responsibilities include quarterly accounts, treasury, taxation, credit, investment, audit, payroll, costing, budgets and management accounting.

Shell operates an IBM 360/30 computer which provides opportunities for graduates with the necessary aptitude for systems analysis, programming, operations research etc.

Graduates are also employed in marketing and distribution.

ADVANCEMENT As well as specialising initially in work for which he is qualified, the graduate will be trained to take a comprehensive view of Shell activities to prepare him for more responsible work.

Shell Oil New Zealand Limited is staffed by New Zealanders, of whom the most able may be eligible for promotion to senior positions overseas. With individual recognition, supervision and guidance, each graduate is encouraged to progress towards the most senior position he is capable of filling. His own efforts towards self development may be aided in several ways, including overseas training for the most promising men. Promotion is on merit and from within the Company.

SALARIES Recognition of graduate qualifications is given in commencing salaries. It is Shell's policy to offer salaries and conditions of employment (including retirement benefits) at least comparable to those offered by other large firms.

VACATION EMPLOYMENT A few vacation jobs are also available in Wellington each summer for students in their second to last year of a degree course in Engineering, Commerce or Chemistry. Preference will be given to those seriously interested in the eventual prospect of a Shell career.

Application may be made at any time during the year, but a decision will not normally be made before October or November.

ENQUIRIES More detailed information is available in the booklet 'A Guide to Graduate Employment with Shell Oil New Zealand Limited'.

Copies of this booklet are available from the University or Shell Oil New Zealand Limited. Interviews can be arranged to suit any students who may be interested.

Enquiries may be addressed to:

The Personnel Manager, Shell Oil New Zealand Limited,
Shell House, The Terrace, PO Box 2091, Wellington. Telephone: 45-060
or Shell House, Albert Street, PO Box 1084, Auckland. Telephone: 78-880
or St. Elmo Courts, Hereford Street, PO Box 2095, Christchurch. Telephone: 62-939

THE COCK SAGA CONTINUES: WHILE TOZER GOES FOR "SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGES" WHAT HAPPENED TO "FREEDOM OF SPEECH."

by John Tweed

It's always handy to be in the Police force when you want to play around with the law to suit yourself. Take Chris Wheeler's June 29 confrontation with Wellington CIB over his supposed "criminal libel" of Detective-Sergeant Tozer of Christchurch CIB. Now, nearly three months after the police raid on Chris's COCK headquarters and removal of all his files they've apparently decided not to proceed with a prosecution. Which is very handy for Det.-Serg. Tozer, whose lawyer, Brian McClelland, of McClelland, Wood, Mackay and McVeigh (regular police lawyers), may by now have Wellington CIB's assessment of how much they think Christopher Robin is worth. During their raid the police apparently asked a number of questions about how much COCK's equipment is worth. As Chris has now been sent a letter by McClelland etc saying that they intend to issue a writ for "substantial damages" it's obvious that they think they can get the money out of him by forcing the sale of his printing gear. Perhaps Tozer's hunting up an MBE for putting COCK out of business, something no doubt that would make the police, who've never been very interested in things like freedom of speech, very glad.

What is more to the point and what makes this whole business begin to stink a little high, is that Wheeler put out a public apology which was circulated all over the country over two months ago — and without being asked by either the Tozers, McClelland etc or the police. After all, although Wheeler muckrakes in the old tradition, his stories when not just based on the sort of conjecture everybody indulges in, have the ring of truth. No-one in its five year history has ever successfully sued COCK which says a lot for its accuracy. The fact that he made a mistake over Det.-Serg. Tozer's background has been admitted by Wheeler in public and Tozer should be satisfied.



It's highly unlikely that with COCK's relatively small readership that the Tozers have been at all materially damaged in any way, particularly when you consider that the sort of people who read COCK chose ideological sides long ago. COCK is mostly read by an already converted audience. Certainly none of Tozer's mates probably believe a word in it. So all it comes down to in the end is money and revenge. It's not, of course, revenge for a mere five lines or so tucked away in a regrettably poorly circulated magazine. It's revenge against COCK for having stayed around criticising people and things for so long without going under to the sort of pressure the Kiwi establishment can put up when it feels itself attacked.

Which brings us back to that little business of freedom of speech. Obviously when you've got free speech some things are going to be said which are going to be wrong or untrue. That doesn't matter much in the free speech society because sooner or later someone's going to point out the error and the situation will be corrected.

In COCK's case a correction has been made. A very widely publicised one too.

If we've got free speech in New Zealand the matter should rest there. It won't because we haven't and we're not going to get it until the whole law of libel is overhauled in this country so that a lot more of the facts about our society get out. They're not getting out at the moment and we shouldn't have to rely on the sporadic voice of Chris Wheeler's COCK to fill the obvious news gap.

As Victoria University of Wellington Law Professor Geoffrey Palmer remarked in a widely publicised article in a recent issue of the NZ LAW JOURNAL "We need uninhibited, robust and wide open debate on public issues in New Zealand. We are not getting it and we will not get it unless the libel laws are altered."

Jack Marshall told National Party supporters at Wyndham on July 8 that damages should not be awarded in libel cases unless real loss or damages could be proved in court. It should be interesting to see if THE BRIDGEBUILDER intends to put his money where his mouth is and do something direct about the whole defamation law. While he's about it he could also get rid of the criminal libel section in the Crimes Act. Unless they just want it there to frighten off editors who haven't been bought out by Dan Riddiford's Wellington Publishing Company there's no need in law for it to be there at all.

THE EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRITRIVIA

The exec spent most of its 28-9-72 meeting dithering over procedures and discussing (separately) dogs and toilet paper. Although the agenda provided for a potentially big debate on publications, this didn't happen. Publications officer McInnes has opted for an informal referendum, and a vague gentleman's agreement was established that the exec would give fair consideration to this.

FOOD GRUMBLES/PIE EATS DOG

Neil Newman noted complaints concerning irregular closing times in the hamburger bar and fluctuating meal-size in the restaurant. Dogs are still scavenging in the caff and last Thursday seized at least two meals. No successful action has been taken and the Union Manager is not prepared to cage hungry alsations. He believes most dogs are sufficiently well trained to accept a negotiated departure. Mr Michael Bernard Starling, Sports Rep, said there was a need for dogs at the medical school ... on the dissection tables. Russell Bartlett reckons they could be straight to the kitchen. Perhaps they already are: Mr Witten-Hannah is terribly upset by the pies.

Mr Hopkinson proposed that someone be employed to catch dogs on a commission basis ... "his pay to be deducted from his hospital expenses" added Mr Newman.

Witten-Hannah, in what the bureaucracy chooses to call a "point of information", told members that leopard shit terrifies dogs. A ton of leopard shit is to be purchased from the Auckland Zoo and will be stored in plastic containers bearing the Association Seal; quantities of it will be sprinkled from time to time at caff entrances.

PAINT-UP S.G.M. VETOED

An S.G.M., called to discuss payment by students for the Great Paint-Up, was vetoed. To its credit, the executive was split over this decision. Although there are technicalities which put the matter beyond official control, a general meeting would at least have given students a chance to air their views. No one has gone to the trouble of finding out whether people are happy to keep the paint-up. Excuses were made that the S.G.M. would have to be held on the last day of lectures; that a quorum wouldn't turn up, and that it was too much hassle for the Administrative Vice President (Newman). The time of the year is surely unimportant — the meeting would take only one hour. The real issue is that it should not be for the Council, Union Management Committee or the Executive to decide unilaterally what is good for the Association. The noble dissenters were, for the record, Witten-Hannah, Austin, McConachy & McInnes.

MAYOR ROBBIE AND ILLEGAL LEAFLETS

The exec discussed the case of six protestors who were booked for giving out anti-war leaflets. Bartlett had earlier led a deputation to Robbie which ended up with Traffic Superintendent Lake. Lake almost apologetically implied that this officers were tough on petty laws if they had nothing better to do. However, they didn't charge Robbie when he rode an illegal vehicle and condoned leafleting in the anti-pollution march. The mayor himself has destroyed all plausibility in another ACC dose of authority-mania.

TOILET PAPER — A QUESTION OF TEXTURE

Hopkinson has a very reasonable preoccupation with the low standard of Association toilet paper, but he has met heavy opposition to replacing the Brown Jeyes in the men's loos. A long pun-spattered debate saw him defeated by the president's casting vote.

ADMINISTRITRIVIAL VICE PRESIDENT

Newman, despite, his ready wit, laid the groundwork for chronic boredom in a series of procedural points. 50 minutes were wasted on the subject of apologies. What should go on the minutes when members arrive late, leave early, say something rude or want to temporarily leave the room? Adrian Devitt insisted that there was no purpose in having compulsory apologies, and that the times of comings and goings should be noted. It was simple and adequate, but Newman failed to tighten up his long and flabby proposals. The meeting hovered on the edge of chaos until the chairman called an adjournment.



Newman: a thousand little rules.

Hopkinson: for a better wipe.



The People's Union is currently hiring an ARA bus to provide transport for visitors to Paremoremo.

PEOPLE'S UNION BUS: DONATED A FINE

The People's Union runs regular trips to Paremoremo and is trying to get its own bus. The Disciplinary Committee, in a farcial meeting, fined a student \$8 and allocated this to the P.U., they need another \$792 which is not yet forthcoming either by loan or grant, but they will probably receive help when the exec sorts out the details of the problem.

PUBLICATIONS: INSUFFICIENT ATTENTION

Exec members had been well introduced to Craccum's proposed budget, but the matter has been tabled for a fortnight. The newspaper is desperately in need of an increase in the region of \$2000, and in my view has high priority requirements for another \$400. But while lavatory paper was discussed for half an hour, the Publications Officer spoke for less than 10 minutes. No one reacted. At the time of writing it is still possible that a proposed questionnaire will be given the status of an official referendum.

FACTIONS VERSUS INDIVIDUALS

There is no reliable radical/conservative division within the exec, though a vague polarity has emerged with Witten-Hannah, McInnes, McConachy and Austin (social priorities) at one end and Rowe, Starling, Newman and Bartlett (money priorities) at the other. Remaining members have either been less vociferous or pursue independent lines (Devitt, Hopkinson).

Members represent a remarkably true profile of the whole student body. There are no hopeless conflicts like those from the Garlic/Carew days and anyone who tries to be innovative will have a better than usual chance of success.

The President remains the man to watch. Despite Bob Hillier's predictions, Bartlett has considerable political acuity and is not easy to fault. It all depends what one wants. He views the executive as the administrative end of the Association — any trail-blazing must therefore come from the students themselves, and the exec will do the paper-work.

It is well established however, that students are usually inert. So while I agree about the importance of paperwork, I'd like to see an inventive Exec creating new initiatives as fast as it could cope with them. These should be frequently sounded out with the masses and stopped where there is major dissent.

But Bartlett isn't as straight-forward as he claims. Where an initiative suits him, he proceeds with dedication and skill (eg the Student Housing Scheme). He is sufficiently cleve to disguise his minor enthusiasms and prejudices while forging a distinctly Bartlettian path. I suspect he will respond to any cause which seems to have solid student support — and he will create support of his hobby horses. It is surely a masterful performance for him to have gained approval for a \$50,000 housing scheme with only one dissenting voice (praise be to Mr Piggins). IN all this he emerges as a pure pragmatist, blessed with a sense of humour and ambitions as yet unrevealed.

John Milne.

WEEKLY FREE BUS SERVICE FOR PRISON VISITORS

For over six months now the People's Union for Survival and Freedom, and the Polynesian Panther Movement, have run a chartered bus out to Paremoremo Prison every Saturday afternoon for prison visitors.

This has become increasingly popular, and we have now decided to buy a bus so that we can also run a morning trip to Paremoremo on Saturdays, and a run to Waikeria Borstal on Sundays.

Please send donations, pledges, suggestions or queries to:

Co-ordinator of Busing Programme,
People's Union for Survival and Freedom,
15 Ponsonby Rd,
Auckland 1. (Ph. 765-231).

If you wish to use our present weekly bus service to Paremoremo, the bus leaves the central Post Office at 1pm. on Saturdays and returns at 4pm.



In 1952 Craccum was finding that the volunteer system was crapping out.

CRACCUM IN TROUBLE

MORE MONEY AND NEWS NEEDED

Vol. 27—No. 3. April 29th, 1952.

Craccum is under fire. For some time the newspaper has been losing money and something must be done about this state of affairs.

The editorial situation, as well as the financial, is causing serious concern.

Editors in the past have tried to achieve dignity and attained dullness. The last Editor tried to achieve brightness and has been told he was a sensationalist.

WHAT DO THE STUDENTS WANT?

STAFF BLAMELESS

It is difficult to conceive the attitude of mind that the average student has toward "Craccum." No blame can be attached to the staff of the Journal. Rather, those who should be blamed are those who have stood off and sniped at the newspaper from long-distance.

HARD FACTS

If sentiment will not shock some life into our apathetic colleagues, perhaps facts will.

In its last few issues, Craccum has been losing between £35 and £45 an issue. This money has been coming out of YOUR pockets and it is time you had something to say about the matter.

DO YOU WANT CRACCUM TO CONTINUE PUBLICATION?

There are two things which have been considered (not necessarily offici-

ally) in regard to Craccum's position: (1) Advertising. The scope offered in journal is good. It is read from cover to cover by most students and the advertisements are perused as much as the news matter. (2) A charge. Before this can be made it is essential that there be a guaranteed minimum circulation. A reply form is printed inside this issue so that we may judge your attitude in this matter. All you have to do, if it would not be TOO much trouble, is to fill in the details on the form and slip them into the box at the door of our office.

WE WANT TO KNOW WHAT THE STUDENTS THINK.

All reputable Universities have their own newspapers. They are supported by students of their respective institutions. In overseas student journals which reach this office we see great amounts of student advertising. Why can this not happen here?

A VITAL REFERENDUM FOR CRACCUM '73

Below is a questionnaire which has been devised as an informal substitute for a general meeting. The Executive has undertaken to use the results in determining next year's budget for CRACCUM. The Publications Officer had her proposals published last week and comments were invited for this week.

DIRECTIONS:

(i) PLEASE FILL IN THE FORM AND DELIVER IT TO THE ASSOCIATION OFFICE BEFORE 5pm TOMORROW (FRIDAY OCTOBER 6th 1972)

(ii) If you can't get to the office yourself, collectors with sealed plastic buckets will be on hand to take up forms.

(iii) Should you find any of the questions unsatisfactory, make a note of this — and any modification you prefer — in the space provided.

(iv) If you wish your answers to remain private you

(v) If you don't wish to have your answers associated with your name you may cut the bottom section from the form and hand it in separately.

(vi) CIRCLE THE ANSWERS YOU WANT RECORDED.

1) I want Craccum to continue next year. YES/NO

2) I would be prepared to see A.U.S.A. fees raised to meet all or part of the requirements on the proposed CRACCUM budget.

(NO) (YES — up to 25c / 40c / 65c / 90c / \$1.00)

3) I would be prepared to see other subsidies lowered to provide for CRACCUM. YES/NO.

If YES: I would lower (sports grants — currently \$5,700) (cafeteria subsidy — \$10,000) (societies grants — \$4,680) (club publications — \$1000).

NB: the Craccum budget proposals would require a total of \$5,000.

4) I would like to see profits from next year's Capping Book go to Craccum. YES/NO

COMMENTS:

NAME: (Please print clearly)

I am a member of the Auckland University Students' Association.

SIGNED:

Strife last year

REPRINTED FROM CHAFF/EDITORIAL 6 JULY

Readers of Auckland's Craccum may have noticed the change in the tone of that paper over recent weeks. The vitality, topicality and innovation of early issues has gone. The vibrations emanating are now those of dejection, despair and frustration. Nowhere is this more apparent than in those articles dealing with local student affairs. Editor Chan seems almost to be whining as he writes and I cannot help feeling that this hopelessness has spread to all sections of that paper.

What has happened at Auckland is that student politicians have overrun the autonomy of the Craccum Administration Board. Chan, in order to run the paper effectively, has thus been forced to politic himself. Having a dislike of politicians and no political base has not helped his attempt to gain a fair deal for Craccum. However, where Chan was especially vulnerable was that Craccum's criticism of Auckland's student executive has, this year, centred on President Bill Spring and Treasurer Rob Garlick who, with the end of the Administration Board as a buffer, were now directly involved with Craccum.

What has resulted is that while Craccum's content has not been politically influenced, Chan has had to tolerate administrative interference which has substantially affected the quality of the newspaper. Hence the despair evident in its columns as burden after burden is added by a penny-pinching executive who are impossible to fight as long as their first priority is their own political ambitions.

Apart from general policy decisions the executive's level of interference has ranged from refusing to allow Craccum control of its own petty cash to forcing a cut back in the size of each issue from 16 to 12 pages. The overall effect is the fall in quality of by far New Zealand's best student paper. Craccum will continue to decline as long as there is this interference and the real losers are the Auckland students that their executive claim to represent.

.... continues

Craccum has been struggling for money ever since it was turned into a weekly 3 years ago. The old concept of a part-time staff ceased to work, but fair provision for full-timers has never been made.

Last year, Stephen Chan resigned and was then promptly "dismissed" after 17 issues. This year Tim Shadbolt resigned after 11. Heather McInnes and Gordon Clifton were sacked after 13, but were reinstated after 15 with strong student support. This sort of turbulence doesn't happen without reason: unless major improvements are made, Craccum will continue to be a job for martyrs.

So far nothing has been done because the situation defeats those caught up in it. Craccum staff get exhausted — physically, emotionally and spiritually — through frustration and over-work, and don't have time for patient explanations with members of the exec and others. Relations between the exec and the paper deteriorate and sooner or later explode into open war.

This year, had the exec not proceeded with its unbelievably clumsy sacking, the paper would have died by itself. But Muccrac triumphed and brought a new challenge. It motivated me to join the staff — because it was obvious that the situation would immediately decline if more people weren't co-opted to help. It has become a matter of pride for us to survive, but to do it four of us are working fulltime at an average of \$15 a week.

There are certain people who think this is fine — the job is being done and the budget looks marvellous. To get it that way, the Craccum staff have become the Association's niggers. We would be better off if we could somehow be classified "unemployable" and live off the dole (the "married" dole is over \$40 weekly).

I am sick of claims that other students are getting less. I can't even afford to BE a student.

There are still vestiges of the idea that Craccum should be run by students ... a sort of hobby paper. But



Ten Essays On Race Relations

edited by Graham Vaughan

Racial issues in New Zealand

Does racial discrimination exist in New Zealand? Ten authorities answer this question in a series of in-depth studies of education, the law, housing and employment, the media, and the future of Maori tradition. 117p. softcover \$3.60. Published by Akarana Press. Available from all good booksellers or from the University Bookshop (Auckland) Ltd., 34 Princes Street, Auckland, 1.

that is a small-minded concept. This place and this paper belong to the whole community. To do its job, Craccum needs to be able to get into the community, yet at present we don't have the staff to get among students.

With very modest backing, Craccum could be a big thing. It is already the best university paper in the country, but it can go a whole lot further.

At the time of Muccrac, donations worked out at 7½c per sheet. All we need for Craccum is 6c a copy. A publications levy of \$1.65 per student per year would give this. That's an extra 65c each PER YEAR ... 2/3 of a meal in the restaurant, or 2 return fares to Ponsonby.

This year provision was made for one editor at \$30 per week and half a secretary at \$20. When the "editor" turned out to be a triumverate, the secretary was deleted and the three received \$20. But the appointment of three people was less a kinky trick and more of an admission that the job is too big for one man. Canterbury and Victoria have both appointed two editors for next year and are having the same problem.

All we are asking is that you either support an increase in fees of 65c, or lower subsidies on other items (e.g. the cafeteria). This will tidy up a mess that has existed for twenty years.

John Milne

APPLICATIONS FOR CAPPING BOOK EDITOR

Applications are open for Editor and Technical Editor of next year's Capping Book. The positions are paid — the whole allocation is \$200.

Applications should be made on the forms available in the AUSA office and left with the Association Secretary before 5 pm on October 12th, 1972.

The successf who se election which t rival sui try to s young a The set-pieci disgusti unabl measure that th who wi result is interesti voyeuri Ther boldly basic, a eventua crossed has late sufferin withdra The argumen corner p And suitor, taking pruning These c alone ar The indecen promise to displ The what it ear tha quality count f

Political Porn

Mary Chrysallis

The Government knows, on the basis of four successful past liaisons, that the electorate is a whore who sells herself to the highest bidder. However, in election year both political parties play a vicious game in which the electorate is treated as a virgin torn between rival suitors. Frantically manipulating a breast each, they try to sweet-talk their way into favour, pretending she is young and impressionable and a sucker for a likely story.

The Herald-NRB poll is the dirty old man in this set-piece. Leering avidly through the bushes at the whole disgusting business, this poll periodically finds itself unable to control its excitement and rushes out to measure the relative sizes of the two nipples in the belief that this scientific and objective exercise will predict who will lay the bird come November. Breathlessly the result is announced to the world, as if the world were interested in this shabby little exercise in political voyeurism.

There was a time in the sixties when a third suitor boldly started manipulating something a little more basic, and for a time seemed to be doing rather well. But eventually when the lady saw he couldn't deliver she crossed her legs and told him to fuck off. The poor lad has lately been showing the signs of this rejection and is suffering from an acute identity crisis and schizophrenic withdrawal.

The main symptoms consist of interminable arguments among his various selves, and sitting in a corner pulling himself apart, that is.

And let's not forget that recently the governing suitor, fearing that its self-proclaimed virile image was taking a pounding, took out the knives to do a little pruning, and in the process damn near castrated itself. These days it can barely manage to raise a smile, let alone anything else.

The budget was nothing more than a sad case of indecent exposure, a sorry little piece of cock-flashing, a promise of things to come, a challenge to the opposition to display something half as generous.

The opposition has seen this crude little play for what it is and has been busily whispering in the lady's ear that size isn't everything, that what matters is the quality of loving, that health and a roof over your head count for something too. She has been warned that with

this little exhibition the Government has near flogged itself to death, and in the unlikely event of a honeymoon next year, couldn't possibly raise the necessary.

In fact, increasingly over the past twelve years the Government has been behaving less like a suitor and more like a pimp, but getting it both ways, so to speak. Her once previous assets are being cruelly exploited, her minerals, her forests, her priceless scenery. She has been taught to shamelessly solicit from international financiers, to encourage the latter-day carpetbaggers to buy her land and turn it to their own profit, to lie still and quiet while men pollute her with their industry. She has been told that without this development her children will starve. She has been told a lie. But she cannot see this. She has been foully raped and has been told to smile, to say thankyou, to come when called, to pander to their crime and their perversions. She has become dependent on her pimp and imagines she would be lost without him. She can remember no other way of life. He constantly assures her that her welfare is his ever-present concern.

But several things have lately caused her to worry. Her pimp seems to have completely lost interest in her, instead, to be totally concerned with what he and his friends can get out of her. Her thermal baths, her trout, her lakes, her hydro-electric power, are flogged off cheaply for a quick buck. She feels an icy draft as if the receiver and creditors have moved in. She sees a price put on everything, on health, on education, and she feels uneasy.

She has been told to send her children out on the streets, some of them to fight children in other lands, some of them to solicit for the highest bidder. She and they have been warned never to give anything away for free — for that is a sin against the system — it reduces profits and productivity. Some of her children rebel and she sometimes feels tempted to side with them. One thing she does notice the men who order her and her children around, who control them, these men are without exception well-off and middle-aged or older, and white. And she wonders.

And there's the crunch has our girl the maturity to distinguish the truth from the half-truth from the lies. Can she see that the economist is not God's gift to mankind, that times are changing and selfishness and self-interest drags down the whole of society in the

long-run. Can she see that she has been screwed silly, mercilessly used, can she for once in her miserable life summon up the courage to kick one of these suitors fair in the balls?



SMILE FOR — FINALS !



And remember, the University Book Shop is open
all year — HOLIDAYS AS WELL

Taking a deep breath on the student housing scheme

John Milne

The Freemans' Bay redevelopment is a creeping failure... the "town houses" are growing, but they are less successful than many of the elderly villas which were smashed to make way for them.

So the Students' Association is on a dirty wicket with its "Student Housing Scheme" which is essentially no more than a variation on "town housing".

There is cause for suspicion in the fact that the Auckland City Council has cleared the land and now can't find developers. Be assured they weren't anticipating sales to A.U.S.A. The Council has no plan and in the absence of any ideas, the Bay lies fallow. The most attractive thing so far has been the luxury of central city paddocks.

Students have blithely given approval for \$50,000 to be put into Russell Bartlett's pet scheme. Technically he has the support of everyone except Mr Piggins.

The basic argument for the scheme is unassailable. There is a desperate shortage of cheap student accommodation and something has to be done. The present scheme is not necessarily bad, but housing students at \$4,500 a bed is very costly compared to the old houses a quarter of a mile away (over the hill in Ponsonby) which can still be bought on deposits of \$1000. Prices remain deflated and an average buyer can find useful properties for around \$7000. The \$50,000 that AUSA has earmarked, could buy 25 old houses (with mortgage finance) compared to 8 new units with only 30 beds).

There are old arguments against investment in old properties. But Ponsonby was built with the best heart kauri and it takes a big argument to make a house fall down. Structurally, the area is good for 30 years, and given reasonable maintenance it will easily last 60.

Although we are getting a fair deal with government and university loans, the new houses will not appreciate in value like the old ones. Property in Ponsonby reached an all time low in 1969/70 and is still cheap, whereas Freeman's Bay is already too dear.

As a sample of what can be done with oldies, here is a description of Grey Dixon's home at 26 O'Neill Street: (from the AAA Bulletin, June '72, W.S. Wilcox)

"An interesting variation of the renewal idea. We squeeze down the narrow street between the picket fences and sparse front yards before the verandahs of the old villas, all somewhat in retreat from the tar sealing, pavements and parked cars of today.

"Suddenly the fences disappear, there is a flamboyant burst of greenery (and the flag) and the verandah once more invites you to duck under the vines and across the brick paving to enter the house.

"What wouldn't a whole street developed like this look like?

"Inside the old frame building reveals its adaptability. There is nothing sick here, only a homely ingenuity and sense of fun. The approach is cheap and effective, from the remaining rough studs of the former passage wall forming the bookcase supports to the rough brick chimney breast now in the centre of the room but nicely dividing the loosely defined separate areas. The painted Vikings guarding the bedroom doors are as at home in this atmosphere as the other occupants under the lofty ceiling. Next door, a similar treatment, with a carpentry spiral stair leading to a new attic bedroom created in the intimate, steep pitched roof space.

"The change from frame construction like these old units, with their enormous capability of change and adaption over the years is giving way to a more permanent construction, difficult to adapt and consequently calling for a far greater diversity of residence rather than by change of the structure itself. Unless the clip-on, modular approach saves us."

Grey Dixon, himself an architect and sometime lecturer at Auckland University, has a great affection for old Ponsonby. 26 & 28 O'Neill Street indicate his imaginative approach in adapting old houses to new problems. There is a concern for simple comfort and practicality; and awareness of community; and preservation of the basic design. Minimum effort for maximum effect.

So where do we stand? On the one hand, new housing must be created. On the other hand new techniques of development must be established from EXISTING houses. With either approach, AUSA will be doing something vital to the community, but the second is potentially the best deal for students. The building of new units will only be justified if they are especially good and set an example for future projects. This brings us to the proposed plans, which unfortunately are not impressive.

HANDSOME BUT INCONVENIENT

The Collingwood site is south-facing. There is a steep bank on the north-west (road) side. The suggested plan, by K.J. Johnson (of the School of Architecture) has a horseshoe of eight units which dip into the valley at either end. Grey Dixon pointed out serious faults

which precluded any careful look at the internal design. The buildings are poorly related to the sun — besides shading each other, they have been placed deep in the valley instead of at road level (where the adjacent old houses are situated). Court yards are placed where they would seldom see the sun.

Access, for both cars and people, hasn't been thought out. Auckland's wet climate creates a need for easy entrances. And as car repairs have become an indigenous part of student life, covered garages would be

a useful improvement.

There is no provision for outdoor recreation — space is taken up by hypothetical trees and a carpark even though the site lends itself to a generous area of grassed playground.

There seems to be an assumption that the village won't have children, and also that it will contain only two "married" couples. I doubt that this is realistic.

The units are designed as if their only external function is to be looked at.



The Collingwood Street site: problems of sun and access.



The clustered houses in Ponsonby lend themselves to 'village' style development. Although the basic appearance is tatty, simple improvements can produce something at least as attractive as the 'town houses' and a good deal cheaper. There is none of the stultifying newness of the ACC project.



26 and 28 O'Neill Street: attractive, cheap and functional.

HERALD JOKESTER'S SHOCK REVELATIONS



Who's up who and who's paying in the gay world of national politics.

This is what our readers want to know.

Rumours abound of secret doings in the lobbies.

IS THIS all part of the great national re-election hoax we ask? Asked to comment, cryptic Jack would only reply "this will be the fifth"

turn to page 36



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THE GENERAL E

— A POLITICAL FABLE

Once upon a time, a Very Small Country decided to hold a General Election.

As soon as the decision had been promulgated, and a date for the Election had been set (traditionally, the Prime Minister's wedding anniversary), the country's two main Political Parties announced to their respective members that they would immediately hold their Annual Conferences. Now, these Conferences were Very Impressive Affairs. Delegates from all over the country would gather to make speeches, to deplore this or cheer that, to shake each other's hands and to get drunk before finally going home. No decisions were actually made, you understand, for after all, this was a Very Small Country and as such governed largely by the vagaries of Overseas Trade, and International Commitments.

Well, the First Party held their Conference, made their speeches, selected their Candidates, shook hands, and got drunk before going home.

The Second Party held their Conference, made their speeches, shook hands, and got drunk before going home but — without being able to agree on any candidates.

The Election preparations continued. The First Party's Platform was printed and distributed; it involved, among other things, the "encouragement of free enterprise within a framework of the social and human needs of the community."

The Second Party printed and distributed their Platform; it involved, also among other things, the "realisation of the social and human needs of the community within a framework of free enterprise." But still the Second Party had no Candidates.

The First Party were not slow to see the way things were going. "How," they apostrophised, "can the General Public be expected to place their confidence in a Party unable to select even a single Candidate?" The General Public must have wondered that too, for in a Significant Poll of three mendicants in Albert Park, Public Opinion was shown to be Significant: if an Election were held immediately, 33.1/3% would vote for the First Party, 33.1/3% would vote for the Second Party, and 33.1/3% would be obliged to expose himself to the Returns Officer.

The country rallied to the cause of the First Party; membership boomed, and never had their Election Prospects looked as good.

All this, of course, disturbed the Second Party greatly, yet, in spite of repeated meetings, speeches and handshakes, no Candidates were forthcoming.

A FALSE DIALECTIC!



The Election preparations continued unabated. Candidates from the First Party Opened Campaigns, cuddled babies, patted small boys' heads, and hugged Maiden Aunts. They appeared on National Television, Local Radio and on the walls of Public Conveniences. To a man, they exuded confidence in their expectations of a Landslide Victory.

Then finally, just a week before Polling Day, the convener of the Second Party appeared on the National Television and with tears in his eyes confessed to the waiting Electorate that, because of its bankrupt policies, the ineptitude of its members, and because they simply felt unfit to govern the country, the Second Party would no longer consider contesting the Election.

Public Response was as immediate as it was surprising.

"What candour!" glowed the 'Evening Star'.

"A breath of fresh air!" farted the 'Morning Herald'.

"Honesty has returned to politics!" wrote Wife-of-Six, "my vote will go to the Second Party whether they contest the election or not!"

The reaction was the same all over the country: everyone now wanted to join the Party that had produced Honest Politicians, and once again Public Opinion, though a little giddy, was shown to be Significant.

The First Party were not slow to see the way things were going. A Candidate for a Blue Ribbon seat bought time on his local radio station and confessed to a startled Electorate that he wasn't the

Lawyer they Believed him to be, but really a short-sighted, ex bus-driver, standing for Parliament because no-one else would give him a job. The Leader of that same Party was on record as saying that current rumours alleging financial control of his Party to be in the hands of an illegitimate son of Hugh Hefner, were absolutely correct.

The country was in an uproar. Every day brought new competitors for disgrace, new candidates for admonition. The catalogues of personal failings grew more bizarre and more horrendous, as members of both Parties vied with each other for the public's sympathies. Candidates resigned in droves.

Election Day finally dawned, and throughout the country hundreds of Polling Booths were opened for business. But, with no-one to vote for, with no names left on the ballot papers, the Electorate stayed at home, and did the garden or cleaned the car.

Then, just at dusk and a few minutes before the polls were due to close, a sleek, black limousine pulled up to a deserted booth somewhere on the outskirts of the Capital. From it stepped a short, thick-set man, with small, gleaming eyes, wearing a dark suit and a crooked smile. Entering the booth, he picked up a ballot-paper and, in the space provided, he wrote his name: R.D. Muldoon

—Colley Rae (non-de-plume)

WESTERN GROUP FREE SCHOOL Questions and Answers

Diana/Roger Hynes: 21 Glass Road, Mt Roskill, Auckland. Phone: 696-697.

Lyn/John Sweden: 187c Titirangi Road, Titirangi, Auckland. Phone 978d.

WHERE WILL THE SCHOOL BE?

Somewhere in West Auckland, where most of our children and parents live. This will be a day school, so it has to be within a reasonable distance from home. A school bus is a possibility if the school is slightly farther away.

HOW DID THIS FREE SCHOOL IDEA START?

It arose out of the deep concern by all of us about the state of education as it is now, and through our own developing awareness of what it can be.

WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY FREEDOM?

The individuals right to be, to explore and to experience whatever he finds within himself at any time during his life; so long as this does not violate the freedom of other people. To us it also means that the child's right to be in an environment of growth that is as undistorted as we can make it.

CAN CHILDREN DO AS THEY PLEASE?

Yes, as long as what they do affects only themselves, and not the freedom of others.

WHAT ABOUT PLAY AND WORK?

Children are free to play or to work and study as they please. Basically we look towards a situation which is happy, exciting and stimulating for all involved.

ARE THERE RULES?

Yes. They are for the protection of children from dangers of which they may or may not be aware.

WHO MAKES THESE RULES?

All of us.

WHAT AGES DO YOU TAKE?

From pre-school Playcentre age (about 3), to secondary school entrance age. We hope to build the foundation of the school through children who have grown up with the new school in this free environment.

HOW MANY CHILDREN WILL YOUR SCHOOL TAKE?

A minimum of eight — a maximum depending on practical considerations.

DO YOU ACCEPT HANDICAPPED CHILDREN?

If that means children who have been handicapped or restricted through previous mishandling, yes. Mentally defective children however often need specialist attention and facilities which we do not have. This is open to discussion with individual parents.

WHAT SKILLS ARE AVAILABLE TO THE CHILDREN?

All the usual ones, if they want them, plus those of a more specialised nature which can be brought in from outside the school. Many of the group possess a wide variety of skills, both artistic and practical, and this could be of great value. We feel that learning through the tremendous natural creative potential of the individual is vitally important, so there will probably be an ongoing creative programme.

WHAT ARE THE PARENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES?

To live themselves what they are hoping their children will live.

IS THERE PARENT INVOLVEMENT?

Yes. The involvement of every individual is what will make this school what it is. Since one of the concepts of this school is to make it as much as possible an extension of the family, the adults place is of equal value and will tend to form the most natural balance.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A PARENT HAS A PROBLEM OR CONFLICT WITH OTHERS?

It is up to the individual to voice the problem openly. The parent is a valued member of the school group, so this then becomes a matter for all in the group.

WHO OWNS THE SCHOOL?

The group does.

WHAT DOES THE SCHOOL CONSIST OF?

A building, preferably an old house, and section, preferably as large as possible, which we can buy, rent or lease. These will have to meet the laws that exist, but many free schools have started in such a way; sometimes with very little.

WHAT SORT OF TEACHER WILL YOU HAVE?

One who sees clearly the problems of present-day education and who understands the role and potential of freedom in education and society. But above all someone who regards himself, and others, as valuable human beings.

IS THERE A STRUCTURE IN YOUR SCHOOL?

No. There is no system. Just as in life, the school will undergo constant natural change and growth. There is no fixed programme, with the exception of one which fulfills necessary responsibilities on the part of parents and children. If there is equal freedom, there must also be equal sharing.

WHERE WILL THE MONEY TO RUN THE SCHOOL COME FROM?

From school fees, fund-raising activities and from rich humanitarians. Provisional registration of the school will ease this somewhat if and when it is obtained.

WHAT IS THE COST PER CHILD PER ANNUM?

Based on an average figure obtained from similar existing schools, about \$150.00 per year. Those who are not able to fulfill this should not be deterred from discussing this with the group.

WHO ORGANIZES THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SCHOOL?

Probably a steering committee appointed by the group. In important matters, the whole group.

WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I'M INTERESTED?

Write or telephone either of the above addresses. We have regular meetings at each others homes, so we'll probably meet you there.

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LABOUR AND POLIT

FROM THE DAYS WHEN LABOUR WAS LABOUR, A REPRINT OF A 1920'S PHAMPHLET.
BACK BEFORE THE LABOUR PARTY TALKED OF "MAKING CAPITALISM WORK."

The workers of New Zealand have to effect their own emancipation from wavery. They have to formulate their own plan of campaign to win their freedom from the economic, social and political domination of the property-owning class, both local and European, who control the means of life. Furthermore, while the aim of the militant working class is identical the world over, each country has its own stages and circumstances of social evolution which must determine the immediate tactics of the Labour army. Thus, for many years, the Socialists of the world admitted and agreed to the proposition of the Polish Socialist Party that the political independence and autonomy of Poland apart from Austria, Germany, and Russia, was desirable. The present unfortunate situation caused by Britain and France in no wise invalidates the proposition. Had not the Poles permitted themselves to be the tools of the unscrupulous financiers and dishonest politicians of the Lloyd George-Churchill, Clemenceau-Millerand type, Soviet Russia would not reluctantly have been compelled to carry a campaign of conquest against them. Neither Russia nor France or the debauched tricksters who govern them have had the decency to openly declare war on the Working Class Republic. Obedient to the interests of British shareholders in oil companies and the bondholders of the Czarist Government, Englishmen and Frenchmen have had to sacrifice their lives in backing up Kolchak, Denikin, Zadevitch, Wrangel, Pilsudski, or any other military adventurer who promised to break the resistance of Soviet Russia.

Those who are still acquainted with the affairs in Ireland must accept the object of the old Irish Socialist Republican Party, viz., the establishment of a Working Class Republic in Ireland. Jim Connolly especially was very clear upon the demand for national autonomy, and declared more than once to me that Socialism in Ireland would not arrive via England, who was suspect for many good reasons, but from America and through the development of the "National" Movement.

With these two examples of European conditions wherein nationality and local circumstances are freely admitted as factors determining the policy of the Socialist movement in the two countries mentioned, so must we consider the conditions prevailing in New Zealand if we are to march in step with the forces at work here, and not get stranded through an inflexible dogmatism that has not yet learned the principle of relativity.

Australia and New Zealand, of all the civilised countries, offer the best chance of the workers being able to abolish the wages system of slavery and establish a co-operative commonwealth by the use of peaceful constitutional means. Our aim, the establishment of the Socialist Republic, is revolutionary. Not for one moment should we seek to minimise the profound transformation of society we seek to encompass. All militant workers are agreed as to the final end: Social ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange, and the democratic control of these means by those who operate them, the abolition of class distinction and class government, machinery, and functions.

The question arises: How to reach the desired goal?

The correct answer can only be found by first keeping ever in mind the object we have in view, and secondly by considering the ways and means as specially affecting us here in New Zealand.

We cannot slavishly accept the formula of any other country, either European or American. We are in different conditions either to Britain, Ireland, Russia, or America.

Capitalism is not fully developed in New Zealand; we are from sixty to eighty years behind the industrial development of Great Britain or the United States, and with a total population not exceeding that of a fair-sized town of either country mentioned. This country is not fully populated and developed in the capitalist method—society has not yet crystallised into the hard and fast lines which render the class struggle so apparent in Britain or America.

We do not pretend for one moment that our junkers like Massey, our industrial magnates like Alison, our legal luminaries like Herdman, are any the less bitter in their hatred of the militant workers than their "confreres" of the older countries; quite the contrary. There has been as much class hatred manifested by the Masseys, Herdmans, Toles, Parrs, Potters, Isitts, and Fields as by Lloyd George, Winston Churchill, Clemenceau, Millerand, or the Gary, Baer, Carnegie, Roosevelt, Armour, Harriman, or any other trust magnate of their political satraps.

BUT, what we have to consider is that apart from the miners, watersiders, and railwaymen, there are no large bodies of workers concentrated into large masses that raises to red heat their class feeling and class antagonism. Most New Zealand industries are small and there are hardly any apart from those enumerated but where it is possible for a worker with a little cash to set up for himself and thus lift himself out of his class. He can never escape the worst effects of the wage system. A small shop in the suburbs, a bit of land enabling him to become a "three-acre cockey," blunts the sense of his class feeling. Society has not yet stabilised into the rigid class divisions of the old countries where "once a worker, always a worker," was the motto which denotes the general impossibility of a wage slave ever becoming anything else.

The German Socialist Democratic Party in pre-war times suffered from the fact that they had to fight the battle against

feudalism which the Liberals had accomplished in Britain, France, and elsewhere. They had to be mainly political radicals to allow of the development of capitalist democracy. That task is now finished, and the immediate work of the revolutionary proletariat of Germany is to conquer for themselves an economic democracy. May this autumn see them, in conjunction with the Bolsheviks of Russia, attain that industrial enfranchisement which hitherto the Allies have balked them of.

We, on the other hand, apart from the infamous "country quota," have one of the freest of political democracies. The poorly developed economic system tends to blur the vision of the worker as far as the class struggle is concerned. He can too easily mistake the form "political democracy" for the real substance "industrial democracy." What is of more importance is the fact that our industrial activities are bound to suffer from the lack of clarity of vision engendered by this circumstance. Thus the non-stabilised position in economic life, the comparative easy avenues of escape from this class of the worker with a little capital, means that our Unions, whether purely local craft Unions under the Arbitration Act, or a One Big Union under the Trades Union Act, we still have a large number of members who look forward to the time when, by buying a small business, a plot of land, or a house, they will be removed from the forefront of the class struggle. Obviously, a union or unions, whether local or craft, national or industrial, aye, even the One Big Union, can be no better than the average material of which it is composed.

There is no alchemy in the form of organisation which makes an unclass-conscious worker into a revolutionist.

The first English Trade Unions were illegal organisations brought together in spite of the Conspiracy Laws, not infrequently they were terrorist in their methods, but that did not make them revolutionary; they did not definitely aim at the abolition of the wage system of slavery, only at modifying some of its worst immediate effects. The members of a One Big Union, whose minds have not comprehended that they have to abolish the present system, are just as likely to become as tame and acquiescent as the member of any local craft Arbitration Union. Indeed, the member of a local craft Arbitration Union may easily be more revolutionary than the others. They may be where they are because a revolt on their part was broken by the political power of the bosses and the scabbiness of other workers. Such, for the time, was the position at Waihi, in Auckland with the General Labourers, and the various Miners' and Watersiders' Unions after the magnificent revolt of 1913-14. We can only move according to our strength and can do no more. The relation of this fact brings us straight to the consideration of the attitude of those workers who have allowed their theories and certain theoretical tactics to march ahead of their material environment, and preach "One Big Union" and "direct action" as though they were an "Open Sesame" to the New Zealand workers' emancipation.

Let us be frank. Is there a single Union or combination of Unions that could put up a fight and win out, in opposition to the Government? Emphatically, no! The miners did splendidly, but they could not win nationalisation and joint control. Alison and the coal kings still reign, and they have passed on the cost of the increased wages to the consumer, the rest of the working class included. Of course, an added percentage is added also. The seamen pin-pricked the race-horse owners, but were let down by the jockeys themselves and the railwaymen. For a few days the railwaymen held up the service, but they never will completely again, though they did effectually prove that it was not "the brains" of the general manager, Mr McVilley or the Minister of Railways who really ran the service. The next time, the Army Service Corps, the N.Z. Engineers, and the bosses, with an organised motor service, will be well forward in the event of another strike.

The gallant fighters of Waihi were defeated by the use of political power, the courts, the police, the armed scabs, police protected, pushed them under, not the want of financial support of their fellow-workers of Australasia. In 1913/14 we went down principally because of the State-paid and armed "Specials."

Even a successful strike does not affect the question of "ownership" of the means of production and distribution. What is more, an analysis of the wage gains show but poor results against the increased prices all the workers as well as the strikers have afterwards to pay.

We have to have strikes, we have got to continually strive for higher wages, to prevent the too rapid decline of our standard of living, but apart from shorter hours there is little tangible gain. Whilst the ownership of land, capital and credit remain in the hands of a class, that class can so manipulate prices, machinery, etc., that under the present system the permanent progressive improvement of the workers is an impossibility.

We have got to control the ownership of the means of producing and distributing the necessities of life. These owners, large and small, are numerous, but the workers and their wives, sons, and daughters who have the vote can out-number them. It is true that in a strict sense ownership is widely diffused, and be it noted that most of the housing schemes of the municipalities and the Government are attempts to make more "owners." The "owners" who forget that the march of economic events will treat those who carry a house (or mortgage) on their backs, in the same ruthless manner as the gardener does the shellback snail who carries his home—the big boot crushes them. The development of capitalist production will do that for these working-class "owners" of property. At present they hope to escape the toils of the wage-slave system, and so long as that bunch of carrots is dangled before their asses' noses, there lies our bosses' army of scabs equally with the down-and-outs who hang on the fringe of the unskilled labour market.

We have thus walked round in a circle only to find that to get a revolutionary working class the prime essential is propaganda. Propaganda is essentially the function of a Political Party. So far, the most revolutionary worker can point to an instance where the M's.P. of the Labour Party have failed to definitely stand for working class interests as opposed to the landowner, capitalists,

and their hangers-on. No anti-Parliamentarians on the stump could have more clearly stated the position than Holland and his colleagues have. What is more, if Herries will not legally allow of the establishment of One Union in an industry under the Arbitration Act, how is the "anti-political" going to accomplish it? What the Massey Government can do with the Union under the Arbitration Act to-day, they can do with the Union under the Trades Union Act to-morrow.

It did not take the traitor Millerand very long to dissolve the Confederation Generale du Travail, the "direct actionist" combination of Unions of France, the classic example of direct action syndicalist organisation.

Political power is a reflex, but not a mere mirror-like reflection. Our owners express their economic interests through the political machinery. But the political machine, the State, with all its power of coercion, is no mere shadow, no patch or reflected light such as the small office boy delights to play with by means of a broken mirror on a sunny day. Political power is the army, navy, law courts, machine guns, gunboats, prisons, batons, all of which the workers of New Zealand have had trained against them. The capitalists are not content to leave the political machine to the worker, they control all the executive administrative bodies, from Parliament to the school, and they use them all. Alison, Mitchelson, Massey, Myers, and Ward are too shrewd to waste either time or money to capture a "shadow-show."

True it is that we wish to supersede the existing territorial basis of government by "an economic administration of things," but we have got to get there first. Engels said, and Lenin expressly quotes him, "that the State is not abolished—it withers away." No matter how perfect the form of industrial organisation may be, of itself it cannot oust the capitalist owners. A "general strike" may cause a riotous disturbance, but unless at the same time an action is taken to control or break the power of the State, it merely means a lengthened process of starvation for the workers. The capitalists may give way on hours and wages or even a form of joint control, but the owners of land and capital won't relinquish their ownership, we are still wage slaves, still dispossessed.

If the "anti-politicals" contemplate a "general strike" coupled with an armed insurrectional movement—and this is the only logical attitude they can take up—we are entitled to ask them how (without the previous legal agitation of a political party that can reach the masses and lead to such a crisis) they are going to recruit the necessary physical force organisation to combat the coercive powers of the capitalist State?

Most anti-politicals are anti-conscriptionists, and yet, oh irony of ironies, it was only by conscription that the Russian revolutionists found themselves in possession of sufficient armed force to overthrow the Czar and the Kerensky "reformists" who betrayed them, and the Germans got rid of the Kaiser and inaugurated their political democracy. A revolutionary military organisation must have approximately as good a military equipment and discipline, and exercise in manoeuvres as the permanent and volunteer forces that they would have to oppose. How can they get them? What is the use of half-a-dozen revolvers, pea rifles and a shot gun against the Maxims, Lewis and Gatling guns of the permanent force?

Every nation has its own particular characteristics.

Britain and we are akin, every revolutionary movement has started in a legal, peaceful fashion and has developed its agitation to the full, and, only when the ruling class has first resorted to the barbarous plane of physical force; when retreat is impossible without the whole movement failing, have the progressive forces reached that pitch of enthusiasm and desperation that a violent break has been made. There was not a man in the Parliament of 1642, who dreamed of a Republic or yet of killing a king. When Charles the First withdrew from the peaceful contest with Parliament, went to Nottingham and raised his banner calling for an army, then, and then alone, did the Parliamentarians resort to force. Then in the King's name they conscripted troops to fight the King himself.

Physical force is the weapon of the barbarian. We have to act on the assumption, difficult as it may sometimes be, that our masters are civilised. We have to endeavour to settle our dispute in a peaceful, civilised manner. We preach and argue and debate, and then test the public opinion by the ballot. That is political action, it is the diplomacy of the revolutionary Labour movement. On the plane of political action we carry on our educational campaign, that is the criticism and analysis of capitalist society, and show our fellow-workers and other honest-minded citizens, the desirability of necessity of a fundamental change. By the peaceful method of the ballot—the despised "counting of noses"—we register the amount of public opinion that is with us. We convert our fellow wage slaves from being the passive adherents of the present social system to intellectual revolutionists who propagate unceasingly the necessity for change. The Political Labour Party, accepting the peace method of settling disputes, is enabled to preach its revolutionary gospel in the open, recruiting that volume of opinion behind it, and men and women behind the opinions, organised in their Unions (no matter how formed under the present legal conditions) for the express purpose of seeing the Unions ultimately becoming the administrative bodies of a Labour Commonwealth.

We must capture the State.

The State is the largest single employer in the Dominion, the postal service, railways, forests, coal mines, etc.; surely this should appeal to those who want "job control." Many developments of the country in the shape of railways, bridges, arterial roads, hydro-electric power schemes, and numerous developments are only practical by the use of a centralised power, as none of the smallest units in this slightly-populated country could cope with them. As far as can be seen at present the State in New Zealand has yet to perform many features of industrial development that the large capitalists have performed in the older countries, and the means of production are about the only things pertaining to capitalism that are worth preserving. Control of the municipalities to extend collective ownership and give job control to those in

IT'S TIME! for LABOUR



THERE IS A DIFFERENCE — look at HOUSING

Many people fail to see the difference between Labour and National. Is this an excuse for non-involvement? Intellectual laziness? Perhaps simplistic slogans rather than detailed policies suit them better.

1. Contrast National's reluctance to adjust to social change with Labour's traditional willingness to experiment with social and political reforms. What kind of tradition has National? Protecting vested interests? Thumping the unions? Skimping welfare? Slandering students?

2. National may have seemed to have blurred the difference between the parties by accepting the welfare state — it's favourite gambit is to decry Labour's ideas and then adopt them — but basically it is concerned above all to accept the status quo, be that good or bad.

Some specific differences are:

Labour will not raise Manapouri. National, as usual, can't or won't make up its mind.

Labour will implement equal pay. National has arranged to delay this for as long as possible to please the employers.

Labour will control rents. National will not.

Labour will abolish C.M.T. National will not.

Labour stands for an independent foreign policy. And National? Blind allegiances with self-interested super-powers.

Training boy soldiers in Cambodia is not Labour policy.

Labour wants New Zealand to retain control of its own land and resources. National will sell to the fastest buck.

Labour will improve the medical-services that National has allowed to run down.

Labour will abolish external school examinations, (remember School Cert?) and maintain open entry into university. And elitist National?

Labour will improve pre-school education and establish day-care centres. And National?

Labour will implement the provisions of the Woodhouse Report — after it has sorted out the confusions of National's Bill on Accident Compensation.

It is not Labour's policy to provide "jobs for the boys."

Now you'll say that these are all promises. Well, what else can an Opposition do? It is your task to evaluate Labour's promises against National's record.

Give Labour a chance — or do you want to live in a one-party state?



the policy:

Good housing is a basic right for all people. Evidently the present government does not believe this. Twelve years of Tory government has meant an increasing run-down in virtually all sections of housing industry, and particularly low-income housing. The 1971 total of six hundred odd state houses shows clearly the low priority that the Conservative government gives to housing. At the same time we see motorway construction and thoughtless urban redevelopment bulldozing ahead, destroying hundreds of homes as, for example, in Freeman's Bay and Newton Gully.

The short term Labour solution would be to implement rent control. By this means tenants will be protected from racketeering landlords. This will be done by relating rents to a fixed proportion of the improved value. Key money and other black-market payments will be illegal.

Labour will attack the speculators who needlessly inflate housing prices and land prices. This will be done by implementing capital gains tax. This means that income gained through speculation is taxable. Such a scheme is already working in Sydney.

As long term solutions Labour will:

- * Endeavour to meet the targets laid down by the Housing Commission and ensure that quality is maintained.
- * Take steps to encourage the expansion of the building industry.
- * Eliminate arbitrary limits on State Advances loans and exclude overtime and bonus payments from the income on which eligibility for three percent loans is based.
- * A four percent loan scheme which will be introduced for applicants whose ordinary incomes does not exceed three thousand dollars.
- * The eligibility for State Advances loans will be expanded for existing

homes.

- * Will work to reduce interest rates.
- * The mortgage guarantee for the purchase of existing homes will be increased.
- * Attention will be given to high density housing, avoiding urban sprawl, the provision of community facilities, and building state houses to accommodate varying life styles.
- * Will make houses available on long term lease. State tenants who wish will be given a long term lease at an adjusted rental.

Labour does believe that housing is an essential right and will see to it that all New Zealanders are decently housed.

The environment of New Zealand is being assaulted at an ever increasing rate, spurred on by a government policy of laissez-faire that those with money can wreck what they choose.

Manapouri is perhaps the best example of a sell out to industry. The lake level already fluctuates greatly. What does the government plan to do? They won't tell us yet but give the go ahead for a dam capable of raising the lake. Instead of giving a firm NO to Comalco.

In Westland the government has a plan to wreck the beech forests. For the sake of a few jobs for Westland and a few extra dollars of overseas exchange some of the finest forest in the world is to be destroyed. We are assured that all will be well as trees will only be cut on the less steep slopes. Even if the beech forest is replanted it would take 160 years before maturity. For the benefit of tourists the government plans to hide the devastation by leaving a facade of beech trees near the road.

The coastline of New Zealand are a land speculator's paradise — Pawanui, Whangamata, Whitianga and Coromandel are but a few examples of the rape of New Zealand. Making a place to peddle Tip-Top ice-cream and sell hamburgers is the present government's idea of environmental consciousness.

Auckland is the best example of how not to build a city. It is built for private cars, and is now filled with fumes and noise. Motorway construction presses ahead destroying the character of the city. Endless rows of drab houses are built. Whole suburbs are built without adequate facilities for human needs. What is the Government's response? They tell us that the air in Los Angeles is worse and then give us the same. The politicians who gave us Otaru are about to bring us Albany.

A Labour Government would make sure that Manapouri is safe-guarded by telling Comalco that the lake will not be raised. The coastline of New Zealand will be for New Zealanders not for land speculators. In the cities Labour will build effective public transport systems and curb the use of the car. Labour will see to it that there are no more Otarus and Poriruas and say NO to growth for growth's sake.



ECOLOGY

ECONOMY

The basic aims of the Labour economic policy are:

1. full employment
2. stable prices
3. equitable income distribution
4. economic growth, but constrained resource considerations

To achieve these goals, Labour will adopt a strong interventional role within the economy. Full employment (i.e. excess employment) with price stability will require an active income policy that covers all the major sectors of the economy. This means price, wage, profit, rent and dividend control among other things. The economy will be expanded to capacity within these controls by means of increasing government expenditure via Health Housing and Education.

The one positive legacy of the Muldoon era is at least 18-months of freedom from Balance of Payment concerns. However, Labour hopes to push for bilateral trade agreements and continuing diversification of our economy, so that we process more of our raw materials, e.g. wool, gas and ironsand, BEFORE we export them.

Regional development and decentralisation will be stressed so as to firstly reduce the wastage of social capital invested in dying settlements, and secondly reduce the social costs created by Auckland's growth. This will be achieved mainly by freight subsidies and an active Labour market policy of retraining and transport allowances.

On the finance side, Labour will continue to rely on direct progressive income tax with the concept of income being widened to cover most significant types of income. The scale of progression will be readjusted so that some lower income groups will pay less, and the higher income groups will pay substantially more tax.

Labour's economic policy is to MAKE THE ECONOMY SERVE MEN AND SOCIETY. It will attempt to reduce alienation through increased involvement and decentralisation e.g. worker control.

Labour regards the crucial question over the next decade to be how the balance will be struck between economic goals and the environmental preservation.

Do we really need an Army, Navy & Air Force?

There are 13,000 men and women serving as full-time regular personnel in the New Zealand armed forces.

It costs \$120,000,000 a year for this country to maintain these forces.

DO WE REALLY NEED ANY ARMY, A NAVY, AN AIRFORCE?

From all points of view the sensible answer is no. Historically, standing armed forces in a British nation are only a recent phenomenon. In fact, in Britain today the army and airforce require each year validation by way of an annual Act of Parliament.

Strategically it is impossible to conceive of any present threat to New Zealand or any threat which is likely in the future. All that can be identified is an unreasoning fear, part of the cold-war hangover, of communism. Practically in no way can the present armed forces of New Zealand be considered as adequate to defend this country in the face of the type of threat which so many people irrationally fear. And it would be impossible for New Zealand financially and in terms of manpower to create armed forces which would be adequate.

WHY THEN DO WE HAVE ARMED FORCES?

People will wish to protect what they have and what they value and this is reasonable.

However, if what people have and value is threatened, they will protect it to their utmost without having to be trained to do that. The history of popular movements bears testament to this.

Nevertheless, in New Zealand today it is obvious that to abolish the armed forces would be too much of a trauma for this society.

HAVING, THEREFORE, ARMED FORCES, WHAT FORM SHOULD THEY TAKE AND WHAT ROLE SHOULD THEY HAVE?

It is clear that the traditional division of armed forces is an inadequate concept for New Zealand.

A navy of four frigates and odd out-dated launches is an absurdity. It cannot protect the New Zealand coast and, more realistically, it cannot protect New Zealand fisheries. It does little for New Zealand's defence to send these frigates by turn on seven or eight month

jaunts to take part in expensive exercises with other western countries.

An airforce with a strike wing of sky-hawks whose range is only two-thirds of the way across the Tasman and back has an extremely limited role. The transport wing of the airforce works quite well but only in what are distinctly non-military activities, such as search-and-rescue and supply to Antarctica.

An army of less than brigade strength, which is inadequately manned and has a great turnover of regular personnel is not an effective unit. Reserve manpower based on a territorial force made up largely of national service conscripts is a farce. It is acknowledged these part-time soldiers would require a full year of training before they could be considered as an adequate military unit.

New Zealand should have a combined armed force incorporating all three present services, similar to what has been done in Canada. This would be a career force. National Service conscription would be abolished.

Such a force should be trained in terms which relate specifically to New

Zealand's situation.

In particular, and because a military threat to New Zealand seems remote, such a combined force should be geared to taking part in civil development projects and to act in the case of civil disasters.

WHAT ROLE WOULD IT HAVE OVERSEAS?

The fiasco of New Zealand's involvement in Vietnam shows the danger which arises from membership of such organisations as Seato.

If New Zealand armed forces are to have an overseas role, it should be under the auspices of the United Nations. The role should be a peace-keeping role.

The personnel that New Zealand provides should be able to gain the goodwill of the countries in which it may be called upon to operate.

This could be done by New Zealand providing engineering teams, medical teams and other such forms of military civil aid.

This is the way in which we must use the armed forces which this country, for the time being, seems to be stuck with.



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NEW ZEALAND SOLD OUT

"Who owns New Zealand?" might be a good question to ask the National Government. The answer certainly is not "New Zealanders".

The buying out of New Zealand has continued at an ever increasing rate. Since the 1964 Overseas Takeover Regulations, a grand total of 26 applications out of 772 have been unsuccessful. Overseas firms largely control oil distribution, overseas shipping, car production, electrical goods, road transport, as well as the banking and insurance businesses.

These firms employ only 20% of the

work force, yet take 32% of the profits, thus leading to a continual drain on our balance of payments.

New Zealanders are regularly cheated out of millions of tax dollars by the giant overseas companies.

By piling up book losses in high tax countries like the Bahamas, very little tax is paid. (According to the register, the Bahamas are the most industrial nation on earth.)

The profitable raising of Manapouri to provide power to Comalco is as a result of selling New Zealand.

Last December the National Mutual Life Association of Australia Ltd. refused a \$25,000 policy to an Auckland solicitor because it was the firm's policy to not extend cover of more than \$10,000 to anyone of more than half Maori blood. The policy was laid down in Melbourne.

The Conference Lines pointed a gun at New Zealand in a far more threatening way than the seamen's union have ever done — the Conference Lines told New Zealand to pay up, or accept an increasingly old fashioned shipping

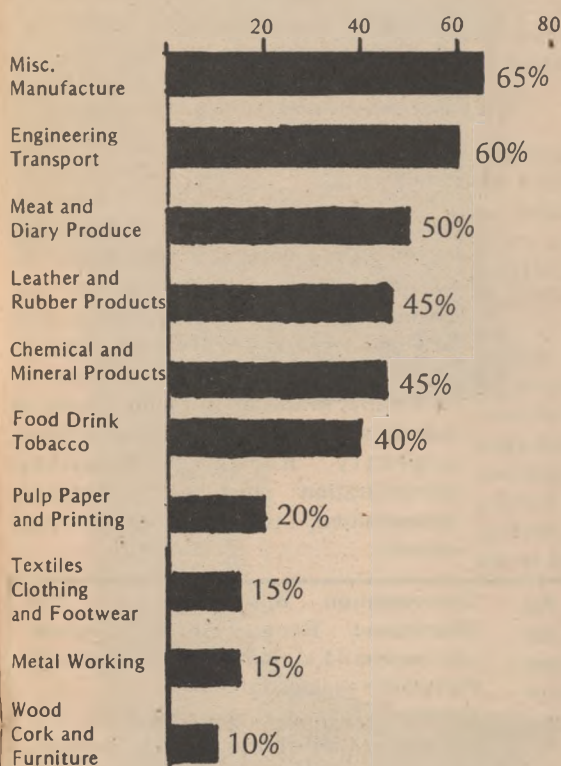
service. New Zealand paid the ransom.

Under present policies, it is only a matter of time until we become a colony of the Japanese or American empire, dependent upon them for all technology, and forced to follow their foreign policy whims.

A Labour Government will stand up to the new imperialists, and not allow the foreign takeover of investment in New Zealand unless it brings a new product or markets.

Does New Zealand want to be a colony or a nation?

APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF COMPANY PROFITS IN NEW ZEALAND ACCRUING TO OVERSEAS OWNED AND CONTROLLED COMPANIES



"MY PRICE EES NOT BEEF SEÑOR"



NO MORE TOKENISM

The Labour Party has a genuine commitment to racial equality and cultural pluralism in New Zealand.

This contrasts clearly with the National Government's bourgeois attitude of equality for individuals regardless of their skin colour, but not in ensuring equality of opportunity for racial groups as a whole, or for the expression of their particular cultural and social values.

This means that non-Europeans who have been assimilated to pakeha values and are from middle-class backgrounds, may have equality of opportunity, but little is done to overcome the glaring discrepancies between European and non-Europeans in their average income level, educational attainments, health and housing standards, and criminal conviction rates.

These arise from the Government's inadequacy of measure to assist all people on lower incomes, lack of sympathy and lack of imagination social policies generally and the dominance and exclusiveness of pakeha cultural values throughout New Zealand's political and social system.

Labour's overall social and economic policies would bring about a considerable advance towards racial equality and mutual respect between ethnic groups. Some important contributions would be their restoration to full employment and the availability of free medical treatment, increasing social welfare benefits above subsistence level, more housing, the introduction of rent control and the expansion and reform of education facilities.

To overcome the disadvantages

suffered by most non-Europeans within the education system a Labour Government would financially provide adequate pre-school education and additional staff and special facilities in schools on those areas of over 20% Maori and Polynesian population.

All New Zealanders will benefit when Labour introduces a course in Maori language and culture in all schools.

A Labour Government would ensure that all this country's legislation is true to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. The obnoxious provisions of the Maori Affairs Amendment Act 1967 would be repealed, and measures would be introduced to protect Maori ownership of their land and to assist land incorporations. There would be greatly increased financial assistance for urban marae, and town planning and house designs would be diversified to provide for different cultural patterns.

Immigration would continue to be at a level appropriate to our social and economic conditions, but race would cease to be a consideration in selecting immigrants.

In order to reduce political inequality the number of Maori seats would be increased to correspond with the Maori proportion of the population. Any Governmental, legal or administrative changes that affected racial groups would not be made without full prior consultation with the groups concerned.

Labour has an ideal of a plural society which will enable all ethnic groups to develop their cultural identities and in so doing enrich the community as a whole.





EDUCATION

Labour believes real equality of opportunity in Education can be achieved only by initiating a number of urgently needed reforms. Pre-school education, for example, must be available to all 3-5 year-olds whose parents desire it for their children. We must also recognise that child-care centres should be early childhood educational centres.

There is no practical alternative to society, in the form of Government, providing the essential facilities and trained personnel for these institutions. It is often too late when a child starts formal school at 5 years of age to give him or her an equal start with others, so adequate pre-school facilities area must.

Much-needed training facilities for teachers and supervisors will therefore receive high priority. Our schools, too, are in need of better teacher-pupil ratios, especially in infant classes. This can be achieved by raising the number of entrants to Teachers' Colleges, instead of actually lowering it as the present government is doing this year.

With rapidly-changing social patterns, the curriculum is in need of overhaul. No longer can we continue the traditional "compartmented" syllabus. If we are to educate for life, then much that has passed for education in our schools will be discarded.

Literacy — the use of our mother tongue in all its forms, and numeracy — a thorough understanding and use of basic mathematics, plus family life education are the vehicles on which knowledge will be built, and schools and other learning institutions will no doubt develop programmes which are purposeful to the

learners, but they will need to be freed from the too-rigid traditional syllabuses to which they have been tied.

At the tertiary or continuing level, we must prepare for an ever-increasing proportion of school-leavers who wish to continue full-time education. We must therefore expand our continuing education facilities, especially in provincial centres.

The expansion of Technical Institutes has been both too slow and lop-sided. If New Zealand is to achieve a more balanced growth, then our provincial centres, such as Whangarei, Rotorua and Tauranga need them now. They also should offer a wider range of courses and facilities than they do at present, and should not be regarded as merely institutions in which to obtain technical skills. General Studies or Liberal Education should form an essential part of all full-time courses.

It is also likely that they would offer seventh-form courses in some instances, so that school-leavers would be better prepared to choose whether university or some alternative institution would be serve their abilities and aspirations.

We also must expand facilities for the technologies, such as medicine, and engineering, where we are seriously short of graduates, and where we are at present desperately short of training facilities.

Finally, in this all-too-short resume of Labour's view of educational reforms urgently needed, educational administration must be considerably decentralised, to bring about rapid reform.

WHY WOMEN SHOULD VOTE LABOUR

Maybe the Labour Party has had its share of male chauvinists — don't all male dominated bodies? Maybe women in the party have found their role to be in the kitchen for too long — and the men haven't discouraged them. But this year's slogan 'It's Time!' applies to women's rights too, as Labour's 1972 Conference made clear.

Many remits relevant to women's rights were passed in Wellington, and have become part of policy.

For example — one of the basic problems Women's Liberation faces is the present socialisation of women from a very early age into a narrow role. Conference faced this problem by passing

the following remit: (1,d) "That as part of our educational policy, our school text books be revised to remove bias of race, class or sex."

So let's hope that under a Labour Minister of Education those elementary readers portraying Mum ever in an apron around the home, and Dad rushing off to a challenging job each morning are replaced by role types more relevant to modern society.

The Labour Party remains an advocate of REAL equal pay — not the half-hearted measure to take effect in ten years as the present Government provides for. And while on the subject of working women, other pieces of policy are not unattractive either. One remit presses for:

"Vocational training facilities for refresher courses and job opportunities for married women who wish to return to previous or new occupations." (3,b)

Another seeks:

"Positive support and financial assistance to provide adequate full-time day care facilities for those children of working parents." (3,e)

Conference also proposed training courses and schools for child care supervisors (18,c) & (48,a) so the children won't be neglected.

The introduction of equal pay is going to put the one-income family at a tremendous disadvantage. Thus conference voted for: a dependency allowance for:

"those people engaged in the full time care of others, which has necessitated their withdrawal from the labour force." (20,a)

It also envisaged that an Accident

Compensation Bill based on the Woodhouse Report should include non-earners (1,a). Note how the National Party have excluded this group.

Admittedly the abortion issue was deflated at Conference. Equally, however, no remit opposing abortion was passed, and there is hope for a free-vote Bill to be introduced. Meanwhile, birth control advice is to be readily available, and contraceptives prescribed by a doctor (obvious example — the pill) are to be free of charge. Male vasectomies to be performed free in public hospitals, will be welcomed also. (25,f & g).

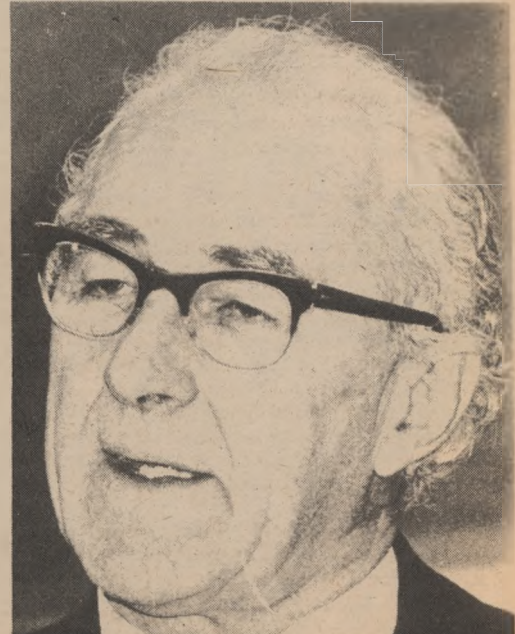
In many respects, Labour offers women a far better deal for the future. Given National's totally materialistic position on equal pay, the Woodhouse Report, free contraceptives, and in general, anything that costs a little, it's clear that women have much to gain from a Labour Government. So throw away that apron, desert the kitchen, and vote Labour in November!

IT'S TIME! TO SEE THE DIFFERENCE



AUCKLAND CANDIDATES

Hobson	Rev Richard Hendry	PO Box 21
Whangarei	Mr Murray Smith	73-443
Rodney	Mr Peter Trim	835 Tapora
Waitemata	Dr Michael Bassett	862-267
Birkenhead	Mr Norman King MP	456-607
East Coast Bays	Mr Brian Pauling	483-841
North Shore	Mr Colin Chiles	493-967
Henderson	Dr Martyn Finlay MP	30-075
New Lynn	Mr Jonathan Hunt MP	687-456
Mt Albert	Mr Warren Freer MP	679-698
Roskill	Mr Arthur Faulkner MP	699-499
Grey Lynn	Mr Eddie Isbey MP	769-324
Auckland Central	Mr Norman Douglas MP	595-435
Eden	Mr Michael Moore	86-593 POP
Onehunga	Hon Hugh Watt MP	654-147
Pakuranga	Mr John Irwin	7190M Howick
Otahuhu	Mr Bob Tizard MP	583-525
Mangere	Mr Colin Moyle MP	27/87-900
Manukau	Mr Roger Douglas MP	MAN 64914
Manurewa	Mr Phil Amos MP	MAN 65757
Franklin	Mr Geoffrey Braybrooke	Papakura 84-772
Northern Maori	Mr Mat Rata MP	605-859



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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

or how a bright young graduate can fly to the top
— if he is not hi-jacked mid-flight by angry proletarians.

Not long ago, an amendment to the Armed Forces Act premitted the use of ARMED forces in an industrial dispute without invoking a State of Emergency. This is an aspect of Industrial Relations Mr T. Skinner has not been quoted on in his apparently ceaseless round of lectures to business/management luncheon/dinner groups. Mr Skinner is not only an experienced diner he is also President of the Federation of Labour, but it is the mark of ignorance to think he would put his listeners off their lobster with fierce promises of what the workers will do to bosses — come the red dawn — or, next week for that matter.

No, Mr Skinner preaches a digestive gospel "worker participation in management should be accepted as a fundamental principle and an urgent need." He told the Institute of Personnel Management "Partnership was the key to solving breakdowns in industrial relations", Auckland Star 26/11/71. Later, to the Institute of Management he said "some form of co-ownership in industry to give workers a share in profits and to encourage efficient operation of industry was necessary." N.Z. Herald 12/2/71.

But he is not alone with his message: The retiring chairman of the Wellington Stock Exchange [Not-as yet-an affiliate of the F.O.L.] said "companies should be encouraged to allot shares to employees to improve industrial harmony . . . if shares were allotted to employees a man would think twice about striking if it was going to hurt investments." Mr E.W. Hindle reported in "Dominion" 27/11/70.

Sir James Doig [U.E.B. Industries] speaking to a National Management Symposium in Dunedin: "I personally believe that widespread profit sharing on productivity sharing is of top priority if N.Z. is to escape from what appears to be a growing avalanche of industrial unrest." N.Z. Herald 6/5/70.

Meanwhile back in the F.O.L. corner, Mr Ashley Russ, Executive Member and National Secretary of the Carpenters Union gave this advice to employers on industrial harmonics: "The attitude of the employer to his employees and whether he is willing to recognize that in giving them rights he at the same time shares with them at least some of the power that was once (?) (My? author) his sole prerogative . . . undoubtedly the most important man in this regard is the job delegate of shop steward." From a Paper titled "Labour / Management Communications" delivered to all regional conferences of the Building Research Council 1971. (reprinted June 71 "N.Z. Building Worker")

His listeners listened because this year, job delegates had the wages paid by their bosses whilst they attended an instructional seminar, in Auckland, on "industrial relations"; but it was a waste of money, delegates in the building industry being a highly cynical breed when their bosses offer them money for not working.

Mr Kirk, not to be left behind in this wave of "Industrial Relations" expertise told the South Canterbury Manufacturers Association that he proposed a Tax Exemption for employers spending money on industrial relation education. Auckland Star 31/8/71.

Now the innocent reader may think this a bit different from the picture given in the newspapers of big powerful unions rocking the poor employer.

Well, the really big employers really love big unions particularly when the ideas of Mr Skinner or Mr Russ rule the roose.

"We should have individual company or industry unions, these unions would encompass all the employees in a particular company or industry irrespective of trade." Sir James Doig of U.E.B. N.Z. Herald 6/5/70.

Why we ask? "Negotiation would be simpler." was the Doig explanation.

Mr Kirk likewise urged the organisation of workers of a common industry into one union. "I see this as the most fruitful way of preserving good industrial relations." Auckland Star 31/8/71.

No need to quote F.O.L. officials on whether they want big unions. They often spend time learning their trade in countries where by some coincidence big investment capital comes to N.Z. We all know about the huge U.S. unions, but the shining model is West Germany, it has only 18 Huge Unions, organized into one centre like the F.O.L.

The picture in the mind of the innocent reader, is of a democratic institution where workers exchange ideas as brothers and abide by majority decisions of their making. This may be good for democracy but it would cripple the "industrial relations" goal-workers being sensitive to their interests as well as democratic.

Behold the future as the NZ Journal of the Labour Dept (November 1969) points out, quoting Canadian academic Abbe Gerard Dion — former Director of the Dept. of Industrial Relations at Labal University. Urging the restructuring of unions into large bodies he said:—

"We seem to think that all union activity is open to mass action. This is a myth. There is still a place for mass gatherings but no longer do they serve their original purpose, which was to reach people who could not read or write."

Observe his arrogant belief that a mass gathering was a docile listener group. He went on, suggesting that the alternative is to have members filling in questionnaires at what he calls local levels. He suggested that future union "leaders" will be surrounded by highly trained economists sociologists and one of the jobs of these 'support' groups is to direct communication to the rank and file. He said a system must be developed in which the rank and file help to decide the objectives of their Union (presumably with

Sociologist assistance) but give full control of strategy to their "leaders".

The first shoots of this scheme to have totally harnessed workers, completely under the grip both mentally and physically of a tiny band of elitist "leaders" is actually under way in N.Z. It can be proved that in certain ways this is the policy of the N.Z. Carpenters and Related Trades Union — the most darling union in the eyes of the media, bar none!

So to the degree unions are merged, into fewer but bigger organizations and to the degree elementary democratic control is removed from the worker-members (compulsory), so too are bourgeois academics required to enter them as "leaders" or civil servant administrators.

Of course in the long run, such a "leader" will have a very dangerous occupation. The one thing that the "Industrial Relation" theoreticians overlook is the reaction and wisdom of their target — the worker himself.

The worker is not an oxen — and he will fight these schemes as naturally as he seeks oxygen for his lungs. So the State enters into it: As Marx said,

"The State is the organ of class rule, an organ for the oppression of one class by another; it creates 'order', which legalises and perpetuates this oppression by moderating the collisions between the classes".

And V.I. Lenin, who actually led the smashing of one state machine and the setting up of another in its place, said:— "The State is the product and the manifestation of the irreconcilability of class antagonism". "State Revolution".

So consider the Wage Remuneration Authority:

Dr J.A. Farmer L.L.M. PhD in the Public Service Journal of February 1970, discussing the now familiar plans for so called "Industrial Relations", said

"Wage increases will have to be confined within some predetermined bounds . . . in time an incomes policy by government is inevitable . . . a scheme of industrial relations more authoritative and legalistic in its nature than the present system."

He was correct of course, because now is the age of the Remuneration Authority. The old method of wage struggle by class struggle is fundamentally illegal. Soon even more "authoritative" industrial relations legislation will come into being. The F.O.L. co-operates with the wage authority and spent two years, with the employer reps, helping to draft the new projected legislation. The role of the union bureaucracy as an extension of the state machinery emerges.

All this has happened during the period of greater foreign investment in the N.Z. economy. At a time when anti-imperialist, anti-capitalist ideas are beginning to take root not least amongst some workers. So the "Industrial Relation" moves can only be seen as a Mafia for big business. Where it will come unstuck is in the rebellion it will breed at the point of production. Consider the building industry: Accidents have reached chronic proportions [in comparison with other countries]. Men are leaving the industry in unprecedented numbers, wages are controlled and small. The big investors in the industry see that their newspapers praise the Union but at the point the bureaucrats of the union are identified with the decline in worker-welfare and are swept away, say in some future upsurge of class struggle (in any union) the state will be forced to use one way or another the type of naked-bayonet repression embodied, but not limited to the amendment noted at the beginning of the article. And in today's historical trend this can only breed revolutionary responses.

Industrial Relations, therefore, can be seen as a desperate measure by monopoly capitalism — an oppressive step — albeit a "soft" one that in the course of its own development will speed-up the growth of its opposite. Such is the power of contradiction — the source of social change.

B. J. HOLMES

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them. Control of education and school committees to see to the physical well-being of the children, and cut out the anti-Labour policy of many of the teachers.

If, with the democratic franchise, New South Wales can get a Government that reinstates the 1917 strikers, gives a fair investigation into the I.W.W. cases, has a Landlord and Tenant Act to compel a landlord to find a fresh house before he can eject a tenant who pays his rent, so can we strive for the peaceful acquirement of political power.

A word to those who prate of the betrayal of the Labour Movement by such of those members of ours who have been elected to Parliament taking the oath of allegiance of "His Sovereign Majesty, etc." It is a necessary form to comply with at present. A majority of the House of Representatives, appointing a majority of the Legislative Assembly, can decree otherwise. They can legally decree that Governor Generals can keep themselves on workers' wages or keep in England. The Legislative Assembly can be packed by short-term appointees to decree themselves out of existence, but the referendum and recall can be democracy's "Second Chamber." That if we want a Governor-General, President or Administrator-in-Charge, we can elect one, or let the Chairman of the Assembly be the titular head of the nation.

If, of course, we are disfranchised, if manoeuvres are taken to rob us of peaceful victory that our propaganda and conquest of public opinion entitles us to, then will be the call for "direct action," from the "general strike" or forcible occupation of the factories, works and fields, such as the workers in Italy have done, and such as the workers in Limerick, Ireland, in the creameries of the milk trust, to whatever insurrectional activity may be necessary.

Having exhausted the whole of the peace means at our disposal, placing ourselves in with civilisation, we shall have raised that requisite revolutionary fervour, that high moral justification of right, which will convince all our supporters that our attitude is the only logical one to be taken. No Movement worthy of the name can ever carry through a successful fight unless its members are inspired with the moral rectitude of their action and that enthusiasm and self-sacrifice that is the psychological effect of such action.

"Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just."

And we shall be thrice armed in that we have demonstrated the justice of our attitude before the whole nation. If we can possibly accomplish our emancipation peacefully, none but a barbarian would desire bloodshed.

A revolution generates its own morality and moves in the light of its own legality.

E.J.B. ALLEN

ECOL- OGY

On Saturday the 30th of September there was held at Victoria Uni. in Wellington a 'National Ecology Action' conference. This was a gathering of all the 'Ecology Action' groups throughout the country (eight in number,

over a thousand members) to form an Incorporated Society. It began around 10.30 a.m. with hasty introductions and the adoption of a bureaucratic agenda.

The delegates were a rather narrow cross section of the community, nominally students. They were attracted to this group by the word 'action'. Expression of this 'action' varied from petitions, to protests, to putting sugar in the land developers' bulldozer. It was interesting to note an attempt by the Wanganui Environmental to join 'The New Zealand Committee of Ecology Action.' They were more interested in attracting and keeping in their group the more conservative Wanganui members than keeping the environment. They objected to the word 'action'.

No matter of the good intentions and radical thoughts of, the majority of delegates I still got the impression that they were basically white liberals concerned with national reserves rather than the sociological problems that result from urban sprawl caused by industrialization. The two actually go hand in hand but there is always more than one problem in the environment battle. They can be fought individually but they are all in some way caused by the other.

The conference ended with an adjourning to the nearest pub. The battle for fresh air postponed until another time.

Tony Woollams.

THE GREAT LEAP FORWARD



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Honda agent.

FORBES & DAVIES



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WELLINGTON.

Information please on — * Meteorologists
* Meteorological Observers
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Name

Address

SECONDARY TEACHING THE CHALLENGE IS CHANGE

Education is entering an exciting era. We need a new generation with the vision and courage to re-evaluate our society and strike out in new directions.

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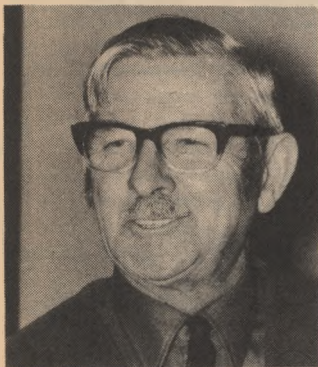
John Elliott,
Recruitment Officer,
Auckland Education Board.
Ph: 364-060

about a career in Secondary Teaching.

HELP STAMP OUT POLITICAL GANGS!

When AUSA held its recent referendum 754 students voted not to support any party at all. This makes sense for with rigid party discipline no latter-day Macaulay could say of our politicians "then none was for a party; then all were for the state".

INGHAM



Besides those who support no party, many people say they will not vote at all, thus disenfranchising themselves. They could of course register a protest against the political gangs by writing in some one's name on their ballot paper. Whose name wouldn't matter. It could be Ron Don, Clark Titman, Hamilton Mitchell or Alexander McLeod if any of these are real people. While discussing this it was suggested moving to a higher level and writing in MY name. From there it was logical thinking to put my name on the ballot paper so all you have to do is put the appropriate mark against it.

NOW HEAR THIS!

Question. Why do I advertise in CRACCUM? Because I shall hold no public meetings. It is a fact that only a handful of people attend meetings whereas the printed word reaches most.

WHY YOU?

Question. Why do I seek the support of younger voters? Because when I was your ages I was wandering safe and easily, working when and where I wanted, I swam in Lake Erie before it was killed by industrial pollution and I swam in the Waikato in Hamilton City when nothing floated beside me by my girl friend. We weren't being dragged into Vietnams and other people's wars.

YOU HAVE BEEN CHEATED OF WHAT MY GENERATION HAD AND I WANT TO RAISE A VOICE IN THIS COUNTRY'S PARLIAMENT TO TRY AND GET THE SAME FOR YOU THAT WE HAD - AND MORE!

From now on you are going to be too busy to spend much time and thought on politics.

BUT ON ELECTION DAY
REMEMBER GORDON INGHAM!

INTERVIEWS:

Applicants for the positions on Craccum should be present at the meeting of the Craccum Administration Board at 5 pm on 12/10/72 in the Council Room

John Milne: Craccum Policy.

My policy points:

(i) A professional Craccum, still free to students but good enough to get 15c from the general public.

(ii) Carefully balanced content to appeal to a wide range of readers while offering an alternative to existing weekly papers. An emphasis on analysis of the news, culture, politics, and extensive coverage of happenings within the university. The paper should be a bridge between students and the wider community.

(iii) Greater student involvement. I want a 12 man editorial committee to assist in writing and selecting of copy, and to help in determining policy - this to keep the paper in close reach of students.

(iv) Lots of copy boxes on campus to make it as easy as possible for students to keep in touch with the paper (letters to the editor etc). The present office is too remote and overbearing for casual contributors to feel comfortable in it.

(v) Closer liaison with the Executive. Although the paper has a role as critic of our politicians, I don't see the Executive and Craccum as competing elements - basically they should both be part of a cooperative effort to improve the lot of students and people as a whole.

(vi) A subscription drive, conducted through exchange ads with other publications - initial target 1000 subs.

(vii) Get into local shops (dairies, barber shops, stationers etc) and make the paper very readily available to anyone who might want it. (Note: these developments should at first be self-supporting and when taken further should make a profit).

(viii) Seek contributions as well as subs from non-students. It's time we stopped being an incestuous little rag and got out into the real world.

(ix) Maintain present service functions and go to a little more trouble to give promotion to Association events.

(x) If we get the money for a secretary I would like to see a classified column started.

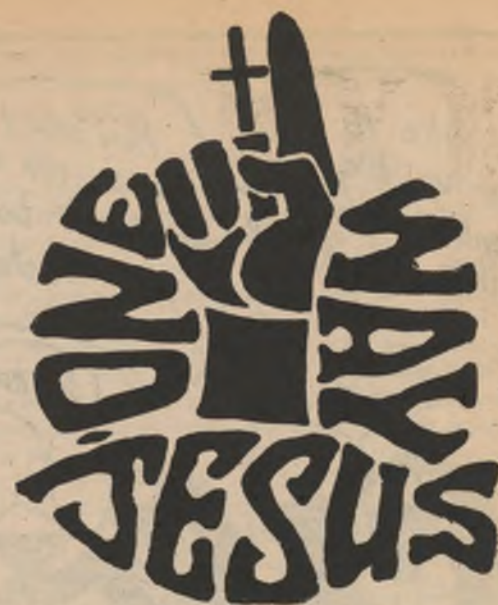
(xi) Seek to get a bigger paper through higher advertising revenue. Although most ads are totally ugly they provide at least half our money.

Miscellaneous:

1) I fully endorse the statement by the Publications Officer in Craccum 24.

2) I believe the editor should always be open to challenge by a general meeting.

An editor who becomes too boring or high-handed should be sacked by the mob.



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(actual size)

\$1.70

Cast in metal and available in Gold, Silver or Bronze finish on leather thong.

Order from: K.W. Fowkes and Associates,
3 Neil Avenue,
AUCKLAND, 8.

3) Contact with other student papers needs to be improved. I hope to get a sound inter-varsity news service running. Craccum and Salient have had tentative exchanges but we can do much better with a little organisation.

4) Personal: I have had six years' experience in publication - more recently this has concerned Earwig, Festival Phantom & Craccum - and have developed most "newspaper" skills to a professional level (writing, drawing, photography, cartooning, management, advertising & promotion). On a paper with a small staff, this sort of general/specialist background is vital.

5) This statement of policy is made in the belief that openness is important even in the case of specialist positions such as Craccum. I dislike backroom lobbying and believe that if its effect is to be minimized, doors should be kept open.

PEOPLE AND IDEAS

by Gideon Weigert

THE ISRAEL DIGEST

SEPTEMBER 15, 1972

Palestinian Calls for Peace

In autumn last year, a Palestinian Arab writer published the booklet "No Peace without a Free Palestinian State" dedicating it "...to every mother and to every father: Jewish, Palestinian or Arab: who refuses to allow his sons to become the logs with which the powerful kindle the fire of war; who, instead, insist that their sons cooperate in raising the flag of just peace over this part of the world..."

Never before in the close to 40 years' history of the "Palestine Problem" had an Arab dared to write "...our entire people today carry olive branches and stretch out our hands to establish peace with the Jewish people in Israel... our people do not want to spill blood or to throw the Jews into the sea... all we want is peace..."

This then was a new departure, a unique approach in modern Arab literature which previously had known volumes of "Adab e-Naqba" (the literature of the tragedy) and "Adab e-Naksa" (the literature of the defeat—after 1967). The author of this book, illustrated with the red-white and green Paestinian colours, was Mohammed Abu Shilbayeh, an East Jerusalem journalist and teacher.

Within a few days this small book sparked heated debates in Arab coffee houses and on the pages of Arab newspapers. No book published previously by any Palestinian had dared to dot the i's and cross the t's as this book had. Actually the book made people on both sides of the fence feel uneasy. Abu Shilbayeh's ideas have angered some Palestinians and dismayed some Israeli experts.

This month Abu Shilbayeh's second Arabic work made its appearance upon book shelves in Jerusalem, in Nablus and in Gaza. Here, for the first time, a complete plan is presented to the Arabic reader showing how the author envisages the independent Palestine State and its establishment. What has now become a full-fledged platform describes the future ideology, relations with neighboring Arab countries, with Israel and the Great Powers, the internal political set up, economic, educational and social frameworks and what steps should be taken to obtain the various goals.

Abu Shilbayeh discounts the possibility of reaching an Arab-Israeli peace agreement in the conventional way—i.e. through Governments. "...The Arab-Israeli conflict results from the Palestinian problem," he writes, "if this is solved between the two nations concerned directly, the Israel conflict with Egypt, Syria and the Lebanon will automatically be resolved..."

Deploing his own people's "tragic mistakes" the author notes that "...we always

want the whole loaf, we ignore the wisdom of accepting less... the history of our long struggle is a series of negatives, of rejections, of destructions... we always lost the possible, because we demanded the impossible..." The author strongly condemns the Hussein plan. He seeks a solution by and of the Palestinians themselves, not one imposed from above and from outside. "Our entire tragedy," he writes, "is our lack of constructive, scientific ideology. It is time that we learn from the Jewish people and its struggle, its heroic survival during generations and centuries against all attempts to erase Judaism... why don't we learn our lesson from that struggle?"

According to Abu Shilbayeh, the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of the occupied areas, of peace loving people in the world and in Israel believe in his principles of peace, of recognition of the Palestinian people's right to establish their own state to live in peace with Israel. "... We need a constructive leadership, not a terrorist one, from now on we need a peace party in the areas which will carry olive branches and make use of all legal means to explain to the Israelis that our people seek no war, we don't want to kill Jews or throw them into the sea... a party which will stretch out its hand in peace, a just free peace between two equal nations, living in this part of the world..." (p. 100). Abu Shilbayeh's plan for Jerusalem is, in some aspects, similar to a plan heard among West Jerusalem Jews, two municipalities, an Arab and a Jewish one, with a roof committee to tackle common affairs for both sectors. He wants the Arab part of the city to be the site of the Palestinian capital, its parliament and institutions, on condition that the town remains open, and free movement for labor, trade and social connections are maintained.

Abu Shilbayeh sums up with a series of questions: "Is time yet ripe for us to understand the appalling need to place our future on a correct scientific base or will our leadership continue to act by improvisation which leads only to new tragedies? We ask for the impossible and reject the possible,—when will we learn our lesson? When? Our extremists are responsible for the Israeli extremists who call for a "Greater Israel," when will we understand this? When? When will we start on the road to salvation, freedom, and peace? When?"

Whatever may be said about this new book it certainly marks a landmark in the evolution of Arab thinking about Israel and testifies to the fundamental psychological metamorphosis the population in the areas has undergone in the five years which have elapsed since June 1967.

GETTING THE MOST OUT OF LIFE?



There's more to life than meets the eye.
Thank God for that. Thank God some people go for the spiritual values of life - the ones we can't do without.
And they want to share the good news.
Would you like to join them? Tomorrow's priests!

Write, phone or call,
Fr. Clive A. Littin, Catholic Vocations Director,
470 Great North Rd., Auckland 2. Ph: 764-318



THE MONGOOSE* & THE SNAKES*

This is a story of certain defeat
 Turned to defeat by official treachery.
 Of what happens when the workers fate,
 Is in the hands of those who are tools of the state.
 Officials by means of arbitration,
 Extensor prolong our exploitation.
 The crew of Ngakuta had the boss well beat,
 But official treachery achieved their defeat.
 Their jobs were put to the Auckland corner
 They said "she's clean no body wants her".
 The new crowd, on arrival, discovered their blunder,
 The old crowd were offering on the corner.
 The mongoose awoke, as did some others,
 They were the knives to stab their brothers.
 They held a meeting and came on strong
 Their brothers in struggle they would not wrong.
 They held another, and came on stronger,
 And told their brothers they'd never faulted.
 They left their mates in the Anchor Hotel.
 "See you ten in the morning, all will be well".
 But at midnight the snakes applied more sweat.
 "You have three minutes," was the Captain's threat.
 And with the threat, a sudden deathly hush,
 Fell on sober, tidily, & even the lush. Slowly, the three
 minutes ticked away.

Principle or fear, which would hold sway,
 Listening, the goose could almost hear,
 The principle drown in the flood of fear,
 The Ngakuta crew made an awful mistake
 They weakened, and lined up behind the snake.
 The principle lost, fear won the day
 A majority voted to take her away,
 Goose took his gear and started walking,
 To join the strugglers at ten in the morning,
 He believed no vote can force any workers,
 To be used as razors on the throats of their brothers,
 Young Mike Mulholland refused to bend,
 He carried the principle to the bitter end.
 And for his beliefs they sentenced the goose
 To what, to a seaman, is a calaboose,
 No union on earth has any right,
 To take books from workers, who'll stand up and fight.
 They'll smear mongoose from the Cape to Bluff
 Union officialdom really gets tough
 On a slave who won't give blind obedience,
 And dares to exhibit a working class conscience.
 Brothers, be upstanding, tell the boss's Furher,
 You'll be his robots no bloody longer.
 And when he tries to impose, the bosses rules,
 Give the same reply as Mike gave these tools.
 They called, "Come on goose, this'll soon pass",
 He gave them two fingers "up your --se"
 And voted with his feet for the working class.

*MONGOOSE
 Indian Ichneumon—noted
 for killing snakes

*Workers
 That class of modern
 wage-labourers who having
 no means of production of
 their own, are reduced
 to selling their labour
 in order to live.

*SNAKES
 Cold hearted, a scaly reptile
 One who repays kindness with
 treachery
 *Bosses
 That modern class of capitalists
 who own all the
 means of social production
 and like like parasites
 of the sweat of the workers.

UNITED WOMEN'S CONVENTION



Ms Toni Church

A national women's convention is being called for the 15th and 16th September 1973, to commemorate in a positive manner the 80th Anniversary of New Zealand Women's Suffrage, said Mrs Kaye Turner of the Auckland Women's Liberation Group. Mrs Turner said that Mrs Toni Church, a doctoral candidate of Auckland University, is acting as the convener.

Ms Church, who was the organizer of the recent Workers' Education Association seminar "Women in the Modern World" conducted in Auckland, lists the aims of the commemorative convention as follows:

To raise the status of women in New Zealand; to discuss the roles of modern women, their interests and problems; to further co-operation among women's groups; to plan and co-ordinate action to help women cope with their changing roles; to strengthen ties of friendly sisterhood.

The convention will be held in the Auckland YMCA Stadium. Ms Turner listed the Workers' Education Association as the conference's major sponsor, although "many other groups have asked to be among the sponsors, and women's organizations throughout the country are being approached. If possible," said Ms Turner, "the conference will be run almost entirely by women."

Ms Turner said that plans are afoot to import a prominent worker for women's rights from overseas. She said that this was to add an international depth to discussion at the conference.

Women throughout New Zealand who wish to help with the organization of the conference, or who have ideas to offer, can contact Ms Turner at 16 Essex Road, Mt Eden, Auckland 3.

Ms Toni Church remarked that such a conference was necessary to "allow a strong demonstration of feminist thought and action at this time." The need was drastic, she said, since "almost eighty years have passed since women were given suffrage, and during that time there has been too little stress on other rights of women."

K.A. Turner

KNOWHOW
 CITIZENS ADVICE BUREAU
 395 QUEEN ST.
 PHONE 73-313, P.O. BOX 5341
 AUCKLAND

KNOWHOW, a youth advisory centre, dealing with contraceptive and venereal disease information and sex education will be starting on October 31st. We will be operating initially on Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 4pm to 8pm. and Saturdays from 10am to 1pm.

KNOWHOW will initially give information and act as a referral service. We hope to provide a background of trust where young people are free to discuss their problems without fear of recrimination or moralising.

The Family Planning Association will set aside special times at their clinic when people referred to them from KNOWHOW can be seen.

There is also a lack of knowledge as to the existence and location of such services as the Family Planning and V.D., Clinics. Here we will provide an educational service.

As we are all aware, in many cases there has been a breakdown of communication between parents and children, and we feel that KNOWHOW will provide a conducive atmosphere for young people to discuss any sexual problem they may have — even if they are not asking for contraception.

The counsellors, who come from a wide range of backgrounds and interests, include Women's Liberationists, N.O.W. members, Youthliners, medical students, and Citizens' Advice Bureau counsellors. They are undergoing a training course covering both the technical or factual information and the techniques of interviewing and listening to young people.

It could well be that in time KNOWHOW will "educate" itself out of existence — that young people will learn to go directly to the specific sources of information. On the other hand it is well worth looking at forming a Free Clinic, staffed by doctors who wish to deal specifically with the young and their problems.

We NEED your help.
 We need financial support to cover the costs of setting up KNOWHOW and for a wide publicity campaign. We also need the support of people and organisations who recognise the need for such a venture and are willing to associate their names with KNOWHOW.

PETITION FOR THE RESTRICTION OF FIREWORKS
 We the undersigned do humbly pray that the government will take immediate steps to (1) Restrict the sale of fireworks to one week before the 5th November and (2) To prohibit the sale of fireworks to minors under the age of 15 and (3) No person shall set off fireworks in or on a public place.
 Petition in Studass office or send to 405 Richmond Rd, Grey Lynn.

Bikes for Beetles

71 Suzuki 90cc twin \$390
 71 Yamaha 200, 5000 miles \$550
 71 Yamaha 75cc scooter \$250

72 Honda CB100 5,000 KM.H \$475
 72 Kawasaki Mach 3 \$1,110

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AUTOLAND
 5 Exmouth St (off Newton Rd)

laurie
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 for kawasaki
 and honda
 bikes

Mt. Eden; 83-89 Mt. Eden Rd.
 Phone: 74328 or 74329

NZ MEAT AS FOOT-BALL IN DIRTY DEALS ON LONDON DOCKS



It's common knowledge that the best quality New Zealand meat is earmarked for the export trade and seldom makes it to the side-boards of most New Zealand kitchens. Certain double-dealings and speculations on the London docks will probably force the price up so much that it is unlikely that New Zealand meat will be a regular feature of British working-class family meals. For the massive corporations that dominate London's waterfront are tired of speculating in dockers and meat. Their hunger now is for the enormous profits they can grab from redeveloping their dockland for such necessities as hotels, offices and conference centres.

At a recent meeting representatives of the giant Vestey Union International told shop stewards in its subsidiary company Thames Stevedoring that unless output per gang was increased by 50% then the massive NZ meat trade would be lost to London's Royal Docks. The managing director of Thames, wasting no time in leaping to the bait, said that if productivity was not increased by 50% within a week then the company was doomed.

The reaction of Thames workers to this when the matter was reported back to them was one of anger and disgust. Many of London's dockers recognise the "higher productivity" business for the sham that it is. Lord Vestey and others like him have a master plan for London's riverside minus the working class who live and work there.

For three years now Royal Docks shop stewards have informed management of ways to improve productivity without loss of jobs and without anyone doing any extra work. Time after time they have drawn attention to the appalling maintenance of cranes and the huge delays this causes. They have complained repeatedly about the fantastic administrative inefficiency of the port authorities. Their suggestions have received no response. Dockers sweat cannot compete with the profits to be gained from the demolition of a wharf and its replacement by a hotel.

Southern Stevedores had the highest productivity in the Royal Dock. It closed in June with the loss of 1200 jobs. Such is the value of riverside land to dock employers turned property speculators.

Now the NZ meat trade is to be moved out of London because, it is claimed, other ports are cheaper. Behind the move is a simple desire for lower labour costs outside London and the release of land for speculative development. Moving outside London will mean massive increases in hauling costs — which working-class housewives can safely be left to foot the bill for through higher meat prices. As soon as the millionaire press begins shrieking about the loss of the London meat trade the dockers will be blamed for the rise in meat prices.

"Socialist Worker, 23 September 1972.

Free University

THE YEARS WORK — A PERSONAL VIEW

After 15 examination sessions on the various aspects of authority most of which dealt with a wider aspect than the specific order of reference, I feel sure of a widespread disagreement with those aspects dealing with centralization of administration.

Though there is evidence of a general yearning for some measure of liberation to individual autonomous authority, this is somewhat dampened by consideration of the more wild irresponsibilities of minor groups.

It seems certain there is no future in the fear motive and its offspring, private competitive enterprise (rat race) and the conditioned society under external authoritarian control.

The alternative is a deliberate and planned expansion of trust in the faith that there will be a sufficient response in trustability.

How far can we use the established social organisation in our problems of reorganisation? At the moment Psychology is a dropout and will have to reorganise itself towards human spirituality. I believe we could start with Sociology. Given an order of reference such as Free University's governing values and permission to draft recommendations to Plunket, child and family welfare workers, teachers training institutes, the police courts, etc. on the conversion from authoritarian and disciplinarian methods to those of co-operatively working together, to establish a work and working system reaching towards a values system similar to that of Free University, aiming at trusting in a fluid environment which gives wider and wider scope for individual participation, authority and responsibility consequently satisfactory involvement in the human environment. I cannot join those who say down with the establishment, but I would work with anyone whose aim was to transform it. We cannot afford to smash the machine but we must in the name of humanity and environment, master it. The thesis on accelerative and decelerative effects of success or failure with first-time challenge, part of which was published in V.46/1.23 "Craccum" could be tested by Sociology and/or Psychology and from the results would appear clear evidence for a social choice on the future direction of social reorganisation.

As I see it, the choices would clearly be:

1. An intensification of authoritarian and disciplinarian principles culminating in the conditioned society of a mass of decision castrates (happily or unhappily) controlled by an elite of computer assisted owner-controllers. Oh! Sure, we'd have plenty of bread and circuses and the co-equivalent sex, porn, rugby, racing, beer, baccy and maybe even pot etc. Is this a good price for our soul, our freedom to stand straight and tall?
2. A planned move into individual decision making in a participatory, non-competitive democracy which could involve us all in total commitment to social reorganisation and

eventually into involvement in conscious guiding of human and environmental evolution.

The most absorbing and satisfying occupations man ever dreamed of are there for us in a completely co-operative system in which man's spirituality may freely expand towards the ultimate. Choose!

Neither I nor anyone else involved expressed any strong argument against the principle of properly delegated authority in an ordered society, but much accent was placed on the methods and order of that delegation. Not only has society to change the order and methods of delegation, but also the status and attitude of the delegated. It seems clear that the "master must become the servant and the servant master". Which I would translate as meaning that we all should serve one another and so doing, serve the whole who are the masters.

Spiritually, this requires each man to master himself and this can only be achieved when we have done away with decision cripples.

At this point man and woman may stand together in full equality and freedom and say "our purpose here is to improve the quality of life".

Let's get on with it!

Bil Tong

FREE U

Having completed our program of examining authority we plead with all contributors and interested people to hand in short factual or sharply pointed summations and/or responses to our listed propositions and questions as soon as you can.

The deadline is October 12th after which we cannot consider further submissions.

We invite nominations to the editing committee who will refine the final statement. Deadline October 12th.

A two part symposium is proposed November. All matters concerned with this will be decided on October 13th at a meeting of contributors and participants.

Bil Tong
for Free U.

Dear Editor, this letter has, in replica, been sent to the North Shore Times as an open letter, and also to the P.M. today.

To The Prime Minister

Mr Marshall,

Sir,

In agreeing to officially welcome members of the team of the proposed Springbok tour, you are in fact prepared to place N.Z. in some jeopardy due to the strong divisions on this issue for the sake of bridge-building to an unacceptable Government.

Not too long ago N.Z. soldiers fought against and lost lives to put down such inhumane governments as the present South African one. Should the representatives of the apartheid-ruled Government of South Africa, (namely the Springboks) be made welcome in N.Z. it would be in keeping with the consistent spirit in the interests of mature and overall bridge-building to also make an end of N.Z. military forces and cease to observe Anzac Day.

That way there would be no doubt of the wisdom of true bridge building to end every nation's misunderstandings and create world peace eventually with the patience of peaceful means.

But to acknowledge the unknown soldier's supreme sacrifice one day of the year, and to entertain for the sake of rugby, the representatives of the very kind of governments which exacted his death, on any other day of the year, is most hypocritical, and the questions remain;

"For what lasting purposes do our young men receive compulsory military training? And after they have fought against dictatorial Governments and given their lives, how long will it be before the N.Z. Government will give its stamp of approval for the young men of such opposing Governments to enjoy our hospitality for the seemingly most important reason for young men of N.Z. to live, (namely, the game of rugby as represented by the All-Blacks); Also, by what manner of Christian bridge-building are N.Z. military men of your Government training young Cambodians in the art of warfare?" Can you answer these questions Sir and remain convinced that you can convince that the bridges you build will not fall down under the weight of truth, the truth being the far-reaching interrelationship of all these matters, and not just the isolated issue of the mere tour itself?

V.M. Downey

National cares about people. . . the dead and the living

"Assessing" of patients follows baby's death

WELLINGTON, Today (PA). — Wellington Hospital casualty department measures have been tightened after an inquest last week into the death of a seven-month-old baby.

The baby died of meningitis the death of the child had been last June after its foster mother waited an hour for attention.

The medical superintendent, Mr K. Wardill, said new measures in the department were designed to prevent such tragedies happening again. They take the card to the senior nurse, who speaks to them and assesses whether they need immediate attention.

The coroner, Mr A. D. McGregor, said last week that circumstances surrounding the death of the child had been unsatisfactory, even pathetic.

If the patient is considered in need of immediate attention, he is taken immediately to a doctor.

Mr Wardill said it had always been accepted that all patients brought in to casualty should be assessed. But in the case of the baby, this had failed to happen.

The Auckland Star

Wednesday, September 27, 1972

Death blamed on staff lack

WELLINGTON, Today (PA).

— A patient had died at Wellington Hospital because of staff shortages in the cardiology unit, which was short of a registrar, anaesthetists and technicians, the chairman of the Medical Association of New Zealand, Dr Randal Elliott, said yesterday.

Staff shortages would be aggravated by a Government proposal to set up two heart treatment clinics in the South Island, instead of one as advocated by the medical profession, he said.

STAFF TOO FEW, SO PATIENTS DIE

New Zealand's doctors' leader, Dr Randal Elliott, persisted today with his charge that patients have died because of staff shortages at Wellington Hospital's cardiac surgery unit.

And he coupled this with a charge that the administration of hospitals by lay boards lacking in technical and medical expertise was no longer adequate.

"What was good enough in 1962 is not good enough for 1972," he said.

Dr Elliott, chairman of the Medical Association of New Zealand, said it didn't matter

whether patients died in hospital or elsewhere.

Dr Elliott was asked to comment on a statement by the Minister of Health, Mr Adams-Schneider, who said one had died in hospitals of the Wellington board.

Dr Elliott said he had cases

on record to prove his point, although he had no intention to publish them.

"People who should have to wait only a month are having to wait from three to four months — and these are the bad-risk patients."

"The Wellington unit—with

two surgeons — is performing three operations every two weeks when Sir Brian Barratt-Boyes says they should be doing four a week," he said.

Because of the Wellington board's financial problems—Dr Elliott said it was \$1.9 million in deficit — staff were not being replaced. This was having a disastrous effect on morale and was reflected in dropping community health standards.

The Auckland Star, Monday, October 2, 1972

National

Decline in
Hospital
Services.

1960 1972

THE GREAT NGARUAWAHIA MUSIC FESTIVAL 1978



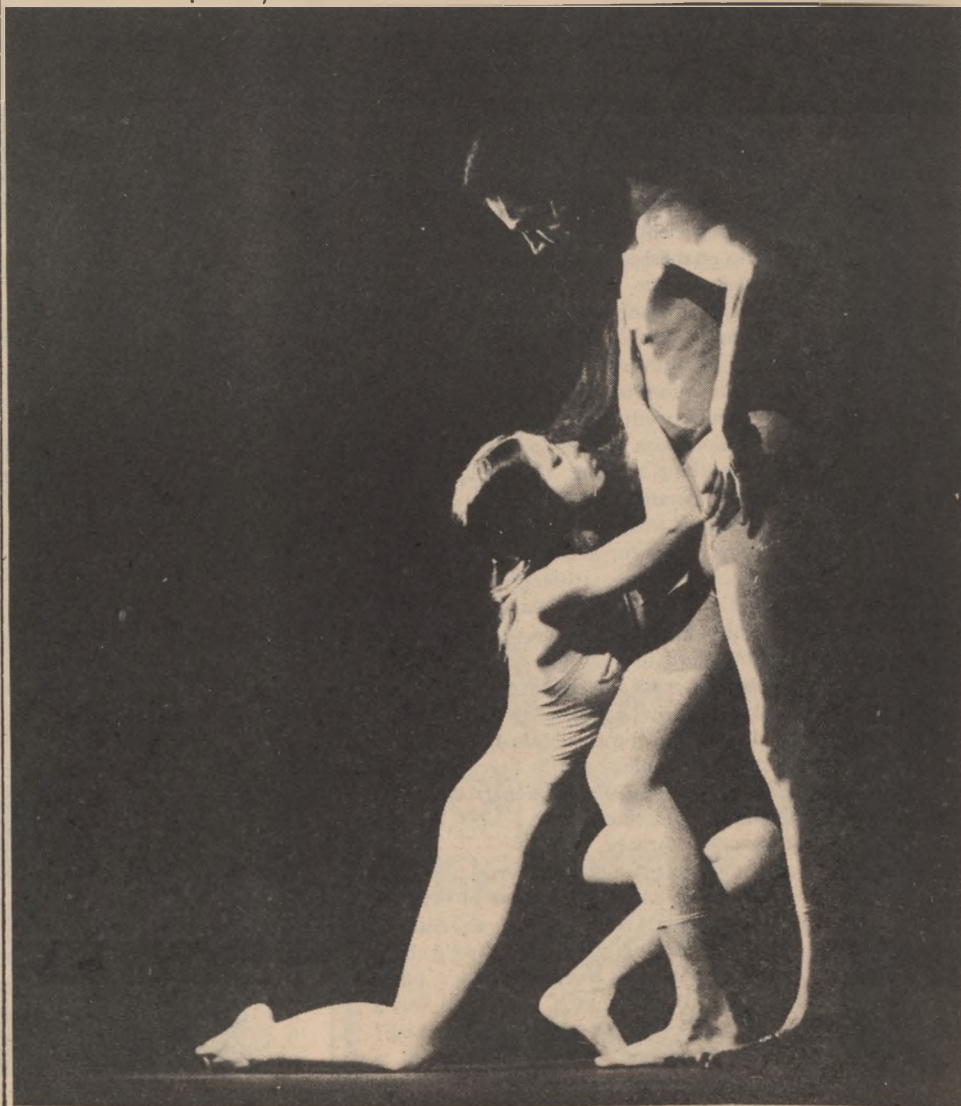
The area in the photo above is to be the location of New Zealand's largest rock festival to date, with an expected crowd of 25,000. The stage will be located at the lower right of the photo above the road and to the left of the house. The festival will include folk music and jazz, as well as local and overseas rock groups.

"ADVENTURES" by Theatre Action

Set of six pieces using pre-recorded music exploring the relationship between music and movement, covering a wide range of styles from the fiercely amusing "Ring" (based on "Adventure" by G. Liegeti) to the more thoughtful "NU ZAK" which uses an assemblage of sound effects especially compiled by Jack Body. For this particular production the group has been augmented. The production runs for 10 days beginning last Wednesday 27th at Central Theatre. Begins at 8.00.



"SEXUS" and "KURZWELLEN" return. Here's your last chance to see the sensation of the 1972 Universities Arts Festival. One day only, Mercury Theatre, Monday 9th October. 5.30 and 8.15. Advance bookings at Cornishes and the Theatre, also on Friday 6th in the Quad all day. Prices 80c and \$1 (Note: Cheaper than Festival prices!)



10% off

Herberts

By Canterbury Arcade

Ph: 370-687

Glenys McQueen, who has been a member of Theatre Action for the past year, will bring a series of 8 sessions (2½ hours each) in time, movement analysis, body awareness, improvisation (silent and spoken) and mask work, commencing the week of October 2. These will be held at the Art Centre in Grafton Road. The registration fee is \$20.00 for the 8 sessions. For exact dates and times or for further information, please phone 75-908 (during the day). Enrollments will continue into the following week.

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THE GODFATHER

Consider the number of recent films which are based on novels, Clockwork Orange, Straw Dogs, Love Story (hmm), The Last Picture Show, Death in Venice, etc., etc. Can't people write film scripts anymore?

What can I say about The Godfather? In the first 18 weeks of American release it took over \$100,000,000, an all time record. It looks like becoming the biggest money maker of all time. The British press have called it the film of the century (which century). A sequel, Godfather Pt. 2, is being worked on and it's premier is planned to the day about 18 months from now. The massive production achievements of days gone by are still possible, perhaps on a reduced scale, but still possible.

This is the type of film which through careful characterisation on the part of the actors, through thorough observation of period detail, and through a complex script creates and makes acceptable real a world in which the audience can have no part. If the wide sweep of John dos Passos's U.S.A. stands solidly behind, and if Americans can identify with this kind of epic production, then for New Zealanders the connection must apparently be second hand. Not really, for we have been tutored well in this. The majority of our films for many years have been American, as is a large part of our television. The premises which postulate The Godfather are no longer alien. The legend of the Mafia has become part of our bedtime story repertoire. So whether we praise or reject this film will depend on our acceptance of whether or not this type of film making is still valid. How far removed when all is said and done is The Godfather from Sound of Music?

Granting validity, judgement comes easy. Brando is everything he's cracked up to be, every other actor is just as good, the film's going to clean up academy awards right, left and centre. The three hours of film unwind themselves with complete internal cohesion. Puzos' story weaves its way through weddings, christenings and plenty of the old rata tat tat, to mould the character and position of the new Godfather, Michael (Al Pacino). Michaels' father Don Vito Corleone (Brando) and elder brother Sonny (James Caan) are dead when he assumes the mantle, as the film closes you could assume that we are back to the beginning of Don Vito's career.

If you expect Brando to be the dominant character you are wrong. The film is about his son Michael, Brando will not disappoint you (he never does), but Al Pacino emerges as the centre as much if not a little more than Brando. These two actors make the film. The large supporting cast is not to be ignored, for in many ways the multitude of smaller men who form the backdrop are the only reason Brando and Pacino can be so good. Prominent among these are Stirling Hayden (looking very much older than he did in Dr Strangelove) who plays Police Chief McCluskey, Richard Conte as Barzini, Al Martino playing a Frank Sinatra type known as Johnny Fontane, Morgana King as Mama Corleone and dozens of others who look familiar from the days of The Untouchables.

Although very much an actors film, this reflects into the direction. Francis Ford Coppola is one of the younger American directors, who along with Peter Bogdanovich and William Friedkin (French Connection), supports the idea that a film should be first and foremost good entertainment. (This is why I said you must consider your attitude to the political aspects of cinema before judging the likes of The Godfather). Coppola has set himself up as an observer, restrained the camera, not let the old cars get the better of him, and let the actors get on with it.

The R16 classification is intriguing. Clockwork Orange was lumbered with an R20, Straw Dogs an R18, and yet the violence in The Godfather outdoes them all. R16 is O.K. by me, but let's have consistency. The reason is probably the lack of anything sexual, you can see Sonny Corleone being cut to bits by machine gun fire but not little Alex taking his pleasures.

Players: Marlon Brando, Al Pacino, James Caan, Richard Castellano, Robert Duvall, Stirling Hayden, John Marley, Richard Conte and Diane Keaton.

Screenplay: Francis Ford Coppola and Mario Puzo. Based on the novel of the same name by Puzo. Directed by Coppola. 177 minutes R16. Opening on Queen St. mid October.

FROM PAINE AT CENTRAL THEATRE

heavy play by Paul Foster about the American and French revolutions. Tom Paine wrote Common Sense, The Rights of Man and The Age of Reason. He was a hero of both revolutions but he died despised by the crowds who once followed him. Michael Rea directs it. The season opens at Central Theatre on Saturday 28 October. It's powerful. Don't miss it.

JALAL AND THE SANDALMAKER'S NEW SHOP IS HERE

MILL LANE
QUEEN STREET
SHORTLANDS



Obscured by Clouds - SHSP 4020 on Harvest

The Pink Floyd - the four-man British psychedelic caravan have well and truly hit the big American money. Their latest LP contains much that is familiar, but still gives the money worth to the followers.

Outstanding on OBC is the final track on the first side, "Mudmen" which is taken like all the tracks the liner note says from the film "La Vallee".

Few psychedelic groups can rival Pink Floyd, On "Mudmen" an echo drum beckons on piano keyboard and organ, and organ and David Gilmour's lead guitar work a duet which grows into a guitar solo of sweet intensity. Then the guitar dissolves in a drone of bass and over dubbed echoes.

The album has a Beatles touch on it. Just a small something from everyone - Kinks, Steve Stills, Garcia. All harrowed and turned by Floyd.

The humour's certainly there. In music and titles like "Burning Bridges," "Absolutely Curtains," "Stay" and "The Gold It's In The".

When you have a record which has been done for a film, from tried and true ideas and after successful Yankee tours, the gold's got to be somewhere.

On "Free Four", the group introduce themselves with a one-two-three clap and a "Maxwell's Silver Hammer" approach. "So all aboard for the American tour it may be you'll make it to the top but mind how you go and I can tell you cos I know you might find it hard to get off..."

Wide Eyes.

COMING ATTRACTIONS-

At the Civic we'll have a sequel to SHAFT called SHAFT'S BIG SCORE, a sequel to THEY CALL ME TRINITY, TRINITY IS STILL MY NAME, a few horror comedies VAMPIRE LOVERS and THE ABOMINABLE DR PHIBES. DR PHIBES carries promise and features Vincent Price, Joseph Cotton and Terry Thomas. Probably better yet will be THE GANG THAT COULDN'T SHOOT STRAIGHT, which is bound to be a giggle. A CLOCKWORK ORANGE will continue for some time at the Plaza, after which Peter Bogdanovich is back with WHAT'S UP DOX. The Century has WUTHERING HEIGHTS, the Canadian film FORTUNE AND MEN'S EYES, PERFORMANCE (Mick Jagger, James Fox) should go on there before long, and for Christmas we have Disney's MILLION DOLLAR DUCK (ugh). The Cinerama will be screening SKYJACKED with Charlton Heston and Yvette Mimieux, also CULPEPPER CATTLE CO with Garry Grimes (SUMMER OF '42) and later on GRISSOM GANG. Out at the Lido Viscontis' DEATH IN VENICE is coming up, after which TROJAN WOMEN, BALLAD OF JOE HILL and A DAY IN THE LIFE OF JOE EGG will be seen. TROJAN WOMEN carries the impressive cast list of Katherine Hepburn, Vanessa Redgrave, Genevieve Bujold and Irene Papas. It is directed by Michael Cacoyannis. THE BALLAD OF JOE HILL is by Bo Widerberg (ADELEN 31). Of Amalgamated's lot THE GANG THAT COULDN'T SHOOT STRAIGHT and PERFORMANCE look the best.

At Kerridge Odeon theatres we can expect FRENZY, Hitchcocks' new one said to be very

good. THE BODY (Intimate! Revealing! Astounding! Marvellous!) will be coming up from Wellington shortly. See what happens to the food you eat and the mysteries of the naked body. The Raquel Welch movie HANNIE CAULDER is also on it's way as is GOING DOWN THE ROAD. STEPTOE AND SONS (third biggest money maker this year) will be poking around. Also based on a T.V. series is PLEASE SIR (hear Cilla Black sing la la la lu). A Western, THE REVENGERS, (shades of John Ford's classic THE SEARCHERS) with William Holden, Ernest Borgnine and Woody Strode could prove a surprise (or a flop). Something called SOMETHING BIG is also lurking near. But the best film that's coming

Worth a Big Bite
Eat A Peach 2CPX 0102 on Warner Bros

This double album from the Allman Brothers Band is of a very high standard, And it's the first release from the band since the death in 1970 of one of the lead guitarists, Duana Allman, who led the band to the front rank of American music.

A lot of friends say it's worth buying just for one track, and they all name different tracks.

The cover's a pale pink and blue creation which carries a long Chevy truck bearing a swelling orange and yellow peach. On the back a railway carriage holds a long green melon. Inside is a picture. A mesaline inspired melting of images which drift before a monkly character swinging a large mushroom on his shoulder.

Duana Allman? Probably. There are seven in the group who play "Mountain Jam" including dead Duane. The track occupies two sides of the double album and sleeve notes say it's the theme from "First There Is a Mountain," presumably a film, from Peer International.

The music is an awesome example of what the Allman Bros do magnificently, the blues-based jam.

Another instrumental track, "Les Brers in A Minor" is quite outstanding with crescendoes like Beethoven and beautiful melody lines.

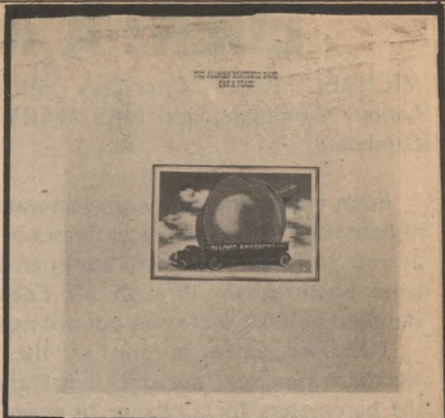
Side One opens with "Ain't Wastin' Time" No More" from Greg Allman. He treats an old theme with energy, with Dicky Betts on guitar playing a wasting sighing shadow in the background. Sings Allman:

"Look outside yourself
If you don't see what you want
Maybe sometimes then you don't
Don't just leave your mind alone - go get high.

Ain't wasting time no more
Time goes by like hurricanes
Much faster than (wail of sad guitar)
roaring after subway trains."

Track two is "Les Brers" extemporised by the band on themes by Dicky Betts.

Third is "Melissa," a lovely track much played on Radio H. Melissa's the dream woman for the restless gypsy in the song, who tragically can't settle at all.



The gypsy sounds like a band member "knowing many loving none" ripping across from hall to hall through the States.

The Crossroads dominate the song, but always the gypsy's thoughts go back to "sweet Melissa"

"Crossroads will you ever let him go
Will you hide the head man's ghost
Or will he lie beneath the playing/plain
Will his spirit fade away
But I know that he won't stay without Melissa."

The third side holds five songs. The first three are fast blues and one of them "One Way Out" is by Sonny Boy Williamson.

Bluessters are likely to shrug these three - and perhaps the whole record off - after hearing the. But the Allman Band provides a good way of getting a little raw blues into the system. The band never repeats sickeningly why should they bore themselves?

The second-last track "Blue Sky" is serene a morning walk with nature which contains awareness rather than escape.

"Don't fly Mr Bluebird
I'm just walking down the road
"Don't fly Mr Bluebird
I'm just walking down the road
Early morning sunshine tells me all I need to know

You're my blue sky
You're my sunny day
Don't you know it makes me high
When you turn your love my way."
Yes, I think "Little Martha" would agree with me, it's one of the best.

Wide Eyes

EXCLUSIVE NEW ZEALAND ENGAGEMENTS

FROM LABOUR WEEKEND
FRIDAY OCTOBER 20th.

WESTEND
EMBASSY
EMBASSY
AVON

→ AUCKLAND

- WELLINGTON

- CHRISTCHURCH

REGENT - HAMILTON
ODEON - ROTORUA
ODEON - PALMERSTON NORTH

Watch for Release Dates in other centres later.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.



PERSONS UNDER 16 NOT ADMITTED

Albert S. Ruddy

Marlon Brando

Al Pacino James Caan Richard Castellano Robert Duvall Sterling Hayden John Marley
Richard Conte Diane Keaton

PRODUCED BY Albert S. Ruddy DIRECTED BY Francis Ford Coppola SCREENPLAY BY Mario Puzo AND Francis Ford Coppola BASED ON THE NOVEL BY Mario Puzo

THE GODFATHER Color by Technicolor Distributed by Eterna International Corporation A Paramount Picture

will probably be PRIME CUT. Our old mate about Nelson and Lady Hamilton. Glenda Lee Marvin as the Chicago enforcer and Gene Hackman as the Kansas City gang boss who being filmed by Conrad Rooks. Charlton Heston plays a cop in the year 2020 A.D. in SOYLENT GREEN. Gregory Peck after promising he'd given up acting earlier this year is coming back for a western. Norman Jewison (FIDDLER ON THE ROOF) is in Israel pre-recording music for JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR. Jean-Luc Godard is 42 this year and Eisenstein has been dead for 24. Brigitte Bardot and Roger Vadim are making DON JUAN. And Ken Ruysells' new film SAVAGE MESSIAH is said to be very good (heaven help me... I didn't mean that). All in all things are normal, and the first Auckland Porno Film Festival will not be opening this year.

EDEN: A MARGINAL ELECTORATE

MICHAEL KIDD Interviews MICHAEL MOORE, Labour Candidate, and MRS MARY KIDD, National Candidate.

Eden is predominantly an electorate consisting of the Middle class, there are few extremes of wealth: generally as you go across the electorate in an easterly direction, from Sandringham through Mt Eden to Epsom, the standard of living increases, but not markedly so.

Therefore Eden is one of the most interesting electorates in New Zealand, it has always been one of the barometers for a change in government. Majorities have always been narrow, and subsequently candidates have always been hard working.

In 1969 National won Eden by 67 votes, the election before the majority was in the vicinity of 200. This year owing to boundary changes, 1300 National votes have been added making it a "safe" seat on paper. This by no means is the end of the story.

On a nation-wide basis Social Credit has since disintegrated, and this has had its effect in this electorate, leaving about 1000 votes free to whoever cares to fight for them.

It has been estimated by political scientists that something like sixty to ninety per cent of the old Social Credit vote will go back to Labour, this could act to bring the paper majority of National in Eden down to about 600.

These are not the only factors at play. Also contesting Eden are the Nazi Party, the New Democrats and the hard core Socreds, the Values Party, the liberal-reform Party, the Communist Party, and a guy who wants polling by telephone. If what is experienced elsewhere happens, then all these splinter groups (with the exception of the Communist Party) will tend to rob the leading candidate of votes.

Mrs Kidd also has to contend with the highly organised, vigorous campaign of Michael Moore:



Candidates Moore and Kidd.

HOUSING AND WELFARE

Q: In your personal view what would you like to see done about the long lists for State Housing, do you agree housing needs are better left to private enterprise.

MICHAEL MOORE: There are two trains of thought, it's good if people can buy their own homes, but there are a lot of people who don't want to purchase their own homes, State Advances does make this money available for those who want to purchase their own home, but a lot of people for example students, teachers and even people in high management who want to be transferring throughout the country, who don't really want to purchase a home, State Homes should be made available.

It's interesting that in 1949, 5,000 state homes were built, and in the year to this financial year there will only be 1300. I think why there is a bit of a reaction against state housing is the type of state home that is being built, if you go through Otara or Mangere, of course you'll come out of that area totally condemning state housing, but if you go through Three Kings, Orakei or Meadowbank, you'll come out and say state houses weren't such a bad idea.

MRS KIDD: Yes, I feel what we must aim for is thrift in the community and for private ownership, because I think people should have private ownership. What I would like to see is young people getting low-interest loans so they are encouraged to own their own homes. I wouldn't like to see another Porirua or Otara.

What about those people who would have no possibility of raising State Advances loans?

HILLIER/THE \$50,000 S.G.M.

The SGM on Wednesday 27th, 1pm, B28, was attended by about 70 students, and one reporter from the Auckland Star. President Russell Bartlett, gave a gem of a performance, succinctly outlining plans for the student housing scheme and the latest non-developments in the ill-fated Equal pay table. A Bob Lack motion to thank the Housing Committee, adopt their report; and pledge \$50,000 to it was passed with only one obvious dissident vote, that of "mightier than the sword" Piggin. The housing scheme is costing \$132,000 initially, will house about 30 students in units of between one and five beds with a rental return of about \$7.50 per tenant per week. The present site is in Collingwood St. Ponsonby and hopes are that the block of flats will be completed within nine months of building starting.

On Equal pay nothing is happening. Bartlett hopes to force the hand of the Union involved by threatening to join the relevant employees in the PSA. As they are, in effect, employed by University it is feasible that they could be classified as public servants, and thus entitled to \$1.32 per hour, instead of their current rate of 90 cents. However it will not be till next year that anything concrete will be done as term ends in a few weeks and only skeleton staff is maintained over the Christmas vacation. Not much more could be said about the SGM, little happened as it was.

The art of chairmanship is one that few master, and many fail to realise its potential in meeting conduct and decision-making. All too often do meetings end in chaos amid confusion over 22.

Well, in that case we must realize that there are certain types of people whom we just have to provide homes for. And I am going to support this, in government's plan for Albany. I hope to see better health services and halls for recreation and all that sort of thing.

In connection with this would you like to see more day-care centres?

Yes, I would, I feel, though, I have never educated day-care centres across the board, that in the areas where they are needed they are desperately needed. I would like them built, and an education certificate of some sort given, so that these children are given the best possible help.

I feel very strongly about this and as I have said in other places, I would like to see more pre-school education for Polynesian children.

Are you talking about the Eden Electorate?

I am talking generally, I think these problems affect Auckland generally.

DRUGS

In your view are the present penalties for drug offences adequate in their demarcations for various sorts of drugs?

MICHAEL MOORE: I think the present penalties are totally unjust, there is an obvious difference between marijuana and the hard line drugs, any law which puts people behind bars or sends people to mental institutions forgets about the rehabilitation side or the educational side must be wrong.

It can't be justified, I've been both to Oakley and Mt Eden and I can't see anybody coming out of it rehabilitated, if that is the word you want to use. Also there seems to be a reactionary cry through the community to bash the pusher and from experience overseas, it seems, the more you bash the pusher, in terms of hard drugs, the more you're going to push the price of the hard staff up. I'm not saying don't hit pushers, but there must be other ways of getting at the problem. There is nowhere at the moment, where anyone can go if they're hooked on drugs and prove that they want to get off them. I think admitting for a start that they want to get off drugs, is one of the major steps to rehabilitation, the only place they can go to is one or two doctors around town whom the police turn a blind eye to, there has to be some sort of amnesty to all drug offenders, and some sort of community organisation set up to deal with them.

MRS KIDD: I think they are adequate, I think however, there should be a difference between penalties for hard drugs and marijuana. The reason, why I wouldn't want marijuana free from penalty altogether, is because I feel that both alcohol and tobacco are potentially dangerous in their own way, so why add a third potential danger?

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

A visiting American Law Professor, S. Palmer suggested that our laws of defamation are too strict, and act to restrict freedom of expression. What do you think should be done about that?

MICHAEL MOORE: I don't think they are too strict, it's only that in the last fifty years, there is only one individual who has thought them to be too strict. And that would have to be Muldoon. Most reasonable people seem to be able to work with them.

This brings us to the laws governing the underground press, defamation, obscenity and sedition; do you think there is a need in NZ for an alternative point of view?

Oh there definitely is, and I don't for a minute think really the News Media Act is going to provide an alternative view. Yes I think the underground press has a role to play, although again without being a bit immoderate, there are some extremes you can't go to. Take the Germaine Greer demonstrations, with people letting their emotions run away, well that is not on, any reasonable person wouldn't think that fair to anybody, some reasonable line has got to be taken, I think at the moment people get away with quite a bit.

MRS KIDD: Were you here referring to Mr Muldoon having to pay such large damages? Yes, I think in a way they do, because you can't go out and say definitely untrue things, and there has to be protection for individuals.

You think that common sense should apply?

Yes I do, think politicians and people like that must be able to pass opinions, but no-one, whoever he should be, should say something about some person which is going to hurt them in their living.

I suppose you have heard of the underground press; Do you think there is a need in NZ for an alternative point of view?

Are you meaning that the press is really not free?

motions and resolutions which lapse through want of order. On Tuesday, however, I had the pleasure of attending one of the best chaired meetings, in my experience, the Union Management Committee. Chairman Stephen Chan, with gentlemanly poise, thoroughly dominated the meeting, clarifying the issues, and manipulating the situation with his subtle yet pertinent directions. Not that much was achieved, mind you, but Chan in the chair achieved the optimum.

The meeting was a forerunner to the SGM on Wednesday. Chan's intention was extract something tangible out of the Union Management, on the issues of Equal Pay and University Discipline. For the nth time Equal Pay was approved by the committee, in principle; but the main principle in Chan's mind was to ensure that the University realised that it was Equal Pay AU style, not Equal Pay Government style, at stake. Chan, quite rightly, saw the need to differ between the Government's concept of Equal Pay and that proposed by the Association, thus a probing reminder that the Association wishes to implement Equal Pay on its own terms was delivered to the University Council. An allied resolution, recommending that Council approve the \$1.00 fee increase to cover the cost of Equal Pay, was passed.

It was agreed that Disciplinary powers need not extend to the Union Management Committee. Vice Chancellor, Colin Maiden, appeared to be saying that he favours a Disciplinary Committee composed of University Reps and students, with "lawyers" being discouraged from membership of such committees as the law should be replaced by commonsense in student discipline. It will now be interesting to see what evolves from the present restructuring of the Disciplinary Regulations.

Yes, in a way.

You don't think the Press Council that is set up is going to help?

At the moment the Press seem, almost, to select information they want printed, hence the flourishing of the various University and other publications up and down the country.

I think its up to the type it is, as to what they can print. What type of material do you think should be printed about people and views?

Principally the truth, but in some respects newspapers view of the truth differs.

Couldn't this happen to any newspaper? Surely it must depend on the editorial staff. And if you put out an undercover press, the editor, possibly may be an extremist, you will still get the slant.

Yes, but the management of these major daily newspapers would act to enforce a particular point of view, would they not? They wouldn't condone a left-winger running a newspaper, would they?

No I don't think they would, but I do really and honestly think, that they do try, and bend over backwards to be fair. I know that when I have been asked for material, they say that no one candidate will get more space than any other.

NATIONAL PARTY APPOINTEES

This brings us to another point, many positions outside government are being filled by national party appointees. What should the government do about that?

MICHAEL MOORE: Kirk's come out and said that political allegiance will have nothing to do with new Labour appointees. That's very easy to say. It is a fact though that left-wing people will have to be installed, for example why not use people like Bill Sutch or Jack Leuwan who have been sidestepped or kicked out completely, have a role to play in a Labour government. And probably one of our biggest problems is going to be in the higher positions like Treasury, is getting people of radical thought in there.

One of the theories they use is that the particular classes that supply managerial expertise, vote national anyway. What do you think of that?

The places that these people are appointed to aren't management positions, they are advisory places like the NZBC, Conservation Council, Health camps and this kind of thing which means you get a decent jaunt around the country every now and then. They are community appointments, not managerial at all. It would be different if they said: "we want a person who's going to organise the Social Security Dept. our way": now I could accept that politically but not someone who is going to jolly well destroy the department.

MRS KIDD: Well, that's a thorny one, because I am on the Nature Conservation Council, and I hope I was selected because I was a very good conservationist, because of my interest in horticultural societies, and various things I have said about the environment. I hope it was incidental that I happened to be National Party material.

I feel that you must get a person who has an interest in what ever it is. I would like to take a cross-section of appointees and have a look at seeing what qualifications they have.

WELFARE STATE

What are the main things, taking your personal view you would like the next government National or Labour, to implement.

MICHAEL MOORE: Firstly to re-establish a welfare state, to re-establish an education system, and to have a new look at foreign policy completely, and also to bring some values back into politics. For example like, and this is a personal view, to abolish completely the Security Police which don't help the running of the country.

Are you familiar with Jonathan Hunt's proposed changes to the education system?

The philosophy of the party supports the concepts of the Community College, the increased use of Technical institutes providing for more than the ones are now. The whole system has got to be looked at, starting from pre-school education right through to the University level.

At the moment, pre-school education works on a subsidy system which gravitates towards those with money who can raise enough to get a subsidy. We are going to abolish, completely, the subsidy system and provide pre-school education throughout the whole community.

Do you think that education should prepare one better for his social life?

Yes for living not for a hob. It's industry's job to train people to hammer nails. It's not the community's job to train somebody as a unit for Fisher and Paykel or Alex Harvey.

MRS KIDD: I feel, looking at it broadly, the record of the National Government has been pretty good. If we can continue to hold prices, and if we can hold inflation, we will be able to give more help where its needed.

What do you think of the measures introduced by Sir Roy Jack to "toughen up" the obscenity laws?

MICHAEL MOORE: I just think he is reacting again. The laws as I see them are pretty fair at the moment. He is just reacting to pressure groups because he is a plastic individual, and, well, the whole lot are. Just things like Rent Control this "flexibility" where they continually bow to pressure groups, there is not one principle among the lot, whether its price control, rent control, Vietnam, anything at all. If more than a thousand people put their names to a piece of paper you can guarantee that government's policy will change.

What do you see as being the main problems for Eden itself, where there are three to five hundred students resident?

MICHAEL MOORE: The major problems are, one housing, rating which doesn't affect students, pre-school centres, day-care centres especially for working mothers, most of these are all issues in electorate. Others are: N.Z. wide superannuation system, trust control for local taverns which must infringe on everyone.

The Eden Electorate is of interest to the University, not only because many students are canvassing for either party, but because there are approximately two to three hundred students of voting age resident.

Because of the narrow results in the past, and also because of the uncertainty this time, all students should vote; there is a real possibility of affecting the result.

I have endeavoured to be scrupulously fair to both candidates, all the material received in the two interviews, has been published.

OLD TIMES



HAROLD PINTER

Directed by Dick Johnson
at Central Theatre

In 'Old Times' Pinter moves up the social scale into a seemingly decorous and obviously bourgeois world. Being Pinter, he does not find anything decorous; nor does he find the bourgeois environment particularly compelling. It is simply the obvious place to present his drama. Silence & confusion divide in equal parts the lives of his characters: it is remarkable that with so little speech & even less dialogue Pinter can confuse his characters & his audience as much as he does. Some of the blame must rest with the production.

The play concerns the visit of Anna (Helen Smith) to Kate (Elizabeth McRae) & Deeley's (Bruce Griffiths) country house. Anna & Kate are old friends; Kate & Deeley are husband & wife. No other aspect of inter-relationship is clear. In fact everything outside the play is irrelevant: the three construct a past for themselves from memory, desire & illusion. And the past becomes their present & a means of coping with the present. Nostalgia no longer worlds so is replaced by invention, which in turn may yield new possibilities. Thus in every sense nothing happens on stage. If the characters are uncertain as to what relation they have to each other & are unsure of when a particular event took place, if it took place at all, no action is possible. The silences & the outburst monologues are more than techniques.

It is not however as bad as Godot. We at least see people trying, in a social context, to bridge the gulfs between them. Their methods are extreme, as they have to be: the demand is focused upon the actors as actors. They are given the script to make something of, for themselves & the audience. At this precise point the Central production falls down. Only Kate comes close to self-definition & even her success is partly due to her enigmatic nature. Her most significant speech near the end of Act 2 lacked impact. The group situation is more important however - but although early on it seemed as if Anna & Deeley might build from their concentration on Kate, at no time did they give the audience much more than the impression that they were trying.

The task was a very difficult one - to construct a tension rooted in frustration & incapacity; to confuse reality & illusion, without knowing what either was; to define obsessions which are powerful because they are obscure.

An example is provided by the pattern of sexual innuendo. Anna may be a lesbian; there may have been, & there may be again, a lesbian relationship between her & Kate. There is some rapport & some rivalry between Deeley & Anna on this score: as they sing alternate lines of '50's pop songs to Kate. Furthermore Deeley may be making advances to Kate, which she may refuse. Such combinations & possibilities exist in the script. They are given, but it rests with production to make sense of them, to expose them perhaps. The complex Pinter organises around the film "Odd Man Out" or better still, the interchangeable underwear, is to be sorted out on stage. Language & expression must be used with subtlety & precision, for they are the only tools. Even Deeley's long speech aimed at Anna's thighs, followed closely by long gaze in the same direction, I found uninspiring. The participants seemed to share my indifference.

The trouble is that any such failure makes the whole thing fall flat. For it wasn't a bad production; it just wasn't good enough. Either the actors were not up to it or they did not get the freedom they needed. Which is unfortunate, for the play is a good one.

martin edmond

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