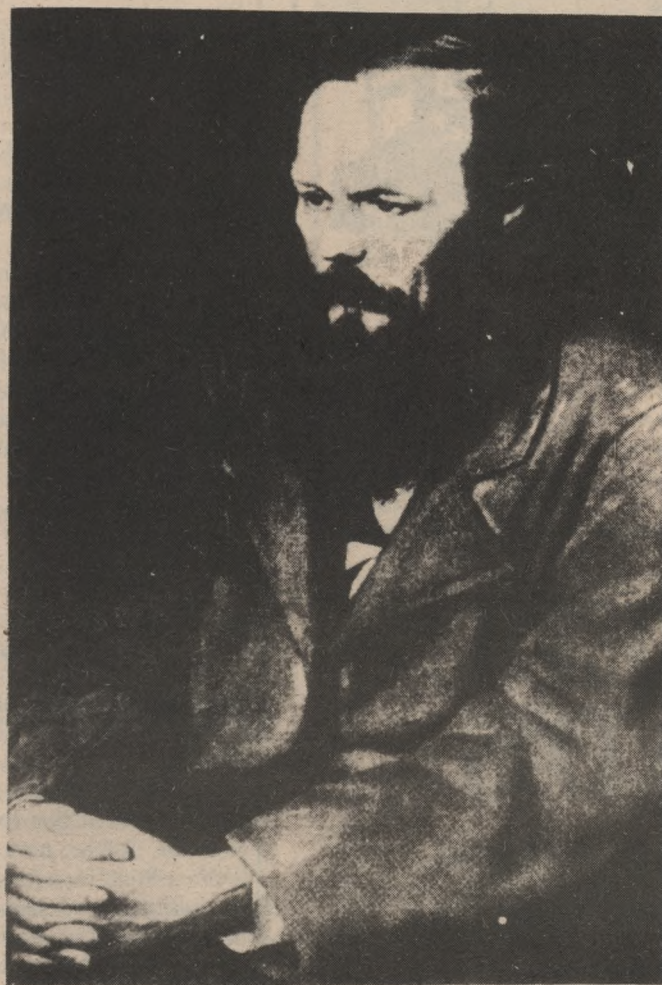
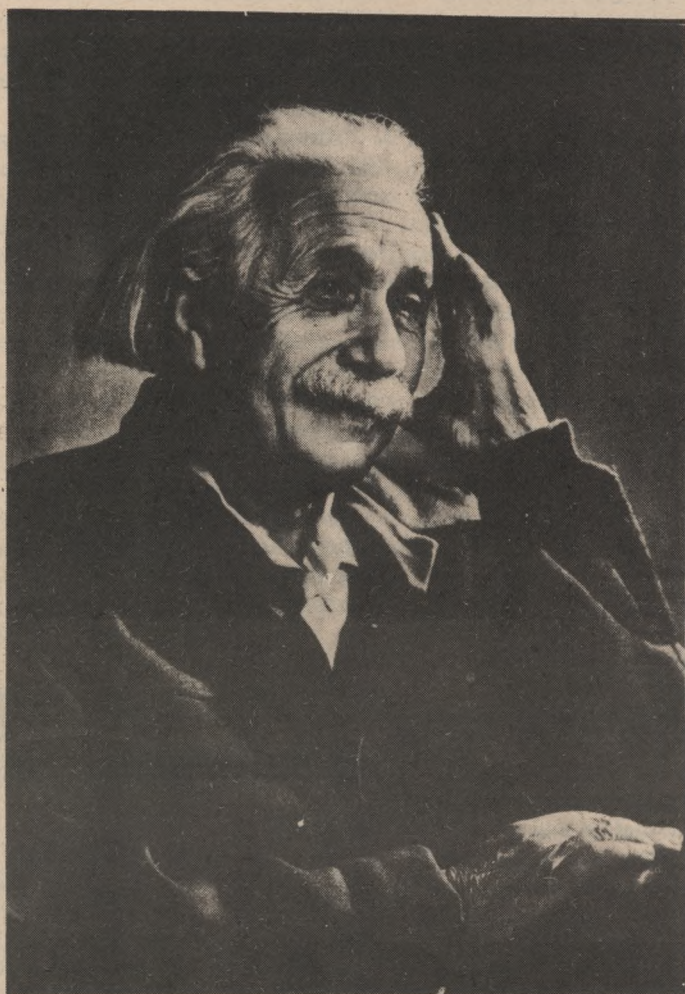


CRACCUM

THURSDAY MARCH 29th.

ISSUE NO5

1973



EINSTEIN AND DOSTOYEVSKY by BORIS KUZNETSOV
HUTCHINSON EDUCATIONAL

"Any attempt to analyse Einstein's remarks about Dostoyevsky — for instance 'He gives me more than any thinker, more than Gauss' — inevitably raises those more general problems which, however much they may be modified in the cultural progress of man, constantly recur. These are the problems of cognition and action, thought and experience, truth and goodness, the harmony and disharmony of the world."

. . . . "The culminating point of *The Brothers Karamozov* is the scene in the inn where Ivan Karamazov talks to his brother Alyosha and rejects the providential harmony of a universe which is unable to avenge the sufferings of a single 'small' man. Whatever the 'macroscopic' harmony of the whole, a mother cannot forgive the sufferings of her tortured child. And if that is so, Ivan Karamazov says, what becomes of the harmony? "Is there in the whole world a being who could or would have the right to forgive? I don't want harmony. I don't want it, out of the love I bear to mankind . . . Besides, too high a price has been placed on harmony. We cannot afford to pay so much for admission. And therefore I hasten to return my ticket of admission."

. . . . "Harmony can only be 'non-Euclidean', paradoxical and closed to traditional 'Euclidean' thinking. But across its path lies a grave predicament: the moral intuition of disregard even for a single localised, comparatively microscopic act of disharmony, of disregard even for the tears of an unhappy child. . . .

. . . . "To Einstein the harmony of the universe was inseparable from moral ideals . . . 'The scientist,' he wrote

'is possessed by the sense of universal causation . . . his religious feeling takes the form of a rapturous amazement at the harmony of natural law.'

. . . . "For Dostoyevsky, as for Einstein, the problem of personal immortality was fused with the more general problem: does there exist a cosmic and moral harmony of the extra-personal based, not on the rejection of the personal, local, individual or microscopic, but on the apotheosis of the individual"

. . . . "Niels Bohr was right when he objected to the phenomenological interpretation of quantum mechanics, and to such expressions as 'Observation disturbs the process' or 'Measurements create the physical attributes of objects! An event is something which can in principle yield information and measurement is in principle associated with the existence of a standard'. Dostoyevsky's work is an unresolved question addressed to the future . . . 'Where can the conditions be found for moral harmony?' is Dostoyevsky's question. Does the prospect of utilising relativistic and ultra-relativistic energies, the prospect of embodying and applying Einstein's ideas, provide an answer to it? Scientific and technical progress is capable of doing away with poverty and providing men with their essential requirements and comforts. Is mankind to be content with this? A harmonious society will demand a steady rise in the level of its requirements. This demand and its satisfaction are linked with the nature of labour, with the elimination of the difference between labour and science, with the shifting of the centre of activity to more fundamental physico-technical and technico-economic questions. And these are linked with a rise in emotional and moral potential, without which science and labour cannot progress."

. . . . "In the scientific and social effects of the advance and application of modern physics, we once again meet the problem of macroscopic harmony and individual fates. Science promises men a tremendous expansion of power resources, with the application of the new forms of energy. This expansion, coupled with cybernetic automation, will enable men to concentrate on the solution of more general and fundamental problems. This needs a keen conscience, a feeling of responsibility for the fate of every single human being. This feeling, so intense in Einstein, stems in part from the gallery of suffering characters that Dostoyevsky introduced to world culture."

Kuznetsov's book represents some of the main trends in current Soviet scholarship, so long the poor relation of the Western intellectual tradition. This is a reputation that was earned by a combination of Lysenkoism, Stalinism, dogma, and general Western dislike of the revolutionary; but now that the Soviet Union has moved away from a revolutionary situation, an academic establishment has emerged.

Constantly driven to excuse some of Dostoyevsky's reactionary personal views, Kuznetsov may occasionally seem over-apologetic, and the necessity he finds to distinguish between Dostoyevsky the artist and Dostoyevsky the man finally becomes almost annoyingly clumsy; nevertheless his work is valuable, and, in a small way, impressive, not least for its stalwart attempt to marry science and the arts, a project that still receives too little attention though many years have passed since C.P. Snow raised the issue. Is this not a matter of extreme importance to both scientists and artists — in other words, everyone? And is this not a book of great interest for that reason alone?

Craccum will be published weekly in 1973, as in the past. Our deadline will be Wednesday midday, for copy that is typed double spaced and without needless errors. We would appreciate earlier delivery as this allows the author to make necessary alterations to the text where such alterations may be warranted. We hope to be able to maintain a reasonably intelligent standard of commentary in Craccum and so we ask you to avoid the doctrinaire and banal in your contributions. We will welcome copy from all sources and relation to all manner of subject matter, but propaganda will be treated as such and, if printed, will be entered in the form of notices. The maintenance of the above criteria boost your credibility and of course the credibility of Craccum. Contributors not having access to a typewriter may submit handwritten material, providing that it is legible, by Tuesday of the week preceding publication day. We will welcome enquiries, concerning copy, from all interested contributors. The delays between deadline and publication dates are due to the fact that the paper is printed in Wanganui.

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7 DAYS

ADVERTISERS

Whether it is a club notice, a business or classified advertisement. The same rules apply. All copy must be in our hands 7 days before publication. We would even prefer copy 10 days or more before publication, especially if it involves typesetting or art work.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



ONE

The Editor, Craccum,
 Dear Sir,

It was a great relief to see in your last issue the comments by Gavin K. I have long been muttering similar imprecations in my bath, never expecting to find a fellow convert. Indeed I went so far as to write to the President of NZUSA suggesting something very similar as his project for 1973. Since I gained no reply, I assume he also thought that I was joking. However, without wishing to overstate the obvious, I must draw to your attention the similarities between the problems of the University and those of the Association: were we to sell our enormous building, reduce the fees to \$5.00 per year, and fight for existence from two prefabs in Grafton Gully, sufficient Espirit de corps would be engendered to negate a high proportion of the present inhuman atmosphere. Since we at present have no discernable targets and little idea how to reach them it may well be preferable for Government to take over the Union so that all may recognise it for what it is.

Yours etc.
 Bob Lack

TWO

Dear Sir,

In answering your article by a poor anonymous drug addict I would like to point out that he and his friends and Dr Roche have profited from an ever-generous Welfare State for a long time. Dr Roche has been well paid for writing methadone prescriptions and the state has been giving free kicks to drug addicts for too long. Burroughs Welcome have stopped making methodone, they consider it useless. Most of Dr Roche's so called patients sell methadone and take it only at weekends. Let your correspondent go to Australia as he threatens. I am sure he can afford to go. Mr Roche can always return to property. If your correspondent goes to Australia for a cure he will be tested to see if he is an addict and then given a drug which has no "buzz" or put in a discipline centre and made to work. I cannot provide lurid illustrations so get your cartoonist to draw an old man enjoying a beer for which he had paid after a long day in the factory.

THREE

Dear Sir,

I have just read Mr Inghams disappointing article on the Values Party meeting held in February (Craccum 15th March). I too was at the meeting but found more important things to worry about than peoples footwear or lack thereof.

Inghams letter tells very little of what that meeting was about. Admittedly some of the speakers did mumble but our concern is the human race - not to produce a party of good speakers. As always, when far reaching ideas are put to the public, the ignorant blindly made snide remarks about them. (Remember someone once suggested that the world was round?) Unfortunately one of these people chose to do a write-up of the Values Party meeting.

The Values Party was formed because of grave concern for the human race and the dollar oriented values it thrives on at present. One may find the concept of zero Population Growth abhorrent but there is simply no viable alternative. Like it or not, the world has already got a population problem, and although estimates of the time

when the world will reach 'capacity' vary it will do sooner or later and you'd better believe it because it will be in your lifetime - that much is for sure!

Inghams sentence about us all eventually being related, by APG deserves some comment. Just think back a few million years if you can and remember where we came from - common ancestors. Using his logic the world is committing incest already. (Perhaps that is why it's in such a mess?)

Along with so many other people Ingham is expecting the Values Party to have formulated a complete policy on every topic in a few short hectic months. We can't have policies on everything until we know peoples views on new ideas. For this reason various groups have been set up to discuss various aspects of policy on such topics as education, transport, finance etc. etc. These are not closed groups with ideas coming from only half a dozen people. Anyone can come along (Yes, even you Mr Ingham), make suggestions and join the discussion. Only by doing this can we truly gauge peoples feelings on what they want a political party to do for them. Try walking in on a Labour Party policy meeting and that.

So please, Mr Ingham lets leave the mud slinging to Labour and National. Why not put forward useful constructive ideas and criticisms - it's just possible that you might have some good ideas that others agree with.

Regards Paul (Zoo Department Technician)

FOUR

Dear Sir,

In view of the nation-wide campaign against the pollution of our environment I find it very disheartening to be offered plastic drinking straws at the Health Food Bar of the University Cafeteria. Could this be changed? I always find that paper straws serve the same purpose just as efficiently.

Yours sincerely
 Kathryn Stone

FIVE

Dear Sir,

I would like to reply to the letter in last weeks Craccum by Martin Dunn. I have no objection to people having a moral attitude to the subject of abortion, very often this is due to the pressures which many of us encounter such as family, and the Catholic Church, and these are hard to discard when one is speaking of a moral issue. Abortion, however, appears to be an issue over which few women can afford to have emotional outbursts. Between six and sixteen thousand women in N.Z. are having abortions each year. Mr Dunn may feel that it is his duty to inform these women that they are wrong in wanting abortions, that they are all murderers, and that they should accept the will of God. I believe that these women are merely deciding that they would like to say when and if they want to have children. I believe that women should have the right to decide, and the repeal of the abortion laws will give women this right. Certainly a number of women may not personally like the idea of having an abortion, but that is their decision. Even more women in N.Z. and throughout the world do want the chance to control their bodies and they are not being given this democratic right while abortion remains illegal.

Mr Dunn is more than welcome to his conscience. Women too are human beings with the ability to think and form opinions. On the subject of abortion however they tend to be more rational. We are demanding the right to control our reproductive functions and thus control

our lives. when we always feel that pregnancy opinion. considering, not just br

In Brit include b continue the reform wish of w they want back to th has shown but for to abortion i reform lav choose.

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our lives. As Mr Dunn says, we do make a free choice when we agree to make love but contraception is not always safe of effective. I don't know whether Mr Dunn feels that sex is sinful and should be punished by pregnancy but if he does, then that also is merely his opinion. Thousands of men and women now are considering each other as human beings these days and not just breeding factories.

In Britain, where the law was reformed in 1968 to include broader grounds for abortion, illegal abortions continue at a high rate, as Mr Dunn says. This is because the reformed law has not recognised the overwhelming wish of women to decide for themselves whether or not they want a pregnancy continued, and thus it drives them back to the illegal racket. In fact reform of the British law has shown that there is a real need, not for minor changes, but for total repeal of abortion laws. The time limit on abortion in Britain and all the so-called protections of the reform law are only restrictions on a woman's right to choose.

In the world, at least 30 million abortions are performed each year. At least 4/5 of all abortions are performed on married women. In Canada at least 100,000 illegal abortions are performed each year. At least 20,000 admissions to hospital are post-abortive complications. At least 1,000 of these cases result in severe disabilities or death. In Bulgaria where abortion is legal, 67,000 abortions without one death were performed between 1962 and 1964. In Czechoslovakia; 140,000 abortions with no deaths.

We are organising an abortion march on April 13th, Mr Dunn, because we want the abortion laws in N.Z. to be repealed in order that women be able to make a free choice.

In his letter Mr Dunn asked me whether I objected to HART indoctrinating its members to halt all racist tours. This was posed as a suitable similarity to the Catholic Church indoctrinating its members on abortion, and sounds pretty desperate. For one thing, HART has not the same facilities as the Catholic church such as schools and halls and piles of money for literature etc. Secondly, HART is not forcing a belief down peoples throats when they are too young to be able to argue about it, but presenting certain arguments for their case. Thirdly, and most important, HART is fighting for certain democratic rights in South Africa not the restriction of rights, and so I think all Mr Dunn is doing is trying a rather subtle form of the old "Red scare".

Not until very recently have women aspired to anything other than being under their fathers protective roof and later that of a husband, lover, nunnery or brothel. The womb has continually served as a trap to women. If we were pregnant or with children, we had no choice but to assume a full-time role of house-wife and mother. Women in the past, however, fought for recognition as human beings, and today we are fighting for recognition as human beings with the right to control our own bodies.

The threat of compulsory child-bearing has been a major factor in keeping women in an inferior position in society. Men would feel an immediate insecurity and resentment if bearing children became the function of their bodies and was out of their control. They would be in the unenviable position of never being able to plan their life. Women are demanding the right to say when and if they will have children. We must be able to control our bodies if we want the democratic right to control our lives. Apart from having serious side-effects, and being relatively knew and untried, contraceptives are not always safe of effective.

The thousands of legal and illegal abortions performed each year in New Zealand are proof that women seriously want to control their bodies. The Labour Government has taken the attitude that abortion is a moral question, and a matter of conscience. Because it is illegal, however, it seems futile for women to form any opinion on abortion anyway. The Labour Government can talk loudly about its conscience, as long as we keep ours in the back-streets. Many women may not personally like the idea of having an abortion, but support the idea of its being a woman's right to choose.

We do not want to exchange one form of control for another. That is why we do not use population control arguments when we demand the repeal of the abortion laws. We are at present righting the reactionary laws which say that we must have children, and so we don't want to change this, just to be told that we can't have children if we want them.

We are asking for the Repeal of the Abortion Laws and not merely reform. We do not want the so-called protection of reforms. These only limit our right to decide whether or not we want an abortion. We don't want to have to appear before a number of doctors, and try to convince them that we have the right to an abortion. If a woman is demanding the right to control her body she

doesn't want this control to be limited to a time period of 10-12 weeks.

Men do not have to ask permission of their wives to have a vasectomy, but we have to have our husband's consent for similar operations. We don't emphasise the need for counselling women about abortion, thus giving in to the prevailing reactionary views of female inferiority and women's irresponsibility and instability.

Women are slowly asserting their right to decide, but we still have a long way to go. The politicians committed to maintaining this system, with all its manifold oppressions of women, are still representing women, speaking for women, and trying to tell us what is good for us.

SIX

Sir:

I protest at the Executive's inclusion of the profits of the Baxter Memorial College into the consolidated fund of the association. Jim Baxter was a good friend to students, he believed that people come first and accordingly, he would have endorsed the inclusion of the profits into social works, such as prisoner rehabilitation, commune funding etc.

An S.G.M. has been called.

Michael Kidd

SEVEN

Dear Sir,

This letter is about parking facilities, or rather, their virtual non-existence, around campus for students. There are parking areas, sealed and policed, for the sole benefit of staff, for which an annual fee is levied. But for student motorists, every morning presents a frenzied drive through rush-hour traffic to get choice parking: meters which you either feed or get fine on, grass verges, disused footpaths and clay banks.

There is some free parking, e.g. Wynyard Street but have to get there before 8.00 a.m. or it is taken by the Queen St. fraternity. Moreover, as the motorway pushes ever onward more streets disappear and parking space decreases as student's cars increase.

I don't know how much students pay out in fines, meter charges and repairing damaged cars, but in my personal experience damage in scratches, panelbeating and repainting runs into hundreds of dollars. Quite frankly not only am I now tired of forking out, but I'm also broke.

It seems to me less than responsible for University authorities to build this place in the middle of the city without providing parking for some of the 10,000 students it is designed(?) to hold. What I should like to see is the Student Union conduct a survey to assess the needs of motorists and use this information to reappraise development facilities. A parking area is planned in the future, but it seems to me that safe parking for some fee would be of more benefit to more people than squash courts.

Yours sincerely
Kevin R. Brown
History Masters

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SOCIALIST DOGMA

THE CIRCUS HAS STARTED

On Thursday, 22nd March at 7.00 p.m., the first meeting of the Student Representative Council was held. It rapidly became apparent that this meeting was to become no more than a circus where swollen-headed ego-trippers of this University can get yet another audience to hear their idiocies spew forth from their mouths.

As the meeting convened, Bob Lack and entourage (all drunk), came tramping up the stairs wailing out a song in a crude attempt at an Irish accent. First point to discuss was the election of a chairperson of S.R.C. The choices — an engineer and a drunk. Exec. votes for the engineer, Young Socialists abstain in despair.

Before the meeting can proceed much further, Brent McConachy having recently escaped from his nursery, and still clutching his rattle, arrived. Terrified that people present would not notice the 'Wizard's' arrival, he shook his rattle and screamed loudly whilst climbing over the seat to sit with the Science reps (he knows where his votes for exec. will come from.)

Almost 50 people were present, consisting of the present executive, some of the past executive, loud-mouthed hangers-on, etc. The elected S.R.C. representatives seemed to comprise a minority. The six Young Socialists who were elected were there also (sane people at last).

The agenda of the meeting was relatively straight-forward — a few vacancies on some University Committees and an application for membership to the Association plus General Business. At most, half an hour of business. But the meeting went for over two hours. The reason? It rapidly became clear that Brent McConachy was not the only one to escape the nursery prematurely. There must have been a wholesale breakout! He was joined by such fuckwits as Ransom, Hammond (Brent's flunkie), and many others, in a deliberate attempt to turn S.R.C. into a farce, rather than launching a serious alternative to the status quo politics of the Exec. Yet these tend to be the very ones who talk about making S.R.C. into a strong body, about how ineffective it is. Their means of defeating themselves and others like the Young Socialists is through permanent obstruction, meaningless questions and childish jokes. They seem to try and outdo each other by reducing humour to the lowest levels.

General Business proved to be the moment they were waiting for to prove their incompetence. Brent McConachy moves a motion to — guess what — provide white toilet paper in the men's toilet (what a bore!)

The Young Socialists finally had their chance during General Business to introduce politics — yes, POLITICS — into this political body, the elected representatives of the students. After having suffered the verbal diarrhoea of B. McConachy for the last two hours, Young Socialists Janet Roth and Mike Treen, moved a motion "that the Students Association give support to the march for the repeal of all abortion laws on April 13th, and that this S.R.C. recommend to the exec that the Womens Abortion Action Committee be granted \$100 to help build the march." (SRC does not have the power to give money. A subsequent motion that SRC have \$2000 to give to political groups was also passed.) This motion was passed, but only after an attempt to separate the two parts of the motion by those who see the Association's role as one of moral not active support. This was rejected as an amendment by the Young Socialists who see no distinction. The amendment was subsequently defeated as a separate motion. It was an indication of the political backwardness of our exec that they did not take the lead on this issue. The great administrative bureaucrats who lead this Association cannot seem to equate politics with what the Association does. Politics and fighting for the rights of women is alien to them (note the stripper SGM). This exec and all past execs have never taken a lead on any political issue. It has always been up to outside groups to approach Studass hat in hand. An example of this attitude was Neil Newman who asked "what will the \$100 be spent on?" Neil's naivety is understandable considering he has never taken any leading role in organising a demonstration.

Now where did the Executive stand on this motion? ONE voted for it, Neil Newman). Let us see whether the exec is willing to grant \$100. If it does not I'm sure the Young Socialists will not let the matter rest — They have the power to call SGM's, special SRC's and a Socialist slate for exec can be expected at the end of the year.

— Mike Treen

THIS WEEK IN BRITAIN



Dave Neumegeen writes on . . .

London's a fascinating place: as you know, there's an amazing variety of things to do here. After the dismal New Zealand night-life a poor Kiwi is overwhelmed, for the most talented people in the world can be seen for quite reasonable prices. However it must not be assumed that everything that comes out of London is better than that of Auckland — the overall standard is in fact much lower than in New Zealand.

Take music as an example (I'm more interested in that than anything else): There's lots of brilliant musicians over here. Most top professional English performers are far more competent than their American (or Australasian) counterparts and though the Continent seems to be producing some of the best truly progressive bands, such as FOCUS, the Dutch group, they still have to make it in Britain before their music is accepted even in their own countries (which just shows what a vapid, trivial scene the whole popular music business is throughout the world—Editor). As a result you find many Continental bands (especially German) over here. The standard below this, however, is appalling. In most pubs the entertainment is shocking and ANY (and I mean any) local Maori band would make a real killing over here, because most of them can at least sing in tune.

Last year I personally auditioned over three hundred musicians, most of whom were real duds. In New Zealand almost everyone knows a few chords on the guitar, or at least knows someone who plays one, but in London, consistent with an atmosphere of general non-involvement, everyone and anyone who has a guitar is automatically classed as a "musician". People were turning up who couldn't even change chords properly.

When I found I was getting nowhere with "musicians" I started advertising for "jazz musicians", which led to pretty interesting results, because a "jazz musician" turned out to be someone who could play a 12-bar blues, or who could copy a few John McLaughlin (or equivalent superstar) solos.

I did manage to meet about thirty people who could actually improvise, but as it turned out most of these just pretended to quite accidentally. In all I met only four people who had anything interesting to say — not bad out of 300!

Apart from wasting time and making one pretty depressed I started becoming suspicious of the other artistic fields, and I've since discovered that most English people have had no contact at all with the arts except as a member of the audience. People I've spoken to are genuinely surprised at the number of New Zealanders who can contribute something — you see, they are so used to having served up to them on a plate that they have never even thought about doing anything at all creative themselves.

This is bad enough, but imagine how surprised I was to learn that the London educational standard is much lower than that at home. I know several "colonial" teachers who have done relieving work over here and they are all dismayed by the appalling conditions of London schools. True, they get sent to the very worst schools, but their comments have been astonishing. No-one prepares their lessons, work plans are unheard of, and the staff don't arrive until 9 a.m. on the dot, and walk out as soon as the final bell goes. Equipment particularly floors them — imagine 1949 text books, Janet and John readers, and so forth. Classroom discipline is non-existent, and several

girls say their only solution is to give the kids art every day to keep them occupied. I know that London has some very fine schools, but when every teacher you meet tells you the same story, well, you start wondering.

I don't know much about tertiary education, but I do know that my five-year Auckland law degree is superior in every way to the three year English L.L.B.

One of the most interesting things I've noticed in this country is the growth of an enlarged professional class. Every ordinary office worker seems to have letters after his or her name. It's a real Brave New World situation where everyone has been brainwashed into believing that his menial job is worthwhile and important. I've heard that they even hand out degrees in hamburger making.

ECOLOGY ACTION (Auckland) SURVIVAL

What is it? Who is it? What does it do? What can I do for it?

It's national, it's an activist group, it provides an opportunity for you to get involved and do something and a lot more, but its effectiveness depends on people doing. The avoidance of an Ecological Crisis is your concern. Don't believe it isn't our concern in N.Z., because it is. If the world shrivels and dies, we die too. Come to the Upper Lecture Theatre TONIGHT at 7.30 p.m. You'll see a film and have some more of these questions answered.

HARDSHIP BURSARIES

These are exactly what they sound like — money for students who would otherwise not be able to make it financially through the year.

The bursaries are provided by the Department of Education, and like their other bursaries, some measure of academic success will increase the chances of getting one, although academic record is not usually the deciding factor. Their value is \$350, same as the boarding bursary. They are given to people who already have a Fees and Allowances bursary. In exceptional circumstances, grants of up to \$80 have been made to people without this bursary, but this happens fairly seldom.

The type of student who may get the bursary is one whose mother is a widow on a widow's pension, one who has irretrievably split with his parents and gets no help from them, or one who was unable to save enough during the long holidays to last the year, e.g. because of illness. Every case is judged on its own merits, so if you think you may be eligible discuss it with Mr Hounsell, the Liaison Officer, before the end of March. Closing date for applications is March 31st.

The bursary can be held by first years, and can be granted every year until graduation, provided financial circumstances do not improve.

ATTENTION ALL CLUBS & SOCIETIES

Could you please ring or inform me of your having a stir or party in the Student Union this year as bookings are heavy. As the social scene will be fairly active, the more notice given the better.

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BRITISH FIRMS SUPPRESS PAY FINDINGS



A confidential study of the wages paid to the African employees of British companies in South Africa has shown that nearly 80 per cent of them were last year being paid below subsistence levels. The results of the study, conducted by the South African Productivity and Wage Association for the United Kingdom South African Trade Association were so bad that it was decided by mutual agreement that they should not be published. The productivity and wage association's study of the South African labour market completed last July, was the most comprehensive ever conducted in South Africa. It covered more than 1,000 companies of all nationalities who employed between them nearly 200,000 Africans.

After the results were published showing that the vast majority of Africans were receiving below poverty datum line wages (£10 - £11 for a family of five), the Productivity and Wage Association, a South African employers' body, was asked by UKSATA to extract the figures applicable to British companies in the hope that the picture would not be so bleak. The results, however, were almost identical, as the figures show, Grade One represents unskilled, Grade VII semi-skilled workers. The vast majority of workers are paid in the lowest unskilled grades. The weekly wages in the survey - see table - are average minimum rates.

Officials of the Productivity and Wages Association said the results of the survey should be interpreted with caution as it probably gave an unduly favourable picture of wages actually paid by companies. Only 13 per cent of the 1,086 companies surveyed, presumably the best, agreed to cooperate. The United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association is now conducting its own survey of British Companies' pay and employment conditions in South Africa but its inquiry is also running into factual problems. Mr W.E. Luke, the chairman is nevertheless optimistic. "I think you will find within the next month or two British companies will be raising the wages of their black workers up to at least the subsistence level," he said. In the meantime, however, the facts are very uncomfortable, which is perhaps one explanation why denials without giving wage details have been the policy adopted by many British companies in response to the Guardian's report of near-starvation wages. Unfortunately, in some instances the denials have seemed at variance with the actual situation in South Africa. British Leyland spokesmen have claimed that the reason the company was paying its workers less than American car manufacturers in South Africa was because the firm's main plant at

Blackheath was "in a development area where the cost of living was substantially less than in other parts of the Transvaal." In reality, Leyland's main factory is in Cape Province, just outside Cape Town, where prices are extremely high. It is not in a development area. A British Leyland spokesman handsomely acknowledged the error last night, which he said was caused by the pressure of time.

Sir Don Ryder, chairman of Reed International was quoted by the Financial Times as saying: "We absolutely refute that we employ people below the poverty level." The Reed office in South Africa told me in a letter, however, that the "average lowest wage paid to non-European employees" was 60 rands (about £34) a month which is nearly a third below the poverty datum line. This wage was paid to 10 percent of the labour force. The average lowest wage paid to a European employee was 150 rands a month.

Courtlands was also quoted as claiming that the average earnings of adult workers employed by its Durban subsidiary were £15 a week and that the figures given in the Guardian's report were only those for an adult trainee.

But Mr Peter Holden, managing director of SA Fabrics in Durban, told me that the average wages were 14 rand for a 44 hour week plus a bonus attendance allowance of 1.50 rand, which is 20 percent below the Durban poverty datum line. The average wage given by this South African managing director is less than half the figure quoted by Courtaulds. The lowest wage at SA Fabrics, according to its chief executive, is 11 rands, just under £6 a week. It is

perhaps worth noting that the average wages of Courtauld employees in Britain are three times the Durban African average, which is the lowest wage paid by Courtaulds throughout the world. Only its Spanish subsidiary, INACSA, is paying wages anywhere near the South African scale.

Metal Box, which was said by the Guardian to be paying at least 30 per cent of its workers below the poverty datum line claimed that the figures were inaccurate. "All African employees at the company's South African subsidiary are in receipt of earnings which are in excess of the poverty datum line." The only problem with this statement is that it refers to "earnings" which includes variable amounts of overtime, and not to net wages. The managing director of Metal Box in South Africa, Mr F. Heilmann, said yesterday that where workers were only doing small amounts of overtime "it could happen" that they would be paid below the poverty datum line, though he stressed that when calculated on an annual basis gross wages including overtime were above the PDL. He added: "I would not want to give the impression that we have done all that is required."

British Companies - 1,086 all surveyed

Grade One	9.68 rands (£5.53)	8.95 rands (£5.11)
Grade Two	11.33 rands (£6.47)	10.64 rands (£6.00)
Grade Three	11.95 rands (£6.82)	11.21 rands (£6.41)
Grade Four	13.53 rands (£7.73)	12.34 rands (£7.05)
Grade Five	14.56 rands (£8.32)	14.25 rands (£8.14)
Grade Six	17.26 rands (£9.86)	16.91 rands (£9.66)
Grade Seven	16.54 rands (£9.41)	17.49 rands (£10)

- Adam Raphael (Guardian)

SINGAPORE

Varsity - Sanctuary For Long Hair?

The Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Mr Reginald Quahe caught undergraduates by surprise when he remarked at the closing ceremony of USSU Welfare Week that the University will not take any action against long-haired male undergraduates on campus. The DVC was taking up a point made by the President of USSU who had earlier on, in his speech, taken the Ministry of Culture to task for its ardent seal in promoting the anti-long hair campaign.

Mr Quahe said he was unwilling to comment on the ministry's efforts as it was something out of his province, but as far as the University was concerned there was no rule as regards this matter. It was the only sanctuary left in which male undergraduates could grow their hair without fear of any restraints being placed on them.

"After all," he said "undergrads are here for only three

to five years and then after that we have to ask them to leave. They cannot remain here for long. So this is possibly the only time when those who want to grow their hair long can do so. We don't have any rule about this and certainly do not intend to impose any".

The DVC later clarified himself during tea and said that there were only a few students who sported long hair and it was not a problem at all. Undergrads be believed, should be able to discipline themselves and there was no need for the administration to take measures. He was aware that other institutions of higher learning in Singapore had done so and until the practice became widespread on this campus he did not foresee any restriction being placed.

GRANT FROM ADMIN.

Mr Quahe who had come prepared with a written speech made his observations on long hair in a few preliminary off-the-cuff statements before delivering his address. This was in reply to points made by Mr S. Karthikeyan, President of USSU who in his speech had

called for an increased grant from the Administration in order to carry out effectively, activities organised by the Union. The present annual grant of \$20,000 was transferred to the Sports Council and the Union was depending on its own sources of revenue only. The DVC said he knew that the President was trying to openly provoke him to increase the grant but this will not be done.

As he had told previous Presidents before, it the Union wanted more money than they will have to make out a case for it. According to him the Union had not succeeded in doing this.

In a rare gesture of benevolence he went on to praise the Union for its successful efforts in the field of community welfare. He traced the history of fund raising campaigns in the past years and noted the ever increasing sums of money that were collected year by year. He congratulated the undergraduates for their splendid performance and their concern for the community

expediency the end of revolution

"When the torch passes to other hands, let them remember... let them think of the dead and listen to the lesson of those who have bravely fallen in battle, generously fighting for a great ideal". - Michel Azana, Spain 1937.

The world is becoming a phantasmagoria with the passions of ideological rife merging into the new industrialism of a cybernetic technology. Two items in the news capture the drift of pragmatism which seeps the sewer of international diplomacy.

First there was the Reuters report that the visits of Leonid Brezhnev to the United States is conditional upon it signing a most favoured nation tariff agreement with the Soviet Union.

Vietnam may have iced relations with the U.S. but it seems the deep freeze really comes when trade is threatened. The Russians, you see have become efficient capitalists - the business of Russia, like America is business, both sell Coke and both speak with the unctiousness of Billy Graham of their world mission.

The Politburo's learnt how to make an offer that can't be refused. What would Lenin think of this? Perhaps the fact that he provided an embalmers headache shrinking away in his mausoleum provides the answer. Evidently the shrinkage had increased rapidly during the introduction of Coke into Russia. Brezhnev denounced the statement as a lot of Pepsi Cola talk. Still there are suggestions that if the shrinkage keeps up its present level, there will be no Lenin by 1984.

Certain symbolists have suggested that a Russia without it's mummified Lenin would be like a Ceylon without its hair of Buddha. Despite the Lenin problem the official Soviet policy remains, all you need is trade, trade is all you need.

Still we all knew that Russia had lost its revolutionary ardour long before Khrushchev decided he wanted to ride in the Mad HATTER'S Tea Party at Disneyland.

But what of China? Here the revolution, we are told by Edgar Snow, Rewi Alley and a myriad other Marco Polos, is not frozen.

However now China's attitude more pragmatic than impassioned, is based on the premise of accommodating evil rather than confronting it.

This ambivalence first showed itself when China Championed PAKISTAN against Bangla Desh. A strange confrontation that was; The world, it's conscience inflamed on one side and on the other: China, the U.S. and little else.

That was the first betrayal. Then came her recognition of Greece: a jackbooted army with a nation.

Last week came the finale in this inglorious saga: China recognized Spain!

This I suppose one can explain away by recognition of political realities for Spain's ailing octogerian generalissimo is in no danger of deposition, even if the Basques would have it otherwise.

But then there is an emotional question: how can a nation, seemingly progressive recognise a medieval monstrosity like Spain without her credibility tarnished. Remember Spain is not in the Common Market of NATO simple because liberal Western nations felt nauseated by her presence.

Still perhaps Chou hasn't read "Homage to Catalonia" which I did last week. It was because I was trapped for a moment in that tumult of passion and ideals which made the Spanish Civil War the thirty's most volcanic catalyst that it was easy to see China as a quisling nation, a whore selling her beliefs to the highest bidder. If you're a cynic or a politician how easily, how readily you forget.

Chow knows how to forget. He can see the world outside him, untouched by the bitterness of past experience or the dreams of abandoned ideals. The nostrums having gone and the visions receded, all that remains is reality, political reality: the world of Dr Strangelove and Dr Kissinger.

What does this mean in the wider sense? It means that the world is becoming more ordered: a paradise for the bureaucrat and a doss-house for the down-and-out. Ideology is becoming anaesthetised by an universal obsession with the G.N.P., a skeleton in the great nations' closets brought out only for the garish symbolic spectacles of the 4th July and Pioneers Day. And the partisans are

becoming irrelevant, as Orwell saw they would: "What would the world give back to you? Always less than you gave."

If this sounds like a lament perhaps it is for in this air-conditioned nightmare, as Henry Miller termed the modern octopus is the end of the dream of freedom.

Legitimacy now it seems equals right. But as Daniel O'Connor, the Irish patriot intoned nothing is politically right which is morally wrong.

Morality however doesn't govern international politics, expediency does. Minorities seem only to matter when they become too embarrassing to ignore.

Surface realities are merely a sham. British India was never just the "Raj of Kipling's for Britannia," it was always 300 million natives sweating in colonial serfdom. Spain's glory may be the Alhambra, its social reality however is repression.

One has to be cynical to accept the rightness of France to rule Spain. Recognition equals rightness. The solution is simple: to withhold recognition from those nations which deliberately garrotte social justice.

The bankrupt leadership of the great powers is based on a sterile egocentric world view. All three great powers must be recognised as operating a triumverate to increase their own resilience.

They have become like the despairing man described by Walter Lippman: "He is a man back home from a crusade to make the world something or other it did not become; he has been tantalised often by the turn of events, has seen the gas go out."

The 3rd world by which I mean those outside the paralytic influence of the great triumverate must find its own solutions through the United Nations, recognising that Social Justice is indivisible.

We must experiment to change the old order to save ourselves.

Brent Louis.



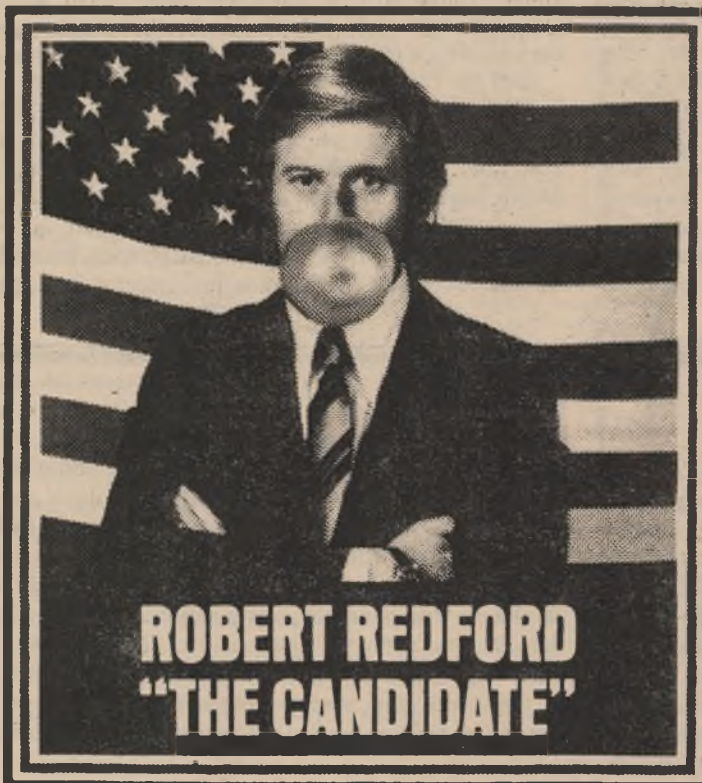
THE CRACCUM PORTRAIT GALLERY

Capt. V. Wheeler-Holohan.

Captain Wheeler-Holohan,

An old Cheltenham boy, he was in the School XV and Cadet Corps. Enlisting in the 12th London Regiment in 1908, he was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in 1914, Lieutenant, 1915, Captain, 1916, and Staff-Captain, 1917. He was severely wounded at the second Battle of Ypres, May 1915. Captain Wheeler-Holohan has been sub-editor of "Debrett" for some years past, for which position he is well qualified by his knowledge of heraldic illustration.

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RICHARD REEVES,

NEW YORK MAGAZINE

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COMMENCING THIS FRIDAY



1

Certain misconceptions about Women's Liberation have arisen, manifested in and perpetuated by Raymond Wilson's article in Craccum March 15th. These I would like to rectify:-

First: Women's Liberation members do not hate men. Sometimes we would prefer men as friends and companions not just as sexual partners. This is interpreted as man hating by the resentful male.

Second: We do not intend to replace male chauvinism by a new female chauvinism. We do not seek a female dominated world as our intent. It is obvious that we must coexist with men, but as equals, and where men and women have relationships based on mutual compatibility and respect for the other as an individual not merely physical urges. In this regard your quoting out of context makes all the difference in the world Mr Wilson.

The phallus is only "facist" when competence at the mechanics of love-making becomes a woman's only recommendation for a man. You presume to psychoanalyse us because we don't fit into the sex roles you expect us to, saying that we project our own perverted sexual desires on to men. I suggest that you come up and visit a Women's Liberation meeting sometime and you will see that we are not all fat, ugly, sexually frustrated and embittered virgins, neither are we all recuperating from unhappy love affairs. Many of us have very successful relationships with men based on reciprocal feelings of love and respect.

Third: Women want to dominate men! No. By liberating women men will also be freed of the artificial values and goals imposed on them. This was what was behind the stripper argument. You see, just as women are urged to conform to this so-called ideal of a woman, men are urged to obtain her. The phenomenal growth of men's cosmetics, clothing and hair styling over the last few years, indicates that now men are also being exploited as sexual objects by commercial interests just as women have been for decades. But far more subtle and pernicious is the pressure exerted on men by the sexist society to conform to the heroic stereo-type - the male counterpart of the dolly-bird. One version of this stereo-type is the hairy-chested Tarzan type; short puny guys with glasses are immediately withdrawn from the market.

However in lieu of physique a male may offer success, wealth and sophistication - variation two of the stereo-type. Either way, any average man hoping to make it is going to encounter frustrations when he doesn't come up to scratch either with his genitals or his bank balance. The result of all this is that famous male inferiority complex which usually manifests itself in the worst sufferers by their chauvinistic attitude to women.

Fourth: By advocating abortion, child centres etc.

women are not trying to reject their biological role. It stands to reason that if the human race is to continue, women must continue to bear children, but we want to have the choice. We want fathers to participate more in the bringing up of children, for the benefit of both father and child. We want day-care centres so that through motherhood a woman doesn't have to abdicate her individuality or completely abandon her career. It is also beneficial to the child who will be released from the mutually destructive atmosphere of mother and child imprisoned with each other in the home.

However, we are not prepared to strip off or lay every male on campus to prove that we are not puritanical. I suggest you prove it for yourself.

Women's Liberation meets every Monday at 1 p.m. in Committees Room.

2

The New Puritanism - A Reply:

"Puritanism" in the 16th and 17th centuries meant one thing. Today it is a label we apply when we regard someone else's attitudes to sexuality as narrower than, or different from, our own. As such it must be dealt with a opinion.

In a rather vague and rambling article in which such disparate elements as: failure to boycott a censored film, failure to cheer on a seller of mail-order sex aids, failure to support a dealer in smutty pictures, and a miniscule sample of the most extreme statements he could glean from Feminists in the U.S., Raymond Wilson would have us believe that all these symptoms of "rejection of sexuality", "emotional crippling", and "deepseated sexual anxiety". The real anxiety here, of course, is Raymond Wilson's, brought on by the frightful possibility of a strip-show being voted off the campus - but more on that later.

First he implies that Patricia Bartlett and Liberationists have something in common. (John Laird made the same observation in his column last year). What they do have in common is a dislike of the exploitation of the female body. But the Utilitarian principle of evaluating moral questions only in terms of end-results was dispensed with over a hundred years ago as an inadequate tool for analysing complex social phenomena. It still is inadequate. The difference in motives is crucial. Patricia Bartlett has an almost pathological horror of and fascination with all things sexual. Liberationists object to the exploitation of the female body because it creates an attitude of lowered respect for women, which in turn leads to impaired relationships between men and women, economic exploitation of women, rigid sexual stereotyping and so on. Hence Bartlett's attitude is negative, the Liberation attitude, part of a much wider social concern, is positive,

in my view. Moreover, in contrast to Miss Bartlett, most feminists would be against censorship in any form, as inimical to a free society, and because no-one has been able to prove pornography does any direct harm. This is my own position; any reservations I may have would be based on a belief that certain types of pornography may encourage attitudes of sadism towards women. Does this make me a puritan?

Another error is to judge the entire Liberation movement by the statements of its most fanatical adherents. This is like saying: "The Communists are nasty - look at Stalin". There has never been a social political, or religious movement without its lunatic fringe - the Peace Movement, the Anti-apartheid Movement, even Tamatoa - all have a small percentage which the majority in the Movement would like to disown. The statements of Roxanne Dunbar and Ti-Grace Atkinson are indeed extreme, possibly deliberately so, but no-one in New Zealand has ever made any similar statements damning men, love and sex - in fact obviously not, or Raymond Wilson wouldn't have had to look overseas for his evidence. On the whole I believe that feminists have better relations with men than traditional women, but here I am admittedly in the realm of the subjective.

So much for a new and insidious form of creeping puritanism. If no more evidence than this can be mustered, we must place it beside other bogeys like the Yellow Peril, the Domino Theory, and so on. But let's get down to the nitty-gritty. What of the strip-show? In a democratic society shouldn't people who want to watch such things be permitted to? Well of course they should - and they did. But isn't protest also a part of the democratic process? Don't those who find such exhibitions abhorrent have the right to express their disaffection? Surely this doesn't constitute - "men being told what they may or may not read or watch" - it would be useless to do so anyway. All any social critic can do is attempt to educate people in the hope that it will lead to behaviour change. From this point of view the protest was a success. The coverage in the press made it likely that a wider range of people beyond the university would be led to consider the question of strip-shows, while in B-28 another positive result was gained. The "debate" was watched by a number of uncommitted women, just there out of curiosity. When they saw the last vestiges of the mask which is the farce we call "chivalry" carelessly tossed aside to reveal the strident aggression, the boorish attitudes to women revealed by many of the men present, they were radicalized on the spot. What more can a protest ask for?

If Raymond Wilson wants a true sexuality, he must look beyond the surface of things, and be aware that it is impossible unless based on an equality of mutual respect between people. But he doesn't appear to want a real sexuality, he wants a male-oriented sexuality which is the same old stuff we had in the 16th and 17th centuries, and the 18th and the 19th, and so on.

Toni Church



US NAIC CRIME SIN NIXONS

ONE CAN JUDGE A MAN BY HIS FRIENDS AND THE SOCIETY HE KEEPS. THIS ARTICLE LOOKS AT THE HELP NIXON HAS RECEIVED AS A POLITICIAN ON THE WAY UP FROM ORGANISED CRIME PERSONALITIES AND AT THE COMPANIES INTO WHICH NIXON HAS PUT HIS MONEY.

In his book "The Swiss Bank Connection" Leslie Waller estimates the National Crime Syndicate (Otherwise known as the Mob) to be the fourth largest conglomerate in the U.S. Of course it is not listed, as such, on the stock exchange, the "National Crime Syndicate" is not a registered trademark. It is big business in transition — no longer the overt gangsterism of the twenties, not yet the "fully legitimate" operations of more respectable business. The essence remains the same, however. All big business from Morgan to Myer has been similarly "whitewashed" over the years.

The National Crime Syndicate in America has today an annual income of over 20 billion dollars. It is based on a fund to some \$27 million that was saved and invested by leading bootleggers during the prohibition days. Under as iron law of capital, all surplus funds however they are obtained must be invested to ensure continual expansion. Most of this illegal money went into buying up real estate and small companies, local entrepreneurs and politicians in the relatively undeveloped parts of the United States — near to the Southern borders convenient for refuge and for smuggling — in Florida, Texas, New Mexico and California.

Three men were mainly responsible for the formation and growth of the National Crime Syndicate — Meyer Lansky, Bugsy Siegel and Lucky Luciano. Lansky and Siegel had been childhood friends. They formed the "Bugs and Meyer Mob" to protect bootleg shipments during Prohibition, then began to go legit after repeal of the Prohibition Act. They drew together the various mobs to form the Syndicate. At the same time Luciano was taking control of the Mafia and Americanizing it. Luciano began liaising with Lansky and Siegel and by the 1940's the mafia had been absorbed into the one all-embracing National Crime Syndicate.

NIXON IN LOS ANGELES:

Nixon probably first made contact with the Mob when he became police prosecutor in Whittier, S. California, in 1940. By the time he decided to run for the House of Representatives in 1946 he had secured as campaign manager Murray Chotiner, a leading Mob-lawyer. Chotiner has specialised in defending leading organised crime figures with some 267 cases to his credit! In 1956 he went into hiding when a Senate rackets committee implicated him in influence peddling and organised crime connections. He has now resurfaced and is on Nixon's White House staff.

The N.C.S. is divided into "Families" or spheres of influence. The big two in the forties were Lansky (East Coast) and Siegel (West Coast). Siegel moved into Los

Vegas in the middle 40's to set up the gambling rackets there, with the Casino at the Flamingo Hotel. Siegel was shot at the Beverly Hills home of his girlfriend Virginia Hill in 1947, after a dispute with the Syndicate over the Flamingo costing too much.

Siegel's successor on the West Coast was Micky Cohen, who admitted supporting, to the tune of several thousand dollars, the early Nixon Congressional campaigns. Southern California became Nixon's power base and it is from there that he recruited several undercover agents to disrupt the Democratic campaign in 1972 election (see Nixon and 1972 Elections).

There is some evidence to show that Micky Cohen has been protected from prosecution. The Los Angeles police were told to lay off Cohen's bookie joints, according to Burton Turkus, the former assistant New York District Attorney. He was also implicated in a murder, but never prosecuted.

Cohen sometimes used to channel money to Nixon and other politicians through Adrian Samish, a friend of Lansky and also of F.B.I. director J. Edgar Hoover. Another Nixon backer was John Alessio, who ran race-tracks in Mexico and off-course betting in the south west of the U.S. In 1968 Alessio, nominally a Democrat, gave Nixon \$28,000 for his presidential campaign. In March 1970, the Internal Revenue Service charged Alessio with tax evasion. The case was settled, on the direct orders of the White House, for a month. The "statute of limitations" was due to run out if Alessio was not brought to trial by the end of April. With two weeks to go, J. Edgar Hoover, highly involved in races himself and connected to more "legitimate" racing operators, told the White House to stop stalling, and Alessio was subsequently gaoled.

From the Southwest, the Mob moved into Florida. Lansky bought up most of the coastal land along the road south to Miami and built hotels along it. This area is known today as Lanskyville. According to a 1966 report from a member of the Sheriff's office of Dade County, Florida, the Crime Syndicate had 87 corporate structures in operation and controlled 45 hotels and cocktail lounges in that one county, Florida became the U.S. headquarters for organised crime. In 1952, Nixon arrived in Florida — but more about that later.

LANSKY, NIXON AND CUBA:

The Mob moved into its first major international operations in Cuba. Lansky set up his first casino there in 1937. Lansky was good friends with Batista, the Cuban strongman and was selected as emissary to Batista in 1944 by President Roosevelt. During the 1950's the Mob took over most of the Havana hotels. In 1959, Batista was driven out by the Cuban people and Lansky, in Cuba at that time, left for Florida. By 1960, Nixon, by now Vice-President, was working out plans to invade Cuba using Cuban exiles as a spearhead and if necessary, U.S. Troops. The C.I.A. set up military training centres for the

exiled Cubans in Guatemala. This too was with which is as operation with the Mob. The C.I.A. arranged with, John M. Rossilli, a convicted extortion racketeer, for investigation by R deliver several teams of would-be-assassins to Cuba New York, for t Castro. Nixon's closest friend and Florida neighbour, bank account Rebozo, was also involved in organising the Bay of Pigs, a friend c invasion. By the time of the actual invasion, 1961, the Authority F. Kennedy was President and did not back shortly afterwards landing. Nixon, now a private citizen, publicly called for the U.S. troops to be sent in. Nixon today still relies on his contacts with Cuban exiles for such work as bugging the White House. Nixon in Florida Democratic headquarters (see Nixon and 1972 Elections). In 1946, Walla NIXON AND THE BAHAMAS: and in Florida. TI

In 1955, an ex-convict Wallace Groves bought Lansky's associate the island of Grand Bahama Port Authority. Several name char company was backed for at least \$5.6 million by the Real Estate and I K. Ludwig. A twin company was Bahama Amusement and Recreation Co. Ltd., which bought off the Bahamas Tourism Minister's committee as Stafford Sands for \$1.8 million (in return for legalising casinos in New York in both allowing casinos to be opened). Lansky and his associates also directors provided the cash and the knowhow to run the casinos involved in se The casinos paid at least 55% of their takings to the third largest company in the Bahamas, the Mary Carter Paint Company to open another casino and frien on the nearby Paradise Island. A major stockholder in this latter company is Tom Dewey, two-time President of the Florida State Lottery Commission (and a close friend of Nixon's). George Friedlander, who nominated Nixon for Vice-President in 1960, was also involved in the land around campaign, James Golden also worked for Mary Carter Paint Co. the price of (Golden also organised the security for Nixon's trip to the Soviet Union in 1959, when he was accompanied by Frank Vitale, one of the area in the biggest bootleggers of the west coast in the old days. Groves was also used. Another friend of Nixon's was a couple of up a 25% interest in the Bahamian Port Authority Development Co. Allen, who is now on the board of Pepsico. In 1968, Nixon was guest of honour at the grand opening of the new World Casino, and in 1968 he took a cruise on their yacht, the Florida Development company now being renamed as Resorts International. That year the yacht was placed at his disposal during the subsequent until the Republic Convention. Nixon had visited the same hotel in 1962 as a guest of Huntington Hartford, then the boss of the Rebozo now have and a backer of Nixon's campaigns. Huntington Hartford's company. In 1967 sold 75% of his stock in the hotel to the Mary Carter Paint Co. with Berg outside Company after he had failed to get a gambling license. Afterwards Nixon hadn't known the right people. Within a year the company had sold lots of land and proprietors got a license via Lansky and Groves' company. In 1968, Nixon with the Minister for Tourism. It cost \$750,000. The company was sold to the City of Nassau.

However, Groves had served time for fraud in the Bahamas. He was also in jail. Another partner, Lou Chesler, according to the testimony of one Edward Wuensche before a Senate subcommittee in July 1971, delivered stolen securities to Nixon in the Bahamas. The people brought in to manage the casinos in the Bahamas were all Lansky associates with records of criminal activity. Up to back to the 1920's. Trigger Mike Coppola, a former director, was for years boss of the numbers racket in the Harlem. Another backer was Investors Overseas Service, which had doubled in

NATIONAL SYNDICATE DIPLOMAT'S ALLY



is too was with which is associated another Nixon close personal friend, John M. King. This company was being sketched for investigation by Robert Morgenthau, a U.S. Attorney in New York, for transferring mob money to numbered Florida neighbour bank accounts. In 1968, Morgenthau convicted Max King, a friend of Lansky and also in Groves Bahamian invasion, 1961, for violating stock registration law. King did not back shortly afterwards Nixon has Morgenthau removed from his publicly called Morgenthau's investigation of Swiss bank accounts day still relied not continue.

WORK AS BUGG NIXON IN FLORIDA

and 1972 Election. In 1946, Wallace Groves, mentioned above, bought up land in Florida. This land passed into the hands of Meyer Groves bought Lansky's associates and the company owning it had several name changes. By 1964 it was known as World Wide Realty and Investing Co. Vance Foster was now on the board of directors. He was named before a senate Tourism Subcommittee as having dealt with stolen securities in return for legal New York in both 1967 and 1968. Several other directors of the company were also directors of Lansky's Miami banks. World Wide Realty to run the cases involved in several joint ventures with Major Realty. Their takings too, the third largest real estate company in Florida. A joint venture with REalty's directors included conservative U.S. open another director and friend of Nixon's, George Smathers, Max (major stock holder), Ben Siegelbaum (reputedly a courier for Lansky) two-time President George Friedland (brother of World Wide director ce-President in Friedland). In early 1965, World Wide bought up a rity during the of land around Key Biscayne on Cape Florida. In late ed for Mary (1965), the price of this land soared as a result of legislation for Nixon's introduced by Florida Senator Robert Haverfield to turn Frank Vitale, part of the area into a state park (thus limiting the land east in the old available for development, making it scarcer and hence Rose Guthrie more valuable).

friend of Nixon. A couple of months later the Cape Florida rt Authority, Development Co. was incorporated. The principals were of Pepsico. In 1967, Haverfield and Nixon's friend Bebe Rebozo and grand opening of Donald Berg. World Wide sold their land at great profit to on their yacht, the Florida Development Co., whose president (Berg) resorts International the Jamaica Inn restaurant which Nixon used to is disposal during until the Secret Service warned him that it was ted the same to obviously connected with the Mob. Both Nixon and Ford, then the Rebozo now have personal financial interests in this Huntington Beach company. In 1967 Nixon posed for promotional photos the Mary Carter with Berg outside the door of his company, and shortly gambling license afterwards Nixon acquired from the company the two thin a year later separate lots of land for his Key Biscayne holiday home. and Groves' co. In 1968, Nixon transferred the mortgage on one of his \$750,000. lots to the City National Bank of Miami, which had been a e for fraud in trustee for World Wide in 1965. One of the directors of cording to the bank is Max Orovitz. The bank is suspected of he before a legally transferring "skim" (i.e. non-declared profits d stolen securities from casinos in the Bahamas to Swiss banks.

right in to market. In 1962, Nixon began buying shares in another Florida with records of real estate development called Fisher's Island, e Coppola, incorporated. Up to the 1968 election there was no rise in numbers racket in the price of its stock. Immediately after the election its rs Overseas Securities stock doubled in price at Nixon's demand. William

Rebozo, Bebe's nephew, proposed a deal to the company by which he and his associates practically gave the company enough money to pay off Nixon, after Major Realty Co. had helped raise \$350,000 for Fisher's Island Incorporated which was never repaid. (See Nixon and Business).

NIXON AND THE TEAMSTERS:

The teamsters Union is one of the biggest in America, with nearly 2 million members. It has had a long-time association with the Mob, lending money to Mob figures and investing in deals such as hotels and casinos. NACLA estimates the Teamsters had over \$50 million of its pension funds in such investments in 1960.

The former president of the Teamsters Union, James Riddle Hoffa, is closely linked to organised crime and was instrumental in bringing scores of racketeers into the labour movement. For example, the garbage disposal industry in Detroit is controlled by Joseph Barbara Jr. The north-east sector of the Mob was temporarily broken up several years ago after a celebrated F.B.I. raid on Barbara's father's home at Appalachin during a Mob conference. Joseph Jr. fled to Detroit. Hoffa's home town, and took over the garbage industry. Barbara's drivers earn \$40 a week less than union drivers. The Teamsters have never lifted a finger to unionize these drivers.

Verified stories of organised crime amongst Teamsters Union officials around Giuseppe (Joey Climco) Glielmi, an official of Chicago Local 777, siphoned nearly \$328,000 in union dues back to taxicab company owners. Joseph Pecora, of Newark Local 863, a long-time associate of mobster Abner (Longie) Zwillman, was indicted in 1971 on eighteen counts of embezzlement. Mike Singer of Los Angeles Local 626 was charged by the Internal Revenue Service with trying to sell 5 million silver dollars for \$1.50 each. The list goes on and on.

Hoffa controlled the Teamsters Pension Fund and was able to lend money, or invest it directly, where it was most profitable — e.g. most of the hotels and casinos in Las Vegas were built on Teamster loans, including \$10 million to the famous Caesar's Palace (described by comedian Alan King at a floorshow — "I wouldn't say it was exactly Roman, more a kind of early Sicilian.").

When he was Attorney General, Robert F. Kennedy actually made some inroads against organised crime. For one, he put Jummy Hoffa away for mail fraud and jury tampering. (Kennedy also had New Orleans mafioso Carlos Marcello deported. He is now back in New Orleans, not prosecuted, and "fumoured" to have been involved in Robert Kennedy's assassination). After Hoffa went to goal in 1967, the Teamsters amassed \$1 million in a Swiss bank. Marcello wanted to use this money to bribe Edward G. Partin, a Baton Rouge TEAMster official and key witness in Hoffa's case, to reant his testimony.

Partin refused and Hoffa remained in goal. (Partin was found guilty in 1972 of organising violence, strikes and extortion to help a local businessman.)

Later, a conference was held at the Teamster-financed La Costa Country Club in California to plan Hoffa's release. President were top Cleveland mobster Moe Dalitz (associate of Lansky and Luciano), mob lawyer Sydney Korshak, Bahamas "emperor" Wallace Groves, and Jummy Hoffa's wife. However, all attempts to get him out of gaol failed until *Christmas Eve 1971*. At this time Hoffa was still de-facto boss of the Union, though the President was his former aide Frank Fitzsimmons. Hoffa was going to run for re-election when he got out, but suddenly decided not to.

In an uncharacteristic act of generosity, President Richard N. Nixon pardoned James Riddle Hoffa, who still had two thirds of his sentence to serve.

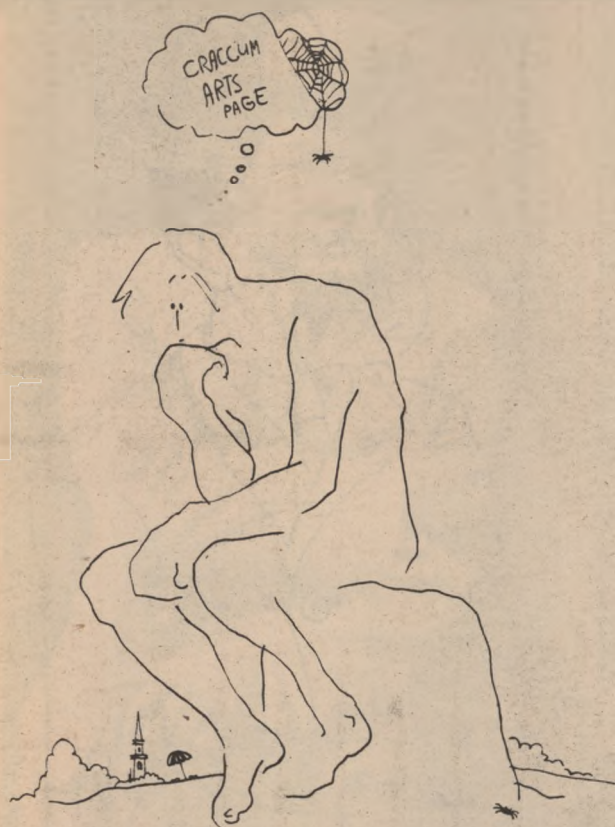
Nixon also appointed Frank Fitzsimmons to the Federal Oay Board, and to the board of directors of the government's Communications Satellite Corp. He appointed Fitzsimmons' wife Mary Patricia to a federal arts commission. In the last week of July 1972, it was announced that charges of misusing Teamster funds had been dropped against Fitzsimmons son Richard (who is the Teamster's lawyer). A few days later Nixon dropped an unpopular compulsory arbitration bill. **The same day the Union endorsed Nixon for re-election.** The executive board motored from La Costa up to Nixon's Western White House at San Clemente for a special interview (Newsweek, July 31, 1972). Fitzsimmons gets a \$125,000 salary, unlimited expense account, limousines and a private jet in his role as Teamster president. He is also a friend of Max Stern, a leading Mafia Figure in Detroit.

It is obvious from the above that Nixon has advanced as a politician and as a business man, backed and surrounded by people intimately associated with the National Crime Syndicate. These people have remained remarkable free from prosecution, despite the evidence laid before Senate subcommittees that they have dealt in thousands of dollars worth of stolen stock, been deeply involved in illegal gambling, and so on. These same people also run the multi-million dollar heroin rackets drawing mainly on Sth East Asia and on C.I.A. help (see Al McCoy's book 'The Politics of Heroin in Sth East Asia'). Nixon has indirectly assisted this "hard" narcotics trade by clamping down on marijuana possession, growing and smuggling (which was not generally controlled by the Syndicate).

Sources: NACLA Election Projecr. NACLA's Latin America and Empire Report, October 1972.

The Swiss Bank Connection by Leslie Waller, Signet Books 1972.

Time and Newsweek as noted.



POSEIDON ADVENTURE

'The Poseidon Adventure's' Treatment
Of Women Is All Wet

By Aljean Harmetz

"The Poseidon Adventure" aims no higher than being a submerged "Airport," a mid-ocean "The Guns of Navarone." But I find it hard to cluck indulgently that Hollywood will be Hollywood and, after all, what do the clichés matter when there is all that lovely water for the characters to drown in.

I do not know whether "The Poseidon Adventure" is really worse than the decades of similar pictures I have sat quietly through or whether, without my suspecting it, the Women's Liberation Movement has raised my own consciousness. But there were barely 10 minutes of the film that did not vastly offend me.

At the beginning of "The Poseidon Adventure," a sturdy 10-year-old boy makes his way through a storm to the bridge of the S.S. Poseidon. When we first meet his 17-year-old sister, her only concern is that he won't be presentable at church services if he doesn't take a bath. Among them, the four female characters who burrow their way upward in an attempt to escape the sinking ship manage to embody almost every stereotype with which Hollywood has labelled women during the last three decades except the gun moll.

If the six men who join them in their climb do not stray far from cliché either, there is the subtle difference that the male clichés are, for the most part, positive ones. There is the maverick minister, a leader of men (Gene Hackman); the decent steward, uncomplaining despite his smashed leg (Roddy McDowall); the resourceful young boy (Eric Shea); the passive husband who finds the courage to go on (Jack Albertson); the timid health fanatic who becomes a man during his ordeal (Red Buttons); and the thoroughly obnoxious police detective who at least has the virtue of a bullheaded physical strength (Ernest Borgnine).

In contrast, Carol Lynley must stumble through the whole picture in such a state of neurotic shock from the death of her brother that she cannot even rouse herself in the face of death and must be saved several times by the timid hypochondriac at the risk of his own life. Pamela Sue Martin, the adolescent girl, reacts to her peril by falling into puppy love with the strong minister. Stella Stevens is an ex-prostitute, tough as a three-year-old hen but undoubtedly golden-hearted, who lacks sense enough to take off her five-inch platform heels

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the face of death and must be saved several times by the timid hypochondriac at the risk of his own life. Pamela Sue Martin, the adolescent girl, reacts to her peril by falling into puppy love with the strong minister. Stella Stevens is an ex-prostitute, tough as a three-year-old hen but undoubtedly golden-hearted, who lacks sense enough to take off her five-inch platform heels while climbing up slippery metal ladders. And Shelley Winters, hidden somewhere beneath the 35 extra pounds the director is said to have required her to gain for the film, is a Jewish grandmother given to sentimentalizing everything and preferring at one point to die rather than crawl through a pipe because she is "a fat lady".

Only once during the one hour and 58 minutes of this saga of guts and determination is a woman allowed to behave with either dignity or courage. After being roundly patronized and ridiculed by the men her presumption, Shelley Winters is allowed to make an underwater rescue of Gene Hackman. But she is promptly punished for her exertion by dying of a heart attack. Almost nowhere else in the film is a woman allowed to help or work together with a man, although the men are constantly risking their lives to help the women.

It is not that the women in the film are unnecessary to the men. They are prized possessions, and those men whose women die immediately collapse. But although they are as valuable as solid gold watches, the women are not human. In the first scene after the tidal wave that turns the Poseidon upside down, a metal Christmas tree must be dragged as quickly as possible across the ceiling of the Grand Ballroom. No woman lends a hand. Even the strongest of them huddle in a corner, waiting passively for men to provide them with a means of escape. Nor do they then see that they cannot climb the tree to the next deck encumbered with long skirts. The men must tear the skirts from them. They then must be pulled, pushed, coddled and babied through every inch of the one-hour climb that follows.

From the beginning — in which fun is made of Stella Stevens' seasickness — to the end — when the manly young boy prefaces his underwater swim by saying of his older sister, "I can swim three lengths underwater in our swimming pool, but Sis can only swim two" — "The Poseidon Adventure" degrades its female characters. What is most appalling is that those connected with the film probably didn't even do it deliberately. Their attitudes and dialogue are simply borrowed from a tradition that includes the Hollywood movies of their own childhoods.

The ads for "The Poseidon Adventure" ask, "Who will survive?" Hopefully, none of the female stereotypes that "The Poseidon Adventure" offers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1973

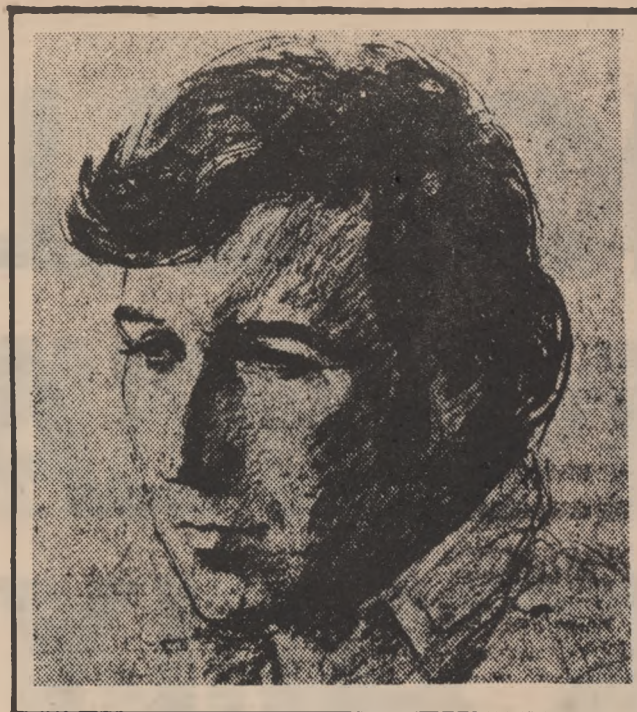
THREE AMERICAN FOLKSINGERS

THREE AMERICAN FOLKSINGERS

Don McLean UAL 34676 United Artists
Doug Clifford FLY 34589 Fantasy
Jim Post FLY 34669 Fantasy

American music has an innate feeling to it that is definitely American but irritatingly unidentifiable. This is most probably tied up with U.S. History and their developed national philosophy. These three musicians attempt to relate this historical philosophy through their individual styles.

Don McLean is the modern folksinger: the city singer, pleasantly commercial, eaking out a bearable existence while faced with personal and urban problems. Doug Clifford, taking the superficial appearances of country music, develops an abnoxiously decadent and insincere conglomeration of RaR, creedence bluegrass and commercialised rubbish. His music embodies all that is unpleasant about Americans; loud, raucous, aggressive and insincere. This record is good only insofar as it highlights the talents and qualities of the other two. Otherwise it is as unbearable as a mountain of rusting automobile hawks in a General Motors vacant lot. Jim Post is the quietly unassuming man in the street or alley or field playing, writing and singing sincere, believable, highly emotional

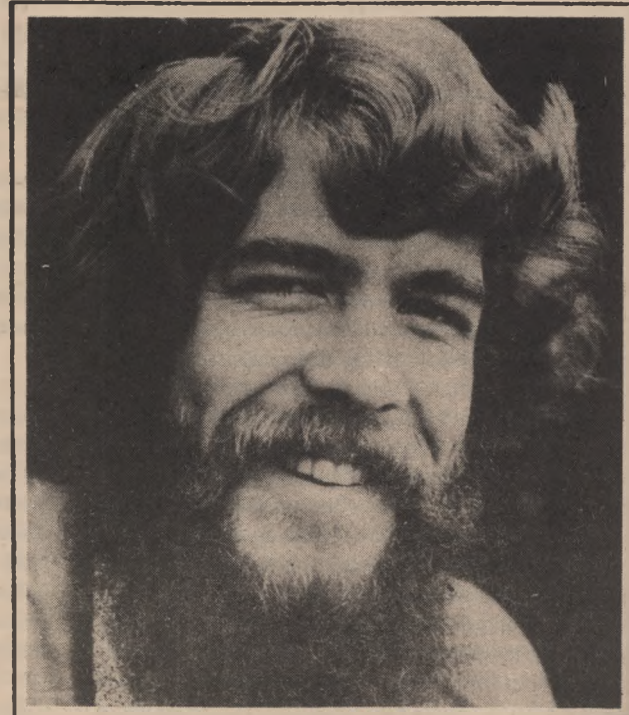


Don McLean:

simple music. His music is a style and tempo to be background music but the prevailing feeling demands uninterrupted attention.

This second album of Don McLean's is very similar to his first, embodying the same style and limited variety. The outstanding tracks include "Dreidel", a rocking country folk song which is pleasantly commercial. This track has been lifted in part on to a single and appears to be gaining regular air-play on commercial radio. I can envisage it getting over-played like "American Pie" and due to its basic simplicity and attractiveness will lose its initial quality. "Narcissus" similarly has this Don McLean simple beauty. An unusual addition to this album is "On the Amazon". This track I liken to Harry Nilson's lighter vein songs. I is a non-sense song crammed with mind boggling verbal combination. (e.g. "Prophylactics play along the Amazon"). The visual connotations of this song when dropped into a doped mind should prove most exciting as special sound effects accompany the images. In places Don McLean has the simple sincerity of taxi driver Harry Sharlin; the weird imagination of Nilson; the powerful tempo of Paul Simon and the typical American feeling of Arlo Guthrie. It isn't mentioned on the sleeve who the backing artists are but the violinist on two of the tracks deserves recognition for his sometimes jolly, sometimes melancholy, always faultless accompaniment.

Doug Clifford, ex-drummer of Greedence Clearwater Revival on this, his first solo album, is terrible. The elements of C.C.R. that made them bearable; their fast moving tight, commercial driving style is lost in a conglomerate of everything producing nothing. The worst track is an attempt at Stevie Winwoods "I'm a Man". This song which was improved by Chicago has been foot stomped all over by a tone deaf, bling hillbilly — too nauseating to contemplate, let alone listen to for more than a moment. If you liked the worst of C.C.R. and like to hear R.n.R. and bits of R.n.B. pulverised and strained through a Nashville radio station's breakfast show buy this record and enjoy it by yourself; who needs friends anyway?



Doug Clifford:

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Jim Post

Jim Post is a musician who I perceive as a common man rather than an American. His music would appeal more to a purist country blues fan, I would imagine. Even so, his vocal capabilities, guitar virtuosity and brilliant control of rhythm, tempo and mood are completely enjoyable. The feeling gained from his early life experiences in a country Baptist congregation and negro oriented background is very powerful. The band that Post gathers around him moves along with him beautifully, following his feeling; fast and slow, light and deep. The perfect balance of piano, lead and himself on rhythm guitar are sufficiently controlled to produce the required end result with ample room for individual interpretation to gain the fullness of feeling so necessary for white blues of this outstanding quality. The introduction of the Berkley High School Choir gives the track "Sing" an old Baptist congregation feeling of powerful emotion, vitality, and depth. On "More backin'" the steel "slide" guitar (in comparison to the Clifford style) is designated its proper place as a 'pervading' instrument adding blended feeling rather than taking the lead and blurring all the emotion pressed through the song. The 'up tempo' songs like "Sweet Mamma" are of a foot tapping, dancing style yet retain the intense feeling of the underlying blues. The uncanny dangers of rhythm follow the feeling as a composite work. In conclusion, Post is above all spell-binding in his wild searchings and gropings as he chases a tune to its farthest corner of feeling.

George

THE GUERRILLA

THE GUERRILLA BY JOE MUSAPHIA opened at Central Theatre Wed. 21 March.

Produced by Mary Amore Reviewed by John Bailey

The major problem involved in reviewing N.Z. plays is that the reviewer is always aware that it is a N.Z. play, one of the few that have actually been produced in this country by a company that could even vaguely be called professional. There is a great pressure for us, as reviewers, to overlook the plays shortcomings, and encourage our readers to come and see the play, if only to give the playwright confidence to continue writing such plays, or to encourage professional companies to produce N.Z. plays by showing that there is an audience for such plays. However, if modern N.Z. theatre is to come of age these plays must be accepted on the same basis as any other play that may be produced in this country.

We have here a play that opens with a bang, quite literally, a bang. For such an opening to work, the next few minutes of the play must be something really powerful to overshadow the shock of an unexpected gunshot heard in the void. However what we get are a couple of people running about, yelling their heads off,

waving their arms about, and generally doing what little children think is exciting. This sets the tone for the whole play, (a play about a man's rebellion against the petty constraints of society.)

This play was written in the style common to what everyone expects of an 'amateur' drama club, i.e. a hotch-potch of many different styles of theatrical presentation with apparently very little understanding of the different styles and what can be done with them. Mr Musaphia is a playwright capable of great wit and humour. But this humour is of a modern kind, depending for its laughs on contrasts between the magnitude of the questions being discussed and the smallness of the images used in discussing them. He has a very rare gift in choosing images which, despite their unusualness, are surprisingly apt. (e.g. Miss Drayton's long tirade about the battle of the sexes.) It is a great pity that he negates all this superb humour with the rest of the play. This play was written apparently to be acted in the realist tradition of Chekhov and Ibsen. However such tradition requires a depth of characterisation, an intricacy of detail impossible with the bold style of humour used and with the grossness of the caricatures established with every one of the characters, apart from Adam. Adam is supposed to be the only real person living among all these caricatures, instead of being just as much a caricature as the rest.

However, I believe the play could have been far more successful, if Mary Amore took a bit more audacity in producing the play. I, personally think she should have cut a lot of the moralising at the end of the play. The audience could see what the moral of the play was after the first few minutes. I think she could have used a far more stylised set. This would have matched the style of the humour, by far the most important part of the play.

I also think Sydney Jackson could have got far more depth of characterisation from the role of Adam. Adam is written into the play to give the audience someone to identify with, someone to focus their attention on during the whole play. He, therefore, should have had far more stage presence than he did. This may be difficult to achieve with the character as written, but I think there is a bit more to the part than Mr Jackson gave. Bruce Griffiths and Dennis McGrath could have made their roles far more interesting if they followed the style of the other actors, and went for the caricature rather than for the pompous, moralising, boring 'characters' that they did create.

The best caricatures in the whole play were Miss Drayton and Mr and Mrs Knight. As a visual image, that achieved when Mr and Mrs Knight first came through the door was superb. This image was retained and enhanced by Keith Beaumont-Smith and Sheila Taylor throughout the rest of the play. When Sheila Taylor had some long, moralising speeches to say, instead of 'Giving us life as it really is' she underplayed the moral mouthings and thus achieved a far clearer impression of the desired effect than all the moralising in the world could have achieved. Keith Beaumont-Smith was more fortunate, as he didn't have such 'weighty' lines to say.

But the most inspired characterisation in the whole play was that of Miss Drayton as played by Miss Alma Woods. I think she was the only person in the production to understand how the play should have been acted. It was marvellous.

One of the most disastrous production techniques was that of the black-out between scenes. It may look good on paper to rise to a climax, get the actors to freeze at the high point while the lights fade, but, from your own experience you will know climax's don't work like that. Such gimmicks merely draw attention to themselves while effectively destroying any empathy the audience may have with the play.

To sum up my overall impressions of the play and production, let me say that despite some very good moments, the overall impression one received was, to quote the play "a short trip from sensationalism to boredom." And it took so long.

LIVING THEATRE TROUPE — FILM, WINE & CHEESE

The Living Theatre Troupe will be doing a number of productions this year. The first of these will be a multi-media piece using slides and recorded sound in addition to the actors. Anyone experienced and interested in helping on the technical side, should get in touch with the troupe. One or two more actors will also be needed.

From time to time throughout the year the Living Theatre Troupe will hold Film, Wine & Cheese evenings as a chance for people interested in theatre to meet together.

The first of these is tonight Thursday in the Womens Common Room, Student Union Building from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Special films will be shown on Asian and Oriental theatre. Inclusive cost: 50c. Come along. Don't miss out.

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JOHN MAYALL & HIS BAND

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Presented in association of John Gunnell for Robert Stigwood.

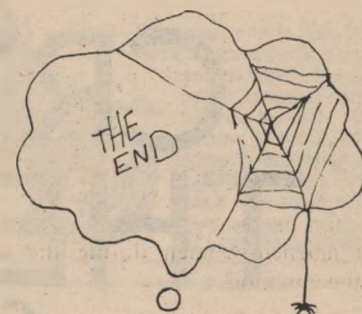
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chess

Since one of the editors of this unique publication is a chess freak of the first water, we have acquired space for a chess column (as you so plainly see), I hope we will still have it after he's seen it this week.

First of all, let it be known to all the world that the University is one of the strongest in the country. It is also the poorest. Last year, we were not very large (only about fifteen financial and active members). But in 1973 everything has changed. Our club is so well attended that we are now short of sets, and, more important, we have set a record for the number of female members. It also looks as though they are here to stay, which is unusual, for in the normal course of events they get snapped up by male members who seem to have interests other than chess. It takes all kinds.

The club's achievements are manifold. We retained the Jenkins Trophy against Auckland Chess Centre last year (by 11-4!) and relieved Victoria of the Whitcombe and Tombs Trophy - the symbol of University chess superiority in N.Z. We organised a telegraph match v Australia during Arts Festival which I think we won.

This year has started rather inauspiciously: we contrived to lose the Jenkins Trophy (better known as the doorstep) to the North Shore - one or two of our members defected to the other side, which didn't help - but had we played on 15 boards we would have won 8-7. Unfortunately we played twenty boards, boards 16 to 20 all lost, so North Shore won 12-8.

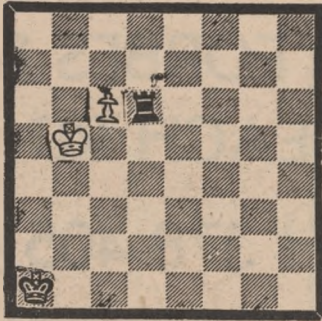
On Tuesday 20th Paul Garbett, one of the strongest players in the country and in the University club, gave a simultaneous exhibition. He played on twelve boards, and as his opponents were eliminated others took their place. In all he played about two dozen games losing only two, one of them to a female member who has been playing chess only three weeks!

We have several new members this year and more are welcome. Some of us like airing what little we know about the game and so learners may pick up many useful pointers about the game and start beating the hell out of us. Several members have extensive libraries which will be available for the perusal of members anxious to improve their play.

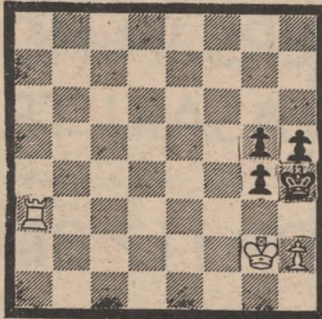
In passing, don't be put off A.U. Chess Club just because you may have heard rumours that the club totalled only one unit in last year's examinations, I mean the rumours are true enough but don't be put off by them.

No doubt our beloved readers will be looking for some chess diagrams and some games etc. to look at. I have

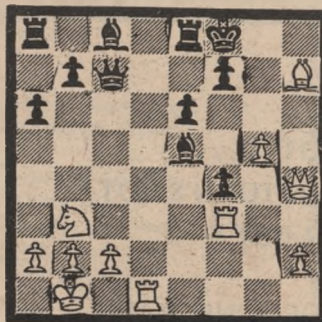
included the odd end-game study which you may like to look at. They are not very difficult, but they might test your ingenuity - solutions will be given next week.



White to play and (guess what?) win.



White Forces mate in 4 moves.



White to play his 25th move and win

In the past few months most chess conversation has resolved around the recent Fischer-Spassky match, and little has been heard of other masters save Anatoly Karpov, a young Russian grandmaster tipped as Fischer's next challenger. Although Karpov is winning international tournaments all over the place and indeed looks capable of beating Fischer in years to come the USSR may consider him too young.

However, Mikhail Tal, a former world champion, who when in form has the ability in the opinion of many, to wipe the floor with Fischer and polish it afterwards. Tal's play has been characterised by slashing attacks in which he sacrifices his pieces in almost reckless abandon as he hunts down his opponent's King. After winning the world championship in 1960 Tal began to be plagued by

ill-health and thereafter his results suffered. Recently he underwent a successful operation and his play has subsequently improved. He was considered fit enough to play on Board 4 for the USSR in the recent Olimpiad in Yugoslavia where he attracted large galleries with his entertaining and brilliant play. He also won the 1972 USSR championship for the first time since 1961 - and with a margin of two points! - quite an achievement when one considers that the title "Grandmaster" almost means Russian chess player. Here is a game from that tournament.

Notes on game:

(a) So far Black has begun a sound, solid, but tricky system known as the Pirc (pronounced Poertz).

His last move does not fit in with the Pirc, the counter attack in the centre needs a little more weight. Better is B-N2 followed by P-Q3, preparing an eventual P-K4 or P-QB4.

(b) Unwise, a pawn is removed from the centre which Black is normally at pains to counterattack. A good plan was ... N-Q2; ... Q-B2; ... 0-0-0;

(c) If 12 ... NPxB; 13. N-R5 is very strong.

White: Tal Black: Silverstein

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-KN3 |
| 2. P-Q4 | P-QB3 |
| 3. P-QB4 | P-Q4 (a) |
| 4. P-K5 | B-N2 |
| 5. N-QB3 | N-KR3 |
| 6. P-KR4 | B-K3 |
| 7. KN-K2 | PxP (b) |
| 8. N-B4 | B-Q4 |
| 9. P-QN3 | PxP |
| 10. PxP | P-K3 |
| 11. B-Q3 | N-B4 |
| 12. BxN | KPxP (c) |
| 13. B-R3 (d) | B-B1 |
| 14. BxB | KxB (e) |
| 15. Q-Q2 | B-K3 |
| 16. R-Q1 | Q-K2 |
| 17. R-R3 | N-R3 |
| 18. P-Q5 (f) | PxP |
| 19. N(B4)xQP | BxN |
| 20. NxB | QxPch (g) |
| 21. R-K3 | Q-Q3 |
| 22. Q-B3 | P-B3 (h) |
| 23. Q-B3 | P-B3 (i) |
| 23. N-B7 | Resigns (i) |

(d) Makes castling on the K side difficult for Black.

(e) RxB leaves the Black K stuck in the centre and it is difficult to get the R out.

(f) A powerful central thrust. Tal sacrifices his pawns in order to get at the Black K.

(g) Another pawn. However, if 20 ... Q-K3; 21. Q-R6ch, and 22. N-B6ch, is pretty horrible for Black.

(h) How else do you protect the Rook?

(i) Black is stuffed. If 23 ... QxN; 24. QxPch ... K-N1; 25. R-K7 wins the Q or gives mate.



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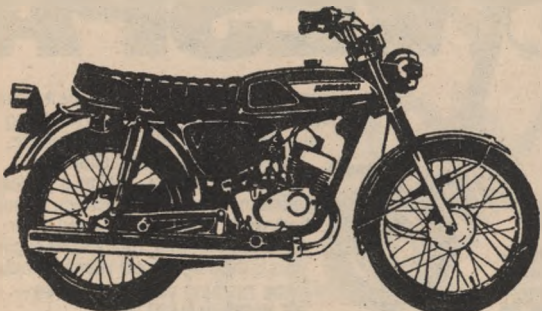
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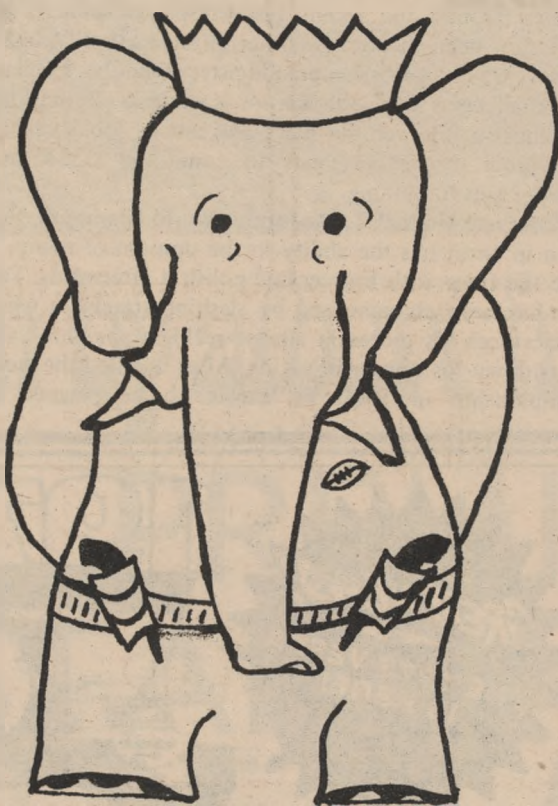
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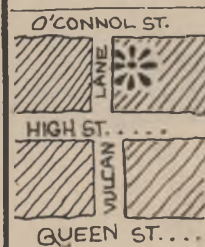
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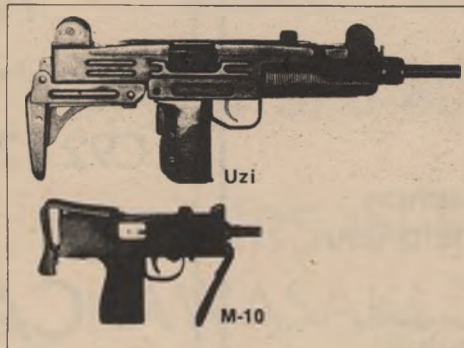
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If the Springboks arrive in New Zealand at least one of them will die during the course of the tour. This is a promise made by a young Aucklanders claiming to represent a terrorist brigade dedicated to halting the tour whatever the cost.

The informant has divulged an outline of the methods (previously unknown in NZ) that will be used not only to halt the tour but which are calculated to strike hard at the whole system of Apartheid. Hitting at the representatives of Apartheid is claimed to be the most effective tactic available to opponents of the regime.

The terrorist tactics will be aimed primarily at the South African players and the supporters touring the country with the team. It is also likely, however, that those involved with team security will be subjected to the same treatment be they South African or New Zealanders. Action against New Zealand Rugby authorities and players is also being considered.

Most of the extremists will be involved in diversionary

tactics aimed at forcing the police to deploy large segments of their forces in areas where these activities will be taking place: "petty" measures such as breaking bottles in the streets, deflating car tyres, breaking windows and generally causing disturbances which will generate annoyance among local citizens. Garbage and broken glass will be liberally dispersed about cities where matches are held and this will be done during the final days prior to the matches and on the days of the matches.

Small action groups composed of the hard core will concentrate on direct harassment of players and the South African supporters. Suggested action includes the use of molotov cocktails, gas bombs, explosives, letter bombs, rifles and hand guns. Recipes for the various explosive mechanisms have been imported from overseas.

Our informant claims that his group has modelled itself on the Black September Movement and claims that they have received advice on terrorist strategy from various foreign groups. He said that the existence of such groups was no longer necessarily secret. The police know of such

groups but do not have any correct information on the identity, numbers, whereabouts, or degree of involvement of the members. It is now too late for massive searches by the authorities; such a move would involve every household in the country along with every other building and the whole countryside being combed. Weapons have been strategically placed so that massive raids would unearth only small quantities of the total supply.

Our informant said that the invitation to the South Africans should weigh heavy on the conscience of the whole country; members of his group are tired of being "members of the moral areshole of the world" referring to New Zealand's involvement in the Indo-China War. The terrorists are not worried about the tour continuing as they are prepared for it; the country now knows what to expect if it does proceed with the tour but has little clue as to where strikes will occur — although it is planned to hit hardest at the Rugby fraternity. The world in fifty years time will applaud the terrorist action — therein lies the justification for it.