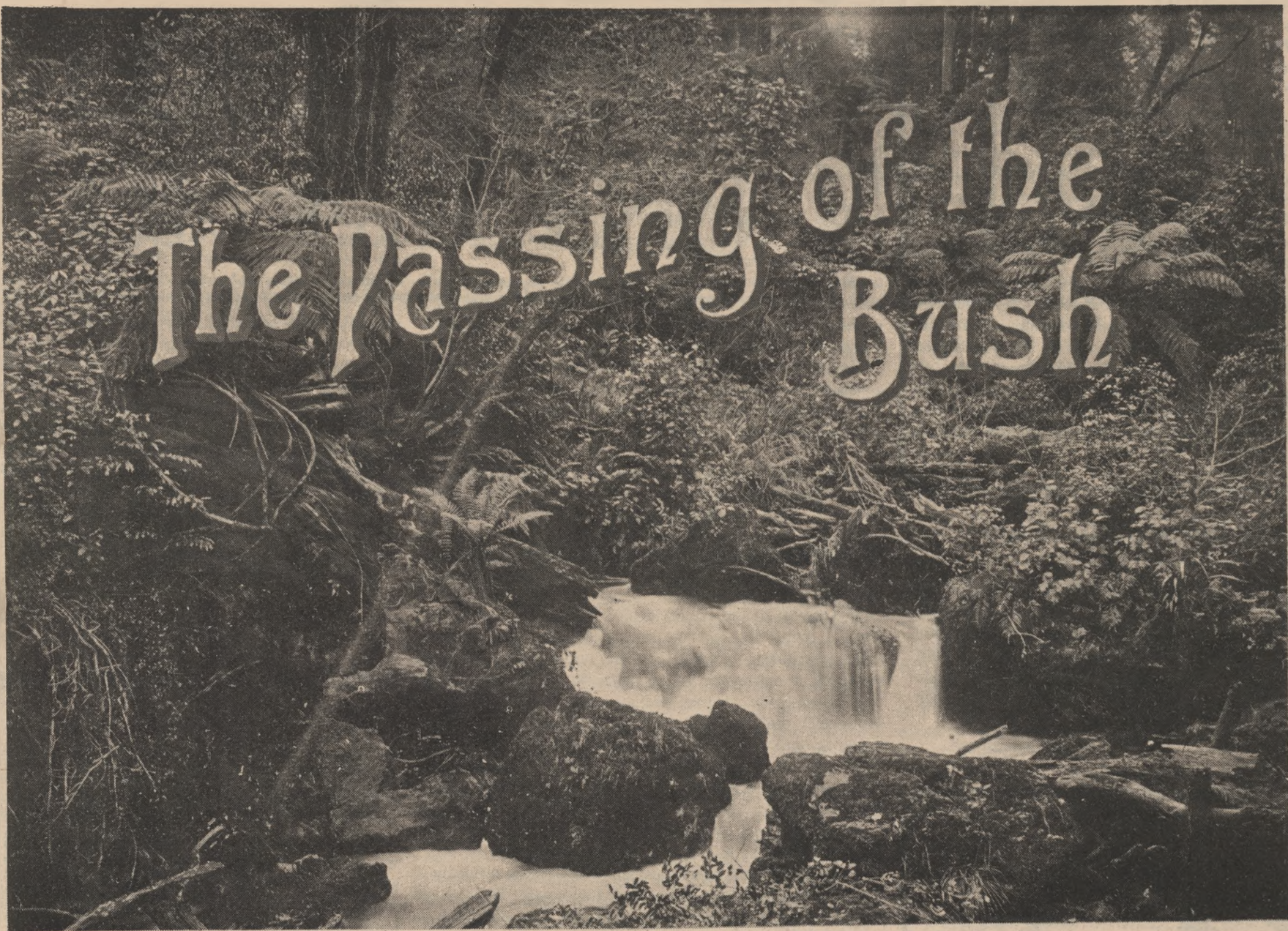


588  
PAUL SAMUELSON  
PEDDLES BULLSHIT - SEE PAGE 4

# CRACCCUM

THE UNIVERSITY  
OF ALBANY  
13 APR 1973  
LIBRARY

Thursday April 12th.  
Issue no. 7



**GOVT. PLANS  
TO START MULTI-  
MILLION DOLLAR INDUSTRY  
AND CLEAR 895,000 ACRES OF  
FOREST TO EMPLOY 43 MEN**

nd just to  
give people  
which often  
chance to  
group and  
lost in the  
ferent side  
c life.  
all of these  
meet any  
cope with

seller who  
oom in the  
ock until 3  
und at 51  
pers from  
oom which  
n building.  
p of coffee

even if it

pril - 7.30



# EDITORIAL

The Prime Minister, Mr Kirk, is supposedly still attempting to achieve some compromise on the issue of the Tour – and in the face of his efforts the Rugby authorities both in New Zealand are apparently in no bargaining mood. Perhaps they are quietly confident that the P.M. will renege in his self-professed duty and forget that there is any South African Rugby team in existence let alone due to Tour the country shortly. In fact it appears that almost everybody, bar the anti-Apartheid movement wishes to pretend the same. For example, the self-congratulatory Auckland Star, condemning the Tour in recent months is now conspicuously quiet on the subject – have the editors of the Star changed their minds? Or are they playing the consensus politics games common to the National Party but strangely typical of newspapers on occasions?

The Star in response to the back page of Craccum No. 5 sent up a journalist to investigate. The journalist asked stupid questions such as "Is this for real? I mean is it not just a hoax? Are you pulling our legs?" etc. etc. Then the Rhodesia Herald contains a report on Craccum's back page which mentions that "... cynical news editors of the city's daily newspapers consider to be the work of some student talking to his typewriter..." The journalist from the Star called up the Editor saying that the Star Editor had to see the story before it went to press – but it did not go to press. Perhaps the story was too incredible for the New Zealand press, but these being incredible times the point is surely irrelevant. Perhaps the editors of our daily press think that such things could not occur in New Zealand, after all we are a nation of moderate citizenry – a people who consider rationally their actions prior to commission, and in no way given to extremism.

Well think again Messrs. Editors; we don't know the extent of the commitment of the reported terrorists, nor can we assess accurately their credibility – but then who gave front page coverage to Logan Moodley's "Munich" scare last year? here were no doubting Thomases then, were there Messrs Editors? For all those who are wondering about the authenticity of the Craccum story we can say only that the story is factual in its reporting and if you care to disbelieve our informant then wait for the Tour to begin.

## DIFFERENCE OF EDITORIAL OPINION

I disclaim any responsibility for the publication of the article headed "Menuhin, A Personal View" in last weeks Craccum. This is one of those little differences of opinion that can be expected in an organization with a split "leadership"; but I still think, in case any of you are wondering why we run things this way, that life is much more exciting like this.

Stephen Ballantyne



Craccum Vol. 47 No. 7 Thursday April 12 1973

### STAFF

Editors ..... Bob Hillier  
 Technical Editor ..... Stephen Ballantyne  
 Bob Kerr  
 Reporter ..... John Crawford  
 Editorial Asst. .... Hendrika Hoogendyk  
 Advertising Manager ..... Graeme Easte  
 Circulation Manager ..... Max Wallace

Craccum is published by the Auckland University Students' Association (Inc) typeset by City Typesetters and printed by Wanganui Newspapers Ltd, 20 Drews Ave, Wanganui.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



## ONE

Dear Sir,

I wonder if many first-year students realise how much their interests are controlled 'from the top' by masters, and post-graduate students, together with a smattering of 'apprentice' stage 3's?

I, a stage one student, in my earnest innocence, became a student representative. What do I find in what purports to be a representative, democratic committee? I find a disproportionate number of masters, post-graduate and third-year students ruling the roost, discussing at length problems (mainly irrelevant to anybody) but especially irrelevant to the majority of departmental students – the students doing stage 1 units.

Who was elected chairman, and faculty representative? (Election speech: 'I am *already* an art faculty rep, S.R.C. member etc, so I have plenty of experience; I am also doing a MASTERS!') You guess – it was not me!

So what of the 'silent majority'? Their cries go unheard as their student rep suffocates in a deluge of waffle uttered by the 'successful' power-seeking, shit-stirring, self-centred elect!

Yours sincerely,  
 C.P. Gruschow.

## TWO

Dear Sir,

In relation to the article headed "Menuhin, a personal view" I should like it to be known that the article was a misrepresentation of what I actually wrote. There are four instances in particular where different words were used thus altering the context and meaning of sentences. For instance I did not write the word 'prosperity', it was posterity and quite obviously so in the context of the paragraph. Amongst other words misrepresented were 'sensifying' instead of satisfying and 'mustical' instead of musical.

It has also been mentioned to me that my quote from Menuhin referring to "how little the doctor has to do" was said in jest and was not meant to be taken seriously. To those who interpreted it as such I apologise. But to top the whole article off even my own name was misspelt (I had asked that it remain anonymous).

Stephany Green

## THREE

Dear Sir,

I would like to agree wholeheartedly with Kevin R. Brown's comments concerning the virtual non-existence of parking facilities around the campus. It is high time the Students' Union got into gear and did something about it. Every student pays \$12.00 a year into a building fund so what about using some of it to remedy the situation?

Action is needed urgently and some short term measures must be taken. For example, a few more side streets around campus could be closed off for parking, or, more extensive parking on the motorway construction site down Grafton Road could probably be arranged with the Minister of Works for the winter season.

Long term the obvious answer is a parking building, the cost of which could be shared equally between the Auckland City Council and A.U.S.A.

So lets bring our "future" parking plans into the present and get something done on a matter of concern to all students!

Alistair Tait

## FOUR

Dear Sir,

The letter by Kevin Brown in Craccum 6 leaves me shocked and amazed. Surely the problem of parking facilities for students is not the lack of parking facilities around campus, but rather that too many cars are being used. Considering how ecologically bad the automobile as a form of commuter transport it is irresponsible to demand more parking space to make it easier for students to use cars.

Automobiles produce more air pollution per passenger mile than trains, buses or bicycles (for the correct figures see page 204 of The Environmental Handbook—Ed. by Garrett de Bell). Also, automobiles make inefficient use of mineral resources and energy resources.

The complaint that motorways are decreasing parking space is absurd, for it is the use of cars that warrants the building of motorways in the first place.

In commuting to university I travel by bus, train, bicycle or foot. From my personal experience every morning does *Not* present a frenzied drive through rush-hour traffic, neither do I pay hundreds of dollars in transport costs, nor am I broke.

So please Mr Brown (and others who like him travel to university in cars), spare a thought for those who would rather not have a concrete jungle parking area for the ALMIGHTY AUTOMOBILE. Besides, some of us prefer breathing air to car exhausts.

Yours etc  
 Brian Fish

## FIVE

Dear editor,

If Tim Garrity went to hear Yehudi Menuhin speak at the Music Dept. he must surely have been disappointed. So large was the volume of people wishing to hear Mr Menuhin that they were redirected to the larger University Hall by another 'hastily erected blackboard' which the intrepid Mr Garrity would certainly have missed. The Hall was packed – people sitting upstairs & down, standing and sitting in the aisle – for Mr Menuhin's talk; which reflects the true amount of publicity given at only 24 hours notice.

Although Mr Garrity may have got the message a little later than the rest (which probably shows his rather inhibited movements on campus), he did, nevertheless get it. There is never anyone noteworthy speaking at the invitation of the Engineering students. For instance, the German professor who carried out tests on the Auckland Harbour Bridge could have been interesting to everyone.

So, for Mr Garrity's benefit, with plenty of notice and wide publicity, I would make it quite clear, now, that there will NOT be a stripper at the end-of-year Music Society Social.

D.R. Britten  
 President Music Society

### STUDENT LIAISON

For students contemplating Post Graduate study in London and in need of accommodation: London House has a reasonable tariff £7 single and £10 married flats; facilities for study and recreation are excellent.

Applications should be addressed: Sir Francis Lloyd, Warden, London House, Mecklenburgh Square, London, W.C.1.

### THE CON

In New Zealand, annually, nearly 100 women.

Under the law in New Zealand, no woman can have an abortion unless her life is in danger or she is a victim of a crime (eg a woman to cop mind, or for u considers danger doctors someti and physical he (to the right d forced to give successful in \$200-\$400 (fee: for fees of a p asked).

Only a tiny country are legal risk to women' circumstances, a for under the law. If women do not risk their li reasons for abor of an unwanted least recognised the world. In Br to include broad continue at a recognised the c themselves whet drives them bac British law stre changes but for Despite what simple procedur provided it is do be obtained, the safety.

Abortion is n have difficulty i too costly for chemists often want them. It people under 1 made easily ava since many un ignorance of th prevent concept early age, as an i





# LADIES! LOSE TEN POUNDS OF EXCESS FLESH

## THE CONTINUING STORY OF ABORTION ....

In New Zealand there are over 6,500 illegal abortions annually, nearly ¼ of which are obtained by married women.

Under the present law concerning abortion in New Zealand, no woman can have her pregnancy terminated unless her life is in danger. The law does not allow abortions for victims of rape or incest, for probable foetal deformity (eg after German measles), for the inability of a woman to cope as a mother, for a woman of unsound mind, or for under sixteen year olds. Though the law considers danger to life the only ground for abortion, doctors sometimes interpret this as including her mental and physical health. If a woman can present a clear case (to the right doctor) that she is likely to go insane if forced to give birth to an unwanted child, she might be successful in obtaining an abortion for the cost of \$200-\$400 (fees for psychiatrists and other specialists and for fees of a private hospital where fewer questions are asked).

Only a tiny proportion of abortions carried out in this country are legal. The rest are obtained illegally, at great risk to women's health, often in appalling and degrading circumstances, and in spite of the harsh penalties provided for under the law.

If women did not genuinely need abortions they would not risk their lives and liberty to obtain one. Of all the reasons for abortion, desire of women to prevent the birth of an unwanted child is by far the most common, and the least recognised by the laws of most countries throughout the world. In Britain, where the law was reformed in 1968 to include broader grounds for abortion, illegal abortions continue at a high rate. The reformed law has not recognised the overwhelming wish of women to decide for themselves whether or not they want an abortion and this drives them back to the illegal racket. The reform of the British law stresses that the real need is not for minor changes but for the total repeal of the anti-abortion laws.

Despite what some anti-abortionists claim, abortion is a simple procedure which does not require hospitalisation, provided it is done early. The more easily an abortion can be obtained, the earlier it is done — and with much greater safety.

Abortion is not the only means of birth control women have difficulty in obtaining. The safest contraceptives are too costly for many, while moralistic doctors and chemists often refuse young or unmarried women who want them. It is illegal to discuss contraceptives with people under 16 years. All contraceptives ought to be made easily available and free to those who need them. Since many unwanted pregnancies occur through sheer ignorance of the way our bodies work and of how to prevent conception. Sex education should begin at a very early age, as an integral part of the education system.

People sometimes say that contraception, sterilisation, or abstinence are better than abortion and offer them as alternatives. None of these are of any use to a woman who IS pregnant. In fact, to such a woman the only alternative to abortion is compulsory pregnancy and childbirth. An enforced labour used as a punishment for accidental conception.

We see abortion as a question of women's rights. There should be no law preventing the medical profession from performing abortions and no woman who has an unwanted pregnancy should be denied a safe abortion upon her own request. We are against enforced pregnancy and demand that abortion be made freely available.

It is control of our bodies, control of our lives that we want. The abortion laws are the most blatant denial of that control. The abortion laws should be repealed, abolished so that women can make a free choice. No doctor, no-one at all should be able to override a woman's decision to end her pregnancy. It is her body, her life, and her right to decide. Any law which prevents that decision from being carried out safely and in the best conditions is totally unjust.

We don't want the abortion laws reformed or liberalised. We want them ABOLISHED. It is overwhelmingly obvious that women do want abortions. They have been prepared to risk their lives and their freedom to get them. Women don't want to be criminals. Women are people with the ability to think and decide. Women claim the democratic right to have control over their own bodies and lives.

An end to the anti-abortion laws is something women are having to fight long and hard for. We are prepared to fight — we will win our right to decide whether or not we have an abortion. Abortion is a woman's right to choose.

A survey made in Dunedin concerning women's opinions about abortion confirm the findings of other surveys carried out in New Zealand and overseas.

The results show: that 74% of women thought abortion was either entirely up to the woman, or a matter between a woman and her doctor. Only 19% said the decision should never be taken.

70% wanted the law changed to make it less difficult to obtain an abortion. Only 2% thought it should be made more difficult.

These results correspond closely to a National survey made by the National Research Bureau in January 1973 and a survey made in Wellington in mid-1972. The indication from these surveys is that most women in New Zealand are dissatisfied with the present abortion laws and want a favourable change in all areas relating to abortion. It is clear that the present law does not serve women's needs and does not reflect their feelings.

A national march for women's right to abortion was called by the Women's Abortion Action Committee in Wellington, for April 13. Women's Abortion Action

Committees in Auckland and Christchurch have responded to this call, and marches are being organised in these centres. Actions are also planned in Hamilton for April 13.

The April 13 march has received wide sponsorship which includes ALRANZ, prominent members of the Labour Party and the Values Party, University lecturers and tutors. Support for these marches is broader than ever before — a fact which can probably be attributed to the success of the July 28 marches last year. A significant result of those marches was that they legitimised the abortion rights movement, brought it out into the public eye, and gained endorsement from a wider number of organisations in support of its aims. The mounting support for the repeal of the abortion laws in this country has been facilitated by the publicity and impact of those first nation-side marches.

Since it is possible that the abortion issue will be raised in Parliament in the near future it is important that the abortion rights movement make clear what it demands of the government.

The Women's Abortion Action Committees are demanding that all abortion laws be repealed. We do not want reform. We want abortion clearly established as a woman's right.

The abortion movement must bring the greatest pressure possible on the Government. All those people and organisations which agree that the present abortion laws are unjust must be united in common effort to ensure women have the right to abortion.

**YOU CAN MARCH AGAINST THE ABORTION LAWS  
ON FRIDAY APRIL 13,  
ASSEMBLE: UNIVERSITY QUAD, 7.00pm  
RALLY, C.P.O.**

Following Social, Upper Common Room.

Women's Abortion Action Committee

The Auckland University Students Association has passed a motion to support a march for the repeal of the abortion laws and to donate \$100 to the Women's Abortion Action Committee which is organising the march.

The motion was passed in the Students Representative Council on Thursday 22 but had to receive executive approval before being made official. The march coincides with similar actions in Wellington, Christchurch, and Hamilton demanding the repeal of the abortion laws.

Cathy Carroll, secretary of the Women's Abortion Action Committee in Auckland said, "WE consider that Women should have the right to decide whether or not they have an abortion, and that the law should not deny women that right."



# BURCHETT AND SAMUELSON

## A COMPARISON



Wilfred Burchett



Professor Samuelson

Two very famous visitors a couple of weeks ago, Wilfred Burchett, renegade Australian-born journalist, Paul A. Samuelson, Nobel Prize-winning economist and millionaire M.I.T. professor:

Their presence here was of great interest and irony to myself, for one, because whenlast in Auckland and a student, five years ago, both men's writings assumed great importance. For different reasons: Samuelson to meet course requirements, Burchett to learn the truth about the war. Still following through on decisions of that time: to hear either man in person now is to instil with life their separate qualities, such as they are, while previous evaluations are basically confirmed.

At his town hall meeting Burchett speaks firmly and rapidly for about an hour, then shows recent slides taken in North Vietnam. What he talks about is Vietnam NOW, AFTER the Ceasefire — the tremendous popular joy in the North, the continuing struggle in Saigon-held territory.

In the North families are reunited, having been split up during evacuation of the cities. The people feel they have come through the worst the B-52's can inflict. In a few days there will be no foreign troops on Vietnamese soil for the first time in 114 years. The new Agreement is far superior to the 1954 Agreement which Saigon didn't sign and from which the U.S. disassociated itself. This time also they do not have to abandon supporters in the southern liberated areas.

In the South the Agreement calls for a 3-part National Council of Reconciliation and Concord (made up equally of Provisional Revolutionary Government, Thieu Government and Neutral Forces) which is supposed to help put the Agreement into practice and to draw up mutually acceptable conditions for free elections. However, neutrality is still punishable by death in South Vietnam. Far from political prisoners being freed, many thousands more people have been arrested or killed, and grapevine information is that many prisoners have been killed while supposedly being transferred to other prisons. Burchett calls for pressure to be brought on the Australian and New Zealand Governments to speak out for full implementation of the Agreement.

Later, answering questions, he agrees that people in the North were far from delighted at Nixon being received in Moscow and Peking, although they tried to understand that other countries would act in what they believed to be their own interests. Concerning Cambodia, he says Prince Sihanouk believes the U.S. has, in the space of a few years, achieved the immense task of transforming easygoing village-oriented people into revolutionaries. Sihanouk apparently realises that the future will not lie with himself but with the Khmer Rouge.

When Burchett talks about Asian Revolution he is talking about what he has come to know and understand

from his own experience, not what he set out to prove. His autobiography 'Passport' relates his first encounters with Communist organisers in the course of somewhat bewildered youthful wanderings around Australia in Depression years; also his revulsion at Kuomintang corruption when he first visits China and at the U.S. use of germ warfare during the Korean War. He spent months in the jungle with Vietcong forces between 1963-66.

Both he and Samuelson are among 'the faithful' at their meetings here. I'm happy to keep the faith with the people in the Town Hall to hear Burchett — some of the staunchest people in this city. As best they were able, they made the Vietnamese struggle their own.

The Samuelson meeting is 'closed', the speaker wishing to confine this address to "the family", that is, professional economists and some students. "New Winds in Economics" appears to consist of current attacks from both Left and Right against mainstream (neoclassical) economics, in which waters Samuelson positions himself. It pleases him to believe that Radical Right and Left "meet around the bend".

He too is a confident speaker, matching the reputation for wit and brilliance which has preceded him, casually dropping various august names in "the profession" (which certainly he, if anyone, is qualified to do). Thus he scans the spectrum, as he sees it, of current thinking — if everyone else can be discarded, either in part or in whole, at least they keep us on our "metal"; and in the meantime, a few wisecracks: "If Milton Friedman did not exist we would have had to invent him", (the 'Chicago School' libertarian). Galbraith commits "one unforgivable sin — he writes well. This is taking advantage of the reader". John G. Gurley, having (apparently) come lately to a radical viewpoint, has "been on the road to Damascus ... they say jail clarifies the mind". Referring to the problem most radical academics in the U.S. have in obtaining tenure, Samuelson expresses surprise that more "Leninist Machiavellianism" is not employed, that they don't lie low until tenure is secured. Instead they tend to be open and forthright from the start.

If Samuelson does in fact believe the "more serious criticism" comes from the Left, his discussion thereof is pretty shallow. He is preoccupied with a recent book on the so-called "New Left" by A. Lindbeck to which he himself contributed a foreword. Lindbeck's book enables him to set up and shoot down a straw man of a "New Left" consisting of rich men's children who are against both bureaucracy and the market. What's left is the kibbutz or Walden 2. Can, the Professor asks, Western standards of living be supported by abandoning the division of labour?

This has to be a thoroughly specious presentation of radical criticism. If Samuelson had any real knowledge of

the Left which he purports to judge, he would admit that what they, in the great majority, work for is not to wholly abandon the division of labour but that it should be flexibly organised for the benefit of people rather than the increased profits of the owners of capital. (Incidentally, a fair number of the 'rich men's children' from old S.D.S. days, that once might have fitted his description, have proved willing in recent years to accept structure and discipline. Witness some of the members. Rising Up Angry and the Revolutionary Union).

Samuelson quotes Robert Solow (also of M.I.T.) criticising radical economists for displaying "even more cant, more role-playing, less facing of facts" than mainstream economists. The one example Samuelson gives concerns the supposed lack of solid research behind J.G. Gurley's conclusions about the connection between power and wealth in American society. Not yet able to find the Solow article in question, I can only say that, so far, this sounds like 'bafflement by science' — what "solid research" is really necessary, outside academic coisters, to prove commonsense understanding that, under capitalism, money is power?

One is reminded of Walter Pollard's recent GLOVEBOX article: "What is one supposed to say to the student who is not in search of a meal-ticket, of expertise of certification but who simply WANTS TO KNOW? Is such a one, for example, wanted to find out the reasons for the shocking maldistribution of wealth he would go to the Department of Economics only to find that their aim is perfect good faith, was to make him an economist".

"Perfect good faith"? Consider the acclaim and fortune Samuelson has won for himself. Consider the economic advice he regrets was disregarded by LBJ: why should the U.S. refrain from slaughter and destruction in Vietnam? Answer: because of the inflationary burden which such a war would impose on a "full employment" U.S. economy.

Compare all this (if only for the sake of coincidence of their visits here) with the lies and slander Wilfred Burchett has had to endure for recounting the truth as he lived it and found it; denied an Australian passport for 17 years; he was even refused permission to attend his father's funeral.

Consider Burchett's priorities as a professional journalist: "As members of human society I believe reporters should regard their responsibilities as being above contractual obligations to editors, and their own personal interests. A simple illustration: a child being beaten to pulp by a bully. A reporter who rushes to record the scene with camera and tape-recorder might succeed as a journalist, but he fails as a human being. His first responsibility is to rescue the child. A reporter is not an electronic computer digesting dispassionately the facts with which it is confronted. He is endowed with reason and experience bequeathed by many centuries of human

experience. He when basic h reporting is no in the right di In Passport life when he obligations a Hongay-Campl story about t agents can be correspond pressures on j first foreign co A-bomb in 19 up on his ori where the men

In the twer considerable f 'larger respons struggle betwe who seek, as motive in hun the editors of recently writt (mainstream) ( that 'what is g they could ac that this IS th we radicals pro

At Samuels for his reactio takes several QUARTERLY Sweezy was co friend of his question is i mentions the countries by V not being conc to announce tl as himself for that the Gross

The basis fo (neoclassical) e is a cornerston theoretical sys its pure state i most desirable consumers' nee and where surv highest possible fundamental economic deci profits, cut co goods and servi have to accept firm can influer

Economic re it deviates fr Monopolies — t small minority can, if so de: redistributive t subsidies, tariff deterrents can individuals to m

However: th amount of s deterrents) can profit-motivated economy. If the it becomes con system) for eve conditions to

legislation in th power concentr dominate law which provide ir builds on mone established to r

completely log 'mainstream' ec industry to effe it is quite logic themselves to agencies are ha supposed to be r Under compe and manipulatio exists no tend (Optimal') alloc otherwise is mer the present socie



experience. He cannot remain coldly aloof and objective when basic human issues are involved. My concept of reporting is not just to record history but to help shape it in the right direction" (from the preface to PASSPORT).

In Passport Burchett describes many occasions in his life when he has had to choose between professional obligations and larger responsibilities. Thus at Hongay-Campha in North Vietnam in 1955 he withholds a story about the capture of a CIA agent until further agents can be rounded up. In 1949 he resigns as Berlin correspondent of the DAILY EXPRESS because of the pressures on journalists at the time to 'toe the line'. The first foreign correspondent to reach Hiroshima after the A-bomb in 1945, he forfeits a series of articles to follow up on his original 'scoop' in order to visit POW camps where the men are in urgent need of encouraging news.

In the twentieth century it can be said (though with considerable fear of contradiction!) that questions of 'larger responsibilities' will very often come down to the struggle between defenders of capitalism and its enemies who seek, as a minimum, to do away with the profit motive in human relationships. Paul M. Sweezy, one of the editors of the (New York) MONTHLY REVIEW, has recently written: "It is only natural that neoclassical (mainstream) economists should work on the principle that 'what is good for capitalism is good'. I only wish that they could achieve enough self-understanding to admit that this IS their principle and to proclaim it as openly as we radicals proclaim the opposite"

At Samuelson's lecture in Auckland a student asks him for his reaction to this statement by Sweezy. Samuelson takes several minutes to discuss the symposium in the QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS to which Sweezy was contributing and to say that Sweezy is an old friend of his and a former teacher of his. When the question is repeated he denies the suggestion and mentions the studies of capital formation in developing countries by W.A. Lewis and "Charlie" Kindleberger as not being concerned for "corporation profits". He goes on to announce the concern of mainstream economists such as himself for the "quality of life" and their realisation that the Gross National Product isn't everything.

The basis for Sweezy's accusation is this: mainstream (neoclassical) economics (of which Samuelson's textbook is a cornerstone) is founded upon, holds up as its ideal a theoretical system of 'perfectly competitive' markets. In its pure state the system will allegedly tend towards the most desirable (optimal) allocation of resources where consumers' needs that they can pay for will be satisfied and where surviving (efficient) firms will be making their highest possible level of profits (maximising profits). Two fundamental assumptions are, one, that 'rational' economic decisionmakers will always seek to maximise profits, cut costs, maximise their personal utilities from goods and services etc; two, that all firms in any industry have to accept market price conditions as given — no one firm can influence these market conditions.

Economic reality is thus examined in terms of the way it deviates from this 'perfectly competitive' ideal. Monopolies — the concentration of wealth in the hands of a small minority of the population — any such 'deviations' can, if so desired, be 'corrected' by legislation, by redistributive taxation, by a whole mass of reforms, subsidies, tariffs, you name it. Suitable incentives and deterrents can, theoretically, pressure corporations and individuals to make ecologically sound decisions.

However: this whole structure is founded on sand. No amount of superstructure tacked on (incentives, deterrents) can deny this. The sand foundation is the profit-motivated actions of all decision-makers in the economy. If the sole motivation of people is profit, then it becomes completely rational (within the terms of the system) for everyone to do their best to alter market conditions to suit themselves and to get round any legislation in their way. Corruption, if you like. Economic power concentrates in a few hands and those hands seek to dominate law-makers, the court system and the media which provide information. Money follows money. Money builds on money. Money makes money. If an agency is established to regulate a particular industry, then it is completely logical and rational (in terms of the 'mainstream' economic system) for firms within that industry to effectively buy off people in the agency, and it is quite logical for the individuals concerned to allow themselves to be bought off. (Most U.S. regulatory agencies are hand-in-glove with the industries they are supposed to be regulating).

Under competition (perfect or otherwise) exploitation and manipulation are both logical and inevitable. There exists no tendency towards any remotely desirable ('optimal') allocation of resources. Anyone who teaches otherwise is merely a servant of the rich and powerful in the present society.

Seeds of hope exist to the extent that corruption does not take place everywhere within a profit-based system. This demonstrates the inherent ability of people to build a humane society based on the real needs of people. Essential action in this struggle which spans generations includes doing away with 'learning' which is based on sand. Beyond a certain point in any situation, people can ill-afford to wallow in the mainstream, as Samuelson does, and prick pins into all the different points of view that come their way. One of the main lessons of Burchett is that people are constantly having to CHOOSE AND ACT. The decisions we make are matters of Life and Death-in-Life.

I, for one, record gratitude for Wilfred Burchett's work, and inform Paul A. Samuelson and his kind, peddlers of bullshit under disguise of liberalism and moderation, that they have a bloody lot to answer for.

Two famous visitors. Respect where due.

Geoff Mason



**Big Orange**

POSTERS  
BLACK LITES  
LEATHER GEAR  
PATCHOULI & LOVE OILS  
KINKY JEWELLERY  
SEW-ON PATCHES  
INCENSE  
SWEAT SHIRTS

**CANTEBURY ARCADE**

Independent Theatre  
"UBI EROS"  
Lunchtime Theatre  
now running till 17th April  
1.15 pm 75c



## AN ALTERNATIVE TO SCHOOL

WE'd really like to make an alternative to sending our children to school where the emphasis is on having a rich varied environment and on the growth of love and wisdom rather than just factual knowledge. At present we are thinking in terms of forming a group with four or five other families who would be interested to work together to educate their children outside the school system. The group could meet regularly or spontaneously to play, talk together about all kinds of ideas, do educational and creative projects, and generally enjoy being together.

The children would have the opportunity to become good friends without their relationships being moulded by an institutional context, and would have the chance to know one another for a number of years as they grow up.

We have one qualified teacher among us, but feel that it's better for parents to work together to teach our children than to pass the responsibility on to a teacher. Among five sets of parents lies a fund of knowledge, wisdom, and special skills greater than in one teacher. If each of us were devising projects to do with our children together, or just talking about good ideas, they would be exposed to a much wider variety of ideas and interests, and different perspectives on everything and thus could select points of view and ways of understanding most suitable to themselves.

If we are all there rather than just a teacher, the emphasis can be on the growth of love and wisdom. I wouldn't want to spend ten years of my life in an institution!

Anyone interested in something along these lines or with any ideas, give us a ring at 604-267. Our kids are three and four and a half. I'm sure we would have a really good time and learn just as much as they would.

Chris King, Hallie King, Christine Fielder, Arwen, Heath, Lorien. Phone 604267, 13 Leamington Rd, Mt Eden.

# don't be short of money

Need a loan? Or perhaps a little advice? We are helping hundreds of students complete their studies with a simple, flexible loan scheme which provides assistance when they need it most.

How about a cheque account that looks after your money, makes payments easier, and keeps a record of your expenditure — all for less than 15 cents a week on average?

We specialise in banking for undergraduates (let's call it an investment in a lifelong customer). So when you need a bank, why not choose one which wants your business. And shows it.

**AUCKLAND**  
As a first step phone Mr E. P. E. Laffey at 32-649 or call in at any of our branches.

**The National Bank**  
OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED  
—YOUR FRIENDLY BANK



# SAILS AGAINST A FRENCH APOCALYPSE



The good ship FRI leaving Whangarei

On 21 March, Gilbert Nicolas, Pastor of the French Reform Church, set sail on board the protest yacht 'Fri'. He sent this farewell letter to his friends in France.

Dear friends,

Instead of this rather sophisticated "Dear friends" I would have liked to address each one of you by Christian name. But for want of time, this circular letter from the antipodes must serve as a personal message. For many of you this letter from New Zealand will come as a surprise. Why this undertaking? Why this extreme? I have said elsewhere all that motivates my action against the coming French atomic tests in the Pacific: reasons based on personal, "technical", humanitarian grounds; my solidarity with those who are its victims and those who have the courage to say "no", the courage to want to live upright. I have told of my innate hope of seeing the emergency of a new dawn for humanity, despite indications to the contrary: My confidence in this "Greenpeace" action (a yacht, some yachts against the Bomb) and my complete solidarity with its participants.

But with these lines, I simply ask for a sign of friendship from you to me and I would like to be able to express my gratitude to each one of you for all that I have received: whom do I thank for knowing and loving 'Le Requiem de Gilles', whom for a marine knot and for not fearing the elements, whom for knowing how to handle a load on the docks, whom for my first steps in the snow, whom for respect of life and mankind, whom for my formation of character and for the gift of being myself, whom for having read a book which determined my way of thinking, whom for the practical involvement, whom for open-mindedness and communication, whom for the signs of freedom first for myself and for my actions — a freedom prevailing over any form of repressive law —,

whom for all the daily trifles that simply allow us to live, whom for taking care of my body and soul, whom for . . .

And I know that I can leave with the assurance of your friendship and support. This is a great encouragement obviously not only for me but as a bond of the future for — I was going to write our children — ourselves. Nobody is an island in himself and we must believe that it is possible to change both structures and mentalities. The earth is made for life . . . Since you have taught me to love life, you will know how to protect the earth and mankind so that there is life.

I would have liked to write a letter to children because I love them very much. I would have liked to tell them that I share with them the hope of a happy, sun-filled future, to tell them that we can help the sun rise every morning, to tell them that there is hope for our world. Children, I will think of you often, for I will miss your look and your smile, and we will laugh together again.

The plane will take off into the sun and we will precede the dawning day, we will help the day to dawn.

With all my love,  
Gilbert.

Gilbert's opposition to atmospheric nuclear testing in the Pacific is shared to a greater or lesser degree by 63% of the French population, a fact which emerged as the result of a recent poll in France. Only 27% showed themselves to be in favour of continuing the tests.

After lengthy consideration and with the total agreement of his wife, Gilbert Nicolas decided to undertake the long and expensive trip to New Zealand to compensate for the lack of French participation in the protest. At 39 years of age, Gilbert is a minister of the French Reform Church. Although he has served as a conventional pastor with his own parish, he came to the

conclusion that he was more able to reach and help a greater number of people by going out and living among them on their own level. For this reason Gilbert Nicolas has worked for the past four years as docker in the Port of Marseille, an experience that will stand him in good stead for his present undertaking as crewman aboard the FRI.

For Gilbert and his wife Marie, this will not be the first involvement in a protest movement. They have been active in Peace Movements in France for a number of years. They share an anti-militarist philosophy, believe that man achieves superiority through embracing non-violence, that he must reject laws that are based on power politics rather than truth and justice. They feel that pacifism does not begin with protesting major issues, but rather in rejecting all forms of violence from their very roots.

Like most male French nationals, Gilbert Nicolas has done a period of compulsory military service. According to French law, he must continue to carry a military booklet, similar to a passport, as he can be called up to serve again at any time. However in December 1970, Gilbert returned his booklet to the Minister of Defence, an act equivalent to the burning of an American draft card and also punishable by a jail sentence. The action has without a doubt made military officials aware of Gilbert's convictions and could at any time be used against him.

Now a declared conscientious objector, Gilbert gives his main reasons as being "a public protest against the military politics of our government and against the nuclear tests in Polynesia which pose a grave threat to the people of these regions."

The 105-foot FRI left Whangarei with a crew of 12 under the captaincy of her owner, a 27-year-old American, David Moodie. Under the organisation of Peace

Media, a small in the wake of proceeding in nuclear tests.

nuclear weapons their tests. I believe that international of many. It similar tactics protest yacht yachts therefore reach the day towed out of though such repeated too

Whatever definitely French territory officials could embarrassing returning of deserving a job neither individual extricate Mr French nation





On board the FRI

Media, a small, brave fleet of protest yachts are setting sail in the wake of the mother-ship FRI, with the intention of proceeding into the test zone as a deterrent to the French nuclear tests. It is the fervent hope of all opposed to nuclear weapons that the French will decide to cancel their tests. Most have sufficient faith in humanity to believe that they will not ignore the presence of this small international group of individuals representing the views of many. It is however credible that the French may try similar tactics to those employed last year against the protest yacht GREENPEACE III. The FRI and the other yachts therefore risk considerable harassment once they reach the danger zone, to the extent of being forcibly towed out of the area, or of being rammed "accidentally", though such carelessness would tend to lose credibility if repeated too frequently in such similar circumstances.

Whatever form the tactics happen to take, it is definitely feasible that the crews find themselves in French territory at some time. It is then that the French officials could find the presence of Gilbert Nicolas rather embarrassing. At this stage they may consider that his returning of his military booklet in 1970 is a crime deserving a jail sentence. If this is so, it is probable that neither individuals nor governments could do anything to extricate Mr Nicolas from this situation, as he would be a French national in the hands of his government.

Text & Photos: Jean-Claude & Lindsay Hurni



I have now been in London exactly a year, and during that time have managed to see many groups. Here are reviews of what I consider to be the best and most interesting.

**Alice Cooper** — definitely the best "pop" group I have seen (Slade, the Faces, and Humble Pie are a long way behind but are the best of the rest). This band is amazing, they use every trick in the book to entertain and conquer an audience.

Screaming Lord Sutch may claim that they stole his act, and indeed one can see similarities, but Sutch confines himself to a few unrelated gimmicks and his idea of "being weird" is to bring on half a dozen huckery looking chicks and get them to flash a few bare tits. I saw Alice do "definitely the last performance anywhere" of his famous "killer" act. It was really action-packed, starting off lightly with snarls and whippings which built up to a doll being smashed to bits with an axe and its limbs thrown among an almost hysterical audience. (Alice uses this idea a lot and all the way through posters and other bits of assorted junk were thrown to the screaming masses).

Alice is then tried and found guilty for killing the doll and led up to the gallows at the back of the stage for a very realistic hanging scene. Suddenly Alice makes his appearance from the dead with a zany Vaudeville routine complete with cane and boater, and finally brings on his pet snake which wraps itself around him and pokes its head out of his fly.

The lighting effects were fantastic and if the band played horrible music (well who really came to listen to the music anyway) at least it was simple and loud and went well with the action. In comparison Sutch's music was just plain crap.

After the lights went on the kids howled and chanted for an encore for about ten minutes, and then a little man came on and said he had spoken to the band who were prepared to come back on and play "School's Out".

What an amazing show — everything was so rehearsed but Alice sure knows how to entertain. Full marks Alice — long live pop melodrama.

**Chuck Berry** is also a marvellous entertainer. I went to a large 12 hour rock'n'roll revival show at the Wembley Stadium which was attended by thousands of Teddy Boys all with greased back hair and in 50's gear: as the press said "It was a real Teddy Boys picnic". The show was pretty disappointing on the whole. During the afternoon such well-known "greats" as Billy Fury, Heinz, and Joe Brown appeared and the crowd got really pissed off. Of the "stars" that appeared Bo Diddley was sluggish, Jerry Lee Lewis disappointing, Little Richard terrible, but Chuck Berry ripped the place apart. It is unbelievable the sight of a legend up there unpretentiously having a ball playing all his wonderful music. He played all his famous tunes one after the other, talked, duckwalked across the stage swapping from lead to rhythm when he felt like it and the crowd lapped it up. All the others, especially Little Richard, kept emphasising that they were the "King of Rock'n'Roll", but Chuck said nothing, he just came on and the place erupted. The G.L.C.C. (who own the park) switched off the power, Chuck swapped guitars and stopped playing only when his new power supply was cut off. It was one of the greatest experiences of my life to be among thousands of people all dancing and singing together. Groups like Alice Cooper rely on tricks, Chuck lets his music speak for itself.

**John Cage** is the father of the new music. He is famous for his concertos for "prepared piano" and orchestra, and his "constructions in metal" inter alia. It has been said that he is not really a musician but rather an "inventor of

genius". I went to a concert he gave at the Albert Hall with David Tudor. Tudor sat at a table surrounded by an amazing amount of electronic equipment and produced hundreds of varied electronic noises and effects by joining bits of wire together and playing around with all the knobs. John Cage sat at a table and smoked lots of cigarettes, and every now and then sang — that is he uttered lots of grunts and groans and showed how many ways it is possible to use a human voice besides using actual words. He had four microphones all with different tones and each on a different channel, and he made good use of this. Though the performance was very boring (my girlfriend went to sleep after the first half hour) it was nevertheless very interesting, because a sort of lazy atmosphere built up which caused your mind to wander, and I felt completely relaxed and refreshed afterwards. When the performance ended everyone clapped and clapped for about half an hour and peculiar things happened as clapping patterns began to emerge and people clapped out messages to each other. It was as if everyone felt united after going through a strange experience. By the way, don't think that John Cage is at all popular — the Albert Hall was less than one-eighth full.

The three above were the best audience involvement acts I saw; the best straight musical groups were as follows:

**KING CRIMSON** — the best of the rock / progressive / heavy (call it what you like) category. This band has regularly changed its' lineup over the years and the only original member now left is their guitarist and leader Robert Tripp. Since I saw them their percussionist Jamie Muir has left and they are now a four piece group but Muir is featured on their new album, which has received bad write-ups. I saw them at Watford and was amazed at the age of the audience. Mums and dads were dropping off their 14-year old sons and daughters and I really felt like an old man gatecrashing on another generation's scene. The band was very impressive and very tight — the dominating feature was the use of two drummers, one a traditional rock drummer and the other an expert percussionist. Although Frank Zappa has used two drummers for years, these two worked in amazingly well together producing some interesting rhythms and effects.

The performance consisted of two longish 30-40 minute pieces plus a couple of short tunes and it seemed to go down suprisingly well with the young audience. **Henry Cow** are a great group. I went along to see them at the London School of Economics on the advice of a friend and wasn't disappointed. They are amazingly versatile, basically a sax and organ five piece band, but they seemed much more than that because every member was able to double on at least two other instruments, so every few bars they had a different lineup. The music they played was very avant-garde (what a terrible word that is!) and the whole thing flared together very well which was surprising since they never carried through an idea for more than a ½ minute. This, I felt, was the main fault — the members of the band seemed to be in an incessant panic and not able to relax. For example, the bass player would suddenly leap up and take violin in hand and play his guitar with it for two or three notes, then dash off and play a few phases on the piano, then back to his guitar and so on.

The anomaly was that the band, obviously wanting to reach out to the audience, should fail because they did not stick to anything for long enough. Watch out for Henry Cow, they have a great future ahead of them. Their act is full of interesting ideas, they are totally original, and are all fantastic musicians, most of them (so I am told) have classical backgrounds.

**Frank Zappa** — I saw him conduct his twenty piece orchestra, which you can hear on his "Jawa Waka" and Grand Wayoo" LP's. The performance took place outdoors at the Oval Cricket Ground (sacrilege!—Ed.) on a freezing cold night, which didn't help, and I was surrounded by drunken Hawkwind fans who didn't like Zappa one little bit, and who wanted him to finish early so their group could come on. Zappa limped in (his leg having not completely healed from his Rainbow Theatre accident) to be faced by a very hostile audience, and somehow he had to get his group balanced before his performance could begin. He solved this problem brilliantly by asking the audience to balance the group. As each member of the group was introduced he played a few notes and Zappa turned to the audience asking, "Can you hear him? Would you like him a little louder?" and so on.

The music was terrific — pieces that stick in my mind are "Big Swiftly" from "Jawa Waka" and "The Adventures of Gregory Peckory" some unfinished film music, with details of the plot explained between each section. The best part of it for me was "Dogmeat" — a combination of "Uncle Meat" and the "Dogbreath Variations" — this was superb, exactly as I remembered it on the record. How I would love to have seen the "Hot Rats Orchestra" under decent conditions.





Mt Duessa and the Christopher Valley, Spenser Ranges

The proposals for the milling are contained in a White Paper issued in 1971 "The Utilisation of the South Island Beech Forests." No final decision has been taken as to whether all or any of these proposals will be carried out. It is essential for New Zealanders to act now, before a decision, and demonstrate their disapproval of the basic principles underlying the White Paper.

It is short-sighted and out-dated to rely on the destruction of huge eco-systems such as forests as a means of creating capital.

The White Paper excels in allaying conservationist fears. They give unsolicited assurances, anticipating a strong public reaction against the milling scheme.

These assurances are hollow.

They are hollow because their first premise is wrong. They interfere in a natural forest, when the interference is unnecessary. This is bad ecology. They speak of a balance of conservation and development, but fail to outline a scheme that will provide this.

The White Paper is shot through with the worst kind of economic expediency. Its economic assumptions are expansionist — and there is no stability inherent in an expanding economy; only the promise of ultimate disaster. Expansionist economics are the legacy of five centuries of imperialist growth on the part of Europe. They are now an anachronism, simply because there is no more scope to expand. It is now apparent that the world is finite and heavily populated. There is an absolute limit of resources, and an absolute limit in the global tolerance of ecological disruption. The expansionist assumption is part of a world without environmental crisis.

It is fantastic that, in the 1970's, when realisation of ecological problems is becoming general, the Forest Service should propose a milling enterprise, not just to maintain a rate of expansion in an industry but to increase it.

The following table indicates export value for forest products with and without assumed but feasible beech utilisation projects. Thus:

	Value of Export Targets in Millions of Dollars at Constant 1969-70 Prices		
	1975-76	1978-79	1981-82
Without Beech	127.3	131.0	148.0
With Beech	131.9	159.0	176.0

The forestry industry will expand, beech or not. The beech, a unique forest system, is being threatened almost because it is convenient to cut it down. It stops a gap caused by a slight fall-off in pine cropping.

"The fast growth rate of the forestry sector has only been made possible by mass radiata (pine) plantings of the 1920's and 1930's. The raw material resource thus created is now almost fully committed and there will be no prospect for further large scale industrial expansion until forests planted since World War II come into production. Thus from the late 1970's onwards there is likely to be a decline in the rate at which forest industries and forest products exports could increase.

The availability of the unused beech resource provides one means of maintaining the rate of increase in

production and exports of forest products."

White Paper 1.36.

This indicates the blind adoption of easy solutions that has characterised our resource exploitation. It is sheer laziness and intellectual ineptitude. To be prepared to effect a vast change in a natural forest system, simply to "maintain the rate of increase in production and export of forest products."

It must be obvious that if expansion at an ever increasing rate is the chief priority of our economic enterprise, that we will expand ourselves to a standstill. The more expansionism, the deeper the crisis that we ultimately face when confronted with a starving planet stripped of its resources.

Development in the forestry industry is occurring without interference in beech forests and can continue. Therefore a true balance would be, basing the timber industry almost exclusively on exotics, milling native timber only in small, thoroughly supervised operations. The White Paper is proposing a mammoth milling. This will entail clear-felling one tenth of the forests of the South Island. This sounds terribly moderate, but we must remember that already we are dealing with a remnant of a forest in the South Island. The pioneer era saw massive incursions into the South Island forest system. We are dealing with a fraction of a survival. Consider further, that in the years 1967-72 there was an absolute decline in area under native forest of 50,000 acres. This is a rate of 10,000 acres a year. The beech milling will raise that rate of decline to at least 20,700 acres. If the regeneration schemes are unsuccessful, the rate of absolute decline in native forest will be more still.

**IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE BORNE IN MIND THAT THE FORESTS TO WHICH THESE GIANT CORPORATIONS HAVE SUCH PRIVILEGED ACCESS ARE STATE FORESTS HELD IN TRUST FOR THE PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND. THEY ARE ON PUBLIC LAND, YET THE PUBLIC AS INDIVIDUALS ARE POWERLESS TO INFLUENCE THE CORPORATE DECISION MAKING PROCESS THAT DETERMINES THE FATE OF THE LANDSCAPE.**

Remember also that one tenth of the South Island forest is 895,000 acres. If you can envisage a strip of land one mile wide, and extending from the northern tip of the North Island, to a point in the Antarctic Ocean approximately 300 miles south of Stewart Island, you have comprehended the size of the area that is to be cleared.

This is a staggering project.

Also, these regions in which the milling will actually occur will suffer the destruction of almost all their lowland forests.

# THE FATE OF A FOREST BY DEN TRUS

The New Zealand is poised on the edge of yet another ecological disaster. They propose to clear some of the South Island forests.

Thus:

In Nelson ..... 82 per cent of lowland beech

In Westland .... 80.5 per cent of lowland beech

In Southland .. 76 per cent of lowland beech

In these regions therefore, milling means a

ecological change. Where there was conifer

afforestation, there will be clear-felled ground

hundreds of thousands of acres. [1] The change en

is so vast, that it could even alter climatic conditi

the West Coast. It is a sleight of hand to spe

conservation, and yet countenance this milling, with

scope of one White Paper. The Forestry Department

be cynical indeed.

I would like to criticise another aspect of

"conservation" policy. They define nine tenths

South Island forest as "protected forest". In their

these are forests "whose value for water and

conservation overrides all other interests. "Why is it

one tenth not "protected forest?" When we consid

we are always dealing with the remnant of a fore

seems that we should regard all surviving native fo

"protection forest."

The Forest Service zoning has an arbitrary ring

it. One tenth is just acceptable politically. It w

about convince the public that the milling will ha

slight consequences. One tenth also happens to b

most of the lowland beech forests. This is ju

convenient for words. Official thinking is cru

amounts to this:— That if a forest is not an imp

high or impossibly steep ground, let's mill it, a

immediate disaster threatens.

Yet the destruction of the mighty lowland fore

the Grey and Inangahua catchment areas must imp

the whole region as a viable eco-system, and must

the water retaining properties of this area.

This is so because for many years the clear-felled

whether designated for pine or regeneration in beech

not have a covering on it that is any way equiva

the covering provided by a mature forest. Beech

hundred year growth cycle, which means that it w

least 100 years before any mature trees spring out

debris left by milling. And 100 years may n

sufficient to establish a forest either, certainly not a

resembling the one cut down. Scrub will regenera

Gradually a forest will re-evolve. We must remembe

we are not just taking away one kind of plant — b

but we are disrupting a very delicately balanced

that has evolved over five million years. This will

problem of those areas allowed to regenerate in

The areas set aside for pine will face 25 years be

mature pine planation is established on them. W

removing the "protection" from these areas wheth

choose to admit it or not.

Because the one tenth is restricted to lowland

spectacular disaster may be avoided, but an im

deterioration of climate and water retention coul

result from the felling. (See Appendix A)

Little is known about the eco-systems of beech

They do support a different system to that of pine

native habitat. Eg

floor in native be

moisture retentio

disturb this syste

California?

The White Pa

cleared acres in

already in pine. I

be planted as a re

it is a case of lea

interfering with.

It is commo

extensive margir

employed as pin

rather than dimi

be argued that p

controlling and s

Zealand conditio

tree in these co

subtle factors are

I have seen th

have been work

shell-blasted grou

First World War.

vegetation, all of

pine plantations

trees, just as o

disturbance and

relationship betw

recreate itself in

the denuding of

years, and would

resulting from th

against the needl

ground.

The White Pa

be taken seriously

Another point

figure of the Wh

product. It will

powerful industr

The real pressur

whole milling sch

"A consortiu

N.Z. Forest Pre

ddins (10 per ce

ought to turn

Government into

"The logical

wardwood pulp

New Zealand be

Zealand of large

continuing wave

utilisations in th

induced by r

Japanese pulp an

trading compani

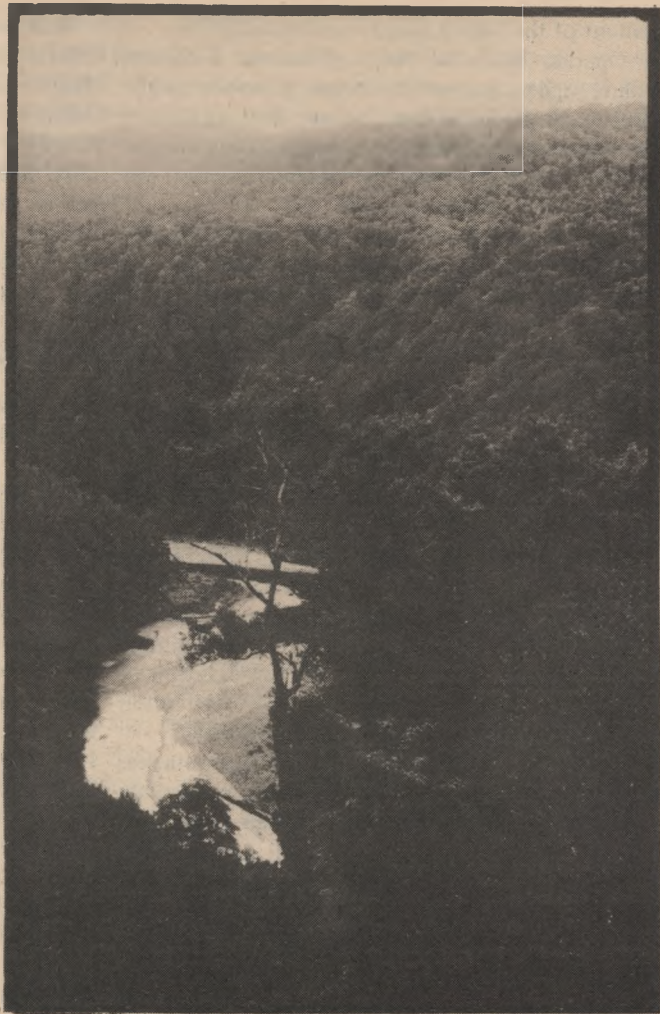
New Zealand Ind



# THE FATE OF FOREST

BY DEN TRUSSEL

The New Zealand Government is poised on the brink of another ecological disaster. They propose milling the lowland beech forests of the South Island.



Beech forest North Westland.



Giant slide, Buller — beech is vital in holding up land.

lowland beech forest in native beech forest, which would have a role in moisture retention and ground temperature control. Why disturb this system? Why replace it with trees native to California?

The White Paper envisages replanting 428,000 of the cleared acres in pine. New Zealand has 1,400,000 acres already in pine. These trees are valuable, but should never be planted as a replacement for indigenous forests. Again, it is a case of leaving everything alone that we can avoid interfering with.

It is common knowledge that New Zealand has extensive marginal lands that can be much better employed as pine land if pine must be planted. This, rather than diminishing further our native forests. It can be argued that pine has as good a capacity for moisture controlling and soil conservation as beech, but the beech is the plant that has evolved to meet specifically New Zealand conditions. In subtle ways it will be a superior tree in these conditions and in matters of ecology, subtle factors are often the most important ones.

I have seen the ground after New Zealand bush gangs have been working off the forest. It resembles the shell-blasted ground around the trenches in France in the First World War. Everywhere there is clay and smashed vegetation, all of a dead grey colour. It has been said that pine plantations will allow mosses to grow beneath the trees, just as occurs in beech forests. But, after the disturbance and ruin I have seen, I do not believe that the relationship between the moss and the beech trees would recreate itself in a pine plantation. It would be battling the denuding of the soil, undisturbed for thousands of years, and would be contending with an increased acidity resulting from the pine needles. It would also be battling against the needles themselves, that form a carpet on the ground.

The White Paper is an ecological obscenity. It cannot be taken seriously in this respect at all.

Another point to consider regarding the one tenth only figure of the White Paper is that of the fate of the pulp product. It will be sold to Japan. It will be sold to a powerful industry urgently in need of endless resources. The real pressure of international finance, underlies the whole milling scheme.

"A consortium of Ataka (50 per cent shareholders), N.Z. Forest Products (40 per cent shareholders) and Odins (10 per cent shareholders) intend to tender for the right to turn beech forests made available by the Government into wood products." [I] Or,

"The logical consequence of Japanese interest in hardwood pulp resources, the proven suitability of the New Zealand beech species and the presence in New Zealand of large volumes of unused pulp-wood has been a continuing wave of interest in the possibilities of beech utilisation in the South Island. This interest has been evidenced by many concerns, particularly the larger Japanese pulp and paper companies, and by large Japanese trading companies on their own or in combination with New Zealand Industries." [II]

(It should be noted now that 25 per cent foreign shareholding is the definition of foreign control. Ataka has 50 per cent shareholding).

If we sell one tenth of our forests to interests as massive as these we will be setting a fatal precedent. It is hard to believe, that, having set up an industry based on beech milling, and beech pulp, the Japanese or the New Zealanders involved are going to stop just at the point of asking for one tenth of our South Island forests. If these enterprises are successful they will expand since expansion is the avowed purpose of their existence. No corporate enterprise could countenance the shrinking of the scope of its enterprise, nor even a static state of affairs. Business will demand more of our forests, having made the capital commitment to extract one tenth. They will not be willing to call it quits. (See appendix C)

The industrialised world still has not tried recycling of resources on any scale. They are engaged in a desperate search for materials, which they will then deplete.

[I] W.B. Sutch. Takeover New Zealand P.80.  
[II] White Paper, P.33.

"Japan cannot get enough timber and has offered to pay much higher prices for New Zealand logs and sawn timber to ensure continuity of any supply [I]."

Or again.

"The growing shortage and increasing cost of soft woods and the inherently good qualities of hard wood pulp for the manufacture of other types of paper have forced many countries to turn increasingly to hard woods as a source of raw materials for their pulp and paper industries. Nowhere has this trend been more marked than in Japan." [II]

**Remember also that ONE TENTH OF THE SOUTH ISLAND FOREST IS 895,000 ACRES. IF YOU CAN ENVISAGE A STRIP OF LAND ONE MILE WIDE, AND EXTENDING FROM THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE NORTH ISLAND, TO A POINT IN THE ANTARCTIC OCEAN APPROXIMATELY 300 MILES SOUTH OF STEWART ISLAND, YOU HAVE COMPREHENDED THE SIZE OF THE AREA THAT IS TO BE CLEARED.**

**THIS IS A STAGGERING PROJECT.**

No-one thinks of recycling. Japan can buy every stick of timber in New Zealand, and still be short of resources. They are capable of offering boom prices that turn the head of any government such as ours — perennially short of cash. On March 16 Japan offered 35 per cent to 45 per cent higher prices for New Zealand timber than those formerly offered.

"The head of the group (a group negotiating 1973 timber deals with New Zealand), Mr D. Hayashi of the Toyomenka Company said in Rotorua that a strong foundation for the marketing of New Zealand timber in

Japan had been established, and Japan would like to see it grow." [III]

New Zealand is highly susceptible to the demands of international finance. Since 1960 it has been a member of the I.M.F. That body can dictate our fiscal and social policies, if we desire money from it.

Further New Zealand timber control has already passed out of New Zealand hands.

[I] Auckland Star March 16.  
[II] White Paper P. 33  
[III] Auckland Star March 16.

The Tasman Pulp and Paper Company, a venture begun by the New Zealand Government, is now controlled from abroad by:

Bowaters (Britain) .....	17 per cent shares
Reeds (Britain) .....	17 per cent shares
Australian Newsprint .....	21 per cent shares

Holdings.  
Tokai Pulp and Paper Company (Japan) controls the firm of Nelson Pine Forests Ltd, having 25 per cent shareholding plus being sole buyer of the entire output of this puppet firm.

In 1971, Kokusaku Pulp Industry Ltd gained a 40 per cent shareholding in Carter Consolidated Ltd. Kokusaku is the largest paper company in Japan and forms now the Carter-Ojii-Pan Pacific Ltd.

The whole operation is orientated to overseas advantage.

"The pulp is of the coarsest kind, one step beyond wood chips, but a step which avoids some water supply and pollution problems for Japan. The Nippon New Zealand Trading Company has sole rights to buy the production of the pulp mill and will own the ships to take the pulp and timber to Japan. I.

British interests are also involved in the Carter-Ojii deal, as a minority shareholding held by Robert Holt.

"The Holt-Carter merger thus brings the British (now with a 74 per cent holding) into association with the Japanese as well as giving Holt-Carter complete timber merchant coverage in New Zealand and the Japanese access to exclusive raw material resources of timber in both islands." [I]

With finance as powerful as this moving always in the direction of expansion, and maximum profit it is unlikely that only one tenth of the South Island forests will be touched. The demand for resources will become more urgent, the more capital commitment is made to their development. We will be initiating a cycle of investment, depletion, profit, further investment, further depletion etc. if we consent to a milling on this scale.

[I] Sutch Takeover New Zealand P.78  
[II] Sutch Takeover New Zealand P.78

We must not establish such a fatal precedent in dealing with our beech forests.

It should always be borne in mind that the forests to which these giant corporations have such privileged access are State forests held in trust for the people of New Zealand. They are on public land, yet the public as individuals are powerless to influence the corporate

Continued on page 10



# the fate of a forest

Continued from page 9



'Cream' logging and attendant devastation  
Oparara basin

decision making process that determines the fate of the landscape. Therefore the broad issue of public land and public access to this land is in question in the beech milling scheme. The public as a whole should be consulted as to whether they want 900,000 acres of their forest to be transformed into pulp and revenue.

"The scale, allotment, lease or commercial exploitation of any public resource should be open to scrutiny and challenge. Should beaches, lakes, rivers, mountains and forests and their fish, wild-life and other recreational and aesthetic qualities become the private reserves of a privileged few, or be commercially managed for large private profits, New Zealanders will suffer a regrettable fall in the quality of their life. These assets are more important to human welfare than exchange rates, overseas funds or export prices." [1]

There is a deepening crisis arising from the private exploitation of public land. In 1965 the National Government took away the right of appeal against decisions of the Land Settlement Board over a wide field of its operations. Many public assets were peddled away after this in deals beyond public scrutiny. Eg. 60,000 acres granted on Crown lease at Lake Wakatipu for the exclusive use of an English sportsman.

60,000 acres leased near Tekapo, for \$300 a year. The company involved has exclusive rights of exploiting the hunting amenities here. Pastoral leases of up to 50,000 acres, with an annual rental of as low as \$10.

(1) Statement of the Deerstarkers Association.)

In the Oparara Basin of North Westland Fletcher's gained milling rights that enable them to refuse public access to this gigantic forest bowl, where they are leaving a trail of devastation amongst our last great stands of rimu and white pine. In Northland the Warawara forest was being ravaged under a similar franchise.

The milling of the beech by powerful private interests would compound this process of land alienation. At several points the milling is on land adjoining national parks (Big Bush). 900,000 acres of land is a large area to remove from the public and transform into a vast money-making machine.

Perhaps the most facile of all the arguments used to justify the beech milling is that it will relieve unemployment on the West Coast, and bring "development" to this supposedly "under-developed" part of New Zealand.

If the West Coast has social problems (which has recently been a very challenged contention), then, there are more intelligent ways of solving them than by blindly reaching out with the axes for the first readily exploitable resource that is in the region. It is a shallow solution to unemployment problems and reveals a shallow conception of the purposes of human effort and human society.

One point that is so self evident that it seems pointless to enlarge upon it is that the social problem (namely people) will still be on the West Coast when there is no forest left to cut down. What then? If anything the unemployment problem will be worse. The beech industry and paper pulp schemes are scheduled to run out in 40 years time. Then there will have evolved a whole community whose livelihood will be dependent on beech and beech processing. If the White paper is true to its zoning scheme, of only one tenth of the beech forests being milled, the beech mills will close, and many who worked them will be laid off. There will be a recurrence of the problems accompanying the closure of the State coal mines. See appendix B.

## THE PUBLIC AS A WHOLE SHOULD BE CONSULTED AS TO WHETHER THEY WANT 900,000 ACRES OF THEIR FOREST TO BE TRANSFORMED INTO PULP AND REVENUE.

At the moment the West Coast seems to have regained an equilibrium, following the closure of the mines. People are diversifying their means of earning a living. The dairy and dairy processing industry seems to be gaining momentum, and coal is not the crucial employment staple that it once was. There are only 43 registered unemployed on the West Coast. No government ever began a multi-million dollar industry to employ 43 men. So, the unemployment argument is one that is simply mouthed as a matter of course. It is a cliché that has become built into every argument about West Coast society.

It would be much more intelligent to take up the unemployment slack by providing an activity that was not going to impoverish the eco-system. There is a lot of semi-abandoned and semi-cleared farmland on the coast. These lands could be rehabilitated as farms. If the Government were prepared to provide the initial help to the men settling on these lands. This scheme would have the virtue firstly, of not disturbing the forest system any further, and secondly of producing food for a hungry world (that cannot eat paper), thirdly it is an activity that will not "run out". Farms are always in use, and always feeding people. Again, West Coast marginal lands, unsuitable for farming, could be reforested. I am sure that the Government will cry "unfeasible" at such proposals, yet what are they planning to do is beyond any consideration of feasibility — it is disastrous (but profitable).

Our society has reached the point where its goals must change. The expedient of job creation at the expense of natural resources must stop even if it means paying men to be at leisure. The prime occupation of our economy, viz, the creation of capital will have to be displaced by the more urgent need to live in a balance between men and the earth. New Zealand is in a good position to experiment with these new goals.

We are wealthy. Men will not starve if they don't cut down trees. New Zealand need not follow America's example in crudely capitalising on natural assets. Such panic behaviour offers only what America has done to itself — New York, Los Angeles and general dereliction.

West Coasters with whom I have spoken show no desire for the frantic affluence being offered them by big corporations. Many are quite positive that the coast must not be commercialised. They have their own life style, and it offers its own rewards.

And let us have no illusions about who will really benefit from large scale commercial exploitation of the coast's resources. Ataka, Ojii, perhaps Fletcher's and Odlin's will benefit. The Government will gain a rapidly dissipated revenue. The coasters may gain a wage, (but most of them certainly have that now). They will never gain a stake in the enterprise, because the stakes are decided in London, Tokyo and a few in Wellington. Ultimately they will be impoverished because the land that sustains them will be wounded. We must not accept the beech milling. It is not necessary.

## APPENDIX A

According to the Forestry Research Institute in Rotorua world-wide experimentation has taken place to verify whether forests caused rainfall. No conclusive proof exists as to whether or not they do, although opinion is that they may. It is certain that they cause mist and high-humidity. Approximately 400,000 acres of the ground we clear will be destined to regenerate in beech. If it takes 40 years to clear this land, the area cleared initially will have 40 years of growth on it by the time the last of the 400,000 acres is being cleared. 40 years growth with beech is in no sense equivalent to having there the forest that is there now. Therefore, we are causing a major disturbance whose direct effects will last at least as long as the growth cycle of a mature beech tree — a century. If forests are significant in precipitation this disturbance will effect rainfall in Westland. The fact that WE DO NOT KNOW about the exact relationship of forest and rainfall should be sufficient to make us hesitate.

## APPENDIX B

It has been argued that the industry supplied by the beech-milling and pulping will not "run out" in 40 years time, but switch smoothly over to pine-cropping from the pine resource that will be then established in the Grey-Inangahua areas. Therefore no more incursions into virgin forest need be made. This is doubtful. The industry will either "run out" and create a social crisis on the coast, or it will expand and cut into more forest. The 239,000 acres of pine in the Buller Inangahua region which will reach maturity in 2000-2010 would be sufficient for an industry content to limit itself to a zero growth rate by 2000. Given the history of 200 years of industrial activity — we can assert that zero-growth rate is an intolerable ration for industrialists. Our method of investment and the very existence of our present industrial system is dependent upon an expansion which in turn depends on an incessant increase in profitability which is ploughed into expansion. Shareholders must be assured that their shares increase in value. We must assume that as long as the profit motive is the economic animus of our society that the beech-milling consortium will be impelled to increase their productivity. Therefore, in 1990-2010 the hypothetical pulp-mill at Westport will be faced with a crisis. It will be attempting to reconcile the pressure for increasing productivity, with the bare fact of a decreasing acreage of mill-able forest. By 2010 its 400,000 acres of Westland beech will have gone, and the





will really  
tion of the  
tchers and  
n a rapidly  
wage, (but  
y will never  
stakes are  
Wellington  
se the land  
not accept

Institute in  
ken place to  
clusive proof  
h opinion is  
se mist and  
eres of the  
e in beech. If  
area cleared  
the time the  
years growth  
ing there the  
asing a major  
ast as long as  
a century. If  
turbance will  
VE DO NOT  
t and rainfall

plied by the  
in 40 years  
ing from the  
shed in the  
ursions into  
The industry  
crisis on the  
e forest. The  
gahua region  
D would be  
self to a zero  
100 years of  
growth rate is  
method of  
our present  
ansion which  
profitability  
lders must be  
must assume  
omic animus  
rtium will be  
Therefore, in  
sport will be  
reconcile the  
e bare fact of  
By 2010 its  
gone, and the



first cropping of 239,000 acres of pine will be beginning. But, even with the tripled growth rate of pine, and the concomitant tripled cropping rate, 239,000 acres will be a meagre resource for an industry faced with international pressure. At this stage the mill will face either a zero growth rate or the necessity of transportation of logs from elsewhere, or again, the possibility of milling more virgin beech.

Zero growth rate would mean a loss of shareholders, so the consortium will not settle for that.

Transportation will mean logs from Tauranga by sea, or logs from Golden Downs by road. Both are costly alternatives.

Only a government would tolerate running an enterprise that just breaks even. The consortium may sell the mill to the government at this stage.

Most likely, they will pressure for more of the handy Westland beech forest, and most likely, the then government will submit using the same platitudinous justifications they are using now.

These are the alternatives if the industry is not "run out". Given these alternatives it seems there is no justification for initiating the whole future process now. One could go further and say that the pulping mill idea for Westport (which is now in jeopardy) is a gesture to the Coasters, to foster an illusion that their chopping efforts in the beech forests will be resulting in a self-perpetuating home-grown industry in their land. The illusion will become apparent in about 30-40 years time, when the international cartel decides to act in a manner most advantageous to itself. There is a strong chance that the industry will run out then, or cut into the remaining 9/10 of the forest.

#### APPENDIX C

A re-cycling plant at Westport is actually a less irrational proposition than a pulp-mill based on beech logging. It would employ men. It is self-perpetuating, without damaging the forest system. It is consistent with the problem of a world shortage of resources.

It is true that such a plant faces transportation problems — but they are precisely the same problems that will ultimately face a logging industry. Paper would have to be shipped from all over New Zealand but so would logs after about 2000.

The beech milling is really the irrational enterprise in the long run.

DENYS TRUSSELL

#### ACTION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

P.O. BOX 10030 Wellington

#### ECOLOGY ACTION

P.O. Box 10333, Wellington

#### COMMITTEE TO SAVE N.Z. BEECH FOREST.

5 Bradford St. Parnell.

Ph. 73-885

Long term benefits are being ignored in the interest of short term financial gains.

We must act now to conserve our environment for ourselves and future generations. You can act now to conserve the Beech Forests by filling in the attached postcard and mailing it to the Prime Minister.

Postage Regulations require this slip  
to be mailed in an envelope — Please  
help!

Prime Minister  
Parliament Buildings,  
WELLINGTON

Date

I wish to express my grave concern at Government proposals to mill the South Island Beech Forests. In the interests of conservation we urge you to reconsider these proposals.

Yours sincerely,

# access to the waitakeres

The only tramping and picnic area in the Auckland area, our "Centennial Memorial Park", now virtually under control of the Auckland Regional Authority, has very few access tracks on the Northern side. Spivs and trampers alike have been harassed by tolls before, by asocial farmers along the Bethells road leading to the sea and lakes on what they consider to be a "private" road; legacy of the mine and thou principle so extensively fortified by our education system reinforcing individualism, competition and exploitation. In the last two years it was also Wattem who embarrasses trampers who want to reach the park through Long Road — now a track — near Black Bridge and have no option but to climb "his" gate.

He nearly succeeded a few Sundays ago in mangling a North Shore tramping club outing.

Long Road is an extension of Ridge Road which in the olden days connected Cutty Grass with Bethells. It leads through a delightful area with plenty of views, close to the Cascade-Kauri park, the ridges of the Wainamu track to the West, over the Simla hill with mouth watering pot plantations and leads straight to ATC and AUTC huts.

Although a public access by precedent, usage and law, the peasants are able to stop many an unconcerned walker, bullying him with archaic trespass laws, recently strengthened by the Marshall clique for Federated Farmers, yet a weak piece of legislation that can be challenged. Besides fines can be instituted only a repeat of trespass.

There are several ways to beat the problem which aggravates in NZ as during the last decade Americans are gobbling up large blocks of cheap land adjacent to National Parks and coastline, closing the access tracks to the trumper, climber and tourist. The Godley watercourse is an example that had to be prised open again.

Following enlightened thinking in some countries in Europe and in China the concept of "social use of the land" found acceptance and one could even within a capitalistic system (Sweden) envisage the possibility that for recreational purposes people should be able to make use of the land and enjoy it in a responsible manner, leaving it to a manager or "owner" to plunder it profitwise through agricultural means.

As to our Long Road problem, one immediate way out constitutes a survey and pegging of the track by the powers to be, but it is not clear if it can be put in the lap of ARA,

the city or county council.

The organisation that is trying to defend the rights of trampers and users generally is the federative organisation of representatives of the regional tramping clubs eg, the Auckland Associated Mountain Clubs Inc. and in a way the mighty national FMC (Federated Mountain Clubs). These power groups have indeed performed excellent work with advice, ecology, safety, watchdog work on commercial mineral prospectors etc. but are utterly sterile if it calls for fighting for rights: Like so many indirect democratic committees it keeps to writing letters when clashing with vested interests. FMC suggested once to "soft pedal" on the infamous Poronui case, when the public paper road was eradicated and the pegs removed by the Americans of Poronui station. (Read Craccum August 8, 1971). Only Heine of FMC and Jim Chapple of NZ Whole Earth catalogue called for action to free our land in the same way that our streets and Albert Park were liberated: by continual voting with the feet; a massive going-through confronting the vested exploiters with participating and direct democracy.

Form a walk-in as soon as possible, either through A.U. Tramping Club or independently.

Robert L. Meyer

#### CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN PRINTS

Exhibition at the  
Auckland City Art Gallery  
April 2 — 23

Brought to New Zealand by  
the US Information Service  
27 Symonds Street  
Phone: 371633

includes work by Claes Oldenburg,  
Robert Rauschenberg, Josef Albers,  
Alexander Calder, Jim Dine, Marko  
Spalatin

also daily showings (12 noon - 2 p.m.)  
of films on the work of some of the  
artists represented.

COLOUR  
PHOTOGRAPHY  
NATURALLY

by ANTHONY HENRY

GRADUATES  
SPECIAL RATE  
FULL COLOUR PORTRAITS  
4 FOR \$4.00

Ph. 74-554 FOR APPOINTMENTS  
253 SYMONDS ST., OPP. P.O.

#### WELFARE VICE-PRESIDENT

Applications are called for the position of Welfare Vice-President Officer on the AUSA Executive. Applicationw, which should be in sealed envelopes addressed to the Secretary, will close at 5 p.m. on Thursday, 19 April 1973 and the successful candidate will be elected at the S.R.C. meeting to be held in the Upper Lecture Theatre at 7 p.m. that evening. All nominees should attend the meeting. Nomination forms available at Students' Association office.

Margery Macky,  
ASSOCIATION SECRETARY  
2 April 1973




# MORNING OF THE EARTH



a film by albert falzon

## N.Z. PREMIERE CRYSTAL PALACE THEATRE — Mt Eden

SHOWINGS NIGHTLY 8pm  
APRIL 2, 3, 4, 5, THEN APRIL 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18  
ADVANCE TICKETS/ENQUIRIES: 'SAN MISHELLES'  
WYNDHAM WALKWAY PH. 30-523

original soundtrack on warner bros. 

SPECIAL SCREENING  
8PM. 12<sup>th</sup> APRIL. B 28...  
ONLY 40¢ TO STUDENTS

GARRY PEPPER AND HIS GROUP "HERE AND NOW"  
WILL BE DOING A GIG AT FORUM TODAY ...  
TILL 2 IN RUDMAN GARDENS.  
IF YOU WANT TO HEAR SOMETHING BE THERE.

VED. is the  
CLASSIFIED  
ADS. folks  
GROTTY ROOM AVAILABLE  
IN GROTTY FLAT WITH  
GROTTY CRACUM EDITORS

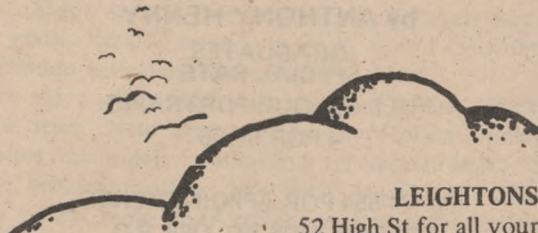
## JOHN DALE LTD.

for unparalleled  
Wet Weather Specials  
now's the time to prepare for winter  
riding. We have just received further  
stocks of Blackleather calf length  
boots. Save \$5.00. Special price  
\$17.50. Nylon coveralls assorted  
colours. Save over \$7.00. Special price  
\$8.95. Nylon overtrousers blue grey &  
green. Save \$1.40. Special price \$5.95.  
Also warmlined gloves ideal for riding  
or driving. Special price \$2.50

Call and outfit for winter at  
**JOHN DALE  
LTD.**

525-529 Karangahape Road  
Late night Thursday

**JENNIFER DEAN**  
  
**HAS THE BEST  
CLOTHES IN TOWN**  
NEW JEAN STORY  
NOW.  
USUAL 10% OFF....

  
**LEIGHTONS**  
52 High St for all your  
**STATIONERY and DRAWING OFFICE**  
Requirements  
10% discount on request but cards must be shown.

**JOSES  
LEATHER  
SHOP**  
First Floor  
QUEENS ARCADE  
Phone 371-063  
P.O. Box 4116  
AUCKLAND  
NEW ZEALAND

## Money... when you haven't got much of it how you handle it counts



Maybe Russ Blakeman  
of the BNZ can help you  
sort it out

Russ understands the sort of mind-splitting  
financial problems students face. He can  
explain BNZ services like cheque and saving  
accounts, travellers' cheques and so on,  
as well as specific BNZ services a lot of  
students have found useful.

### 1. BNZ Education Loans

Short term to tide you over or for several  
years. These loans are tailored to fit  
your needs and expectations.

### 2. BNZ Consulting Service

Free, helpful, financial advice from people  
who understand money and how it works.

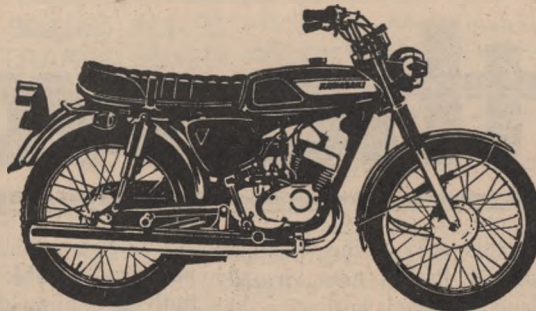
Call Russ Blakeman, University of Auckland  
On-Campus Branch, Old Student Union  
Building. Phone 370-385 and fix up a time  
for a chat.



**Bank of New Zealand**

The only trading bank wholly owned by the people of New Zealand

LAURIE SUMMERS LTD  
FOR  
KAWASAKI



**100CC MODEL GA5-A**

Available now for \$539 cash or from \$180 deposit.

**THE LIGHTWEIGHT WITH THE BIG-BIKE  
PERFORMANCE**

- Superb Rotary-Valve two cycle engine.
- 11.5hp for all the power you need.
- Primary kick (you can start it in any gear).
- Racing type double cradle tubular frame
- Fully enclosed rear chain for maintenance free  
cruising.
- Brilliant lighting system for safety and driving  
visibility.
- Lockable fuel tank cap.
- New wide seat for comfort.

Just the bike you've been waiting for. Available off  
our showroom floor at

**LAURIE SUMMERS LTD**  
83 Mt Eden Rd. (Ph 74329)  
275 Queen St., Onehunga (ph 666-249).

**SENSATIONAL  
EXTRA SHOW  
SAT., APRIL 14  
YMCA**

**8.30 p.m.**

First show sold out in  
record time.



In  
association  
with  
**RADIO  
HAURAKI**

Christopher Cambridge  
and Barry Coburn  
present



**JOHN  
MAYALL  
& HIS BAND**

Presented in association with  
John Gunnell for Robert Stigwood

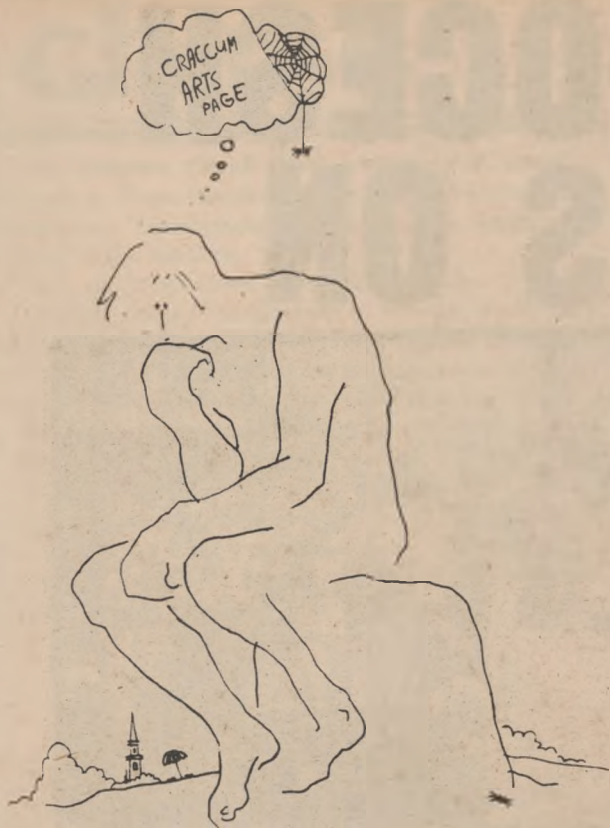
**HURRY! BOOK BEST  
SEATS FOR EXTRA  
SHOW AT CORNISH'S**  
PH. 78-810

**SAT., APRIL 14**  
**AUCK. YMCA STADIUM**  
**8.30 p.m.**

\$3.60 and \$4.60

I saw a  
that at the  
Burning' C  
Central Sch  
a playwright  
is very po  
Mercury's.  
exuberance  
For the fir  
with enthu  
acting and  
In the v  
character o  
the evil cha  
heroes bein  
author tak  
them in ev  
mind con  
direction t  
poverty of  
This wall  
sentimental  
Lady ...  
this relatio  
mistake th  
play of the  
Some of  
ever seen.  
marvellous  
imagine. H  
and plays  
character i  
language. T  
Tyson. He  
part and pl  
superb imay  
Unfortunat  
or at least  
effect of th  
had such a  
and aural in  
But I  
Bashford's  
of the few  
witch bec  
enchantment  
enchantment  
'the actual'  
essential fa  
much love





## THE LADYS NOT FOR BURNING

THE LADY'S NOT FOR BURNING  
Mercury Theatre

I saw a brilliant play the other night. Despite the fact that at the time of writing the play 'The Lady's not for Burning' Christopher Fry was lecturing in Poetics at the Central School of Speech and Drama, he is not a poet but a playwright with a very strong sense of theatre. This fact is very powerfully established in this production of the Mercury's. I left the theatre suitably enervated by the exuberance of the language and the action. It was electric. For the first time in my life I left a theatre bubbling over with enthusiasm for the whole theatrical event, play, acting and production.

In the way I have interpreted it the play assumes the character of a medieval miracle play. In a miracle play, all the evil characters are made into hilarious caricatures, the heroes being the only real people in the whole thing. The author takes great delight in his words and manipulates them in every way imaginable. This keeps the audience's mind continually active, continually moving in the direction the playwright wants and makes up for any poverty of plot and allows the open reign of the emotions. This wallowing of emotion is usually known as sentimentalism, and is usually said to be bad, but in 'The Lady...' it is put to very good use. However, because of this relationship to the medieval drama, we must not mistake the play as wholly medieval. It is very much a play of the twentieth century.

Some of the acting in the production is the best I have ever seen. Ian Mune as Tappercoom makes the most marvellous drunk little runt of a lawyer you could imagine. He rises above the normal clichés of caricature and plays with the movement and motivations of the character in much the same way as Fry plays with the language. The same is true of Elric Hooper as Hebble Tyson. He never once fell into the trap of overdoing the part and playing it for the laughs, but rather played it as a superb image of thoughtlessness and insensitive authority. Unfortunately Lee Grant played her part for the laughs, or at least tended to, but this didn't destroy the overall effect of the play too much. Even though Stephen Crane had such a small part, every second was a gem. The visual and aural image he created was memorable.

But I must make very special mention of Jan Bashford's playing of Jennet Jourdemayne. Jennet is one of the few real people in the play. She is to be burnt as a witch because society cannot see her especial enchantment for what it really is. She was brought up on enchantment of nature and found it lacking, so for her 'the actual! / What I touch, what I see, what I know; the essential fact' She does not want to die because she has so much love for humanity. All her early imagery revolves

around mankind. This total love of humanity is her initial failing. She has denied the power of the spheres and must be brought back to the knowledge of them through the influence of Thomas Mendip. The most demanding thing in the role for any actress to capture is this special enchantment created by Fry, something very special and precious, something which Jan Bashford captured within the first few minutes of the play, and crystallised moment by moment throughout the rest of the play.

Thomas Mendip is meant to be the antithesis of Jennet. He has a complete loathing for mankind. For him, mankind is so much "insect life", something not really a part of nature. This hatred David Weatherley captured very well and developed throughout the whole play from the first word "soul" to the last word "soul". But in maintaining this interpretation, he missed out on the other side of Thomas's character. It is very important that Thomas has the first word, and the last word, and that both be the word soul. He is the devil, but the devil we would all like to be, the kind of person who will speak out against evil with wit, energy and poetry. He is the personification of the poet, the man of nature. He wants to die, not because he has nothing to live for, but merely because he is heartily sick of mankind, and wants to "sleep it off in a stupor of dust / Until the morning after the day of judgement". He wants to become a part of nature, pure and simple. Because of these powerful feelings, people just can't help but like him, even though he hates them, or at least doesn't accept them as human. This is something David Weatherly did not capture.

Before I finish, let me just take the space to urge all of you to go and see this production. It is extremely well worth it. With this play I feel the Mercury has justified its existence.

John Baillie

### ATTENTION THEATRE FREAKS

Too few people realize the depth of James K. Baxter's ability as a playwright, despite the fact that he has written a large number of good plays. It is because of this under-exposure that Theatre Workshop has decided to produce his two plays, "The Devil and Mr Mulcahy" and "The Temptations of Oedipus". These two plays will be performed with a reading of Baxter's "Ode to Auckland".

To make a success of this production large numbers of people are required. So if you are even vaguely interested in this, please come to the auditions (if that is the right word to use) in room 201 on Sunday the 15th April at 2.00. If you are unable to come, but interested, please ring Paul Wentford at 761-027.

## ALTERNATIVE CINEMA

### ALTERNATIVE CINEMA

Sunday, 1st April saw the Annual General Meeting of the Alternative Cinema, a film co-operative group recently formed in Auckland. At this meeting, three New Zealand-made films were shown.

**Threshold**, produced by Southern Light Films of Wellington. For twenty minutes this film explored the relationship between a guy and a girl about to make it legal, showing their doubts about themselves, each other, and the whole marriage bit. Norman Elder the photographer exploited the rather bizarre script to good effect and handled particularly well the more dynamic sequences. He obviously understood the subtleties of the script better than the audience; while the effects were in themselves often fairly powerful, they did not always tie in together very well. No doubt the overall impression was intended to be one of a succession of moods, haphazard and changeable, but this was sometimes achieved at the expense of clarity. I felt that the film achieved what it did partly because it reflected the confidence of the director Rick Phelps that he knew what he was doing and where he was going.

**Earthworks**, produced by Philip Dadson and friends of Auckland. To quote the blurb sheet: "Earthworks is a film realisation of a simultaneous tape and film event performed at fifteen diverse earth locations on 23/24 September '71... at 1800 hours GMT and attempts to identify a temporary instant in the continuum of universal ebb and flow." Filming the equinox simultaneously

around the world was Dason's own idea, and was dedicated to "peace and the resourceful celebration of planet earth and universe." The whole thing was a montage incorporating a sequence of a group of observers on the Desert Road being encircled by the cameraman for 12 minutes, plus interspersed slides taken of observers and natural objects at the other stations around the world. The film could have been improved by attempts to get the idea over more clearly; for one thing the slides flashed on and off too quickly to give any real idea of their significance. The sound track included international commentaries spoken simultaneously; at times this was a bit jumbled, but sometimes saved itself from this fate by focusing on one particular track and relegating the others to the background. If this had been done more frequently, especially if tied in with the slides, it would have given more coherence and emphasized more strongly the international aspect of the event. The sequence showing the New Zealand observers was rather too long but effective in its concept and presentation: filmed in the sombre colours of approaching dawn, it was reminiscent of a pagan ceremony at Stonehenge and thus captured some of the atmosphere of a global and almost mystical happening. The whole thing was a great idea with great potential but some room for improvement.

**But Then**, by Harry Fischer, from a script by John Graham and directed and photographed by Geoff Steven. The storyline was a fairly simple juxtaposition of city and nature seen through the eyes of a couple of guys wandering about. The first half is a series of shots of people in Queen Street being generally unaware of their environment. A quick shift to Mission Bay where a quiet drag helps their appreciation of nature, and then back to the industrial wasteland. A description of the story however does not include the many subtleties of script captured in the filming. The film as a whole is simple but effective, unpretentious but compelling. It seemed very spontaneous, yet progressed smoothly and unhurriedly according to an obviously well-planned pattern.

If these three films are forerunners of those to be shown at future film evenings of the Alternative Cinema, such evenings should be well worth attending. They are open to all; anyone interested should contact Alternative Cinema at Box 6756, Wellesley Street, or ring Geoff Steven at 259-897.

Julienne Dickey

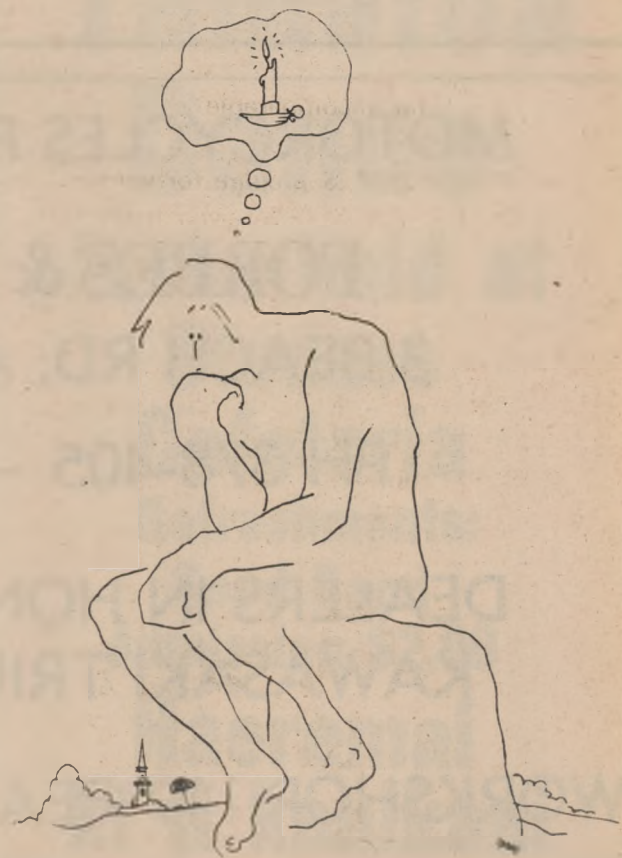
**Threshold** 16mm B/W 20 mins 1971. Produced by Southern Light Films, Wellington. Written and directed by Rick Phelps. Photographed by Norman Elder.

**Earthworks** 16mm Colour 12 mins 1971. Produced and filmed by Philip Dadson and friends, Auckland.

**But Then** 16mm B/W 20 mins 1970. Produced by Harry Fischer. Script by John Graham. Directed and Photographed by Geoff Steven.

### FOLK CONCERT

The New Zealand Student Arts Council presents a live folk concert featuring Tole Puddle, Brent Parland, Lindsay Marks, Rosewood. In the Cafeteria Wednesday April 18th at 8 p.m. Please bring your own cushion. Price 70c.







NORMOUS SHIRK IS WORRIED

Is it the tour? NO  
Is it inflation? NO  
Is it housing? NO

**CAPPING BOOK IS COMING!**  
**SELLERS WANTED**  
LEAVE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS AT STUDASS OFFICE  
GOOD COMMISSION

**DISTRIBUTION ASSISTANTS**

Two assistants are needed to help the distribution manager of the Capping Book. The assistants will be required to work two weeks full time during the period of selling and returning of Capping Books.

One of the assistants should have book-keeping experience. The other will need a clean driver's licence (no endorsements) and be over 21 years of age (so that he can drive a rental van). The assistants will be paid \$100 each. Apply at Studass office.

# PROCESH IS ON



## WE WANT YOU TO HELP.

Everything you will need will be provided if you havent got any ideas come up to the Capping Office any lunchtime and see the Committee. We supply all the materials you will need as well as a place to build them.

Be in ... have a ball its fun and you'll enjoy yourself. Keys are obtainable from the Capping Office for the Warehouse as are entry forms.

**1ST PRIZE \$50**  
**2nd PRIZE \$25**  
**BEST FOOT FLOAT \$30**  
**2nd FOOT FLOAT \$15**

## REMEMBER ITS FREE

### MOTORCYCLES FOR STUDENTS

**FORBES & DAVIES**  
**3 BEACH RD. AUCKLAND**  
**PH 378-405 — 379-033**

**DEALERS IN HONDA YAMAHA**  
**KAWASAKI TRIUMPH VESPA**

**WORKSHOP 117 BEACH RD PH 364-338**



SEE OUR STAND AT THE EASTER SHOW

G  
"The bl  
Tartakower  
beginners  
frequent at  
There ar  
(1) Blin  
Petrosian v  
defensive p  
— he playe  
up Petrosia  
Another  
last round  
the game b  
the winne  
Nimzovitch  
the eagle-ey  
  
But Ru  
QxP mate.  
Yet ano  
minor grar  
but at the  
force for l  
same time.  
and resign  
glanced at  
"My Go  
But it w  
(2) Ove  
absolutely  
(Kotov) is  
been wait  
opponent  
waiting for  
a simple  
opponent's  
  
But no!  
B-Q8ch!)  
NxRch ...  
in a won en  
(3) Refl  
two) occur  
played in tl  
D. Boye  
Sokosky  
or the Oran  
1. P-QN  
2. B-N2  
Usual is  
is a boob or  
3. BxP  
4. B-N2  
Terrible  
5. BxP  
Black cl  
able to win  
6. BxR  
Now Wh  
white must  
7. P-QR  
But no-  
the Bishop  
... N  
8. P-K4  
White h  
Perhaps P-K  
... B  
9. B-Q3



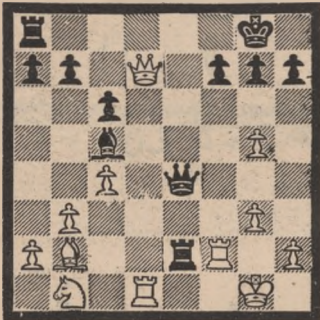
# chess

"The blunders are all there, waiting to be made" — Tartakower. Gross blunders are made by all players from beginners to Grandmasters although they slightly less frequent at the top level.

There are three normal ways blunders occur:

(1) Blind spots — an instance of this was in the game Petrosian v Bronstein. Petrosian, noted for his careful and defensive play, overlooked a Knight attack on his Queen — he played a Knight move after which Bronstein snapped up Petrosian's Queen and he resigned immediately.

Another remarkable double blunder occurred in the last round of the San Sebastian Tournament of 1912 in the game between Rubinstein (white) and Nimzovitch. To the winner of this game would go the first prize. Nimzovitch had played a move which would have allowed the eagle-eyed Rubinstein to mate in two.



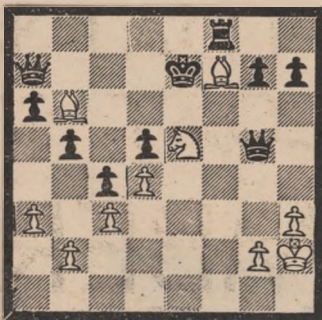
But Rubinstein missed the mate! 1. QxPch, K-R1; 2. QxP mate.

Yet another drastic blunder was one in which Darga, a minor grandmaster, was faced with some sort of attack but at the crucial position had a resource which would force for him the win of a rook and save his king at the same time. But no! Darga thought his position hopeless and resigned on the spot! A couple seconds later he glanced at the board and exclaimed:

"My God! I have a won position!"

But it was too late; he had already resigned.

(2) Overconfidence (usually because of having an absolutely won position). In the following position, Black (Kotov) is the equivalent of a rook ahead, and he had been waiting for his opponent to resign. In fact his opponent had already signed his scoresheet and was waiting for Kotov to move before resigning. Kotov played a simple move RxB naturally expecting either his opponent's resignation or NxR, KxN.



But no! A Bishop shot out from the left flank (2. B-Q8ch!) and Kotov was forced to resign: 2... KxB; 3. NxRch... K moves; 4. NxQ... leaving White a piece up in a won end game.

(3) Reflex action. An example of this (and of the other two) occurred in the 1972 North Island Championship, played in the last round — a popular time for blunders.

D. Boyce, R. Alexander

Sokosky's Opening sometimes called Suntusi's Folly or the Orang-Utan

1. P-QN4 P-Q4
2. B-N2 P-K4

Usual is 2... N-KB3 — difficult to decide whether this is a boob or a gambit.

3. BxP N-QB3
4. B-N2 BxP??

Terrible blunder an example of the blind spot.

5. BxP P-B3

Black closing the stable door — however he might be able to win a Bishop for a Pawn.

6. BxR B-KB4

Now White has one a Rook — Black could resign for white must win.

7. P-QR3??

But no—instead of developing his pieces White chases the Bishop — this is a blunder through overconfidence.

... N-Q5!

8. P-K4

White has to prevent 8... NxBPch; 9. QxN, BxQ. Perhaps P-K3 was better, but it loses a Rook.

... BxKP

9. B-Q3

There's nothing else.

... Q-K2?! (better is BxNP)

10. N-K2? Why not 10. BxB, QxB; 11. K-B1

... BxNP

11. R-N1?? N-B6 mate.

White's last move was reflex action — His R is attacked and he moves it away without a second's thought, then he saw the mate.

The keen chessplayer who has just purchased a book on the openings will often come across the remark "and white (or black) wins", which means the position is so favourable for the named player that the other will not last long. In the game below white does achieve such a position but what he does with it is horrible — but instructive.

The Comedy of Errors.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| White    | Black |
| 1. P-K4  | P-K4  |
| 2. N-KB3 | B-B4? |

Black throws away a pawn, better is 2... N-QB3

3. NxP Q-B3
4. N-KB3 N-KR3

Black has developed his pieces quicker ... to the wrong squares!

5. P-Q4 B-N3
6. B-QB4 N-N5?

A premature cavalry charge. The optimistic black knight has no support and can easily be driven away by the KR pawn.

7. B-KN5 Q-N3
8. N-QB3 P-QB4

Here white has a winning position. He has strong control of the centre and good development. Black's forces are scattered and his Q side pieces are not being used at all. White has the position that every attacking player dreams of, but instead of attacking — white dreams!

9. P-Q5?

The classic bad move. White weakens his pawns and blocks in his own Bishop and Knight.

... P-Q3

10. P-KR4 hoping to win the Black Q with P-R5

10. ... P-KB3
11. B-B4 N-K4
12. B-K2? QxNP
13. R-KN1??

White is fast asleep. Not only has he wasted a Pawn with his last move, but now 12... NxNch! 14. BxN, QxRch! wins a Rook as well.

13. ... QR6?

Maybe both players should take up draughts instead.

14. RxNP N(1)-Q2
15. N-QN5 B-R4ch
16. P-QB3 Q-Rich
17. K-Q2 QxQch
18. RxQ K-B1
19. B-R6 N-B2
20. RxP disch K-N1
21. RxR KxR
22. B-KB4

White is now pawns up and will win the end game ... if he can get to it.

... N(Q2)-K4

A very strong square for the Knight.

23. R-KN1 B-KN5?
24. NxN QPxN

Not 24... NxN 25. BxB and white remains a piece ahead.

25. BxKP NxB
26. BxB R-K1
27. B-B5??

White shows his true colours again ... born and bred on a rabbit farm!

27. ... N-B7ch
28. K-K3 NxR

White is a Rook down but the raiding black Knight is trapped and cannot escape for the moment.

29. N-Q6...

Not 29. NxRP?, B-N3; 30. N-N5, P-B5 disch; 31. K moves and the Knight escapes.

... R-K2

30. P-QR3 P-B5?

Black's plan is to free his Bishop, or exchange off some of the pieces, but the idea is wrong as is quickly shown.

31. NxP B-N3ch
32. NxB PxN
33. P-QB4...

White will not rush forward with his pawns and there is nothing the black Rook can do to stop them. The Rook needs the aid of the imprisoned Knight.

... R-KN2

34. P-Q6 R-N4

The honourable way out, the frustrated Rook commits hari-kari.

35. PxR PxP
36. P-Q7 K-N2
37. P-Q=Q K-R3?

The final and fatal blunder.

38. QKRi mate.

Solutions for last week:

1. The situation looks bad for white. If he tries to promote his Pawn, Black's King can catch it, but White's King seems to have no hope of overhauling the Black Pawn which is three squares ahead. But it can be done!

1. K-N7 P-R5; 2. K-B6, K-N3; (if 2. P-R6; 3. K-K6, P-R7; 4. P-B7, K-N2; 5 K-Q7, 2K's & 2Q's draws) 3 K-K5, KxP; (if 3... P-R6; 4 K-Q6, P-R7; 5 K-Q7 draws) 4 K-B4 and overhauls the Black Pawn securing the draw. It will be noted that draws are not always dull affairs but are sometimes very exciting close struggles.

2. Rook and Pawn endings are notorious for the drawing possibilities at the disposal of the defender (in this case black). 1 R-B7 (now the Black R cannot leave the back rank because of mate)

If 1... K-B1; 2 R-R7 (threatening R-R8 winning Rook) K-N1; 3 P-B7ch, K-B1; 4 RR8ch wins the rook.

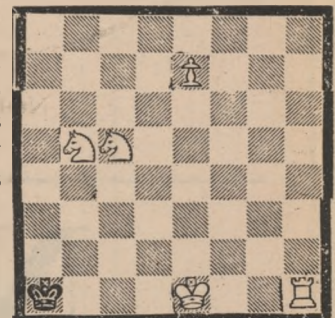
If 1... K-R1; 2 R-R7ch, K-N1; P-B7ch as before.

If 1... R-N1; 2 R-N7ch, K-B1 or R1 results in the same as above.

If 1... R-K1; 2 P-B7ch wins a rook.

If 1... R-B1; 2 R-N7ch, K-R; 3 R-R7ch, K-N1; 4 P-B7ch, RxP; 5 RxR, K-R1; 6 R-B8 mate.

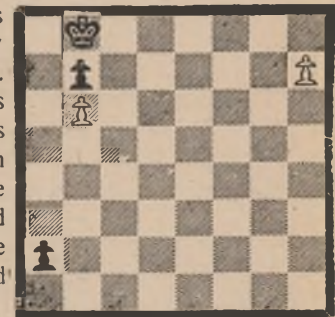
If 1... RQ1; 2 R-N7ch, K-B1; 3 R-R7 (threatening mate) K-K1; 4 R-Rich, K-Q2; 5 RxR KxR; 6 P-B7 and the White P must Queen.



This Week's Anti-Problem — White to move and mate in 2. This is one you can show your local problem addict. It is obvious that this problem involves castling and Pawn promotion.

Solution: 1 P-K8=R, K-N2; 2 0-0-0-0-0 mate (in this last the White K moves 2 squares toward the new R and the new R slides round to the 2nd rank). But you can't do that! Why not it's all perfectly legal (or is it?)

The solution to this problem was originally thought to be impossible. The famous British chess master Sir George Thomas was studying the problem on British Railways. The train suddenly jerked and Sir George plugged his piece in the wrong square and found the win. Can you?



**Nga  
Tamatoa  
Dance**  
to be held at  
**Studass  
Cafeteria**  
Refreshments:  
**Good Band**  
**Admission \$2.00**  
**Haeremai  
ki ti kanikani**



Re this cutting



You carry this threat out and you'll find that there's a bloody site more New Zealanders in this country that can meet with an "accident" than you can vent on one rugby team!

So you cool your scene and there'll be no need to retaliate

on our side. I hate injuring innocent people - but if you push your luck - then what alternative do we have?

Africa was jungle now it is built up - The built up area is the whites - the jungle is for the blacks that can't be changed without a fight!!!

THE RHODESIA HERALD, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1973

# New Zealand death threat to Bok players

Herald Correspondent: AUCKLAND

IF THE SPRINGBOKS tour New Zealand this winter at least one of them will die, says a student newspaper.

A terrorist brigade which has modelled itself on the Black September movement is prepared for a campaign of harassment of Springbok players and supporters and to that end is prepared to use Molotov cocktails, gas bombs, explosives, rifles, hand guns and letter bombs. These are shock statements carried in Craccum, the weekly newspaper of the students of Auckland University.

In addition to the article—which cynical news editors of the city's daily newspapers consider to be the work of some student talking to his typewriter—the paper carries a large illustration of a handgun and supplies the address of a mail-order store in Washington through which the weapons may be ordered.

"Our informant claims that his group has modelled itself on the Black September movement and that they have received advice on terrorist activity from various foreign groups," Craccum says.

"The existence of the groups is no longer necessarily secret. The police know of them, but do not have any correct information on the identity, numbers, whereabouts or degree of involvement of the members.

## CONSCIENCE

"It is now too late for massive searches by the authorities. Raids would unearth only small quantities of the total supply."

Craccum adds that its informant contends that the invitation to the South Africans should weigh heavily on the conscience of the whole country.

The terrorists were not worried about the tour continuing because they were prepared for it.

"The country," the article concludes, "now knows what to expect if it does proceed with the tour."

"But it has little clue as to whether strikes will occur—although it is planned to hit hardest at the rugby fraternity."

"The world in 50 years' time will applaud the terrorist action."

"Therein lies the justification for it."