



HI THERE!

CRACCUM

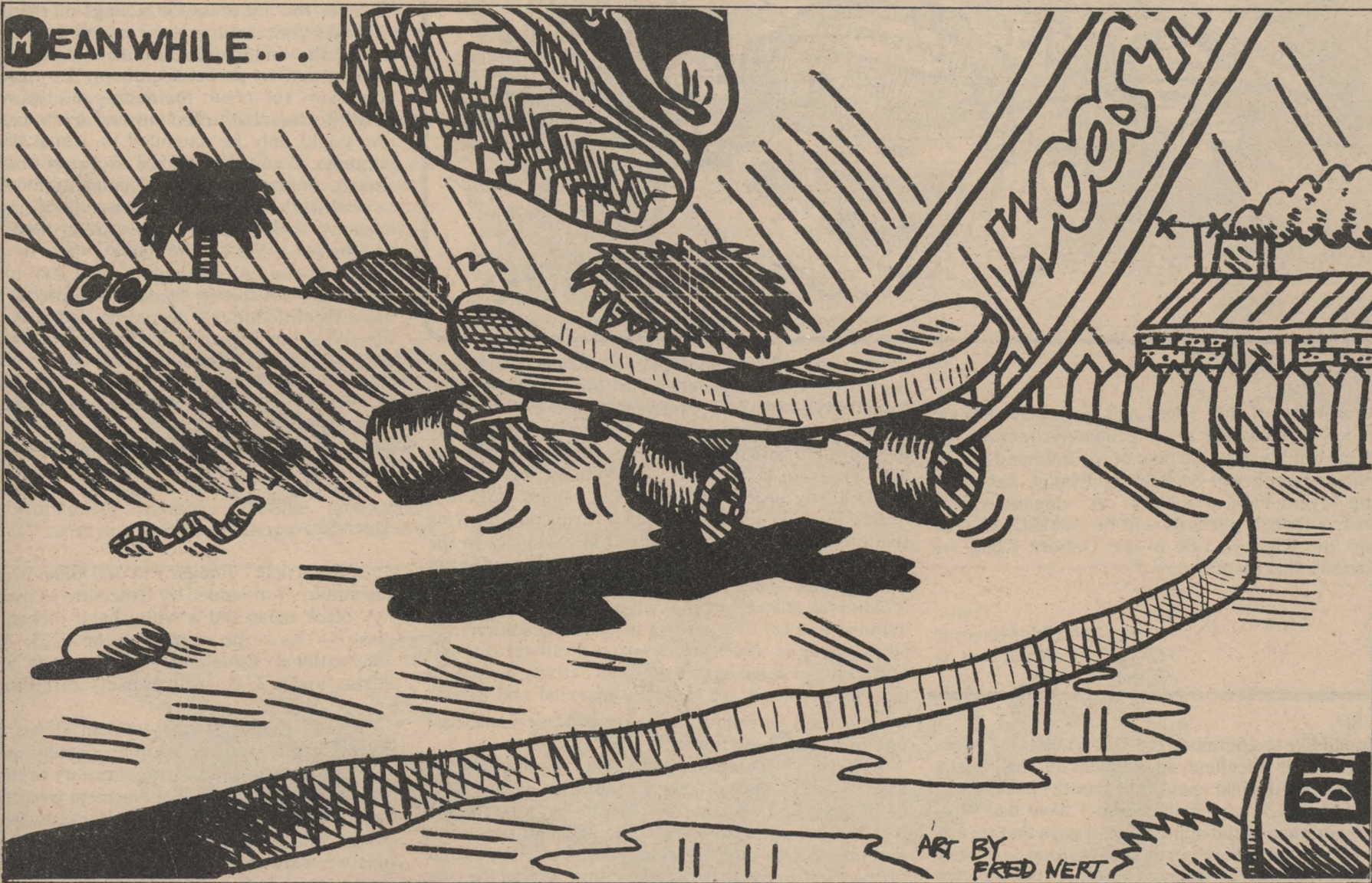
THURSDAY JUNE 28th.

ISSUE NO 14

28 JUN 73
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MEANWHILE...



ART BY
FRED NERT

CRACCUM

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Many students have shown signs of puzzlement concerning the forthcoming executive elections. Now that the list of available candidates has appeared doubt as to the suitability of the various candidates for the positions they are standing for runs, if anything, at a new high. Perhaps an examination of the list of applicants as presented in this journal last week would prove illuminating.

Marion Adams, then, is the first for consideration. Not one of this campus' leading lights, she might in fact be considered something of a dark horse. She is of course a member of S.R.C., which provides a useful launching pad for many would-be politicians who feel daunted by the idea of having to squeeze their way up through more specific sub-committees. Even by S.R.C. standards, however, her performance has been uninspiring. Her nomination form bearing the names of the two Lacks and Ms B. Nagle, her membership of Tiddlywinks and Knucklebones Club, and the very flattering portrait of herself which she included with her policy statement are virtually the only clues as to her personality. Everyone in a position to know that Craccum has consulted considers her to something of a non-entity who is unlikely to make a strong president.

R. Jeff Church, who promises simply to do his best, brings with him the first occurrence of a dilemma that plagues poll-watchers: the double nomination. Mr Lack is the nominator of both Church and Adams, and it is anyone's guess which he considers to be the more suitable candidate. On the whole, it would seem that Adams gets the nod, since both Lacks have signed her form, while Mr Church's bears, rather nepotistically, the names of two fellow Churches.

Rather chaotically, the previously unknown Bernadette Evers has been seconded by one R.J. Church. Obviously some vast, sinister Lack-ian

cabal connects Adams, Church and Evers, but the purpose of this hypothesised political artifact remains inscrutable.

Edward Haysom who will, as you probably all know by now, be elected President, is undoubtedly the most competent person for the job. If his experiences as President of Arch Soc haven't trained him for the job, then undoubtedly the help that the retiring President will no doubt be prepared to give him should he request it will suffice. Besides, he has or appears to have the confidence of the permanent staff of the Association. Mr Haysom's sole error seems to have been getting Stephen Ballantyne to second him without ascertaining whether or not Ballantyne had already seconded anyone else. Those who are inclined to construct tree diagrams around nominators names might have cause for suspecting as a result of this oversight that Mr Haysom is in some way connected with the Trots and Gay Lib; Ballantyne derives some idle mirth from the thought of such a link being supposed by anyone. Malcolm Hubbert is an engineering student. Wendy Morris stands on a ticket; as a Young Socialist she will no doubt win her share of the three hundred socialist votes that inhabit this campus, plus a few more besides. The extra bonus allotment of votes she would have received for being a woman has unfortunately been split by the two other female candidates, and since the average student is more conservative than most people realise — no, than anyone could imagine, then her chances of election are small. Still she does have the most obviously virtuous policy of any of the candidates, and although she might not be as competent an administrator as Mr Haysom, her intentions are good and seen to be good. Vote for her if you want to make a stand on principle.

Adrian Picot is one of those Science faculty shit-stirrers: he plans amongst other things, to install "massage parlours" in the Student Union, part of a large scale plan he has to get himself non-elected. The continued occurrence of what might be considered by some to be frivolous candidates merely shows in this writers opinion that there are still some students around who have kept a sense of proportion through their years at university and recognise the true value of a position on the Studass Exec. up to now, though with increased

attention paid to student activities and opinions by the rest of the community, the number of merry pranksters will no doubt drop. In the mean time we can all enjoy the pleasure of tossing up to decide whether to vote for the best-ideological or the best-practical. But since only a minority of students ever vote anyway, most of us will probably prefer to do nothing — as usual....

S.J.B.



CRACCUM Vol 47 No 14 Thursday June 28th 1973

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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



Dear Sir:

The printing of the Right to Life article in June 21 edition of Craccum is unfortunately unclear. To erase any doubts over the date of the intended march — a silent march will be held on Friday, July 13th leaving Myers Park at 7.30pm. No slogans will be chanted, although placards will be carried. All who support the Right to Life of the Unborn Child are welcome to this march.

Yours,
 John McMenamin
 Right to Life

Dear Sir,

I should like to commend the University Gay Liberation on their excellent supplement in this weeks Craccum. Having just spent four months in the long-term Women's Prison in Dunedin I have had first-hand experience of the oppression of gays that results in an institution where screws have total authority to enforce their narrow-minded heterosexual indoctrination and prisoners have no rights whatsoever.

In prison all lesbian activity is illegal. Those suspected of 'abnormal behaviour' are subject to constant daily observation and even, or more to the point especially, those couples who enter prison already in stable pair-bond relationships are forced to spend long years in single cells. Punishment for refusing to obey any order from an officer ranges from loss of privileges to non-association in strip cells ensuring that any sexual activity indulged in is subject to the same underground influences that gay guys suffer on the outside, namely fear of blackmail, etc. Of the recidivists, (those people whom society has condemned to a life of repetitive institutionalization usually starting in their early teens at Arahata Borstal), few do not indulge in some lesbian activity endorsing the view that we are basically bisexual and people merely tend to follow the norm of their immediate environmental conditions.

Society has not yet learned that by removing the expression of sexual feeling it does not remove the emotions involved and for someone like myself who was already a reasonably liberated and practicing gay prison was double degradation watching people trying to suppress these valid feelings, seeing the contempt of the screws create 'substitute-sex' games out

of worthwhile relationships or make people rebel into heavy stereotype 'camp' roles and to know that love could only be consummated by prearrangement in the 'privacy' of the showers. As society we are all responsible for the unnecessary feelings of shame and the neuroses generated in these people but in particular it was the undereducated and middle-class screws who served to perpetuate them. In these extreme conditions the result for many was the withdrawal of all portrayal of affection and even a comforting arm could only be extended in a mist of guilt and paranoia. When there exists as a part of our fucked society and condoned by us an institution which tries to abolish the most worthy function of people (their capacity to love and express love) then it is time to rebel.

Gay liberation is only one small step towards the total social revolution necessary before all minorities have the freedom to be public and proud of their life-styles but hopefully it signifies the beginning of a change in social thinking.

Yours faithfully
 Sharleen D. Forbes (M.Sc.)



Dear Sir,

In the article "Foreign Aid or Dollar Imperialism" the author (un-named by Craccum, as usual) stated "A black hand and a white hand locked in a firm clasp — this is the emblem of the U.S. Agency for International Development; all goods shipped to Africa under U.S. aid projects carry this mark."

In fact, the U.S.AID emblem shows one pink o-grey hand clasping another equally pink-o-grey hand. The unconscious irony/honesty of this emblem afforded me some small amusement everytime I surveyed my African class room, stocked with the overpriced and usually inappropriate American teaching aids we were required to purchase under the terms of our 'free' U.S. AID Education.

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Agnew's Watergate Blues

The Watergate scandal has been a source of major concern for the whole of the Republican Party in the United States. Fortunately, it has tainted only the Executive branch of U.S. Government, but it has left senior Republican Politicians in a quandary as to the line they should take when publicly confronted with the crisis. Central in the whitewashing tactics is Vice President Spiro Agnew, still unsure as to the security of his foothold and bewildered as to what tactical position he should adopt. Advisers of the Vice president, worried that Nixon will be eternally branded and a liability to any Republican Presidential bid in 1976, have been pushing for a total repudiation of the affair; a source close to the Vice President has been reported as saying:

"The Vice President and every other Republican is in a difficult position because of this. It has got to be repudiated. It can be done. Spiro Agnew can do it because of his reputation for integrity (sic); but to do that he's got to virtually move out on his own in a most direct kind of way and when asked about the President and Watergate, he'll have to say, 'I repudiate the whole affair!'"

Although in early June Agnew calmed he has confidence in the President, and wishes only that Nixon gets a chance to prove his non-involvement, indications are that Agnew had doubts. On May 30 Agnew told James Naughton of the New York Times, that the Senate hearings should be postponed until court proceedings on Watergate were concluded — which could be a matter of years. "Filing that," said Agnew, "the Senators should call all top figures in the case immediately, rather than proceed gradually to build a case by first questioning lower-level officials." Agnew went on to say that the public had difficulty distinguishing "what has been proved from what is simply alleged, and as long as you have that in a terribly complicated thing that this has become, swirling around in the public consciousness, it has to be politically damaging . . . So the best thing that can happen is for it to get investigated and over with as rapidly as possible." "Nixon's representative on the Watergate committee, Senator Edward J. Gurney, made the same proposal to the committee chairman Senator Ervin. Such a move is obviously calculated to cut short the continuing flow of revelations and allow the top culprits to deny their guilt before the evidence is presented.

Allen Myers of the Intercontinental Press, June 11, 1973 said:

"One top culprit has no intention of repeating his denials under oath. At a May 29 news conference, Nixon's press secretary Ronald Ziegler announced that Nixon would not testify, either in writing or orally, to either the Grand Jury of the Senate committee."

"We feel it would be constitutionally inappropriate," Ziegler said. "It would do violence to the separation of powers."

"Nixon's alleged concern for the protection of the Constitution," Myers went on, "should not be understood to extend to that portion of it known as the Bill of Rights. The bugging, espionage, provocations, and other illegal activities will continue. Ziegler's statement was meant only to deal with a report in the May 29 Washington Post by Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward, quoting 'reliable government sources' as saying that the Watergate investigators

had told the Justice Department 'that there is justification for calling President Nixon to answer questions before the federal grand jury.'

"The prosecutors" the reporters wrote, "have told their superiors that evidence justifies questioning the President about how members of Mr Nixon's innermost circle could perpetrate a massive obstruction of justice without his knowledge, the sources reported."

"The prosecutors' theory of the case holds that a Watergate cover up was undertaken by the White House to prevent disclosure of a covert programme of illegal activities conducted by the Nixon administration, the sources said."

And so the question being asked about Washington is not Did the President know? but, How could the President not have known?

WHAT THE WATERGATE SCANDAL HAS REVEALED

From 1963 until his assassination in 1968, Dr Martin Luther King was intimidated and blackmailed by White House organisations. These activities were expanded in 1970 on the authorisation of President Nixon to include burglary but revoked when opposed by FBI chief Edgar J. Hoover (because Nixon would personally sign papers authorising these activities).

In December 1970 the Intelligence Evaluation Committee was set-up to spy on anti-war and socialist groups. In league with other secret White House organisations such as the Forty Committee, all manner of illegal activities were carried out against various left wing groups.

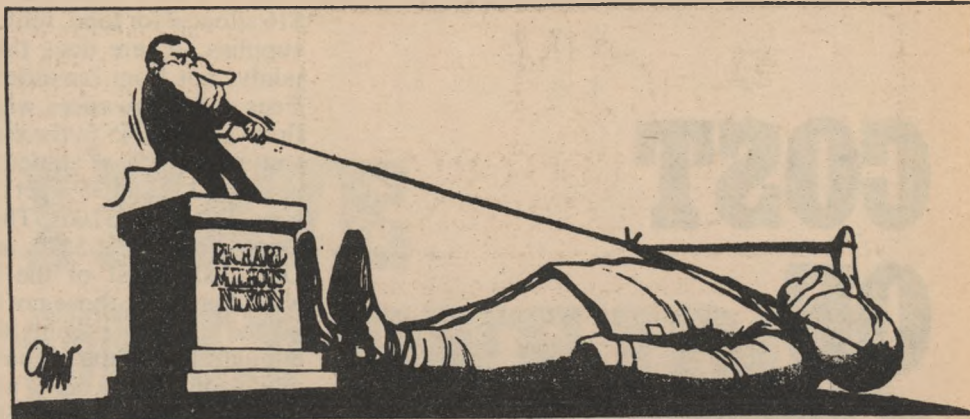
Larry Grathwohl, an FBI agent, infiltrated the Weathermen and helped organise and carry out a series of bombings — because he became suspected as a provocateur he was ordered to divert his action to the courtroom testifying against the radicals with whom he previously perpetrated the bombings.

In Camden the federal building was raided and draft files destroyed. The defendants admitted the charge but it found that the star prosecution witness was an FBI agent who admitted that when he infiltrated the group the plans to raid the federal building had been dropped. He sought to revitalise the plans, albeit successfully, and provided the tools necessary to carry out the raid. He told the Court that his superior in the FBI said that "someone in the Little White House in California" wanted the break-in to occur. Because the government activity in the case the trial judge instructed the jury "to acquit the defendants if they found the government actions to be offensive to the basic standards of decency." The defendants were duly acquitted.

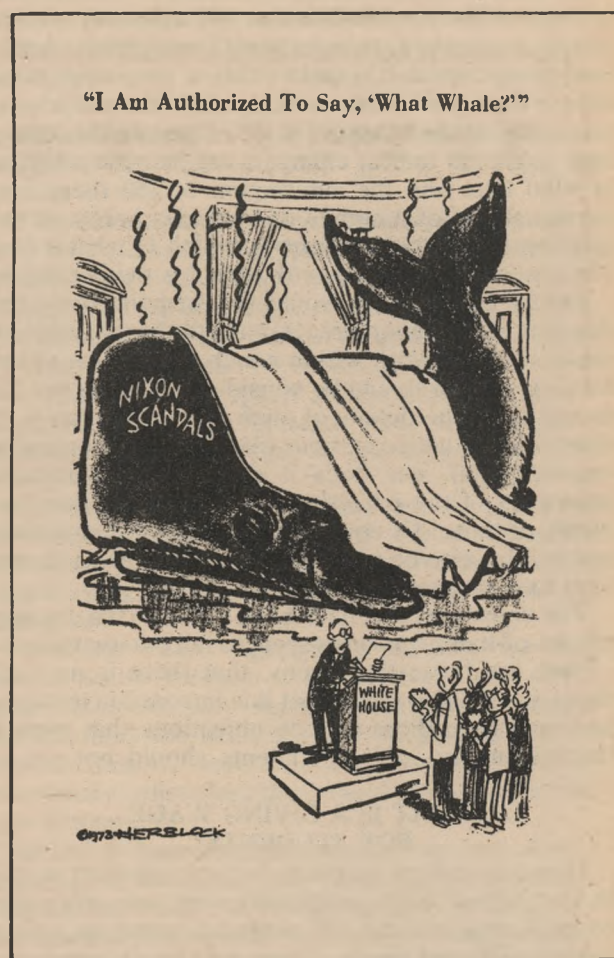
White House groups have also been responsible for the formulation of plans to intimidate and spy on all left wing groups in the United States: the Black Panthers, Weathermen, Veterans against the War etc; to organise activities against foreign governments, and even to bug foreign embassies in the U.S. — the Chilean and Canadian embassies were subsequently bugged and burgled.

These few examples plus the countless other bugging incidents and corrupt practices exposed during the Watergate investigations are merely the tip of the iceberg. It has been estimated that nothing Nixon can do will completely whitewash the scandal before 1976. "The 1976 Presidential election will be history when Watergate dies."

R. D. H.



Oliphant/The Denver Post



CHRYSLER/BLACK



Intercontinental Press

COST OF LIVING BURSARY

BY YOUNG SOCIALISTS, ESPECIALLY TONY WHITE.....

The following report was presented to SRC by Young Socialists in support of a motion which read: University should be open to anyone in this society who wants to gain a higher education. This cannot come about until the economic barrier that prevents many women, polynesians and people from working class families from attending, is removed. AU Students' Association therefore urges the Government, in its review of the bursary system, to raise grants to the level of a living wage (approx \$25 per week). Because of the differences of opinion that arose over just what students living costs were, we suggested that a questionnaire be circulated among students to gain some information on this question (see below). Young Socialists are not under any illusions as to how such a radical change in the bursary system will come about; it will not happen by just suggesting it to the Government; students will have to fight for it. This will be one of the planks Young Socialist candidates will be standing on in the coming Stud. Assn Executive (Election policies will appear in the next Craccum.)

The present bursary system is a hopeless mess. It is difficult to understand let alone administer. The promise of the present Minister of Education to completely revise the system for grants to students (Auckland Star, March 23) makes this a very opportune time to do some serious thinking about the underlying principles of the system. A lot of people think it is time for some radical changes; not just the addition of \$100 here and the subtraction of \$50 there, the amalgamation of a couple of bursaries here and the splitting up of couple there — which is what I fear Mr Amos will come up with after his deliberations.

Before I continue I would like to point out what the aims of this report are. It is an attempt to establish the basic framework within which any review of the bursary system should be considered. It does not try to work out the details of such a revised system (it does not deal with questions like bonding or entrance requirements), nor does it go into the particular anomalies of the present system, although there are plenty of those. Of course such details are important and will have to be worked out but they are not relevant to this report.

The objections that have been raised to the concept of cost-of-living bursaries seem to fall into two groups: There are those that claim that there is no such thing as a living wage or that it is impossible to calculate, and then there are the objections that even if there is such a thing students should not get it.

WHAT IS A LIVING WAGE FOR STUDENTS?

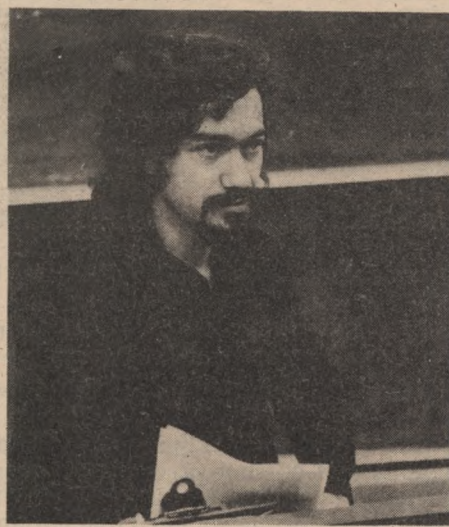
How much does it cost to live as a student in NZ in the 1970's? Now admittedly everyone who tries to work this one out will probably come up with a slightly different figure. There will be disagreement as to what quality accommodation students should have; disagreement on how much they should be allowed to spend on clothes, books, 'outside' interests and so-called luxuries such as beer, cigarettes or an occasional movie. According to the Student Liaison Officer (in his 'Advice to Intending First-Year Students — 1973') it costs a first-year student \$918 to enroll, buy books and live for just 34 weeks of the year. This breaks down into weekly expenses of \$16 for board, \$2 for books and stationery, \$1 for enrolment and \$7 for travel and personal expenses. A weekly total of \$26. When you consider how easy it is to spend \$1 a day on yourself (including travel), without worrying about putting money away for clothes etc, you can see this is a barest minimum figure. Some students probably economise a little by crowding together in low-standard houses and living communally, but they would not go far below the

\$16 allowed for food, rent, power and other household supplies. Where does this money come from? Certainly, not from bursaries. Most students, 70%, get Fees and Allowances which ranges from \$120 in the first year to \$345 in the sixth (figures taken from 1972 statistics). 25% of students also get Boarding Allowance of \$350 and 35% get a Supplementary Allowance as well (\$60 or \$100). The maximum for a first-year student comes to \$570, and very few get this much. Obviously most of the money has to come from elsewhere. For those not fortunate enough to be supported by their parents, the need to gather together enough savings during vacation, or to work part-time while supposedly doing a full-time university course, is an additional strain. Student Counselling and the Graduate Loan Service helped 150 students in 1972, and as Mrs McClay said "these are just the ones who come to us." Probably most commonly assistance comes from parents, in the form of loans or gifts or by students living at home. In 1972, 5,700 students lived at home, that is 60%! No one knows how many of these live at home by choice and how many do so because they can not afford to leave. Students who do not live at home or who cannot get other assistance from parents are penalised in this system — if daddy is on \$10,000 and mummy has a fat inheritance you can bet that if you want to go to University there will not be much trouble, but if the total income to a household of 6 or 7 is \$4,000, then University is not going to be a very seriously considered alternative.

I think that we can agree that student living costs are somewhere in the range of \$25 per week, but should all this come from the Government? I would like to now deal with a couple of objections I have heard as to why students should not get cost-of-living bursaries.

COST-OF-LIVING BURSARIES FOR STUDENTS?

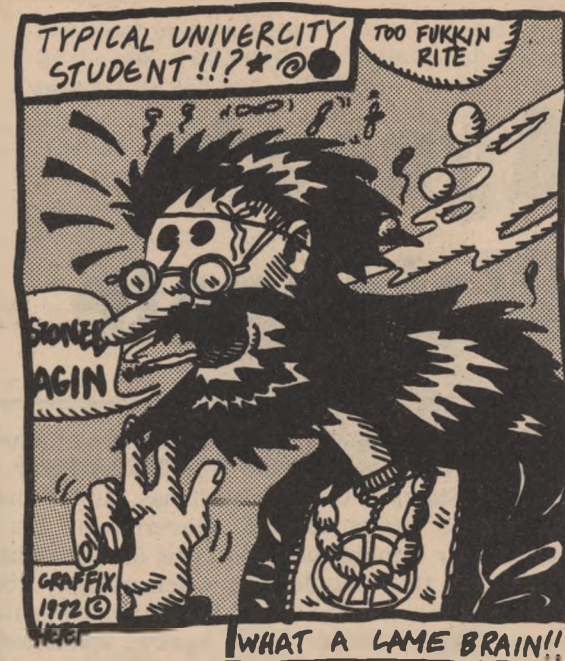
The first objection is the old one of "but where's the money going to come from," "the Government can't afford it." When I hear grumblings like that I'm always reminded of an anecdote someone told me about Michael Savage. He was campaigning for the Labour Party and had just outlined the Party's sweeping social welfare programme and someone called out from the audience "but where's the money going to come from?", and Savage came straight back and said "The Labour Party will find a way." But while we are on this point I would like to remind you of the kind of money that is available in this society. The present 'defense' budget is \$130 million per year, the ASB building down in Queen St has been estimated at costing \$20 million and the COMALCO plant \$100 million. Of course I'm not suggesting that these are the places the money is actually going to come from. If the first Labour Government had looked at NZ's economy in this static way (what



TONY WHITE: 'UNIVERSITY OPEN TO ANYONE.'

do we have to sacrifice here to pay for that over there) it would not have got very far. But what I am suggesting is that it would involve a slight change in priorities. To put pressure on the government to implement such a bursary system (and it would take a lot of pressure) would be to force it to channel some more of the wealth of this country back into meeting the needs of people who live in it, rather than letting it go where big business decides.

Another objection I have heard is that there are other groups in the community that are even less well off than students; such as pensioners, women, polynesians and low-income families. Now I would be the first to agree that there are groups that are fighting for even more basic rights than we are, and I fully support their struggles. But the attempt to



stop one group going for a better standard of living because another has even less is just one of the tricks that has been used for centuries to divide, isolate and often defeat oppressed groups. In its liberal form this argument seems to express a concern for "the good of all". But does it really? This argument was used against women who raised the question of women's suffrage over 100 years ago in the USA. They were told "Yes, we see you have got a good case, but wait until we solve the 'negro question'; that one is more urgent." And it took another 50 years before women won that right. Well I don't think the new wave of feminists are going to be put off so easily. In its right-wing form this argument takes the form of a threat "you haven't got it too bad, watch out, if you don't stop complaining you will lose your privileges and end up like those below you." In a factory it doesn't take people long to see that for all their differences they have certain interests in common, but out in society it generally takes a lot longer. But this awareness is coming now, too. A lot of oppressed groups see that their particular struggle is not being waged at the expense of others, but that all of these struggles complement and reinforce each other; that the more that can be won to the fight to turn this country round, the better. I'm not willing to put the needs of different oppressed groups on some kind of scale and say "oh this one is higher up, therefore this other group better stop complaining" — because I think that all these needs can be met, and met now. So to tell someone that they will have to wait because there are so many other needy causes in ahead of them is just straight deception. No one is going to get anywhere alone, no group is going to achieve its full aims until tens of thousands in this country start getting up and demanding that this society start working for their benefit instead of the monopolists, and if students happen to be some of the first to start saying this, that is OK, but they are certainly not going to be the only ones.

Of course as socialists we don't want to see the government financing the educations of those who are destined to become the administrators and executives of capitalist society. We don't just want students to be paid to do more of what they are doing now. We envisage radical changes taking place in the whole nature of the University. This demand is part of that process and other changes have also begun. For example students and staff are beginning to demand more say in deciding what is to be studied and how; decision making that used to be kept as far away from them as possible. Young people today want a University to be a place where vital social issues are discussed and acted upon, but it cannot become this so long as it excludes a certain sector of society — the financially disadvantaged.

In conclusion, the basic premise that this report revolves around is that the provision of adequate education, at all levels, is a social rather than a personal responsibility. And this means more than just putting up the buildings, filling them with equipment, paying the teachers and waiting for the students to flock along. It means guaranteeing the income of anyone who wants to take advantage of the facilities. At the school level this isn't seen as a problem because bourgeois society has an institution called the family to which it delegates the task of feeding, clothing and otherwise providing for young people. At the tertiary level however this does become a problem because young people have reached the age when they are considered old enough to enter the work force. The NZ Government pays lip service to this principle of the social provision of education in the form of barest-minimum grants. The University has already begun to move away from being a school for the privileged elite, it will not take any significant steps in this direction until the full living costs of all those who wish to attend are state financed.

Dear Bob,
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Mr Norman
Prime Minis
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Yours since

Carl B Goro
President
(U.S.A.)

I HAVE ONLY ONE IDOL MARSHAL KY!

PRESS STATEMENT
The Prime Minister's Office
Thursday, May 10 1973.

Dear Mr Gordon,

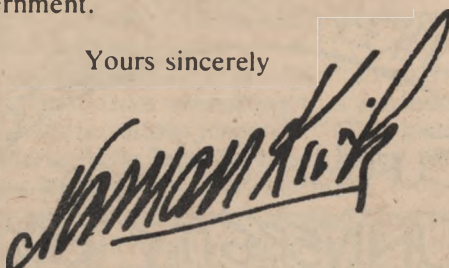
In your letter of 30 May you argued that the Government's action in not allowing the North Vietnamese delegation to visit New Zealand was clearly inconsistent with the Paris Peace Agreement which, you asserted, recognised the "Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam".

I would not like you to think that it was the Government that stopped the recent delegation from North Vietnam and the "Provisional Revolutionary Government" coming to New Zealand. In case you have not already seen it I am enclosing a copy of a press statement on the subject which I issued on 10 May. This makes it clear that the Government was prepared to grant visas to members of the delegation who carried either North Vietnamese or South Vietnamese passports. We understand that in fact North Vietnamese passports were carried by all members of the delegation including those who purported to represent the "Provisional Revolutionary Government". If the delegation decided not to come to New Zealand, that was its own responsibility.

You may perhaps be under a misapprehension about the terms of the Paris Agreement. It is true that the "Provisional Revolutionary Government" was a signatory to that Agreement. It is not true that the "Provisional Revolutionary Government" was recognised by the other signatories as a government. In fact, the Final Act of the Paris Conference on Vietnam stated specifically that signature of this Act does not constitute recognition of any party in any case in which it has not previously been accorded.

The so-called "Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam" has little claim to be the legitimate government of South Vietnam. It is, in fact, merely another name for the National Liberation Front, which is a political movement rather than a government. New Zealand recognises the Government of the Republic of Vietnam as the Government of South Vietnam. It is recognised by a great many other governments. If and when the elections provided for in the Paris Agreement take place, the present Government in Saigon may be replaced by one that is acceptable to both sides. The latter would no doubt be recognised as the successor to the present Government, in exactly the same way as the Soviet Union, for example, recognised my Government when it succeeded the previous conservative Government.

Yours sincerely



VISIT OF VIETNAMESE COMMUNIST DELEGATION

"I understand that the North Vietnamese/Viet Cong delegation that is in Australia will not now be coming to New Zealand," said the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Norman Kirk, today.

"The Wellington Committee on Vietnam has, I believe, put out a circular saying that, in the light of the Government's attitude the delegation had decided not to come to New Zealand" and that some members of the Committee will go and see them in Australia instead.

"If the delegation has indeed decided not to come, that is its own responsibility," the Prime Minister went on. "As I indicated earlier, the Government was prepared to grant visas to members of the delegation who carried either North Vietnamese or South Vietnamese passports. We understand that, in fact, North Vietnamese passports are carried by all members of the delegation, including those who purport to represent the "Provisional Revolutionary Government" — the Viet Cong.

"The Government did not feel able to admit to this country representatives of the 'Provisional Revolutionary Government' as such. We do not recognise it as a government, and we have no intention of doing so.

The Paris Peace Agreement provides for the people of South Vietnam to decide their own future through internationally supervised elections. Until those elections are held, and a new government is formed in Saigon, there is no basis for recognising any authority other than the present Government in South Vietnam.

"The Paris Agreement recognises that one of the main causes of conflict in Indo-China has been outside interference in the affairs of the countries in the area. New Zealand has no intention of interfering in the affairs of South Vietnam by recognising a second government there.

"I am informed that a circular has been sent out in the name of the Wellington Committee on Vietnam instructing recipients to write to me and repeat the committee on Vietnam's views, even though the claim has been made by the Committee that it was not conducting a campaign designed to put pressure on the New Zealand Government to recognise the Viet Cong as a government."

Mr Norman Kirk,

Office of the Prime Minister
Parliament Buildings
Wellington.

Dear Bob,

The following letters clearly show the profound concern of our Prime Minister for the advancement of freedom and democracy in Indo-China. No doubt you will congratulate him, too, on his unconditional recognition of the PRG.

Mr Norman Kirk
Prime Minister
Office of the Prime Minister,
Parliament Buildings,
Wellington.

Dear Mr Kirk,

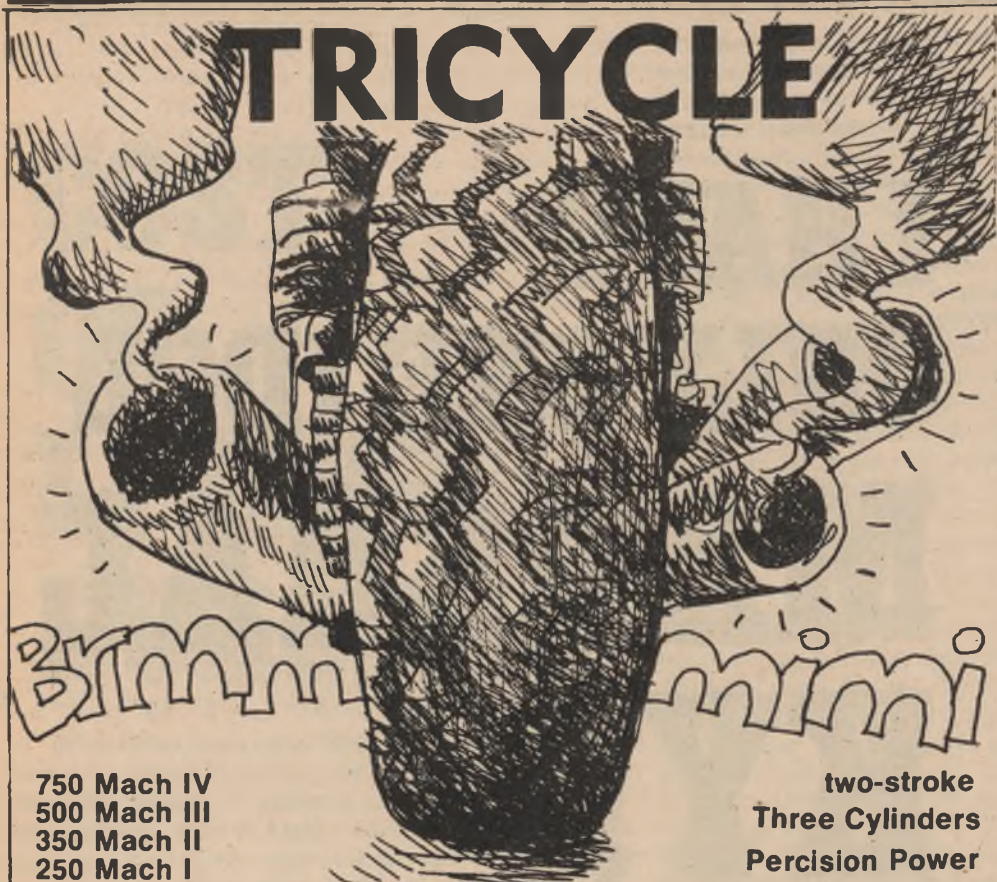
The Labour Government's action in not allowing the PRG/DRV delegation into New Zealand is clearly inconsistent with the Paris Peace Agreement in which the P.R.G. is recognised as an equal party to the Thieu Government.

The P.R.G. is an independent government, controlling a considerable amount of territory in South Vietnam, and having a well-established administration which enjoys the support of very many South Vietnamese people of a wide range of political and religious persuasions. The absence of a capital city is an expedient to avoid provoking more violence from the Thieu regime, an action consistent with their desire for a more peaceful Vietnam. The title P.R.G. is not another name for the N.L.F. — it is more broad based than that, and its recognition by 38 countries — not to mention its acceptance by last year's conference of 60 Foreign Ministers of the Non-aligned countries as a full member of the Non-aligned group — surely means that we cannot dismiss and misrepresent it as no more than "A political movement in arms against the Government of South Vietnam."

On behalf of my Association, I request an explanation of the Labour Government's attitude and action on this matter.

Yours sincerely

Carl B Gordon,
President
(USA.)



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The case of JANE ROE AND MARY DOE



"UNSPEAKABLE TRAGEDY"

Cardinal Krol of Philadelphia, one of America's highest ranking Catholic prelates, called the recent right-to-abortion decision of the U.S. Supreme Court an "unspeakable tragedy". (He then proceeded to speak about it at considerable length). President Nixon (as he was at time of writing) is most displeased at the decision of three of his appointed justices, and Professor Liley of the Auckland Medical School said that "there surely are better means to solve social problems (This Day, 16th April, Auckland Television).

I would submit that these critics, honest though they may be in their opposition to abortion, especially Doctor Liley, have completely misconstrued and misunderstood the task of the U.S. Supreme Court generally, and in the abortion case particularly. The U.S. Supreme Court does not sit as a super-legislature, choosing the most appropriate means to solve social problems. Rather, it decides cases that come before it, cases that involve individuals on one hand and the alleged unconstitutional imposition of force and law on that individual by the federal or a state government on the other. The Court decided in 1954, for example, that states were violating black children's constitutional rights by keeping them out of white schools; they were not deciding that segregation was a social problem that must be eradicated. The United States may be troubled in the 70's by problems of race, crime, over-population, pollution, and pornography and a woman's right to have an abortion may or may not assist in the solution of those problems — measured against the state's interest, however, she has a constitutional right to abortion. The Supreme Court so decided in January of this year, in 7-2 decision, declaring that Miss Jane Roe of Texas and Mrs Mary Doe of Georgia have constitutional rights to an abortion, in spite of state statutes to the contrary.

The Bill of Rights? A "Constitutional Right" to an abortion? A Fourteenth Amendment due process of abortion? Did the founding fathers write abortion into the Bill of Rights? Did George Washington throw British tea into Boston Harbour as part of the Revolution in order to gain, for the colonial American woman, freedom from the restrictive abortion laws of George III? The quick answer to these questions is that nobody who wrote the U.S. Constitution or its amendments had had a single thought about woman's right to abortion. Had you asked them about it in the summer of 1787, their answer would have been the 18th century version of "Don't be silly." Such thoughts were at least as far from their collective mind in 1787 as, say, electronic buggery and Skylabs.

How, then, did seven members of the court, out of a total of nine, discover, deduce, invent, or create a "constitutional right" to abortion? Please read on.

By a two-step extrapolation, the Supreme Court found that certain existing constitutional provisions, if not directly, then by a penumbral effect, create a right of privacy. Secondly, in this right of privacy, Justice Blackmun (writing for the seven man majority), found a right to control one's own body, in the absence of a compelling state interest. For a woman, then, it is a natural corollary of her right of privacy and her right to control her own body, to be able to discontinue a pregnancy in spite of state laws to the contrary.

The Decision. In March of 1970 in Dallas, Texas, a young lady known to us only as Miss Jane Roe, finding herself to be pregnant and unwilling to bear a child, decided to terminate her pregnancy by an abortion "performed by a competent, licensed physician, under safe, clinical conditions." She was prohibited from obtaining this relief by an 1854 Texas law which made illegal such a medical procedure unless "for the purpose of saving the life of the mother."

In April of that year Mrs Mary Doe in Atlanta, Georgia found herself also unhappily pregnant, and sought termination of that condition under Georgia's new liberal, 1968 abortion law, which allowed termination of pregnancy in cases of a) rape, b) deformed fetus, or c) serious injury to health of the mother. Since Mrs Doe fell into none of the exceptions she too was denied medical treatment of her choice.

Miss Roe and Mrs Doe, each accompanied by various and sundry other co-plaintiffs, brought suit before three-judge federal courts in Texas and Georgia respectively.

The three-judge court in each case decided a) that the various and sundry co-plaintiffs (medical personnel and women who might want abortions in the future) presented no justiciable controversy, and b) that the state statutes in some way, either because of excessive vagueness or invasion of privacy, violated the constitutional rights of the plaintiffs, Roe and Doe. The U.S. Supreme Court was then presented with and accepted for consolidated argument, multifaceted appeals from Roe and Doe for injunctive relief, appeals from the various and sundry plaintiffs, and cross-appeals from the States.

The Court heard consolidated oral argument in December of 1971 and again in October of 1972 and announced their decision in January of this year, long after both Miss Doe and Mrs Roe had borne their children and given them up for adoption.

Associate Justice Blackmun quickly dispensed with the state claim that Mrs Doe and Miss Roe at the time of argument no longer presented a justiciable controversy (sometimes called "ripeness") since they were no longer pregnant ("ripe"). Blackmun dismissed this argument quickly, finding that it unreasonable and a bit unfair to expect Doe and Roe to get pregnant again to comply with a legal technicality.

He then not only upheld the decision of the lower courts, but went much further than the lower courts in finding a nearly unrestrained right to abortion during the first six months of pregnancy, virtually wiping off the books the abortion laws of the fifty states.

He considered the heritage of the common law and found no anti-abortion tradition. Coke and Blackstone record that an abortion performed before "quickening" — 16th to 18th week — was not an indictable offence at common law, although a post-quickening abortion was described as a "great misprision and no murder". The first English statute on abortion, dating from 1803, preserved the pre-quickening, post-quickening distinction, and the American states which received the common law and passed statutes also made such a distinction. By 1840 only eight American states had an anti-abortion law, and before 1850 women generally had a "substantially broader" right to terminate a pregnancy than they did in 1972. Only in the latter half of the 19th century, when the American Medical Association began to lobby state legislatures, did states make abortion a felony from the moment of conception and permissible only to save the woman's life.

Blackmun then discusses, in turn, three primary justifications for the abortion laws:

First: It might be argued that abortion laws discourage illicit sexual activity. This justification warrants no consideration whatsoever.

Secondly: Abortion may be prohibited "to restrain the pregnant woman from submitting to a procedure that placed her life in serious jeopardy." This justification also merits little consideration, since early abortion is now safer than actual childbirth.

Finally: The state has an interest in protecting prenatal life. The extension of this justification is that

"prenatal" life is life like any other, and as such, itself deserves protection. No amount of inconvenience to the mother can balance out this interest.

The state interest in protecting potential or prenatal life, Blackmun finds, is far outweighed by the woman's right to privacy and to choose for herself. The state may be imposing mental and physical damage, psychological harm, an unwanted child brought into a family perhaps already unable to care for it, perhaps the stigma of unwed motherhood, and in general, catastrophe to many lives.

The state interest in protecting life, qua life, Blackmun found, was not legally valid. No case can be cited which holds that a fetus is a person within the meaning of the constitution. No statute has punished aborting a fetus as a homicide. Indeed, the Texas law and the Georgia law allow abortions in exceptional cases, thereby showing that the states themselves do not think of a fetus as a constitutional person.

Blackmun concludes by finding that the state statutes must fall, and that the woman's constitutionally protected right of privacy must prevail. In the final three months of pregnancy however, in the interests of the health of the mother and the fetus, the state may regulate or even proscribe abortion (if a woman has carried a child for six months, she has had ample opportunity to decide — in addition, the medical procedures in the final three months are now much more dangerous.)

Several important points might be made about their decision. **First,** note that it was not a close decision, 5-4 or even 6-3. Counting the lower courts, thirteen federal judges in this case found a right to abortion in the constitution, and only two did not.

Secondly, the majority will be accused of making a decision more appropriate for a legislature. Note here that Justice Blackmun considers himself most sensitive on this issue, and he would be the last Justice to intrude into the legislative sphere. Indeed, he voted not to declare capital punishment unconstitutional, although he deeply abhors capital punishment, because he felt that decision should be left to the legislatures.

Thirdly, the weak point in this decision may be the finding that a fetus is not a constitutionally protected "person", much as blacks were held not to be "people" in the *Dred Scott* decision of 1857. This issue has already been exploited by Rhode Island, whose General Assembly hastily passed a statute a few weeks after the Supreme Court decision, providing that in Rhode Island

"human life and in fact, a person . . . within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States commences to exist at the instant of conception."

(I note in passing, without comment, that five of the senators who introduced this bill were Castro, Da Ponte, Canulla, Maida, and McKenna). This statute has already been tested in the U.S. federal courts and was found to be, by Judge Pettine of the U.S. District Court on 16 May, 1973, unconstitutional. Professor Liley's testimony in the court room was found to be irrelevant. I would suggest that those opposing woman's right to abortion obtain a constitutional amendment (that was done a few years after the *Dred Scott* decision, mentioned above. Of course, it took a civil war to do it.)

Furthermore, I might note that predictions regarding the so-called "Nixon court" have proven premature, if not totally wrong. These men are totally different human beings from the German Soldiers Nixon has surrounded himself with in the White House. Justice Blackmun, for example, was resident lawyer in one of America's leading hospitals for nine years — a different experience from being a municipal bond lawyer on Wall Street. I first met Justice Blackmun when he flew to Boston from Minnesota to try to stop his daughter from marrying my university roommate. He was a warm human being then and his very wise daughter soon convinced him to bless the marriage. I personally am convinced that his hospital work and his deep involvement with a new generation of women has made him a philosopher and a wise man. "exposed to the raw edges of human experience" (to use his phrase) in a way that Nixon could never be.

Perhaps the most important aspect of this decision, in this day of expanding government supervision of everyday life, is the extension of the right to privacy — a right once described, ironically enough in a bugging case, in these terms:

"The makers of our Constitution conferred, as against the government, the right to be let alone — the most comprehensive of rights and the right valued by civilized men."

Bill Dodge

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AUCKLAND INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

The fifth Auckland International Film Festival will open at the Regent Theatre on Friday July 20th. This year there will be 28 films of feature length being screened.

Among the major films to be screened are:
Fellini's *Roma*; Bunuel's *Viridiana*; Oshima's *The Ceremony*; Wajda's *The Birch Tree*; Platts-Mills *Private Road*; Zanussi's *Family Life*.

Programmes will be available shortly and this year concession tickets will again be available. Each film will be shown only twice.

In the three weeks before the Film Festival there will be a series of panel discussions and the showing of 16mm from the Festival. Among the films to be screened are several by the Dutch film maker Frans Zwartjes whose films have been shown here before (*The Garden*). All these activities will be in B.28.

July 2nd 12.00-2.00 Panel:
Aspects of N.Z. Film Culture
Robyn Scholes, Steve Ballantyne, Roger Oppenheim, Gordon McDermott.
Films by Frans Zwartjes will follow the panel.

July 3rd 12.00-2.00 Panel Demonstration
Community T.V. (Own your own T.V.

July 5th
12.00-2.00

Station)
Cathy de Nave, Hunter Giles, Kerry Francis, Howard Willes and SONY.

Films by Zwartjes and the Canadian Film Board.

July 9th
1.00-2.00

Panel
N.Z. Film - T.V. Industry
Donald Hope-Evans, Harry Reynolds, Roy Baker, Michael Moodabe.

July 11th
1.00-2.00

Panel
Alternative Cinema
Geoff Stevens
Roger Donaldson
John Peoples
Phillip Dadson

July 16th
1.00-2.00

Panel
Education and Film in NZ
Alan Burton, Murray Stone, Tom Hutchins, Chris Watson, John Reynolds.

July 17th
1.00-2.00

Films by Zwartjes and others

CRACCUM ARTS



FILM FESTIVAL





FELLINI'S 'ROMA'



ZANUSSI'S 'FAMILY LIFE'



'THE KILLING OF SISTER GEORGE

by Frank Marcus.

Produced by Peg Escott
for the Mairangi Players June 2-9

"The Killing of Sister George" is no more typical of lesbian relationships than "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" is of straight ones. But it is valid within its own confines i.e. as a play about certain women who are, as well as anything else a person might be, homosexual.

Unfortunately there is a tendency within the arts to portray gay women as pseudo-men. However, there are, thank Diynosis, some people within the arts who are aware that not all lesbians hold H.T. licences. This is one of the most gratifying aspects of the Mairangi players' production of "Sister George". Lois Paynter gave an excellent performance in the leading role of June Buckeridge (Sister George), without having to resort to some of the gross caricatures to which Childie (Helen Depree) occasionally sunk. Ms. Depree did not by any means give a bad performance, simply an unaware one. She should have been told that it was not necessary to her characterisation to sit with her legs spread at every opportunity. The other member of the trio, Mercy Croft, is a delightfully

written part and one that should have been given more thought than Dianne Burtenshaw gave. I'm not sure whether she was playing Mercy Croft as a drag queen (which is an interesting angle, but not what I feel the playwright intended) or whether she thought she was doing a musical comedy. But it was obvious that she did not relate experienced gay women as Mercy Croft would. Margeret Lester, as Madam Xenia, gave a very credible portrayal of a straight woman who has enough self knowledge to accept her homosexual friends as people first and foremost, and after a slightly shaky start in the first act, also gave a very good performance.

The highlight of the whole evening was definitely Lois Paynter's performance. It is too often forgotten that George is an actress, and as such, is capable of controlling her image under any circumstances, including the highly delicate scene where George and Childie are in costume as Laurel and Hardy (come to the Gay Lib Party on Saturday folks!). Lois Paynter accomplished this with all the finesse of a professional actress playing a professional actress.



HENRY THE HUMAN FLY

Richard Thompson
Island 34793

There's no real doubt that Richard Thompson is a fly. If not totally, then certainly in a significant fraction of his being.

I'm not all that fond of flies as a rule. Only yesterday I caught one in my fist while driving down France Street and tossed it out the window. However Richard Thompson is a fly of such intriguing character and unique talent among flies that he well deserves our attention and admiration.

Long before Richard came out of the closet, or wherever secret flies hang out, he was a member of Fairport Convention. A group who it seems were destined to become the English Byrds in terms of their constantly changing personnel and stylistic malleability. He wrote some of the Fairport's best material including the brilliant 'Meet On The Ledge'.

In his first, and I should think long overdue solo album Richard not only grabs the chance to spread his wings but reveals just what kind of strange talent he is. Many of the tracks have a kind of 'English traditional' metre and feel but it's not folk music all dressed



up electric. Nothing so hackneyed. It's very personalized music; murky and funny and unexpected.

The Henry the Human Fly that is within Richard Thompson makes itself quite evident at many points in the album. There's side one, track five, 'The Angels Took My Racehorse Away'. A true fly's lament to bring a tear to anyone's eye, where Joseph is said to be playing the ukulele while standing on his head. Is it really credible that our Lord's foster father adopted an inverted posture during this recital or was the observers aspect inverted? Like a fly's on the ceiling.

But I think it's the voice that clinches it. A thick buzzing monotone that at first makes things a little inaccessible. It's undoubtedly the voice of a soulful fly, and it seems to become less thick and more and more rich as you listen. A good voice.

'Cold Feet', 'Shaky Nancy', 'The Angels etc' and 'Twisted' are all marvelous. Only Richard Thompson the fly could have made this record and it's probably the best release by a *Musca maledicta* this year.

And Timmy Donald plays fine drums too.



LIFEBOAT The Sutherland Bros. Island 34755

The Sutherland Brothers' first album was for the most part a collection of fairly light songs given a light treatment. One in particular, 'The Pie' was, and still is, just about the most soothing few minutes on plastic that I can think of.

'Lifeboat' has all the small virtues and strengths of that album, only much intensified. The lyrics have lost those occasional awkward overstatements and the arrangements are denser and more satisfying.

Both sides have a handful of memorable tracks, every song being successful in its own way. And they are songs, compact and complete within themselves with a minimum of padding. The vocals are much stronger and more confident and I'm not sure who is singing which track but the guy who starts off 'Lady Like You' in the Pete Rowan-ish voice is really outstanding.

There are lots of name musicians doing the backing and their presence, though obtrusive, is a considerable boost to the whole album. An example would be Steve Winwood's airy piano phrasing on 'Real Love' which is quite perfect.

On top of all this lovely cake is a big cherry in that much maligned attribute - singalongability. Don't knock it until you hear the way these guys do it. T.H.



ROYAL FOREST & BIRD PROTECTION SOCIETY OF N.Z. LAUNCHES NATIONAL PETITION TO LIMIT EXPLOITATION OF NATIVE BEECH FOREST.

Ever since the publication of the White Paper on "Utilisation of the South Island Beech Forests" in 1971, the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society has consistently opposed major portions of the N.Z. Forest Service's plan. In June, 1971, the National Council of the Society, representing all branches, formulated its official policy - subsequently made known to the Government of the time - which included the following:

"The Royal Forest & Bird Protection Society believes:

(a) that there is sufficient land in scrub or fern, or in marginal or sub-marginal pasture in Nelson and Westland for all needed exotic plantings without using any beech forest land for this purpose and therefore opposes the replacement of beech forests with exotics.

(b) that with the same application of study research, trial and development as has been applied to exotic plantings, a technique will be found for beech forest management which will permit a small proportion of these forest to have matured trees harvested for pulp production with great economic benefit to the nation, without the inescapable destruction of birdlife attendant on and unavoidable in clearing and burning of the forests for exotic plantings."

New Zealand has a history of vast ecological "mistakes"

- the proposed destruction of nearly 900,000 acres of our remaining beech forest demonstrates the kind of "upper-level" thinking which is quite out of touch with today's concern for our environment. To quote Mr Denys Trussel (Craccum, 12/4/73): "It is essential for New Zealanders to act now, before a decision, and demonstrate their disapproval of the basic principles underlying the White Paper..." and further: "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."

The R.F.B.P.S. Petition printed here provides you with a further opportunity to help save our beech forests.

- Judy Piesse, Petition Co-ordinator,
Royal Forest & Bird Protection Soc.
(Auck. Branch).

FURTHER COPIES OF THIS PETITION MAY BE OBTAINED FROM MRS J. PIESSE, 32 RUTHERFORD TCE, MEADOWBANK. PHONE 580-149. PETITION CLOSES 23 JULY 1973 - PLEASE POST WHEN COMPLETED TO ADDRESS BELOW:

ROYAL FOREST & BIRD PROTECTION
SOCIETY OF N.Z. INC.
P.O. BOX 631,
WELLINGTON

INDIGENOUS FORESTS PETITION

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of New Zealand in Parliament assembled
The Petition of

HUMBLY SHOWETH

That New Zealand is endowed with unique endemic plant species and plant associations found nowhere else in the World.

That New Zealand's indigenous flora evolved in the absence of herbivorous and carnivorous mammals and is therefore of world wide interest and importance.

That since the arrival of human beings the area of natural bush has been reduced from at least 50,000,000 acres (75% of New Zealand's land surface) to 14,000,000 acres, and that at this time the area of indigenous forest remaining for commercial use is not more than 1,500,000 acres.

That by comparison with other countries New Zealand already has a woefully small percentage of its land area under forests; for instance, Japan has 68%, South America 51%, Russia 42%, North America 40%, Europe 29%, Central America 26%, Africa 24%, New Zealand indigenous 21%, indigenous plus planted exotics 23%.

That within the 1,500,000 acres of indigenous forest remaining for commercial use, the beech forest is the only large indigenous hardwood resource we have.

That the potential of indigenous timbers has never been sufficiently evaluated and that thorough research will very likely prove that regeneration of indigenous species by natural seeding or by planting is a sound viable project, notwithstanding that production of a commercial crop will take somewhat longer than exotic species.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honourable House will direct:-

- (1) That further clear felling and (or) burning of any native beech forest be forbidden.
- (2) That conversion of any existing native beech forest to exotics be forbidden.
- (3) That future commercial utilization of any existing indigenous forests be on the basis of natural regeneration or planting in native species only.
- (4) That all possible steps be taken to have abandoned or deteriorating or otherwise unproductive land secured and utilized for forestry.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

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Date: July 14, 15, 16. Begins 7 p.m. Waiheke Island. Bring sleeping bag and food to share on Saturday. Sunday food provided. Cost \$20.00. Full time A.U. Students \$10.00.

Send check to: H. Seal
19 The Esplanade
Campbells Bay, Auckland 10.
Campus Reference: Dr Hal Schaeffer
- Psychology Dept.

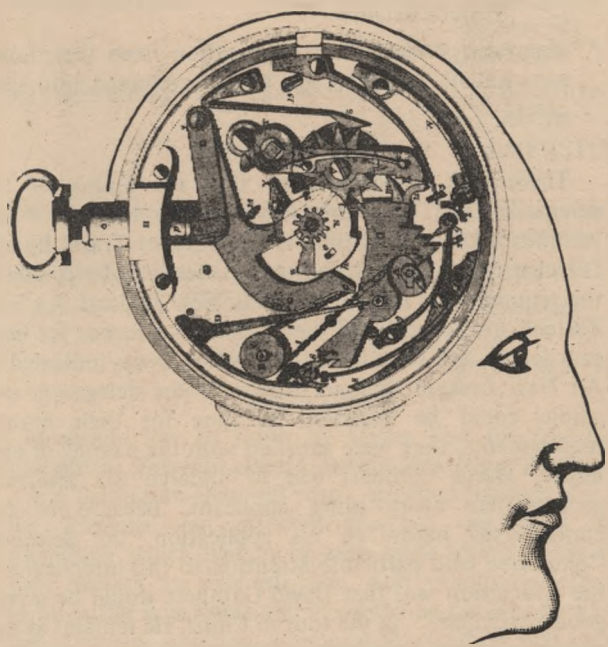
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LOGIC AND ITS ILLOGICALITY IN PHILOSOPHY

"The science of logic has been deprived of its guiding structural insights by the pragmatic attrition of age-long repetition, until it now emblematizes what Plato long ago identified in the Gorgias as the structure of a false or decadent technique — half-understood norms which are slavishly followed plus a fumbling, haggard procedure. Logic, as it is presented in our current text-books, similarly consists on the one hand of a set of rules which are in no ways explained but

simply memorized and repeated in what is called "deduction", and on the other hand, of a fumbling procedure of erecting universal hypotheses and verifying them by "particular observations" in what is called "induction". So far has this derationalizing process gone that we all recognize the felicity of Lord Russell's definition of logic as that science which knows nothing of what it is talking about or whether anything that it says is true in other words "science without insight".

But, insight, while it may be weakened and diluted, is difficult to annihilate altogether. Hence the numberless logical text-books, which still introduce the larger portion of our modern youth too the so-called subject of philosophy, cannot be said to measure up to Lord Russell's definition without a certain qualification. The pattern which they have injected into the modern mind may be confused and inadequate to the facts. Still it is an easily recognizable pattern, the pattern of the *xwpioyos*, the separate form, the chasm between the so-called universal and particular the gulf between the phenomenon and its logos. The student is first introduced to a certain type of entity, each one of which is absolutely self-identical, and between which and every other there is no middle ground, a type which, therefore, seemingly obeys the law of contradiction with no qualification whatsoever.

The ontological naivete of the ordinary textbook makes it impossible even to suggest that the broad structure of reality may not be quite so simple, that there may be other types of entity, and other laws by which the supreme principle of contradiction may be variously qualified. He is taught to scorn the far richer ontology of common speech as loose and ambiguous and told that each word must mean something precise and clear that is EN ISOLATED LOGICAL ATOM. Since very few actual words do mean this, he is led to conclude, either that ordinary speech is illogical, or that logic is a strange and useless game. In accordance with the ancient sophistic technique portrayed in Plato's Euthydemus he is asked how p and non-p can both be true, and is thus lead to believe that logical atomism is irrefutable. He is told nothing of the essential distinction between

contradiction and contrariety beyond the meagre rules of the square of opposition. The absolute necessity of avoiding contradiction is so grimly insisted upon that he is at last in no position to appreciate how there can be any such thing to avoid. Not only is it "impossible to think a contradiction," but, to quote the words of an enthusiastic logician, "unless this law were a law of things, our thought would be doomed by its very nature to misapprehend the nature of

After this process of indoctrination, the modern student is then suddenly introduced, usually towards the end of the course, to the concrete world of changing, particular entities with which the sciences have to deal, where nothing is exactly what it is, where everything has its contrary, and where black and white, P and non-P, unfortunately merge with grey. By a certain mysterious principle, called "induction" he learns that science is able to extract exact and universal premises from this chaos though, as he is informed, no one as yet can explain how this is accomplished. He has been indoctrinated with the post-analytic *xwpismes*, and injected with a potent anti-phenomenological virus. If he pursues his studies further only three solutions will be open to him. Either he will stick to his unphenomenological logic, with its puritanical rules and norms, rigidly eliminating all contrariety as a contradiction, and end with a frozen universe of changeless necessity, or he will stick to his unphenomenological empiricism rigidly eliminating all determinateness even that of thought, and end with a structureless flux, or he will cling to the unintelligible *xwpijmess*, of "induction" and the logic books.

None of these three alternatives is really a solution, for each of them leaves certain universally recognised pre-analytic data wholly unaccounted for. We all know that everything changes, that stable facts are nevertheless to be discerned, and that the facts are patterned in the change. Hence the student of logic easily falls into scepticism. Our logical textbooks are nothing more nor less than propaganda for the scepticism of Hume."

A view of John Wild of Harvard University

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I should begin by thanking Gary Emms, Reg Hunt and Robert Nola for their hard work in making the process of selection by interview workable. Their stamina, particularly in attempting to give all candidates the same treatment, was admirable.

While a process of interview is immeasurably preferable to a judgement among curricula vitae, many shortcomings are inevitable. Quite clearly, some individuals perform better in face to face situations, while others simply cannot overcome feelings of nervousness. In an attempt to mitigate against the effects of such differences, the Selection Committee gave each candidate a different interview, trying to draw from each candidate's initial reactions. The first question was almost always "What kind of person do you think should go on this trip?" Then the candidate would be asked to describe him or herself in terms of his or her own criteria. The Committee was, of course, looking for specific qualities. These have been summarized by Robert Nola:

CRITERIA

- o To have some knowledge of recent events in China, including the revolutionary period since 1949 and especially the cultural revolution itself which looms change in Chinese social, political, educational and industrial life.
- o To have some (not necessarily much) acquaintance with Chinese post-revolutionary writings, e.g. some writings of Mao.
- o To have some background knowledge and experience in New Zealand which would be of use in China. This could range from knowledge in economics or engineering, say, to experience in political movements in New Zealand.
- o To be readily able to "see things" from a Chinese point of view, that is to be able to grasp the very different way in which the Chinese explain and describe their own political history and their own productive achievements. (I think here in particular of their emphasis on political expertise before theoretical and technical expertise).
- o Not to put the group in jeopardy, or to put future tours in doubt, by offending the "political sensibilities" of the Chinese. I think this important because the general conduct of the group can determine what non-scheduled events can take place. Many tours have been nearly wrecked while en route because of antagonistic behaviour.
- o To be able to usefully communicate aspects of their tour to interested parties on return to New Zealand.
- o To have some knowledge and expertise which can be put to use for the good of the group as a whole on tour. (Here I include being of use to other members of the group who know nothing of say economics, or Chinese revolutionary history, or geography).

We gave particular weight to knowledge of China, and to dissemination of knowledge — by both the usual avenues of speaking and writing, and in the work of those returning in the community at large.

KNOWLEDGE OF CHINA

We were especially interested, first of all, in knowledge of China, or at the very least, readiness and ability to learn quickly.

The trip lasts only three weeks and is to a nation totally different from our own. The trip would be utterly wasted on completely ignorant visitors.

The Chinese see this student trip as an investigative one. Obviously, a base for informed investigation is a prime requirement.

The number of students who were totally ignorant of China was both astounding and appalling.

The number of cliché mouthing applicants was hardly more reassuring.

In terms of ability to perceive the Chinese situation less than half of the final selection deserve to make the trip to China.

DISSEMINATION

Obviously, dissemination of bewildered general impressions will be of no worth at all. Moreover, when asked about dissemination, many applicants could not go beyond suggesting, tentatively, an article or two for a student newspaper.

Applicants stood out when they were able to provide plans for applying knowledge gained, as well as spreading it.

The small number of applicants committed to social change — and showing it by more than numbers of demonstrations attended — was gratifying. But, again, these were not nearly enough to form a party of twenty five, and many — while active — had no knowledge of China. Very few made it on the two grounds.

THE DELEGATION

Most of the delegation members should, ordinarily, have been placed in a 'nearly' list. These will have much preparation ahead of them.

A small number achieved membership by their obviously expert knowledge of a particular technical skill. Since the trip covers many factories and communes, it was thought desirable to include engineers, agriculturalists, and economists to point out to the rest of the delegation radical differences encountered, say, in a feat of civil engineering. No agriculturalists applied.

APPLICATIONS

Altogether, there were 61 applications. These came mainly from Arts students. Prohibitive considerations for other students are such factors as semester systems, semester examinations, internal tests and constant course work.

BREAKDOWN OF APPLICATIONS

University	Number
Auckland	14
Waikato	1
Massey	5
Victoria	21
Canterbury	13
Lincoln	0
Otago	4
NZUSA life members	3
	61

With one withdrawal each from Wellington, Canterbury and Otago, and the withdrawal of two NZUSA life members, fifty six interviews were conducted in a total of four days. Interviews lasted between twenty and forty minutes. Average length was about twenty five minutes.

BREAKDOWN OF SUCCESSFUL APPLICATIONS

University	Number
Auckland	7
Waikato	1
Massey	2
Victoria	9
Canterbury	4
Lincoln	0
Otago	2
NZUSA life members	0
	25

5 Women, 1 Maori, 1 Indian, 18 White Anglo-Saxon Males.

The list of names is as follows:

CHINA TRIP: SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS

Victoria University of Wellington

Margaret Shields
Peter Franks
Ragiwaia Tahuparae
Cheryl Dimond
Ian Hendry
Ted Sheehan
David Cuthbert†
David Cunningham
Anne Gilbert

University of Canterbury

One Malaysian Student **
David Craig
Murray Horton
Geoff Lewington

Otago University

Don Clarke
David Payton

Massey University

Therese Murphy
Vivienne Porzolt

Auckland University

Paul Clarke
David Wickham
Geoff Mason
One Malaysian student **
Malcolm Moore
Ashok Bolgavind

Thomas Ryan

Waikato University

Petter Cuttance

** Malaysian students face persecution from their home government; enquiries are being conducted into their cases.

LEADERSHIP

There was some concern that the leader of the delegation had been pre-picked before interviews had commenced. David Cuthbert, the Student Travel Bureau Director, was named as the tour leader in order to satisfy the requirements laid down by Air New Zealand. Air New Zealand in fact required the provision of names for both tour leader and total delegation. When it was indicated to Air New Zealand that no names for the delegation as a whole could be prepared in time for their normal requirements, they were satisfied with the naming of tour leader. David Cuthbert had to undergo the interview process like every other applicant. Because of the controversial nature of his application, the Selection Committee paid particular attention to this interview and the conclusion was that David Cuthbert would be a very good participant in the tour to China. He remains at this stage the named tour leader for the purposes of satisfying travel requirements. Obviously, when the delegation assemble in Wellington they will be given the opportunity to either confirm David as their tour leader or elect another.

Perhaps the title 'Tour Organiser' would be more appropriate since this person will be chiefly responsible for liaison with the Chinese and for ensuring that the group remains together and that the group holds frequent discussions among its own members while in China. There is little question of actually leading the group. Hopefully the group will itself elect a "revolutionary committee" that will decide important matters that cannot be discussed by the group as a whole.

INFORMATION

The itinerary of the Selection Committee was as follows:—

On Friday 8 June it interviewed candidates from Victoria. On Monday 11 June it interviewed candidates from Auckland and Waikato at Auckland University. On Tuesday 12 June and the following morning, it interviewed candidates from Canterbury and Otago at 11am. On Wednesday afternoon and evening it interviewed candidates from Massey at Massey.

On Wednesday night and Thursday morning 14 June, it deliberated over the final selection. On Thursday night the selection was announced and telegrams began going out. Where practicable phone calls were made to successful applicants. The final telegrams were sent out on the morning of Friday 15 June. In the afternoon successful candidates were being mailed details of reading that they should undertake, programmes of study during their two day visit to Wellington, details of the loan finance available together with the addresses where monies were available and general information. This will be continued on Monday morning when candidates will receive concrete information on travel times and any other matters outstanding. Unsuccessful candidates will be written personal letters outlining the views taken by the Selection Committee and areas of study which would promote their knowledge of China.

In preparation for this trip to the People's Republic of China, the work fell into two camps. David Cuthbert, as Travel Director, naturally dealt with the travel arrangements. Confirmation of these arrangements was given by the Chinese Embassy at a meeting attended by the Embassy personnel, David Cuthbert, Gary Emms, Wong Ah Fo and myself.

Arrangements for the interviews were conducted by myself as were the arrangements for loan finance and permission to remit monies to China to cover the cost of the trip within China itself. The Reserve Bank has granted permission for this remittance and the National Bank as approved the following loan structure for students who require finances.

Maximum amount of loan:	\$500.00
Term:	12-20 months, thus covering two summer vacations.
Interest Rate:	5¼% p.a. on day to day balance.

These are general criteria only and students may individually negotiate with the following National Bank personnel for any different arrangements.

Name of Executive	Branch	Address
Mr S.P.E. Laffey	Auckland	Jean Batten Place (off Fort and Shortland Streets) AUCKLAND
Mr T.C. Pearson	Christchurch	171 Hereford St, CHRISTCHURCH

Mr Z.E.G. Harell	Hamilton	527 Victoria St, HAMILTON
Mr G.A. Falconer	North Dunedin	Cnr George & Hanover Sts DUNEDIN
Mr L.J. Lindsay	Palm. North	Cnr Rangitikei & Cuba Sts PALMERSTON NORTH
Mr C.G.H. Merritt	Riccarton	121 Riccarton Rd RICCARTON
Mr T.M. Corrigan	Wellington	170-186 Featherston Street WELLINGTON

CONCLUSION

I should like to finish by saying that the Selection Committee does not claim a perfect delegation. Hopefully it is a delegation that will work together without any of the frictions that afflicted the last one. This was something which had to be seen quite clearly while we were making the final selection. Also, despite our efforts to be as fair as possible and to overcome the drawbacks of the interview situation, it is probably certain that many people suffered because. However, I am sure that the group NZUSA is sending to the People's Republic of China in 1973 will be far more successful than the group it sent in 1971.

Stephen Chan
President.

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NATIONAL WOMEN'S ABORTION ACTION CONFERENCE — JULY 14-15

A National Women's Abortion Action Conference will be held on the weekend of July 14-15. This conference aims to provide a deeper educational focus to the current campaign against the Abortion Laws and to bring together all those individuals and organisations who oppose the abortion laws, in order to plan joint activities for the future. The Conference will consist of educationals and speeches on the Saturday, which are open to the general public. Discussions and projections for future action will occur on Sunday and is open to women only. Social activities are being organised for Saturday evening. Acreche will be open throughout the Conference.

There is still a great deal of confusion over the Abortion issue and a National Conference of this kind will attract many new people and wide publicity, which will enable those in favour of abortion to make their point of view more widely understood. The Conference will also help to undercut the impact of the anti-abortion march being organised by SPUC in Auckland. It will show that Women will not be intimidated by opposition but will fight back. Women no longer want the opinions of the Churches, lawyers, doctors, Politicians and men to over rule their right to make a moral decision on abortion. Women are demanding Abortion be their right to choose.

Please tick the appropriate space and send to address below:

NAME:

ADDRESS:

ORGANISATION (if any)

I wish to go to the Conference: Yes / No

I will donate to the Conference: \$1..... \$2..... \$5..... \$10.....

I will sponsor the Conference: Yes / No

I want to travel on the block booking on the Train to Wellington: Yes/No

Women's Abortion Action Committee
P.O. Box 68-266, Newton.
Meetings Thurs. 7.30
Women's Common Room University.

SENATE REPRESENTATIVE

Nominations are called for the position of Senate Representative for a fifteen month term commencing July 1973. Nomination forms are available from the A.U.S.A. office.

Candidates must, at the time of their election, and during their tenure of office, be enrolled for a course for a degree or diploma as an internal student at the University of Auckland, and be full-time students or part-time students who have successfully completed at University the equivalent of two years' full-time study.

Nominations, which should be in sealed envelopes addressed to the Association Secretary and accompanied by a photograph, brief biographical details and a policy statement, close at 5 p.m. on Friday, 29th June, 1973.

Elections will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, 17th and 18th July, 1973. Candidates may speak in the quad (B.28 if wet) on Friday, 16th July, 1973, at 5 p.m.

Margery Macky,
Association Secretary

Mathematic Tutors for Pacific Islands Church.

Could those people who were kind enough to offer to help coach students from the Pacific Island Church in mathematics, please contact me again. My kid destroyed the paper on which names and phone numbers were written. Many thanks.

Cluny Macpherson 74740 ext 346
Dept of Sociology. 549361 evenings

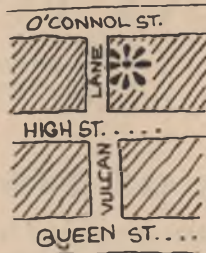
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GYM ACTIVITIES

PERSONAL TRAINING:

1. "Self Taught" exercise programmes available from your gymnasium.
2. Skill training equipment available for the following sports:- Netball, Basketball, Volleyball, Rugby, Soccer, Hockey, Waterpolo, Badminton, Trampolining, Weight Training, Exercycle, etc.

GROUP "GET FIT" SESSIONS:

These sessions will be of 25 minutes duration, starting 5 minutes after the hour and ½ hour. All sessions will be under the guidance of three trained physical education instructors; Lance Hadfield, Ansley Haldane and Pauline Ward. See the Gymnasium Timetable for these Get Fit sessions.

INTRAMURAL COMPETITIONS:

These will be friendly games between teams of students or staff or mixed, representing faculties, hostels, departments, classes, clubs or any other groups in the University. The emphasis will be on informal participation aimed at enjoyment and exercise. No prior experience or skill is required, instruction will be given to new teams at the beginning of the first game.

1. Enter teams at gymnasium office or phone 30-789, ext. 64, entries welcome at any time.
2. Match-times and draw will be posted on the gymnasium notice board.
3. Footwear: Barefeet or Rubber-soled shoes, leather soles not permitted. Otherwise, dress optional.
4. Competitions will be on a Round Robin basis. Each team plays all other teams in turn and points will be awarded. Win 4 points, draw 2, loss 1, default 0.
5. Games will be played between 12 noon and 2 pm each day and the duration of each game will be 30 minutes. Each team will normally play 1 or 2

Yes we've got a gym its taken 90 years let's make good use of it

(Says Graeme Rose, whiz-kid ad salesman and headline writer)

GYMNASIUM TIMETABLE 1973

2nd TERM

A.M.	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
7 - 9	PERSONAL TRAINING					8am-10am	10am-12Noon Chinese
9 - 11	GET FIT SESSIONS (MEN)					Ski Club	Cultural Club
11 - 12	GET FIT SESSIONS (WOMEN)					10-12Noon Overseas	
P.M.	Inter Faculty	Inter Faculty	Inter Faculty	Inter Faculty	Inter Faculty	Students	
12 - 2	Volleyball	Basketball	Volleyball	Basketball	Volleyball	Overseas Students	
2 - 3	GET FIT SESSIONS (WOMEN)					1 - 5pm	3 - 5pm
3 - 5	PERSONAL TRAINING						Taekwondo Club
5 - 6	Get Fit Women	Get Fit Men	Hockey Men	Get Fit Women	Get Fit Men		7.30 - 9pm
6 - 7	Netball	Soccer	Rowing	Hockey	Taekwondo		Rowing Club
7 - 8	Basketball	Soccer	Maori	Women Swords	Taekwondo		
8 - 9	Women	Soccer	Club	Swords	Malaysia		
9 - 10		Soccer		Swords	Singapore		
10 - 11					Students		

games each week.

6. Two sports will be played, volleyball and basketball. One person will be responsible for organising the team, but actual team members may change from one game to the next.
7. Volleyball: Team: 6 people, can be mixed. Times: Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 12-2 pm. Scoring: Matches will be decided on the score at the end of 30 minutes play. Rules: Most Volley ball club rules apply except that all successful spikes by

female players against teams in which men are included, earn double points.

8. Basketball: Team: 4 people, can be mixed. Times: Tuesday, Thursday, 12-2 pm. Duration: Games will be of two 15 minute halves. Rules: Most basketball club rules apply except that all successful baskets by female players against team in which men are included, earn double points.

Bath towels are available for hire at the gymnasium.

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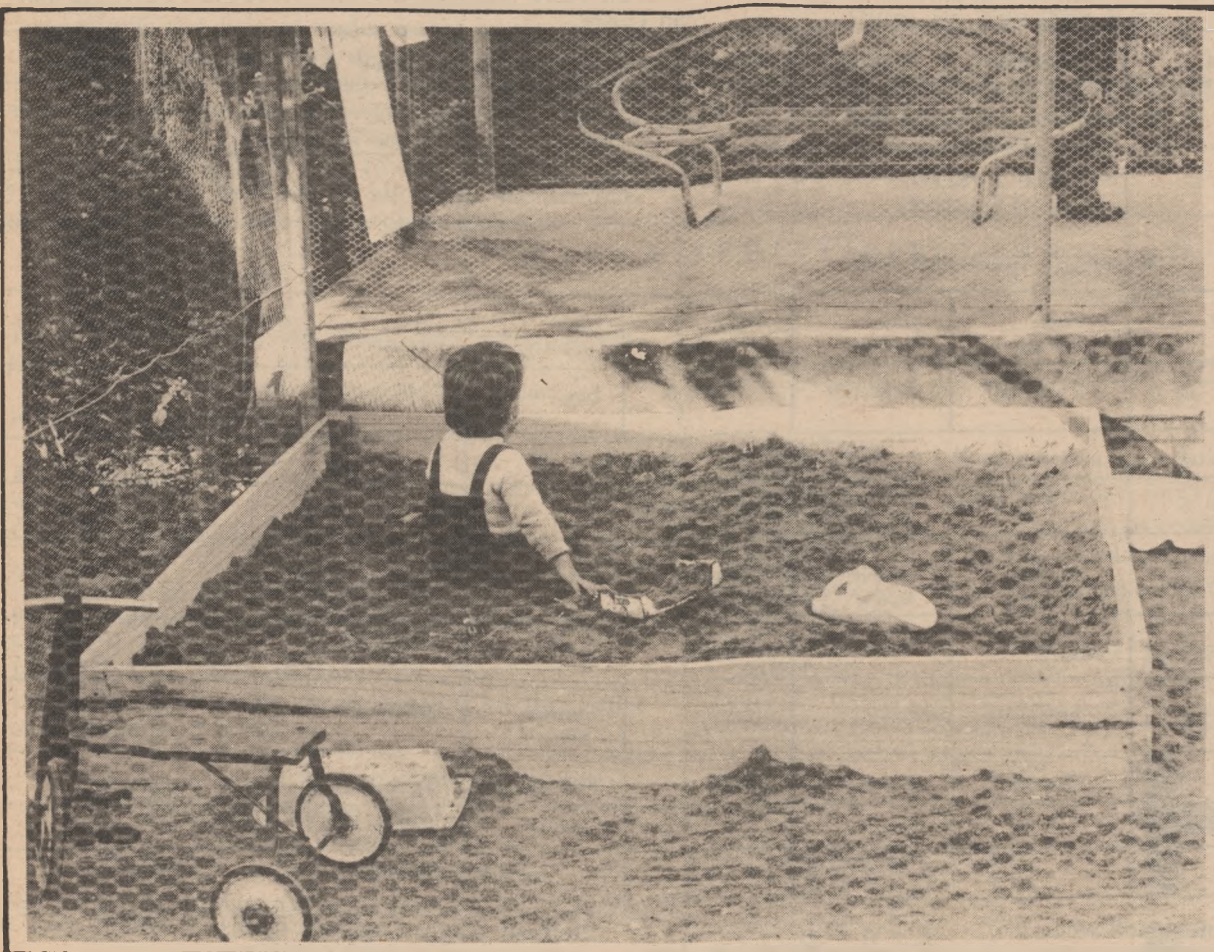
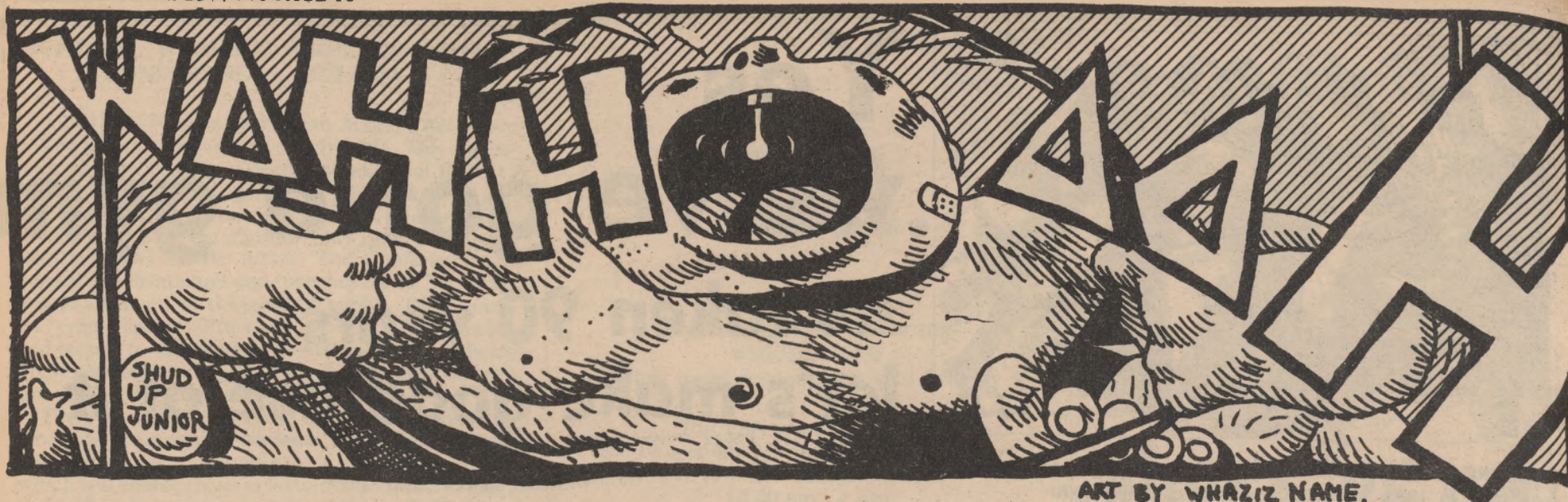
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A NURSERY TALE

If one cares to take a stroll across Symonds Street, past the Engineering School down into Wynyard Street, one will find, almost hidden away behind a car-lot, the University C reche. There, in poky, cramped and rather shabby quarters, the young children of student mums are housed — conveniently out of the sight and conscience of the greater student populace.

The creche, with its hopelessly inadequate conditions, is not a fair deal for the children, mothers or staff. Only nineteen children can be accommodated at one time, and then for a maximum of four hours. The children may be left during lecture hours only, leaving mothers no time for actual study. Continually children are turned away through lack of space.

The fee is 50 cents an hour for casual users; 35 cents an hour for regular users; plus a \$6 a year sub. and \$2 a term for cleaning. A mother may get sponsorship from the Friends of the University (note — not the Students' Association) but this is not easy to obtain.

At exam times the space and staff situation is critical. Mothers just have to make their own arrangements if they want to study. Last year the Supervisor herself took a baby home because the mother couldn't arrange help.

The most urgent need is for extension — an extra playroom, bigger wash and rest rooms, so the Supervisor doesn't have to mix paint and glue in the same room as she prepares the children's meals.

A decent play area is also needed. The present one is like a zoo-cage — a narrow strip of concrete surrounded by a wire-mesh wall. The only other area is an almost non-existent grass patch which is unusable in winter.

Toys are needed, particularly construction and building toys, jig-saws and dressing-up gear.

The children seem reasonably happy, but this is more due to the love and patience of the Supervisor than the environment. Many mothers won't put their children in the creche because of the conditions.

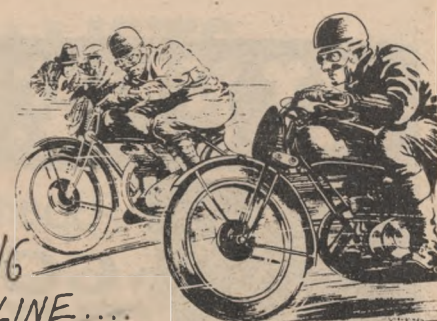
The Students' Association has given a pitiful performance. Financial aid has been negligible, moral support, nil!

The pious promises of those elected to Executive have come to nothing. Whilst we are building squash courts and a theatre for our leisure we have the disgraceful situation where the creche supporters are reduced to holding a jumble sale of second-hand clothes to raise funds. And, we should spare some thought for student mothers, who are battling against overwhelming odds just to attend lectures, and their children — who deserve the best!

To help us to improve these facilities we would appreciate it if student parents of pre-school children would complete the questionnaire below and return it to the Students' Association Office.

We will be collecting toys for use in the creche. A box will be placed in the Quad for this purpose between 12 and 2 pm every day next week.

“A DECENT PLAY AREA IS NEEDED — THE PRESENT ONE IS LIKE A ZOO CAGE”



TEAR ALONG
DOTTED LINE....

NAME AND ADDRESS: (Optional)

4. could you suggest any improvements?

1. Do you use the University Creche facilities?

Casually
Regularly

2. If not, would you use the creche if facilities were improved?

3. Is there anything in particular that you object to in the present conditions at the creche?

5. Would you be prepared to help us improve conditions at the creche? If so, we will contact you in the very near future.

Creche Reform Committee
Auckland University Women's
Liberation Group