

Vote Young
Socialist,
Folks !!

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Socialist,
Folks !!



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CRACCUM

ISSUE NUMBER 15
THURSDAY JULY
12TH

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12TH



THE GRAND ELECTION

RACE



"Most of them are on filthy drugs which rot their minds, you know. They won't be able to last out much longer."

IAN MCNEISH

CRACCUM

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Tomorrow night a demonstration will be held in town that will probably be the most heavily establishment-supported rally to take place in Auckland since last year's Jesus march. The wave of anti-abortion propaganda that the New Zealand press has foisted on the public has no doubt had its effect by now, and whereas a few months ago there could be little doubt that the majority of New Zealanders, and especially New Zealand women, favoured some liberalization of the law in this respect, the situation has now changed. The anti-abortion campaign is rich (as witnessed by their large advertisements in the Dominion) and powerful (as witnessed by their full page of propaganda in a recent Sunday News). Against this, the forces of reason are as usual relatively weak.

It is of course, well known that certain religious sects regard abortion as a grave sin, an article of faith that dates back to medieval times. Less well known is the fact that in former days abortion was a crime punishable only by ecclesiastical courts, leaving abortion as a spiritual crime that the individual could choose to commit or not. It was not until 1803 that the secular courts were empowered to punish abortion per se; and even this for reasons far removed from those advocated by anti-abortionists today. To quote an 1832 issue of the London Legal Examiner (by way of the April 1973 issue of Ms., which contains some excellent material on this topic) "The reason assigned for the punishment of abortion is not that, thereby an embryo human being is destroyed, but that it rarely or never can be effected by drugs without the sacrifice of the mother's life."

In other words, the whole tide of anti-abortion legislation originally came about in order to protect women, not foetuses.

The situation has changed considerably since then. Abortions performed by competent medical staff now pose rather less of a hazard to women's health than childbirth itself. Unfortunately the law in this country makes it impossible, except in certain very limited circumstances, for women to obtain abortions performed by competent medical practitioners. The only abortions that are available to women in need, and there are women for whom the need is very great, are those performed illicitly by often unqualified opportunists and well-meaning incompetents. The figures for the death rate caused by illegal abortions in this country are not obtainable — but who needs figures anyway? One death caused by the present restrictive laws would be too many, and there has almost certainly been at least this number. If the laws are not completely changed to make abortion on demand available free in public hospitals, then our legal system will continue to be responsible for nothing less than the murder of an unknown number of New Zealand citizens each year. Only if competently performed abortions are available at a lower price than those carried out by back-street operators will this situation change, for only then will women of all economic classes be able to make a free decision as to whether or not they can tolerate the consequences of actions which they may have come to regret. It is therefore the immediate duty of everyone with any claim to a social conscience to strenuously oppose tomorrow night's march and to act for immediate reform of the abortion laws.

S.J.B.

BETTCHA DIDN'T KNOW THAT . . .

During World War II, ITT owned the company that produced the Luftwaffe's Focke-Wulf fighter. After the war, ITT collected several million dollars in damages from the U.S. Foreign Claims Settlement Commission for allied bombing damage to the Focke-Wulf plants.



IMAGINE THAT NOW

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



Sir,

Mokai Village and Ponsonby
The Value of Old Houses

During my short stay in this country I am very surprised at the lack of esteem for the valuable old houses.

I know that in Europe and in America and Japan high prices are paid to purchase old wooden houses to repair them or ship them to other sites and continents.

I happen to live in Ponsonby just now and I am delighted about the architectural quality of the older houses which cannot be compared with anything I have seen in Europe or Japan. Every third house in Ponsonby for example would be the pride of any European open air museum.

I am shocked to see how vintage houses which would obtain high prices in Europe are considered as practically valueless in New Zealand and are bulldozed down.

For instance it was highly profitable to the town of Venice to have the whole town protected by law against alteration and development. Although Ponsonby does not have the same historic background as Venice, its architectural merits should be treated with the same respect and the older houses should be protected like the ones in Venice.

On the other hand I learned that the old mill houses of M kai near Taupo are in danger of being demolished. Such old timber houses I have seen at the open air museum in Oslo. An industry are making copies of them for export even overseas because the genuine unpainted timber houses got too rare and too expensive.

F. Hundertwasser



CRACCUM Vol 47 No. 15 Thursday July 12th, 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.

Sir,

While the Student-Staff Nursery Society welcomes any attention and assistance that comes its way, we were more than a little perturbed by the article on p.16 of the last issue of Craccum and wish that the authors had consulted us concerning the accuracy of some of the statements and details given in the article.

We will agree wholeheartedly with them that our greatest problem is inadequate space, particularly during the mornings. Our license enables us to accommodate 19 children an hour; the mornings are particularly heavily booked as many creche users doing 'first' units such as English I or Education I, which offer courses at 10 am and 11 am, and others have school-age children and plan their University timetable in order that they can be home in the afternoon. There are always vacancies during the afternoon hours and while lecture hours are given preference in booking times, it is always possible to book hours for study, particularly as the year advances and the number of withdrawals increases. Financial assistance to the creche from Students Association comes in the form of annual 'club and society grant' in the vicinity of \$250. In addition, Studass pays creche water, power, telephone and insurance bills. The University provided the Society with its present house in 1970 and has recently taken over the cleaning, laundry and disposal of rubbish.

Friends of the University is consistently generous towards student parents needing financial assistance, because, needless to say, we do not press payment from those students who can't afford it. Women's Liberation's offer to collect toys for the creche is very welcome — construction toys, simple jigsaws, books, dressing-up clothes, old blankets, sheets, towels and childrens clothing would all be appreciated as wear and tear on creche equipment is considerable.

We are often in need of voluntary assistance, particularly over the study and exam period. Students may have mothers or fathers who have time to come regularly (weekly) for 3-4 hours at a stretch, to talk with the children and read and play with them. It is important that volunteers be able to come consistently to enable the children to become used to them.

Finally, we would appreciate hearing of the conditions that are forcing some mothers to seek alternative arrangements. We will be most interested in the replies the Creche Reform Committee receives to its questionnaire as the creche committee is constantly working to make the best of the facilities which we do have. Women's Liberation Creche Reform Committee should keep in mind that the University creche does not purport to be a Day Care Centre, for which the present facilities are grossly inadequate and that very few of our members want, or need, to leave their children all day.

N. Hoben
Staff and Student
Nursery Society

To the Editor,

Some people have brought the above matter to my action, in that Christian Students have been refused permission to publish 'Crux' in Craccum, in that it does not represent the true feelings of students.

Yet Craccum stands for all students, in that anyone can give his views on subjects to be published in Craccum. Then why was this denied to Christian students?

Keith Hulse

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STARTERS ORDERS

Well the annual ego trippers race is well under way. Most of the field have provided some form of plagiarized policy statements, the scratchings are known and very-thing is ready to go.

So here is Craccum's survey of the starters form. Last issue we looked at the entrants for the Presidential race: to remind you here is a brief rundown.

Marion Adams is, after Craccum investigation, believed not to exist—despite being elected to S.R.C. Either that, or she is very very retiring.

R. Jeff Church is an extremely well intentioned deeply religious eighteen year old, with strongly held convictions.

Ed Haysom is the only candidate who looks capable of doing the job. Though to some extent appearing a little wishy washy, he none the less seems to have both the competence and ability to carry out this demanding office. None of the other candidates have the stamina which would allow them to do the sort of job we have a right to expect from a president.

Malcolm Hubbert is believed to be stanc'ing to provide a respectable candidate for people who do not wish to vote, to vote for.

Wendy Morris is probably the only member of the Young Socialists (or Socialist Action League) with a sense of humour. However, Mr Pullar would mince her up and feed her to his cat before breakfast, so despite her personal good points she would be a bad investment as a president.

Adrian Picot is the only anarchist standing for President this year. If through some mischance he were to be elected it would be a nice point to see how his principles would fit in with the practicalities of the job.

Craccum's prediction: Haysom, Morris, Church, Picot, Adams, Hubbert, Bernadette Evers.

ADMIN. VICE PRESIDENTIAL RACE:

This race is of more interest than the presidential race — if only because the participants are more generally known.

Michael Kidd leapt into the limelight (after a false start running for publications in 1972) as Orientation Controller. The stripper episode got Mike an unenviable reputation for being neither for nor against; he offended both Womens Liberation and the Engineers.

He caused considerable friction by shooting down to Wellington on the day of Mike Moore's maiden speech, leaving "Orientation" to run itself. He and Brent McConachy spent much of the time bickering because of insufficient co-ordination.....

CENSORED
BY MICHAEL KIDD

Kevin Maclean is a nice guy; his greatest claim to fame is that he was nominated by Michael Kidd (q.v. above). A second year science student he is leaping off the deep end, hoping the package in his hand contains "Teach Yourself to Swim". He would make a good S.R.C. member.

Richard Rowe is the other well known candidate standing for this position. Elected Business Manager at a by-election last year he has impressed many as being a good heavy. Unusually for an exec. candidate he is standing on a 'progressive' policy. When asked why he hadn't already initiated these policy steps, Richard had a series of lamentable excuses — since Christmas he had stood in for Welfare V.P., Admin V.P., Publications Officer, and Treasurer at various periods. From March till the by-elections he and Russell together were an executive quorum as well as being Housing Committee. This workload prevented the inauguration of large projects. So much for excuses.

Netherless he would be fairly useful on the next executive, which is singularly lacking in people who can take the University on and win, maybe.

Michael Treen is your Young Socialist candidate. A sincere, likeable rather weak person he suffers from the usual dogmatic problems of the Socialist Action League (Trots to those who read "Salient").

Craccum's prediction: Rowe, Treen, Kidd, Maclean.

Scratched: Marks

THE WELFARE RACE:

Nigel Baumber completes the Young Socialist prediction in March "We'll run a Womens Liberationist

for President, a straight for A.V.P. and a gay for Welfare — No I don't know who our candidates will be".

A likeable enough gay, Nigel's main policy on Welfare seems to be a 24 hour creche, his main qualifications organising gay contingents for various anti-war marches.

Michel el Tyne-Corbould. A recent addition to the exec. Michel has displayed the interest, ability, experience and drive to be a good Welfare Vice President. In the three weeks he has been in office he has formed the Welfare Action Group, which is the first active body in welfare for years, and is getting action on bike thefts, creche, and change machines for the xerox in the library. He has also reasserted the interest students have in the well being of University provided services to students, making forceful representations to both Welfare Committee and Welfare Panel, both of which had been allowed to drift. Michel has made a good start, he deserves to be given the opportunity of showing just what he can do given more than three weeks.

Craccum's prediction: Tyne-Corbould, Baumber.

TREASURER HANDICAP EVENT.

Jill Gooding caused some anguish to one of her seconders when she met him. "My God what have I done" was his comment when told he'd seconded her nomination. She has had three years experience with Inland Revenue. She was nominated by Michel Kidd and is easily distinguished by her penetrating voice. For the position of Treasurer she seems to lack something. But she will probably get the feminist apologist vote.

John O'Rourke seems a strong character, but more in the mould of a Falkenstein than a Garlick. If elected he would probably continue the tradition of strong sane treasurers who keep exec. members from frittering away your fees on harebrained schemes.

Craccum's Prediction: Gooding, O'Rourke — which would be a crying shame.

RICHARD ROWE

Dear readers,

The article above commenting on the relative merits of the various presidential and vice-presidential candidates in our elections has been censored by one of those candidates.

On Monday afternoon, Michael Kidd arrived at our typesetter's office and collected the copy outstanding for this issue. He then removed those sections of the copy with which he did not agree.

This astonishing attack on Craccum's editorial freedom was made by a person who aspires to one of the most responsible positions on The Studass. exec.

You must all ask yourselves: can we really afford to elect anyone as juvenile, as petty, and as totally inept as Mr Kidd has proved himself to be by this action? In case any of you have any difficulty in answering this question, I would remind you that this is by no means the first occasion on which Mr Kidd has revealed his true colours.

Yours truly,

Stephen Ballantyne

A CASE OF MANIPULATION



STRICTLY HAUTE COUTRE.

BLACK PROPAGANDA

Orleans, France. DNSI. The alleged "Communist Bloodbath" in North Vietnam after the 1954 Geneva Accords was "100% fabricated" by the U.S. Government, according to a Vietnamese Catholic who was head of psychological warfare for the Saigon army during the presidency of the late Ngo Dinh Diem.

Colonel Nguyen Van Chau, director of the Central Psychological War Service of the South Vietnamese Armed Forces from 1956 to 1962, declared in an interview that the Saigon government waged "total psychological warfare" in 1956 to persuade Vietnamese and world opinion that there was a terrorist bloodbath in North Vietnam. The purpose of the campaign was to justify President Diem's refusal to negotiate with Hanoi on ways to carry out the elections and reunification promised in the 1954 Geneva Accords.

"By a total campaign, I mean that it was ideological, literary and even artistic," said Chau. "Forged documents were distributed to various political groups and to groups of writers and artists, who used the false documents to carry out the propaganda campaign."

British and American intelligence services helped collect authentic documents on which the forged documents were based. The forgeries were so well done that President Diem himself was fooled by them, Chau said. Diem's brother Nhu was in on the fabrications, but Diem was "too innocent" to realize what was going on, Chau added.

When Diem was assassinated in 1963, Colonel Chau left Washington, where he had been military attaché at the Saigon embassy. He now lives in Orleans, France with his large family in a suburban apartment decorated with traditional Vietnamese art objects and pictures of the Pope. Chau is a school teacher.

Colonel Chau said that accusations against the North Vietnamese regime in books by Hoang Van Chi were "wholly imaginary and without foundation." Chi's books have recently been denounced by D. Gareth Porter, an Asian scholar from Cornell University, as based on "fraudulent documentation."

The prediction by the bishop of Danang, Pham Ngoc Chi, that a communist takeover in the South would lead to bloody reprisals against 2 million people is "ridiculous," said Chau, and the bishop's statement that half a million people died in "slave labour

camps" in North Vietnam is "even more ridiculous."

The reason for Bishop Chi's "purely imaginary" accusations, said Chau, is that as bishop of Bui Chu in North Vietnam in the early 1950s he organised his diocese military to fight against the Viet Minh, with French backing. "Bishop Chi is a good bishop and I like him personally, but because of his past he feels there is no hope for him to co-operate with the communists. He has no good source of information about North Vietnam; he is not at all well informed," Chau said.

**"COMMUNIST BLOODBATH"
IN NORTH VIETNAM
IS PROPAGANDA MYTH,
SAYS FORMER SAIGON
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE CHIEF**

By Diane Johnstone

Between 1945 and 1956 up to 500 Catholics were killed for political reasons in North Vietnam, said Chau, adding that the figure was probably too high. Since 1956, the regime has been liberal toward Catholics.

"If in 1945 the anti-communist nationalist parties and not the Viet Minh had taken power, just as many Catholics would have been killed, because the population regarded the Catholics as instruments of colonialism — not without reason," said Chau, who noted that his own family was one of the first to be converted to Catholicism in the 17th century. French missionaries and bishops manipulated Vietnamese Catholics to serve French interests, he said.

Chau recounted that as a militant Catholic in North Vietnam, he himself was frightened by the first wave of American-financed anti-communist propaganda that in 1954 persuaded hundreds of thousands of Catholics to flee to the South.

"In early 1954, in preparation for the worst — that is, a Viet Minh takeover — the Americans trained and sent Vietnamese special agents under various covers to penetrate the population in the North. After the Geneva Accords, those agents prepared the 'black propaganda that frightened the refugees into leaving.'"

"Black propaganda" is the technical term which describes written or radio messages disseminated in such a way that readers or listeners feel the content is coming from an official or friendly source, when in fact, it is not.

The "black propaganda" consisted primarily of fake "communist" tracts announcing bloody reprisals against Catholics and others who had collaborated with the French. One effective form of "black propaganda" was staged photographs supposedly showing "revolutionaries" committing atrocities and sacrileges. Chau said he later learned that such photographs were faked.

Later, "black propaganda" was used extensively to discredit communists in South Vietnam. In 1961, British, American and Vietnamese intelligence services co-operated in putting together a collection of "captured communist documents" that were put on exhibit in the Saigon City Hall, drawing huge crowds. The project was financed by the CIA and the documents were all forgeries, said Chau.

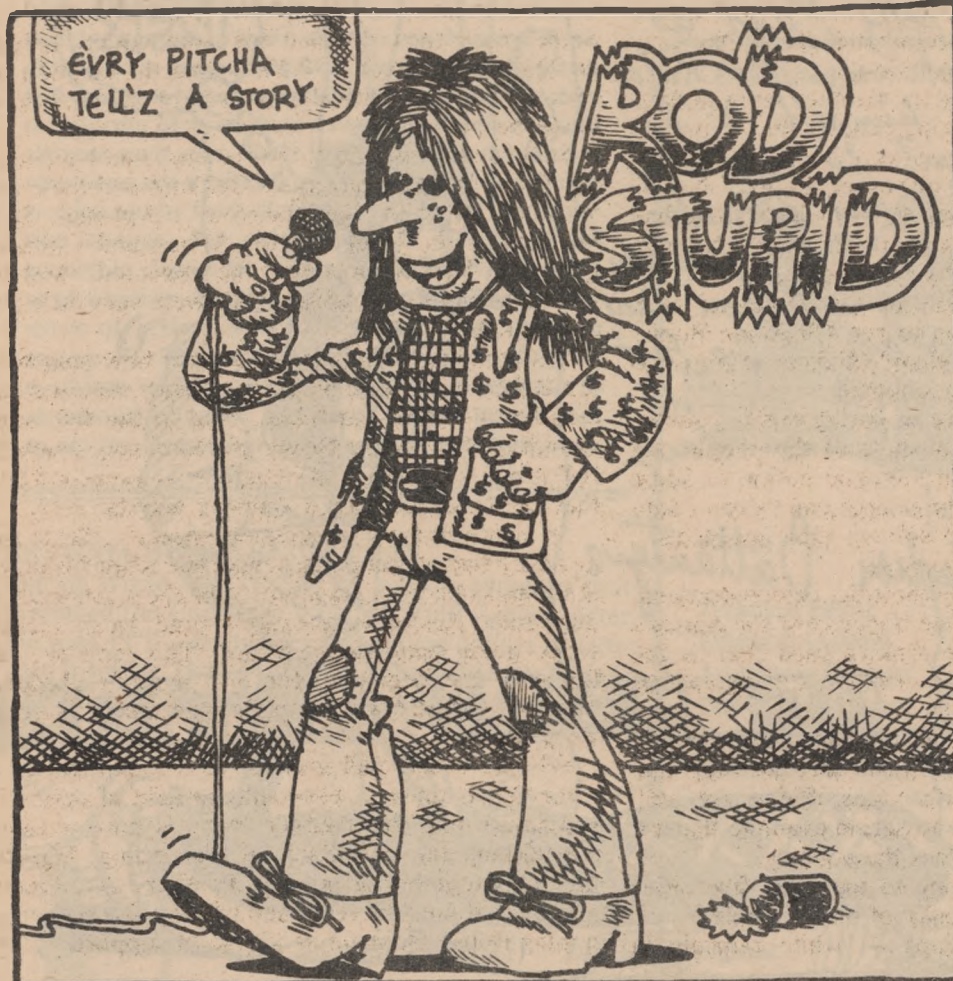
Chau said that the Saigon regime used to, and probably still does, run a clandestine radio which pretended to be "Liberation Radio" in order to diffuse "black propaganda." The

broad-casts were patterned on authentic Liberation Radio broadcasts, with just a few slight changes in detail, designed for example to give the impression that the communists were massacring innocent civilians. Even cabinet ministers in the Diem regime thought the broadcasts were authentic and would call up Diem, "who was frightened too," and ask him to order the intelligence services to track down the transmitter, which was located in the outskirts of Saigon. Information services carefully monitored the fake radio and gave translations of broadcasts to journalists, who accepted them as authentic.

Chau said that such "black propaganda" operations must certainly still be going on, "only on an even larger scale."

Colonel Chau said he has come to realize that the Catholics' intransigent anti-communism has been a main obstacle to peace and national unity in Vietnam. "In this isolated corner of France," he said, "as a Catholic I pray that our bishops in South Vietnam will change their attitude before it is too late, so that the Church can fulfill its proper apostolic role to end the killing and bring peace and reconciliation to Vietnam."

ROCK DONZ



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BLACK PANTHERS TURN TO THE BALLOT BOX

by Teddy Franklin

OAKLAND, Calif. (LNS) — Eight years ago, Bobby Seale, Huey Newton, and some friends sent shock waves up the spines of local authorities by mounting armed patrols to resist illegal police harassment of Oakland's ghetto residents. The Black Panther Party for Self-Defense announced its daring intention to make this port city a safe place for black people "by any means necessary."

Setting forth an analysis of the black ghetto as a colony within the United States, the organization quickly picked up followers from coast to coast. Many of the early recruits were "brothers and sisters off the block", the unemployed, young and dispossessed black people who'd had their fill of racist cops beating heads at will.

Under the banner of revolutionary nationalism, the party fought to create dozens of serve-the-people programs — free health programs and the like. Panther members, versed in Marxism-Leninism and the use of firearms, were embarrassing city fathers in many major American cities with free breakfast programs to feed the children who otherwise would have gone to school with an empty stomach.

The rhetoric of "the sky's the limit!" and "off the pig!" inspired thousands of young people to think about social change in terms of an impending violent social cataclysm. And America woke up one day confronted with the most visible revolutionary movement in half a century.

The national media latched on to the mystique of "gun-toting, Mao-quoting" Panthers and spawned nightmares in the minds of white suburbanites. They were told that the Second American Revolution was about to begin; the beret, the black leather jacket, the exuberant but implacable defiance of the Panthers became fearsome threats to Law and Order.

Meanwhile, police around the country waited for a nod from Washington to unleash a vicious wave of repression. They got it. John Mitchell and his Justice Department associates presided over a campaign of midnight raids, conspiracy busts, and shoot-outs that left several dozen panthers dead and the organization in disarray.

By the logic of escalation, some members opted for a strategy of urban guerrilla warfare. There members included the bulk of the New York City chapter, and the International Section of the party, led by Eldridge Cleaver in Algiers.

Since then, this group has disappeared from public sight, perhaps for the obvious reason that its present activities require the utmost secrecy. In any case, the exile Panther presence in Algeria ended some months ago.

Most of the Panther Party rejected the call for escalation to guerrilla warfare. This included the two co-founders from Oakland, Bobby Seale and Huey Newton, as well as most chapters across the United States.

The battered Black Panther Party began the search for a new identity. First, the party re-evaluated its history and concluded that all the swagger and gun-talk which had established the party's revolutionary image around the world had alienated a sizeable portion of the ghetto population. In the words of Huey Newton, the party had "defected from the black community", and simply lost its roots.

"Too much, too far, too fast", said the new Panther Party of its past, and the call went out to redouble the party's efforts to sink its roots in the black community through a variety of service programs, ranging from the once-famous breakfasts for children to mas-



"DON'T FIRE 'TILL YOU
SEE THE EYES OF THE
WHITES"

sive food give-aways and free transportation for elderly people fearful of street crime.

The party began to qualify its previously unsparing attitudes towards black businessmen — and a new mood of moderation took command, despite the long-range commitment to revolution.

Some radicals applauded the Panther's new dedication to grassroots organizing around the "concrete needs of the people". Others were dismayed by what they saw as a new priority on "respectability." Nearly all agreed that the Panther Party, which some had given up for dead at the time of the Cleaver-Newton split, had found new life by changing its tack.

The ultimate expression of the Panthers' new policies was their decision to run Chairman Bobby Seale for mayor of Oakland and Minister of Information Elaine Brown for city council.

"The people still believe in voting in this country so let's start with consciousness of the people and stop tripping out on some fantastic notion or some philosophical thing that the people can't even relate to concretely in terms of solving their problems", candidate Seale told one reporter.

"Last time it was mostly rhetoric; demonstrations, boom boom boom — and the Nixons and the Agnews and the Reagans and the Daleys used that as the fear tactic to unite the conservative vote against us and use us as a whipping boy.

"We're talking about organizing and unifying people on such a concrete level that we stop and halt the misuse of people's votes. We're not only doing it here, we're going to set an example that we hope goes all the way across the country.

"Next year we're hoping to move on five cities and countries with a majority of black people."

Seale urged other groups — white radicals in

California, and Chicanos in the Southwest — to adopt the Panther tactics, pointing out that "since it only takes thirty days now to register to vote, they could take over whole country seats."

These suggestions come from the man, who ^{was} gagged and bound for refusing to co-operate with the court that tried the Chicago Seven Conspiracy three years ago — the same man who was framed but not convicted two years ago on charges that he ordered the slaying of a Connecticut Panther member accused of police connections.

In keeping with the Panther's new strategy, Bobby Seale and co-candidate Elaine Brown registered as members of the Democratic Party.

The campaign was hard-driving and well-organized. Seale and Brown got up early each morning to hop on buses taking people to work. A five minute campaign rap was followed by a quickie question-and-answer session, and then the candidates would hop another bus.

As the mayoralty election approached in April, incumbent Mayor John Reading, a conservative Republican whose police had pointed their guns at Seale a few years back, faced six challengers. Of the seven candidates for mayor, only Seale had a grassroots organization.

An estimated 2,000 campaign workers concentrated heavily on registering 35,000 new voters from the minority communities which had in recent years become the majority of Oakland's 375,000 people.

Seale and Brown put forth a detailed platform for tax reform, better social services, a reduction of crime, more low-income housing, a big cultural center, full employment and open government.

On election day, Elaine Brown got 35,000 votes and lost. Bobby Seale got 20,000, beating out all the other challengers for the right to a run-off against Mayor Reading who missed a majority victory by fewer than 100 votes.

A month later, on May 15, the re-match took place. Seale more than doubled his vote count, tallying 44,000 to the mayor's 77,500 losing the election but insuring that the political geography of Oakland would never be the same.

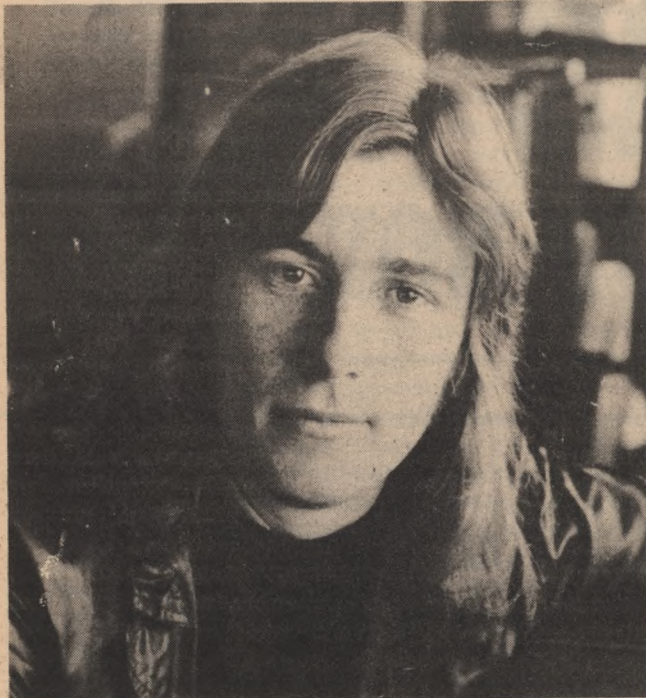
Seale's staff, optimistic to the end, had banked on the Third World majority in Oakland and their own strenuous effort to "get the vote". Although Seale did well in the black ghetto, Asians and Chicanos gave him less support than he expected. And the wealthier whites of Oakland hills were very little help at the polls.

But Reading's victory, no matter how smashing, left Bobby Seale with an extraordinary electoral success for a radical candidate. And in the fall, some elements of the Seale-Brown platform may reach the ballot box in the form of initiatives — proposed laws that can be enacted by a majority popular vote.

"I won't make a concession speech", Seale told a packed hall of campaign supporters when his defeat at the polls became apparent. "All the work we have done today has blown the city's mind. In six months we're going back to the ballot. This isn't the end but only the beginning for our people's platform. You've worked for a people's plan and we haven't stopped yet.

Whether Seale will proceed as a Democrat or as a Panther is unclear, especially in light of persistent rumours that the Panther Party is now seriously considering the possibility of disbanding. Whether they stay together or not, the Panthers have created a force that must be reckoned with by any politicians hoping to use Oakland as a base of support.

PROMISES PROMISES..



POLICY STATEMENT, ED. HAYSOM
FOR PRESIDENT

BIOGRAPHICAL

Architectural student, 3rd professional year, born 1950. Elected President of Architectural Students Society after strike last year. Active on academic committees at the school, and represented the school at the Institute of Architects Conference held in Wellington during May.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Motorway ring roads are now underway that will eventually encircle us. Parking for students is becoming scarcer and will soon be virtually non-existent. Symonds St. divorces the Engineering and Architecture Schools from the rest of the University; Alfred Street bisects the campus. Our Southern edge that leads onto the Domain has been brutally assaulted by bulldozers. Parking must be made available for students, Alfred Street has got to be closed.

BUILDING PROGRAMME

The students association is at present undertaking large and ambitious developments on its site. We are now witnessing the beginnings of a theatre designed by an architect who sees each building as his own monument. It will be very similar to the Student Union. A gymnasium complex is in the planning stages, which will replace the old houses in Symonds Street. An auditorium is projected. Concern has been expressed in recent years that this campus is not a community. Consequently, the buildings that are, and will be erected on this campus should be reinforcing and encouraging interactions amongst students. The final result should be synthesised with us on the design team instead of being left to the rarefied atmospheres of planners' offices.

STUDENT HOUSING

The association is also buying old houses. Long term advantages are foreseen; with amalgamation of sites, but many of these houses must be replanned internally to be of any service. The Collingwood Street flats are behind schedule, due to stylistic traumas by the architect, and must be made certain not to be repeated on the Parnell site, if we are going to solve an already large problem of accommodation.

CLASS REP SYSTEM

Last year the Architectural School went on strike because we were dissatisfied with what we were being taught. We now have a new course and an excellent class rep system. The Association does not seem to be interested in the quality of education at this university, leaving the very students they are supposed to represent at the mercy of their respective departments. The Students Association, in the form of its Education Officer should take a central role in the class rep system, and establish a co-ordinated and efficient system which would have maximum effect where it is needed most: in Stage 1. Maybe then it would convince some people that the Association does more than just run socials.

CRECHE

The facilities are grossly inadequate. Last year a group of Architectural Students including myself investigated the problem fully and prepared plans, elevations and sketches, as well we looked at a new site for the creche. As yet no action has been taken. The use of the creche should be a right, not a privilege, and much more finance must be allocated to it by its administering bodies.

ENVIRONMENT

The Association must take a stronger stand on environmental issues. Being blessed with a wide variety of disciplines we can bring our collective knowledge to bear in matters affecting our commitment to this earth. A beneficial outcome of this would be the promotion of inter-faculty relationships, by working together on problems. My own concern at present is the Custom house, the guidelines for action that we are establishing on this so far successful project I will see are made available for use on any future occasions.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

An awareness of what other people are doing would help overcome problems of loneliness and estrangement on this campus.

Greater communication by the many clubs and societies as to how they are operating, and what their aims are, would create opportunities for people to be involved. Increasing grants to these clubs and societies would allow them to function more confidently, thus attracting more members.

OVERSEAS STUDENTS

Representation must be given to overseas students on the Immigration Committee. At the moment the rules are inflexible and unjust, with no human situations taken into account. There is at present no student representation on this or the OSAC committee which reviews policy each year. This must be changed. At this university a voluntary service should be set up at the beginning of each year to help these students, after arriving in a strange and alien country, to find accommodation. I envisage a van which could take groups around to show them prospective houses.

STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

1974 MUST SEE PETTY SQUABBLES PUT ASIDE AND THE EXECUTIVE AND STAFF WORKING TOGETHER AS A TEAM TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF OUR EDUCATION AND OUR ENVIRONMENT. 1974 MUST BE A STEP FORWARD, NOT A STEP BACK.



RICHARD ROWE:
A POLICY STATEMENT
FOR ADMIN. VICE PRESIDENT

My policy is basically a straightforward one. To make sure what is being done is done as quickly as possible. To do what should be done and to make sure what could be done is done.

WHAT IS BEING DONE?

The Theatre building is now being started. The Collingwood Street flats are about six months behind the hoped for schedule. This has been caused mainly by difficulties over obtaining a small additional section. Housing Committees had to return the plans to the architects twice before being satisfied of the suitability for students of the buildings. The Gymnasium is in the process of having sketch plans prepared. The test drilling for the foundations was done during mid term break: the building is to be buried three stories into the concrete tombstone effect that the rest of the new University buildings have. We must impress upon the University that creche facilities are their responsibility and that they should cease to blackmail Studass into providing a mere paliative. They should be compelled to take some immediate action to remedy the situation.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

Over the past year the Students Association concentrated because of personnel difficulties, almost entirely on material matters. A three year backlog was made up, at the price, however, of creating a four year backlog in matters of student services, education reform and common feeling between the elected association executive and electorate.

The material aspect which will continue to require emphasis is student housing. Having brought this subject up last year I am at the moment disturbed by recent lack of progress. We and the University will need to provide about 1,500 "beds" by 1985, at the current rate of acquisition and University lethargy we will have only about 950, 400 of which already exist as the hostels. The Students Association must obtain many more titles suitable for amalgamation for land will not be available in the near city much longer and our sites must be suitable for redevelopment in ten or twenty years.

The main emphasis of the Students Association should be on the totality of the education we are receiving. This area is the prime interest of most of the members and the Association must work harder on finding and articulating individual students' concerns. The University must be pressed to inaugurate the Higher Education Research Unit as soon as possible in the quinquennium. Student evaluation of lecturers must occur in all departments and all lecturers encouraged to attend courses run by the Research Unit to improve their lecturing techniques.

In this field we must lead by positive example and by making well researched representations. In my own department we have had lecturer evaluations since an informal group of us made the request 4 years ago. It does work, at least one Professor now only lectures to senior classes because he recognises that there is a gulf between him and stage 1 students which he is unable to overcome. It took two years of well planned lunchtime lectures organised by "Phys soc" to prove the popularity of interesting talks in the subject. This led to the department offering the Physics 200 paper. Probably the most enlightened unit in the University at which more than half the class aren't enrolled and are attending for interest. It is possible to interest other departments in producing sub-units and papers to give an overall picture of the current state of the subject in a manner which is comprehensible and genuinely interesting.

A form of academic counselling has existed for years in the Science faculty and the Engineering school. Though in many ways inadequate and unsatisfactory the need is at least recognised. This aid must be improved to a high degree and should be available throughout the entire University. An academic councillor should be appointed to train normal staff and to help in complex cases.

WHAT COULD BE DONE

Far too much of our effort in the community has been wasted on individual causes. It's like sticking fingers into a leaking dike. The Students Association should combine the expertise gained by students working in the General election and catalyse the general discontent with local bodies to remove the cause of many local problems.

There is no point in just complaining over individual grievances, Cropper Homesteads, Mahara Avenues and Customs Houses are but minor symptoms of the disease. We must act now to get people with larger consciences than bank balances elected to city and borough councils, harbour and hospital boards. We will have to persuade candidates of sufficient calibre to offer themselves and then see they get elected by voter registration and publicity campaigns.

The Association should sponsor the formation of combined staff-student committees to investigate and report independently on proposed major changes in the community and environment. No other independent body with sufficient stature and expertise exists to independently investigate the often enormous changes proposed. Two schemes which spring to mind on this subject are the future of the Auckland Harbour and the Rapid Rail project. In both of these the University contains people, both staff and research students who are able and interested enough to conduct an independent evaluation of the plans. The Students Associations responsibility would then be to publicize these findings. Unfortunately my proposal along these lines was removed from this years budget, but must be in 1974 if we, the Students of this University, are to take our proper place in the community.

WHAT MUST BE DONE

We must capitalize on the respect and goodwill built up in the community over the last year to build a better University and community. Such chances as we have in the coming year will not occur for at least another three years. To fail to act now would show an irresponsible degree of introversion. It's about time we stopped wanking round and did things.



POLICY STATEMENT
Michel Tyne-Corbould
Welfare Vice President

Arts student, doing Psychology 1 and Sociology 1.

For continuing Welfare Action, I want your vote at the elections. Since I was elected Welfare Vice-President at the interim elections, I have already been able to take some steps towards upgrading the Welfare Services at Auckland University.

I have established Welfare Action Group, a group of involved students who are prepared to work on Welfare projects, regardless of their ideological commitment. Already members of this group have been active in surveying xerox-copying needs; and have assisted in preparing concrete plans to reduce motor cycle thefts; and to rationalise two-wheel cycle parking.

Male students will have noticed that white paper is beginning to appear more frequently in the toilets as a result of action I have taken in Executive in response to the last Bumfodder Petition.

Some student insect vermin in me that the fre least once a mo Now, all this Vice-President you want to rai S.U.B. any day because I am sit so leave a mess.

My strongest improvement of that it is no sn length of stay of fight for a new staff for up to 6 (Ed Haysom) h which I will be University adm

I pledge to w levels of studen The A.U.S.A. be continued a of student-run fa

As all SRC F know, a detailed under way. I e suggestions to is available thr year.

I believe tha extended to be all students on proposed schen SRC it may be stronger body t As far as the the change fro that the import Vice-President

I have little only concern i of whether fem: ist, or straight. C over any ideolo I want your I have started t Tyne-Corbould

"I will do my Craccum has when you thinl indicate my aw tackle them, bu hands.

And problem the old deman now the work r — is ridiculous exam stress we more equitable in the Arts Fac

Some students have been concerned over the appearance of insect vermin in the Caf. kitchens. Union Manager Davies assures me that the frequency of fumigation has now been upped to at least once a month.

Now, all this sort of thing is the day-to-day work that a Welfare Vice-President gets involved in. When you have particular matters you want to raise, contact me in the Welfare Office, 1st Floor, S.U.B. any day between 1 and 2.30 pm. If I am not there it is because I am sitting on bloody bureaucratic committee somewhere, so leave a message.

THE CRECHE

My strongest interest among the longterm projects is the improvement of the Creche. The governmental regulations are such that it is no small project to increase the number of places or length of stay of individual children. Therefore I propose and will fight for a new Creche financed to provide space, facilities and staff for up to 60 children at a time. Chairman of Architects Soc. (Ed Haysom) has a concrete scheme and plans already prepared which I will back as a talking point to gain governmental and University administration support for this project.

ACCOMODATION

I pledge to work to the utmost towards providing the maximum levels of student owned and managed accomodation for students. The A.U.S.A. programme of house and flat purchases should be continued and extended until no student need look outside of student-run facilities for accomodation.

ACADEMIC COUNSELLING

As all SRC Faculty Representatives and many class reps already know, a detailed study of Academic Counselling at A.U. is already under way. I expect to be able to make solid and practicable suggestions to all Deans so that effective academic counselling is available throughout ALL faculties by the beginning of next year.

CONSTITUTION

I believe that the make-up of SRC must be broadened and extended to become a more effectively representative body of all students on campus. If the bugs can be worked out of the proposed scheme for class and course representatives making up SRC it may be a good scheme. Certainly, SRC should be a much stronger body than it now is, or we should forget it.

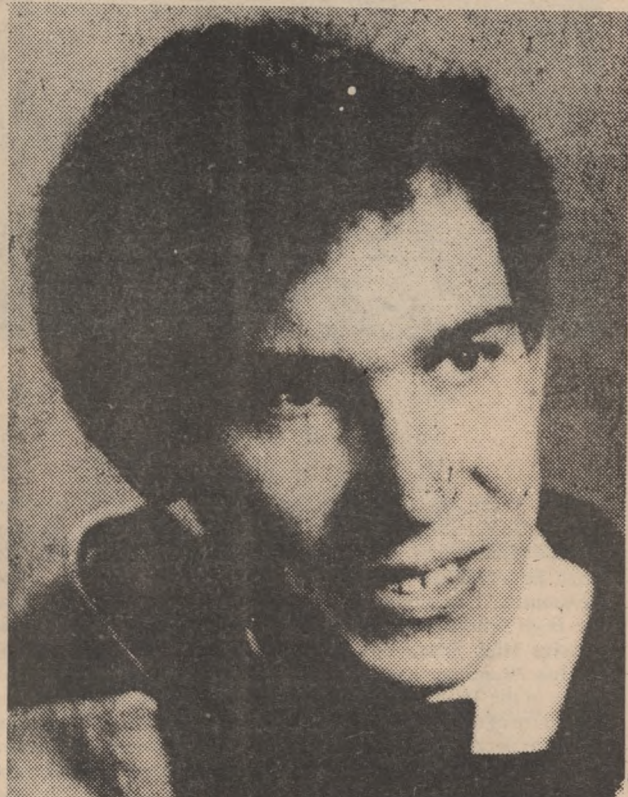
As far as the composition of Executive is concerned, I support the change from Welfare V-P to Welfare Officer, as I believe that the important component of my job is Welfare and not the Vice-Presidency.

COMPASSION

I have little patience for ideologies and verbose principles. My only concern is with compassion for the individual, regardless of whether female or male, polynesian, pakeha, gay, E.U., humanist, or straight. Compassion for the individual must take precedence over any ideology or system.

I want your vote — because I want to get on with the work I have started to do. For continuing Welfare Action, vote Michel Tyne-Corbould for Welfare V-P.

Michel



POLICY STATEMENT
R.J. CHURCH
FOR PRESIDENT

"I will do my best!"

Craccum has already been rude about my campaign slogan, but when you think about it what more can a man promise? I can indicate my awareness of various problems and how I want to tackle them, but no one can promise success — that is in God's hands.

And problem number one as I see it is the exam system — the old demands for on-course assessment have rebounded and now the work required of many students — especially first years — is ridiculous: while we must cater for those who suffer from exam stress we have also to ensure the construction of a generally more equitable system of assessment. An allied problem, at least in the Arts Faculty, is the proposed papers system — we must

learn here from the Science Faculty and ensure there are not too many restrictive co-requisites etc. built in.

Next the physical recreation facilities — Mr Bartlett is to be congratulated on the establishment of the present facilities — but they are still inadequate: we must channel our Building Trust Fund and all available General Reserves toward the commencement of a permanent gymnasium as soon as possible — and I will work to see this started during my term of office.

Thirdly we must once and for all clear up the working structure of the Students' Association — while last year's Lack/Chan proposal was too unstructured and informal the recent Newman plan seems unnecessarily rigid and complicated — we must aim for a simple, flexible system which provides a real voice in Students' Association affairs for all students — including part-timers — WHILE RETAINING SUFFICIENT PROTECTION FOR THE PAID STAFF TO DO THEIR JOBS WITHOUT INTERFERENCE.

I have had little experience in the formal Association structure, but I am a homework centre assistant and have taken an active part in the establishment of the Alternative Secondary School, and I believe these are two more areas to which the Students' Association should be devoting much attention.

Obviously I cannot deal with much more here, but basically I intend to approach all questions with an open mind and attempt to resolve them to the general benefit of all students.

I was born in Wellington and educated at Wellington College: I came to Auckland University part-time in 1970 and have been a full time student since — I will have one unit to do next year to complete my degree and will be able to devote the rest of my time to the Presidency.

R.J. CHURCH



POLICY STATEMENT
MICHAEL KIDD
FOR ADMINISTRATIVE VICE PRESIDENT

Over the last year stuififying materialism has been the key-note of the running of Studass affairs. That direction must be changed. The last year has seen the erosion of participatory decision making. That trend must stop.

The Admin Vice-President has a profound effect over the day-to-day running of the Assoc., he is also responsible for long-term planning. In both sectors as people are the architects and instruments of his policy, he must be able to deal with them openly and fairly. Ability to get on with individuals and affability, are the main attributes of a good administrator.

What do I believe? Firstly I believe that people are more important than money; that where the priorities of students clash with the demands of a beaucracy, the former must always take precedence. That will be my guiding principle.

Secondly, I believe that we as students must not only provide for ourselves, but help where we can in the outside community. Whether the issues be Tenants Protection, or Help for Citizen's advice bureau, or stopping senseless destruction of historic buildings, or, sending a boat to stop the French Tests, we must aid. To do otherwise would be to deny our common humanity. You must vote KIDD if you want to see a change: last year because of a split vote a conservative was elected. Here is a summary of my policy:

BUILD A STUDENT VILLAGE

At the moment the University has four acres of land near the railway in the Gulley, they have promised to finance the village, the association must find the design that will be suitable for Student needs, at all costs a miniature community must be set up, so that the 150 people in the village can share that sense of community that the rest of the university lacks, there must be: communal facilities for pleasure, landscaping, parking space, self-contained units.

CONTINUE BUYING FLATS

Students must be given a choice of flats near the centre of the city, the land should be adjacent so that it can be consolidated to one title. The association can afford to buy about 4 flats a year.

BRING THE HAMBURGER BAR BACK INTO OPERATION

Its closing was hasty, and students should have been consulted.

STIMULATE ACADEMIC REFORM

On being elected I will convene a committee of heads of all University departments to investigate how quickly, academic counselling, student evaluation of lecturers, course assessment using assignments and short answer tests, can replace the old methods of cramming and first year student's subsequent disorientation. The Higher Education Research Unit must be materialized. Already outstanding success has been achieved with "Physics 200" course using the above methods.

DEMOCRATIZE THE STUDENT'S ASS.

All decisions involving the expenditure of student money will be announced before hand either through CRACCUM or in the Quad. I will make a weekly report to Craccum of all association matters. STUDENT CONTROL!

FEES WILL NOT INCREASE FOR NEXT YEAR

Rather any increases in expenditure will be covered by commercial exploitation of Caf facilities.

RE-STRUCTURE CRACCUM

The malaise of this year's CRACCUM can be attributed not only to personalities but to an inefficient organisation for material-gathering. There is not enough division of labour, nor constructive looking at outside issues. There should be a general Editor, and three co-editors.

MEDICAL SCHOOL FACILITIES

Make an immediate grant of \$1000, \$500 dollars to upgrade the Medical Students facilities in Park Road. Encourage better communications.

SUBMISSIONS TO PARLIAMENTARY AND LOCAL COMMISSIONS

I intend to co-ordinate submissions to Parliament on:

- Homosexual law repeal.
- Restructuring of the drug Laws.
- Women's rights.
- Racism in Housing.
- Revising our blatantly racist emmigration regulations.

And to local bodies on:

- Better student housing.
- The future of the Rapid Rail.
- Take an active part in such issues as Custom House.

REVIEW THE FUNCTION OF CAPPING

30,000 copies of Capping book remain unsold, Capicade earned more rebuke than was worth. The function of capping needs changing. Pub crawl and boat race should stay, other activities should be brought in e.g. a debate in the Town Hall, a film festival, an art and sculpture display. Capping should be an opportunity to show Auckland the skills we possess. The charity collection must be reinvigourated.

CRECHE

Start negotiation for an extension to the present building, increase staff, provide a better play area.

WOMAN'S STUDIES

Ask the university to set up seminars on the role of women in society.

BEAUTIFICATION OF CONCRETE

There are too many stark areas of gray drab concrete, especially between the Chem building and Studass. Trees and pot plants must be provided. A sculpture would be good.

Yours, Michael Kidd



My name is Jill Gooding and I am standing for Treasurer of the Students' Association. I am 20 years old and this is my third year at Varsity. I am studying for a BCom and this is my last year of study and Next Year I propose to study for a Masters Degree in Commerce.

I have recently been working with the present treasurer Roger Debrecey and I have had considerable practical experience in the business world, working at the Tax Department for three years and in chartered accountants for three months, I therefore feel I am in a position to act as a liaison between the accountant and the students.

My policy includes being as honest as possible in all matters and I support the following organisations, — Gay Liberation, Womens Liberation, Creche, Tenants Protection, Student's Village — to name a few.

I would really like to see Radio Bosom get a private license mainly to educate the school student who is thinking of coming to Varsity. I also believe that Craccum should be restructured.

As I am a commerce student I would like to press the building of the new accounting buildings, as our present one is inadequate to meet the requirements of the staff and students. I also think this Varsity sorely needs a Gymnasium and Swimming pool complex as soon as possible.

If I am elected as Treasurer I will try my hardest to implement these ideas as quickly as possible. I will also provide more price justification and more disclosure of executive actions or ideas and I will be always willing to stand up in the quad and speak to the students.

Jill Gooding



AND THERE'S MORE BLOODY PROMISES OVER THE PAGE...

& MORE PROMISES....



MARION ADAMS
POLICY STATEMENT

Hello! Welcome to the Annual Carnival and Bunfight. I bet the University have got July marked in red on their calendar: no trouble from the students, they're too busy fighting for a President. And I suppose they must be most pleased with this year's crop of dreary candidates. Look at them:

a churchified boy scout with God on his side,
some hayseed with Bartlett on his side,
an engineer supported by Moore,
some woman with the trots,
a microcephalic eunuch with no one on his side,
and me.

which as I see it makes six good reasons for voting for me. Seriously though, I'm sick of elections, and I'm sick of the turgid platitudinous crap about educational reforms and building programmes and political activities and the like that will fill the next few pages. We've all got a pretty good idea about what's needed, and whoever gets elected we've still got to fight the same battles. So why do we throw out most of the people who have volunteered to fight them? The first thing I will do as President is bring all who are willing to my "defeated opponents" into the fight with me, because if we're to gain any of the goal enumerated in the various policy blurbs we must all work together, and there's enough work for us all to do without arguing among ourselves.

The other thing that shits me about this place is the paucity of friendship and love and good fucking: we wander round in our own little shells afraid to even speak to each other, which is so stupid. We can be friends and we can work together to change what needs changing, and we can have a bloody good time doing it, we only have to try. This is really something that must come from inside, but if you find it hard speaking to people the first thing to do is to come to the Marion Adams Victory Celebration Orgy that will be held later this term where the only entrance fee will be a kiss for the first ten strangers you see.

Imagine the things we could do if we were all friends, imagine the Registrar being difficult in a committee, then imagine the President kissing him. Imagine all the energy that's been devoted to these elections expended in the cause of one of the things being talked about, yes educational reforms or building programmes, imagine Craccum without bitchy letters or Forum without puerile disagreements. (Of course we'll still disagree, but as friends, lovingly). Imagine an end to Bartlettian politics.

No, it's not just a dream, we've just got to try. Start now, make a friends, turn to the person next to you and say "Kiss me..."

POLICY STATEMENT
JOHN P. O'ROURKE
Candidate for Treasurer 1973/74

As I see it the main task of the treasurer of A.U.S.A. is to supervise the financial affairs of the Association. I would achieve this task by a constant examination of all the work done by the association's accountant. As treasurer I would also be the link between the other members of the executive and the accountant. Any questions on financial matters that executive members may have would be put to me, and I would reply, using my own information, or obtain an explanation from the accountant.

I would support the continued investment of Association funds in student housing, either by direct ownership of property or leasing land from the University at a pepper-corn rental. I would back the efforts of the U.S.I.S. on campus and encourage students to lend their support in the form of deposits and use of the society's retail outlets.

Though I have had little practical experience in the commercial world, I have gained passes in fifteen papers towards my B. Com. degree, including two of Accounting III level. I have attended Auckland University for five years, four of them as a part-time student while I was employed by the Bank of New Zealand.

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAIL
Born 24/12/49 — Dublin, Ireland. Educated: St John's Convent, Parnell. St. Paul's College, Grey Lynn. Clubs — Judo, Karate, Ski-club, Com-Soc.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS POLICY STATEMENT

For years, student politicians have been campaigning for election on the basis of their "personality" plus vague promises of this and that. Once elected, they have all behaved in much the same way, varying slightly according to the climate of the times. Basically it has been a history of place-seekers and administrators with a status-quo outlook.

This coming election, students at Auckland University have the opportunity to vote for a slate that presents a real alternative. The Young Socialists slate, headed by Wendy Morris for President, Mike Treen for Administrative Vice-President, and Nigel Baumber for Welfare Vice-President, is campaigning under the slogan, "Bring the Real Issues into the Election".

The present bursary system discriminates against people who come from low-income families, and those who have low earning capacities due to the discrimination they suffer in this society (i.e. women and polynesians).

Most students agree bursaries should be increased. The young Socialists think we need that and more: a living wage for all students, with a built-in escalator clause to keep pace with rising prices.

The need for a creche on campus is acute. So long as this need is not met, many women students are seriously disadvantaged. What is required is a free 24-hour centre, run by trained staff, controlled by parents, and financed by the government.

To the question of cops on campus, the Young Socialist candidates say students are capable of looking after problems of student discipline themselves. There is no need — in fact, it would set an extremely dangerous precedent — to have this repressive arm of the state come onto campus, uniformed or not.

On all university committees, i.e. the Council, Senate, and their sub-committees, and the Faculties, students are in a minority. Yet we make up the great bulk of the campus population. This fact should be reflected in the university committees. The present system of "representation" is nothing but a token designed to undercut demands for real representation.

Connected with this is the problem that on controversial matters these bodies can go "in committee", that is, make secret decisions. The Young Socialist candidates say that students have a right to know what takes place on committees that concerns them: no more secrecy!

The face of the present student representation on departmental course committees must be replaced by committees with real power, on which students have the majority.

The Student Union Building does not belong to students. Ultimate control over it lies with the university administration, who thereby have at their disposal a weapon which they can use to force student acceptance of their demands, should they so wish. The Young Socialist campaign calls for full and exclusive control of the Student Union Building by students.

All these issues point to the fact that the University of Auckland is not the haven of freedom and other humanistic principles that it is cracked up to be. It's more like a factory for churning out "brains" to meet the demands of industry, commerce and the state, none of which function in the interests of the working majority of the population, but in the interests of wealth and privilege.

The strategy of the Young Socialists is to turn the university from an institution in the service of the powers that be into an institution in the service of all the oppressed — women, Polynesians, gays, working people — and their struggles for bettering the conditions of their lives.

Right now, this means doing two things. Firstly, opportunities for more than just the elite to attend university must be opened up. Entrance requirements must be abolished, both academic (U.E.) and financial (hence the demand for a living wage for students). Special measures should be implemented to allow more women and, even more noticeably, more Polynesians to attend university.

Secondly, the true history of oppressed groups and their place in society should be taught. For instance, judging by the present courses in the Arts Faculty, gay people don't exist, or they're "deviants". The Y.S. campaign also calls for a programme of Women's Studies.

The question of student welfare will come up in this election as in every other. No doubt candidates will talk vaguely about "loneliness" and the need for counselling services. While not denying that there is some need for counselling services for immediate student problems the Y.S. candidates feel that this is far too narrow a framework. We believe that many students who are alienated from University are not suffering from personal problems or hang-ups but reflect a basic dissatisfaction with a university education that is largely irrelevant or largely ignores the reality of the world around them and over which they have no control.

The university can play a central role in the development of mass movements for radical social changes in society at large. More direct material support needs to be given to such movements, especially, at the present time, to the campaign of women to repeal all anti-abortion laws. Likewise, the university should directly support the struggles of the Indochinese people for self-determination, by helping to build the New Zealand antiwar movement calling for the United States to get right out of South-East-Asia now, as the only road to peace.

Implementation of a far-reaching programme such as this, and even of the single demands contained within it, is not something that the Young Socialist candidates promise to "give" to students. Other candidates are full of what they'll do "for" the students while the latter sit and wait. The Young Socialist programme is a programme for large-scale student action. For the things that have to be achieved cannot be gained by mere individual action on the part of heroic student politicians; they have to be fought for by the students en masse.

Wendy Morris put it this way: "If we are elected", she said, we will make the Students Association a fighting organisation to change this university and society, and the only way to do it is by mass student action. If you elect us, we don't intend to ignore you and disappear. Because only you can change the university — the Students Association executive can only help. And if you

don't elect us, we still won't disappear. We'll keep on fighting in the movements for radical change for the issues we're raising in this election. How many other candidates can say that?"

In this election you have a real choice. You have candidates who have a "more-of-the-same" programme with small structural changes here and there. And you have the Young Socialists. The choice is pretty obvious. If you want another status quo do nothing Students Association, there are candidates you can vote for, it doesn't really matter which ones. But if you want a Studass that fights to transform the university into a centre for education instead of indoctrination, that fights for a university which acts to build a more humane society, then the Young Socialists are your only choice, because this is the struggle that the Young Socialists are out to organise. We are the only candidates who can do it.

WENDY MORRIS
BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Wendy Morris is a second-year arts student. She worked for two years as a librarian, before coming to varsity.

Last year she was active in the "Women against the War" contingent in the anti-war mobilisation. She was also a member of Sisters, a women's liberation group, and of the Women's Abortion Action committee.

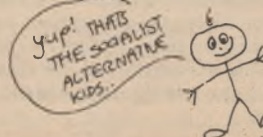
This year she was elected Co-ordinator of the Women's Abortion Action Committee, and she co-ordinated the April 13 abortion march on campus. She was elected to S.R.C. earlier this year and as student representative on the Library Committee.

Wendy is an active feminist, and is a member of University Women's Liberation, Auckland Women's Liberation, the National Organisation of Women and the Abortion Law Reform Association.



MIKE TREEN
BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Mike Treen has been active in the struggle for social justice both in N.Z., and in defence of those struggling overseas, for the last three years. He first entered radical politics in late 1970 when he attempted to found the High School Students Action Committee. Undaunted by an initial failure he went onto found the High School Students Against the War group that built the massive High School Student contingents in the huge April 30 and July 30 anti-war mobilisations. For the rest of 1971 he remained active in the High School rights organisation, the Student Action Committee of which he was co-ordinator. He was also the Auckland Regional Secretary of the Secondary School Students Association. It was during this period that he joined the Socialist Action League and helped found the Auckland Young Socialists of which he later became co-ordinator, a position he currently holds. Since then he has become involved in a wide range of activities. He was Co-ordinator of the Young Socialists for a Labour Government campaign, and the Sharpeville Day Anti-tour Committee. His concern for international justice has also led him into helping initiate a committee to defend political prisoners in Latin America. Mike is still active in the Auckland Mobilisation Committee to end the War in Indochina. He was elected as an Arts rep. to the Students Representative Council earlier this year.



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NIGEL BAUMBER
BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Third year Arts Student.

Third year Secondary Teachers College Student.

1972

One of the foundation members of Auckland Gay Liberation. Organiser of "Gays against the War" in July 14th 1972 Anti-war Mobilisation.

Co-organiser of "Gay Week".

Co-organiser of "Gay Educational Dome" for 1972 Arts Festival. Co-organiser of National Gay Liberation Conference 1972.

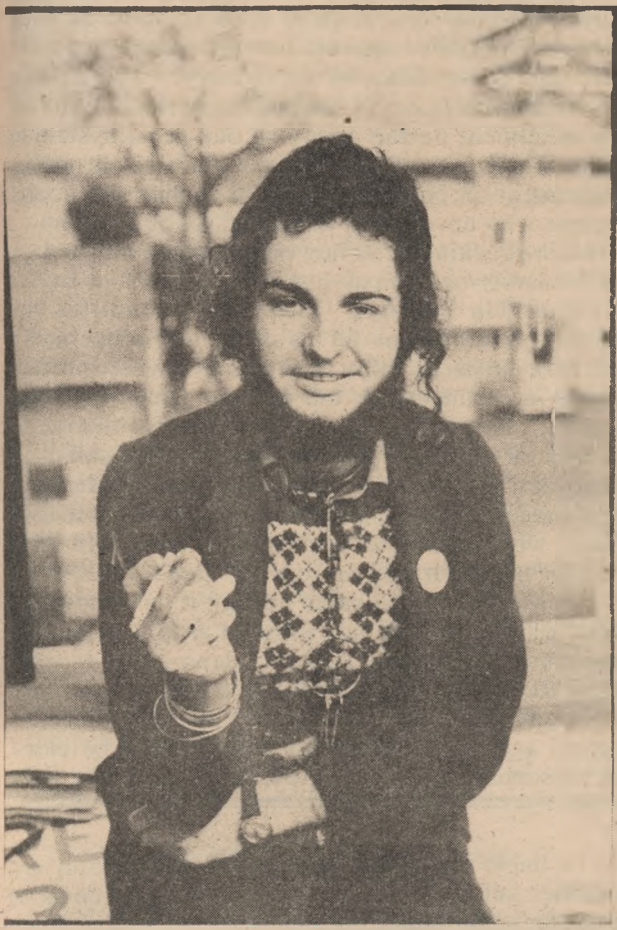
Asked to resign from Teaching Profession in 1972 for being gay activist. Refused.

1973

Foundation Member and President of University Gay Liberation. Co-organiser for Gay contingent in April 13th Pro-Abortion March.

Co-ordinator of Gay Pride Week 1973.

Member of Young Socialists.



MEDITATION ON GOODWILL

For many years now a growing group of people in many parts of the world have been linking in thought each week and joining in a meditation on goodwill.

The purpose of this meditation work is to strengthen and increase the goodwill that is in men, and so help humanity solve the urgent problems with which it is faced. The meditation outline used by the group is offered to anyone who cares to make use of it. The meditation work can be done without joining the group or writing to anybody.

For copies of the meditation outline write to Goodwill Association, P.O. Box 5925, Auckland.

ROTARY VALVE ENGINE

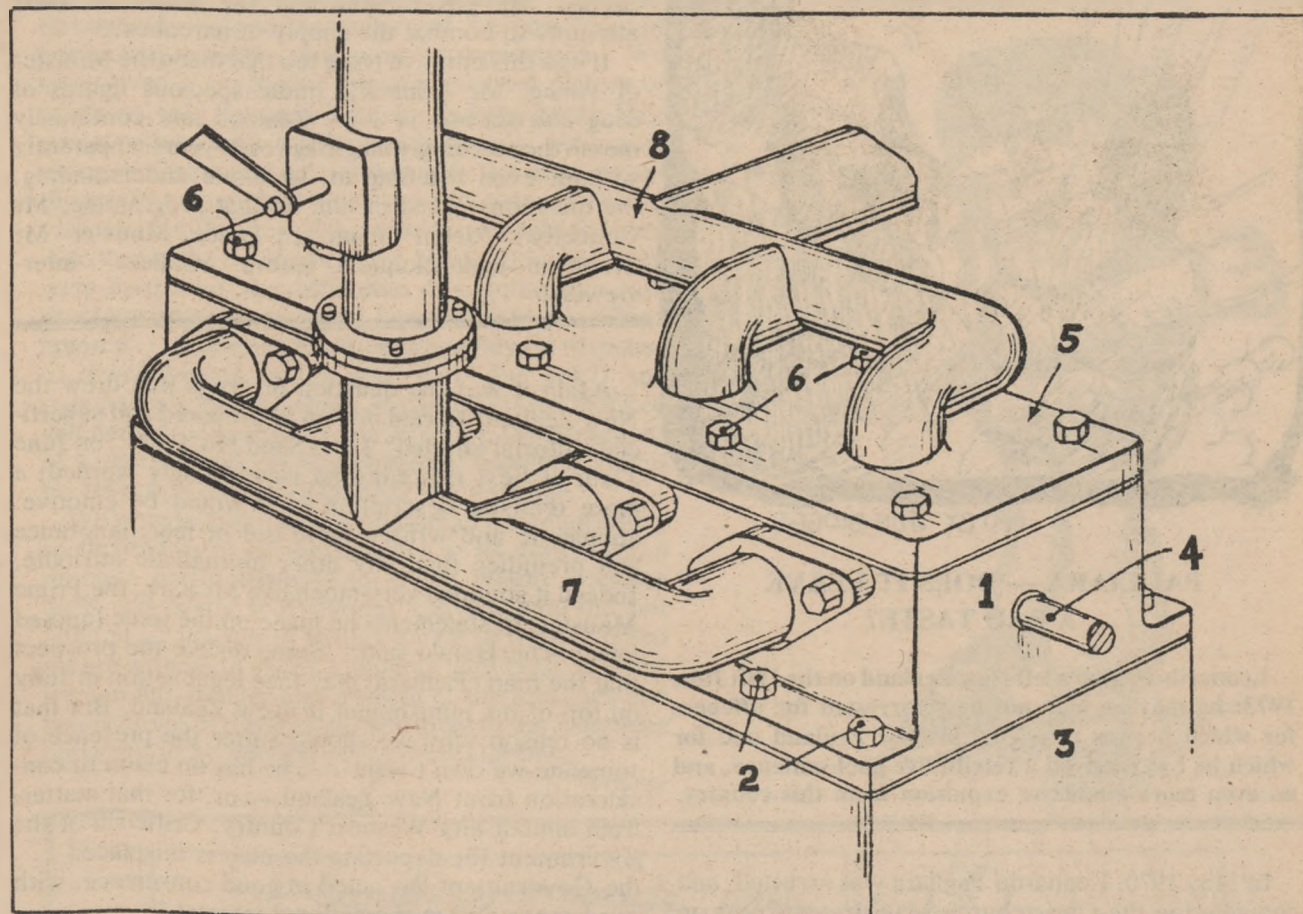
The rotary valve engine is being perfected in Colac Victoria at the moment. It is in danger of being bought out by an oil company to prevent development. This engine would cut fuel consumption by about 3/4, and cut exhaust pollution. For more info, contact Mr C.J. Beard, Anthen Crt Colac (052) 313449 (home) 312449 (work)

THAT'S AUSSIE FOLKS

ADVANTAGES OF THE ROTARY VALVE

1. Power loss minimized by the absence of poppet valves, springs etc.
2. The rotor turns at 1/4 engine speed.
3. Ratio change compression — induction creates extreme velocity of incoming gas es.
4. Combustion chamber shape (constantly changing).
5. Turbulance thru moving rotor.
6. Expansion or distortion of rotor or head unimportant.
7. Complete burning resulting in:
 - a) no exhaust heat
 - b) no pollution
 - c) greatly increased power
 - d) extreme quietness of exhaust
8. Combustion area shape appears bad, but results prove this entirely wrong.
9. Minimal lubrication required.
10. Long life of sealing rings owing to slow rotation speed.
11. The reason for a single cylinder test machine: If there is any fault it would readily be detected, whereas in a multi cylinder a fault may be missed.
12. With this rotary valve the incoming fuel feeds to the centre of the cylinder, whereas the poppet valve opening annulus must govern the air, fuel mixture toward the cylinder sides.

1. Cylinder block
2. Head Bolts (Head could be cast)
3. Head castings (With cylinder block)
4. Drive shaft
5. Exhaust manifold plate
6. Exhaust manifold bolts
7. Inlet manifold
8. Exhaust manifold.



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Perhaps you're not so keen on riding a motorcycle right now (being winter), but this is a great time for buying from Bill Russell's.

Look at this way: it costs us money to keep a bike in the showroom through the winter. The more bikes we can move now, the less likely we are to be getting calls from our bank manager. We'd rather talk deals with a bike buyer any time. And deal we will.

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PAGLIARA — DOES IT LEAVE A BAD TASTE?

Leonardo Pagliara left New Zealand on the 19th June 1973: he may or may not be re-arrested for offences for which he was convicted in New Zealand and for which he has received a retributive gaol sentence, and an even more vindictive expulsion from this country.

In May 1970, Leonardo Pagliara was arrested, and convicted in the Christchurch Magistrates Court on a charge of unlawfully being in possession of a prescription poison, valium. He was fined \$40. No mention of deportation was made by the Court.

On July 1st, 1971 Pagliara sold two tablets of the narcotic L.S.D. to an undercover policeman. On October 6th he was tried by a judge and a jury in the Christchurch Supreme Court and six days later, found guilty by the jury, he was sentenced to nine months imprisonment: a recommendation for deportation was requested by the Crown, but declined by the judge. In passing sentence the judge is reported as commenting: "I feel for one of your temperament and make-up a term of imprisonment will impose a much greater hardship than is usual." On December 1st of the same year the Court of Appeal increased this sentence to one of two years on an appeal by the Crown. Deportation was not recommended by this Court.

A reputedly model prisoner, Pagliara's sentence was remitted to sixteen months: the date of his release from Addington Prison was advanced to 19th February 1973.

Meanwhile on the 16th January, the government announced that prosecutors were to seek court recommendations for the deportation of all aliens convicted of offences under the Narcotics Act. Specifically it was announced that Pagliara was to be the first of such deportations. He was served with a deportation order taken out by the Minister of Internal Affairs pursuant to section 14 of the Aliens Act 1948. Under that Act, Pagliara was required to be deported within 28 days of his arrest, which occurred immediately upon his release from prison.

The deportation was progressively delayed and finally suspended while Pagliara lodged an appeal against it, on the grounds of a very real possibility of re-trial and re-sentencing in Italy.

On May 30th the Supreme Court rejected an application for review of the deportation order.

On June 1st, the Crown Law Office in Christchurch

wrote to Pagliara's counsel advising that if notice of appeal against this decision were not lodged by June 6th, Pagliara would be deported without further consultation with his lawyer. Three months is the time normally allowed for such an appeal. On a protest by counsel the Crown Law Office extended this deadline by two days. On June 8th Pagliara filed the appeal in the Supreme Court. Several days later he withdrew the appeal. On June 18th, Pagliara was flown to Auckland and the following day he departed for Sydney, although whether he was in fact deported or left of his own volition is a point of contention even within the Cabinet.

The writer will not look at either of the offences committed by Pagliara, nor the prison sentence given him except in so far as they relate to the fundamental question of the justice of his "departure from New Zealand." The issues of drug offences and of punishment for them have already so clouded the Pagliara issue with vehement emotion and rhetoric that the cause of an individual and his civil rights has been obscured. It was the issue of drugs that made many incensed New Zealanders telephone the N.Z.B.C. after "Gallery" of the 19th June, protesting that this impartial resume of current events was prejudiced against the government and the police in their attempts to combat the supply of narcotics.

It was this emotive issue too that made the Minister of Police, Mr Connelly, quote specious figures of drug convictions in New Zealand and continually mouth the seemingly magic age of 74 years, apparently without even listening to, let alone understanding, the questions asked of him on that programme. Mr Connelly's 'debut' made ex-Police Minister Mr Thomson look eloquent before "Gallery" interviewers.

Again it was the question of drugs that drew the New Zealand Herald into an ill-prepared and superficial editorial entitled "Let's Shed No Tears" on June 22nd: at best this editorial was strongly worded; a more realistic description of it would be emotive, apologetic and written more out of fear, ignorance and prejudice than any other journalistic attribute. Indeed it sounded very much like Mr Kirk, the Prime Minister, in statements he made on the issue (quoted later). The Herald said: "Some dislike the prospect that the man (Pagliara) may face legal action in Italy on top of his punishment in New Zealand. But that is no reason why we should suffer the presence of someone we don't want . . . he has no claim to consideration from New Zealand — or, for that matter, from almost any Western Country. Criticism of the government for deporting the man is misplaced . . . the Government has acted in good conscience, with good sense and in the national interest."

There are aspects of the whole Pagliara affair which leave a sense of natural justice to be greatly desired: there are some aspects which leave questions about the priority and even the legality of the government's action unanswered. There have also appeared wide gaps of government credibility from the Pagliara story.

Ignoring the fact that a long jail term is not the appropriate sentence, either punitively or rehabilitatively, for a homosexual, it should be noted that neither the Supreme Court, nor the Court of Appeal recommended Pagliara's deportation. It was only after the Minister of Internal Affairs had exercised his prerogative under section 14 of the Aliens Act that the Court upheld this decision. In law it is difficult for a court to overturn such a decision made, as it is, entirely at the discretion of a political figure. Deportation is an executive order and there is no obligation to hear representations before the order is made. A court may perhaps go behind an order for an alien's arrest, which, although on the face of it is valid, was a mere sham and not made in good faith. Such an action by the court could not reasonably have been expected to have been upheld in the present case, even had Pagliara's appeal been heard.

A reading of section 14 of the Act tends to suggest that the primary onus in a recommendation for deportation is on the court. It is primarily on the recommendation of the court that the Minister makes out the deportation order. As this was not open to Mr May, he was compelled to use the second subsection of section fourteen: THERE THE Minister may, of his own volition and in his own discretion order deportation where the presence of the alien is not deemed to be "conducive to the public good." Thus it appears that Mr May, unable to get a recommendation from the courts as to deportation, had to play the order off his own political bat.

The power to make deportation orders should rightly lie with the courts: indeed, when Mr Kirk

announced the decision to deport alien drug offenders, he said that the government had decided that the court was the appropriate authority to decide whether a person was deported and this approach to the matter being decided elsewhere. It appears that when the courts did not recommend deportation, Mr Kirk, with not altogether unfamiliar high-handedness, went against his word and ordered the deportation. Mr Kirk's reaction to a suggestion that his action was high-handed appeared on the 23rd February, 1973: "The Minister of Internal Affairs is satisfied that it is not conducive to the public good that Mr Pagliara remain in New Zealand . . . The Judiciary has not been overruled by the government's decision in this case. Government is aware of the possibility that Mr Pagliara may face trial again in respect of an offence of which he was convicted in New Zealand."

In less glib and euphemistic phraseology, Mr Kirk meant that since the government feels that the country is threatened by Pagliara and that since the penal system of this country is so bent on retribution and public protection that it is unable to cope with someone as inherently harmless as Pagliara, he is swept under the rug and, when he is out of sight, he is someone else's problem.

The Australian newspaper, Nation Review, made the pertinent observation earlier this year that Pagliara's proposed deportation was a reaction to the belief that trans-sexuals tend to disrupt the family unit, and the New Zealand way of life, a strong plank of Labour's election policy. Pagliara's overt and flamboyant homosexuality could well have played more than an insignificant part in the arbitrary decision to deport him.

Indeed it appears that the government may have got caught up in its own hysteria and excitement to begin deportations of alien drug offenders to show any concern for the individual involved: Mr Kirk said on February 23rd: "The fact that his offence was serious enough to warrant further process in Italy would not be a basis of claim to continued residence in this country."

Even more vindictively, Mr May said the previous day: "From a New Zealand point of view, an alien who has offended against our laws does not have any right to residence in our country." The attitude of society being an elitist and non-criminal club is an indictment on the ability of our penal system to deal with people such as Pagliara, and an even greater indictment on our society and its inability to accept people who have "paid the price" of conviction.

Most shocking of all however is the complete lack of humanity or compassion in the statement by Mr Kirk of 16th January: "There is no room for any form of tolerance as far as drugs are concerned." Mr Kirk appears to have forgotten that where human beings are concerned, (all human beings including aliens), there should always be room for tolerance. A lack of tolerance has emerged as the hall-mark of several of Labour's implementations of policy and it is indeed a sad commentary on a country and its leader when an individual must suffer continued injustice for the arbitrarily prescribed "good of society."

It might have been harsh enough if the vindictiveness against Pagliara had finished at this stage. The implementation of the policy to deport him exposed even wider gaps of credibility and ruthless attempts to evade principles of natural justice. Pagliara's appeal against his deportation seemed to be based on reasonable and sound grounds: that he was likely

to be liable for re-trial upon his return to Italy and another jail sentence of up to eight years could be imposed upon him.

Indeed the Italian Ambassador to New Zealand, Mr Fenzi, is reported to have said on 12th February, 1973: "It would appear that in view of the nature of the offence Mr Pagliara, on deportation, could be liable for trial in Italy." Angelo La Mattina, a convicted murderer in New Zealand, is now serving another prison term in Italy for the offence which he committed in New Zealand and for which he served a long jail term here. Although, however, the normal period allowed for such an appeal is three months, Pagliara's counsel was given only seven days within which to lodge the appeal, and, because of the Queen's Birthday holiday, this time was effectively reduced to only one day. The Crown Law Office should be commended for the generosity of its 200% extension of this period (by two days), a time still far short of the three months needed to properly prepare an appeal. The Canterbury District Law Society has rightfully complained to the Minister of Justice about this arbitrary reduction: Mr Holland, the President of the Society, was probably correct when he

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suggested that this undue haste was capable of the construction that the Government was depriving a person of his right of appealing to the Court by virtue of the Government's executive powers.

There have also been suggestions that Pagliara's withdrawal of the appeal was drafted and supervised by the police and that counsel was not present during this time. Almost certainly counsel should have been advised and been there when this was signed but in general there does not appear to have been a substantial denial of justice to Pagliara in this particular incident. It appears that he agreed and signed without immediate undue influence.

Coercion there was, though, in a more subtle form. The Government made it appear that, in its generosity, it gave Pagliara a chance of leaving the country voluntarily. The only alternative to it was to be deported as originally planned. Some choice! At least Pagliara presumed that if he left voluntarily he would not spend another four months in a New Zealand prison and he might diminish his chances of being re-arrested in Italy, although there is nothing to suggest that this belief will be correct. Given a choice like that, Leonardo Pagliara "chose" (or was he compelled?) to leave "voluntarily" . . .

But was Pagliara's departure voluntary? Pagliara himself claimed that he was leaving of his own free will, as did a spokesman of the Department of Internal Affairs when it was said that there was no need to serve the deportation order on Pagliara. Yet the sight of Pagliara being escorted to an aircraft at Auckland Airport by two detectives is hardly that of a man leaving the country voluntarily. Perhaps we could be charitable and say they were old friends seeing him off (right inside the plane?): after all, Pagliara did spend the evening before at their Vincent Street apartments.

Just to add to the confusion, Police Minister Mr Connelly insisted on N.Z.B.C. "Gallery" of 19th June 1973 that Pagliara had been deported. Indeed, this was about all that one could understand from the ten minutes that Mr Connelly was being interviewed.

Robert Gilmore of The Auckland Star summed up the Minister's performance best when he wrote in that paper of Saturday 22nd June: "Might we assume that, if the National Party has a propaganda machine, it will put unremitting effort into contriving as many situations as can be that call for the presence on T.V. of Police Minister Michael Aynsley Connelly, after this week's talk-frankly T.V. session on eased-out L.S.D.-pushed Pagliara?..

Pagliara could justifiably have been deported after his conviction, but before he served sentence here: he should not have "been deported" (whatever Mr May says about the niceties of "voluntary departure") after having served a harsh sentence in New Zealand, quite possibly being put at risk of double-jeopardy in Italy.

At the time of writing, Pagliara has not been re-arrested; but investigations through embassies and decisions as to arrest and charging take time. It matters not that Pagliara may never in fact be re-tried in Italy: the New Zealand Government subjected him to this very real possibility in its obscenely hurried attempts to rid our society of all that Pagliara stood for.

New Zealand's moral mouth has been washed out with the soap of deportation: does the name Pagliara still leave a bad taste in yours?

G.L. Colgan

SENATE REPRESENTATIVE

Nominations are called for the position of Senate Representative to take office from October 1, 1973 to September 30, 1974.

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, 20th July, 1973.

Elections will be held on Thursday and Friday, 2nd and 3rd August, 1973. Candidates may speak in the quad (B.28 if wet) on Friday, 30th July, 1973, at 1 p.m.

Margery Macky,
Association Secretary

BUTWELL WAFFLES

Professor Richard Butwell of New York State University spoke last Wednesday on the Nixon Doctrine in South East Asia.

If a proponent of the Nixon Doctrine, Professor Butwell would have presented a conventional example of the suave American academic and/or diplomat, sliding over the unpleasant or unfavourable, emphasising the role of the great American benefactor, tactfully suggesting that progress is slow and American aid therefore essential — but not too much please, Daddy does have other commitments and even domestic stirrings.

Unfortunately he professed neutrality and spoke as an analyst of South East Asia events. Hence the factual omissions of American policy, particularly the bombing in Vietnam, became glaring inadequacies. Moreover, an American giant attitude prevailed throughout, with no recognition of the possibility of interacting policies, pressures, commitments. We were given a simplistic, one-dimensional picture of reactions only between America and the South East Asian nations individually or collectively. No recognition of China and her influence in the area except the briefest mention of the success of Nixon's Peking visit; the ramification of the Sino-Soviet split for both Asia and in the evolution of the Nixon Doctrine itself were by-passed; the difficulties of simultaneous rapprochement with capitalist Japan and Mao's China ignored. . . . America formulates a policy (in response to developments in the area dare one ask?) and regional cohesion develops, governments are fortified and democracy prospers and although the paradoxes of withdrawal necessitate increased bombing, this is no reflection on the viability of the doctrine.

We were left with a vague picture of a foreign policy so flexible as to be meaningless in its generality, a problem partly attributable to the Nixon Doctrine itself and partly to Professor Butwell who did not attempt an analysis of its aim, means or trends. When we are witness to such a blindered view by an analyst, we can but wonder and tremble at the attitudes and perspectives of those closer and loyal to the American president in his foreign policy formulations.

R. Nourse

CONTACT

next door to the U.B.S. can answer almost any question or if it cannot will find someone who can.

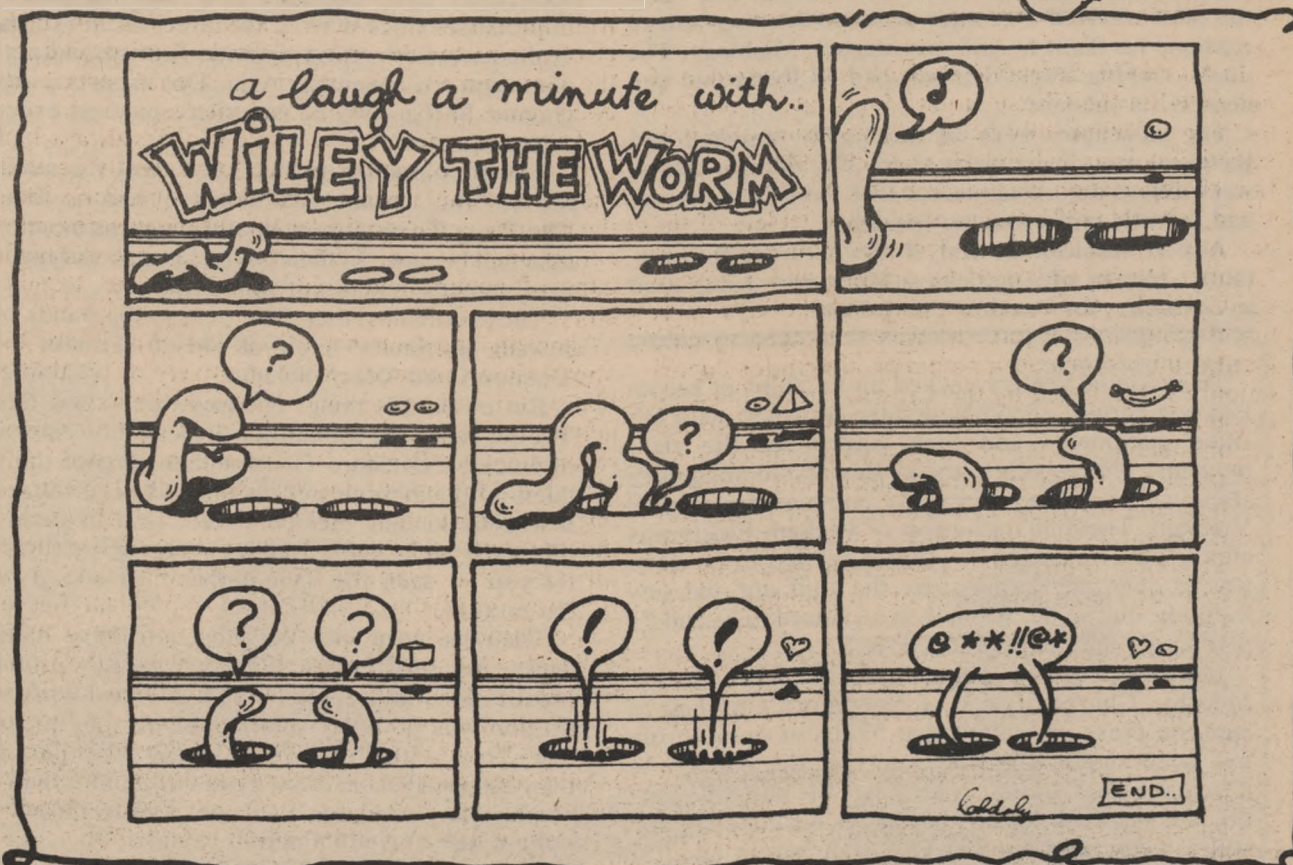
CHEAP MEAT

If you want to buy cheap meat, then you can fill in an order form (obtainable at Contact or the Association office) and leave it at Contact by Wednesday, 5 p.m. Meat must be picked up and paid for on the following Friday between 12 p.m. and 2 p.m. Also if you know where to get any cheap lines of food (groceries, cheese, eggs etc) or cheap lines of anything, could you leave a note at the association office or Contact.

CREATIVE LIVING

happens every Thursday night 7.30 p.m. — 10.30 p.m. at Student Counselling (51 Symonds Street). If is a chance for you to explore different media such as sensory awareness, painting movement, clay and cooking within the framework of a group of people. There is to be a multi-media weekend at Muriwai on Saturday 4th, Sunday 5th August. If you are interested, ring Chris at:

Student Counselling (ext 596)



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SMACK THE DIRTIES BUSINESS IN THE WORLD

by Tom Appleton

On Xmas Eve 1972 a KC 135 aircraft of the United States Air Force was all set to land in Delaware, when the pilot received a counter-order redirecting him to continue his flight to Andrews airport, Michigan. The plane, coming from Vietnam, had 64 living and two dead G.I.s onboard.

The passengers were all thoroughly searched and the plane was almost taken apart. The military search was without any result except that one of the corpses had recently undergone an operation.

A mere suspicion at first, it slowly turned into certainty: corpses of American soldiers were being used as containers for "smack", or heroin.

Professional dealers packed up to 50 lbs of heroin into one corpse, accompanied the transport with falsified documents and then waited for the right moment. This usually came in Hawaii, an obligatory stop-over for troupe-transporters coming from South Vietnam. The military airport of Hickam Fields was almost never guarded — all that needed to be done was to open the corpse, take the stuff out and sew the body shut again. From then on it used to be child's play to get the material to the U.S.

It was also in that last week of 1972 when Patrick Murphy, Chief of Police of New York City had to face the press and admit that 57 lbs of pure heroin had been stolen from the vaults of the police. As if to make his anguish even greater the day following the press-conference another 24 lbs were stolen, and still a week later another 88 lbs of heroin and 131 lbs of cocaine disappeared.

The first load had been taken, it seems, in March of that year, by police officer Joe Nunziata. He was silenced, however, by his own gun. The investigators concluded it was a suicide, but his widow and friends excluded that possibility. Later also the police assumed he was murdered by mafiosi, for fear he might have squealed. By the time Murphy faced the press the stuff had long since been marketed again (estimated worth: \$U.S. 30 million) by the families of Carlo Gambino and Joe Bonnano. (Incidentally, police officers in N.Y. are easily bribed with a few thousand dollars.)

Smack is an everyday thing in American life. Statis-

tics talk of 560,000 addicts throughout the country, more than half of these in New York alone. In 1971 at least 1259 of these died. Smack is everywhere: in schools, offices, factories. Heroin tests in New York's schools have become a routine thing. One doctor claimed that more than 6.5% of all workers he had checked had been addicted.

More than six billion dollars worth of heroin are marketed in the U.S. each year. Each addict pays out an average \$8,000 annually. This money is of course not earned by work, but by crime. Newsweek claimed that smack accounted for more than 75% of all big-city criminality in the U.S. Nixon, of course, declared war on drugs. But what could he do?

He could do something, but that would mean a total reversal of U.S. foreign policy. Because America's drug problem is a side-effect of U.S. imperialism since WW II, the direct result of crusades against worker's movements in Europe and national liberation movements in Asia. This in parts is another chapter in the story of America's nastiest executive organ, the C.I.A.

The first partner of the C.I.A. was the mafia. In the 20s the "honourable society" had no finger in The Drug Pie because: a) bootlegging was more profitable and because b) their code of morals did not allow involvement in drugs or prostitution.

These domains, therefore were in the hands of big Jewish gangsters such as Myer Lansky, Legs Diamond and Dutch Schultz.

But in the 30s things changed due to two factors: The repeal of the prohibition laws and the emergence of Lucky (Salvatore G.) Luciano, one of the most talented businessmen of his time. He centralized the mafia; 60 leading members were shot in gang wars till finally all 24 mafia families accepted his authority. (If you've seen the "Godfather", you kind of get the picture).

Then he went into the most attractive markets: drugs and prostitution. Smack was also useful for prostitution, in keeping the girls addicted, while prostitution was good for smack, by enlarging the clientele. Thus within four years Lucky controlled more than 200 brothels in New York, with more than 1200 employees (attractive overtime). Annual profits were more than \$U.S. 10 million.

Modernisation and higher profits also necessitated more delegation of power, and this meant higher risks and less direct control. Three prostitutes sued their boss and Luciano was sentenced to 30 years of imprisonment.

But the arrival of WW II put the mafia back into business. The U.S. secret service faced trouble when the U.S. navy was constantly threatened with sabotage. It seemed impossible to impose control on the dock workers. Joe Lanza, the chief of the eastern harbor mafia department guaranteed that control. The western harbor, however, was controlled by Luciano. For his services he got a luxurious cell and free con-

tact with Myer Lansky, and his other managers. Lucky was back on top.

In Italy meanwhile Mussolini had established a fascist Government and had no need for a kind of counter-power, wherefore he had wiped the mafia with martial brutality. A few mafiosi hung around in Sicilian mountain villages, but were completely powerless.

This situation changed drastically, however, in 1943, when the first allied troops landed in Sicily. Among the first to set foot on the island were the mafiosi, who immediately contacted Don Gallo, the mafia chief of Sicily. The mafia organized a perfect U.S. takeover. Italy not yet totally conquered by U.S. began to fear a leftist predominance within the resistance. There were many communists among the 150,000 partisans, who were fighting against fascism and who might have equally stymied a U.S. hegemony. Here, again, the mafia helped shoot and demonstrate and assassinate unionists and leftist politicians.

The occupation forces showed their gratefulness: mafiosi became mayors in many cities and towns. For his services to the country Luciano was freed and deported to Italy. He immediately began to reorganize the heroin trade. Within 5 years the number of heroin addicts in the U.S. had risen to over 600,000.

He found his ideal partner in a Lebanese called Samir Khouri, who bought raw opium in Turkey, bribed the entire bureaucracy of Beirut, processed the stuff into morphine base and got it transported to secret little bays in Palermo on Sicily, safe under the protection of mafia officials. It was then further processed in underground laboratories. Transport to the consumers was thus ensured and safeguarded. Luciano's colleagues in Paris, Milano and Hamburg then forwarded the stuff onto the other side to Myer Lansky. He meanwhile had brought under his control all the casinos from Cuba to Florida, assisted by the powerful Trafficante family. In 1950 LANSKY made a trip to Europe where he met Luciano in Rome. He brought a bank in Switzerland, and straightened out the organisation's complex financial situation. But he was obviously annoyed with the haphazardness and unreliability of the Sicilians. So he went into business with the secret organisation of the Corsican syndicate, the Union Corse. Thus the international heroin business got a new capital, at least for a while: Marseille.

Both Sicily and Corsica had strong Catholic traditions and accordingly, were traditionally poor. The poverty drove their most enterprising sons out of the country — the Sicilians to America, the Corsicans to France and its then colonies in Northern Africa and South East Asia.

While the mafia had a very strict structure, the Corsicans were predominantly small gangsters, with only a few influential "pacers", judges of the peace who were powerful enough to terminate the sanguinary "vendettas".

"French Chicago" in Marseille was brought about mainly by two men: Francois Spirito and Pasquale Buonaventura Carbone, who were later to be immortalized by Alain Delon and Jean Paul Belmondo in the now notorious Delon-production of "Borsalino". They organised groups to march in front of fascist

demonstrations, killing through the fascist movement. Carbone's brother, the syndicate controller, had a firm monopoly which was prohibited in Europe at any time. After 1931 the Corsicans' laboratories for morphine came from the now defunct French merchant.

The Spanish Civil War munitions trade in 1940 the activity uninterrupted. The French when the train was who had joined the bomb. Secret services of the After the war the Antoine & Barthelemy of the syndicate mayor Gaston I. In 1947 a boycott ended into a general

workers' demands. Beginning to envisage the CPF gained the strongest party. But the CIA supported the movement. With a movement, an ex-communication, and played communists.

However, the strike of the Guerini Bros. hot pickets and unionists refused to let weapons for the country. The then foreign limited giving \$1 million to facilitate the loading of weapons to Viet Nam.

The Guerini Bros. CIA & the socialist the greatest drug business.

The usual way of the Lebanon, but the pipeline" was a labourers to the E. supporting fruit and without control. Transporter Yugoslavia. There the stuff was in garages. The no indicators, a electricity, prov the bosses had powerful Trafficante family. In 1950 LANSKY made a trip to Europe where he met Luciano in Rome. He brought a bank in Switzerland, and straightened out the organisation's complex financial situation. But he was obviously annoyed with the haphazardness and unreliability of the Sicilians. So he went into business with the secret organisation of the Corsican syndicate, the Union Corse. Thus the international heroin business got a new capital, at least for a while: Marseille.

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demonstrations, killed unionists, and disrupted leftist gatherings through carefully selective snipers. In return the fascist mayor of Marseille, Simon Sabiani, put Carbone's brother into high office. From then on the syndicate could work in peace, and soon established a firm monopoly of brothel chains. Heroin, which was prohibited in the U.S. was freely available in Europe at any chemist's until the 1931 International Drug Convention.

After 1931 the Corsicans hired chemists to work in their laboratories. The raw materials, opium and morphium came from Turkey. Practically all officials of the now defunct Orient Express and many among the French merchant navy were working for the syndicate.

The Spanish Civil War opened up more business: munitions trade. When the Nazis moved into Marseille in 1940 the syndicate continued its business activity uninterrupted, under the condition that it support the French "resistance". In 1943 Carbone and when the train he was on exploded. Some Corsicans who had joined the socialist resistance had planted the bomb. They worked together with the secret services of the allies.

After the war these contacts paid off: the brothers Antoine & Barthélemy Guerini became the new leaders of the syndicate, supported by the new socialist mayor Gaston Deferre and the C.I.A.

In 1947 a boycott of the Marseillan streetcars led into a general strike all over France. The workers' demands were adamant. The U.S. were beginning to envisage a communist-ruled France, as the CPF gained 28% of the votes, thus becoming the strongest party in the country, and exerting total control over the CGT union.

But the CIA succeeded in splitting the unity of the movement. With several million U.S. dollars Jay Lovestone, an ex-communist, founded a new socialist union, and played the socialist left off against the communists.

However, the strike still continued. At this point the Guerini Bros. received guns from the CIA and organized a series of pickets and union leaders. Three years later there was a repeat performance, when French dock workmen refused to load ships with ammunition and weapons for the colonial war in Viet Nam.

The then foreign chief of the CIA Thomas Braden promised giving \$15,000 to agent Irving Brown, to facilitate the loading of weapons. The U.S. got weapons to Viet Nam and installed a large heroin

The Guerini Bros became powerful through the CIA & the socialists. A few months later they started the greatest drug business in history, assisted by the mafia.

The usual way of transport was via Turkey and Lebanon, but since the early 60s a regular "pipeline" was established by migrant Turkish labourers to the EEC countries, with sealed trucks, reporting fruit and meat, and passing the borders without control. The main route went from Turkey over Yugoslavia and West Germany to Marseille. There the stuff was processed in small labs, installed in garages. The police were helpless. The only indicator, a smell of vinegar and excessive use of electricity, proved to be of little value.

The bosses had little contact with heroin. They contacted their subordinates through coded telegrams and the like. The stuff then went to Madrid, South America, and then on to Miami or New York.

Sometimes they would try "un grand coup". The famous French Connection took place in 1962, when the Corsican syndicate hid more than 100 lbs of heroin behind the bumper of a car the French T.V. star Jacques Angelvin took along on a tour of the U.S. The car passed the controls, and was deposited in the parking building of the hotel Angelvin was staying.

Soon a visitor called on Angelvin, mafioso Pasquale "Patsy" Fuca, who took the keys and the car and set to work in a suburban garage. The police got him just when he had taken out 11 million dollars worth of heroin. Angelvin was jailed for 5 years. Such rough luck and such incidents were normally avoided, though, due to close relationships with leading political gangsters, with the French secret service was also occasionally involved. As in one case when American anti-drug squads contacted Marseillan syndicate leaders. Disguised as mafiosi they offered very promising business terms, and the Corsicans were all set to go, when an anonymous phone call told them about the true nature of the deal. The caller indicated that he had gotten his information from the SDECE.

In 1971 SDECE participation became public knowledge, when 45 kilograms of heroin were found in a Vedubb aboard the SS Elizabeth. The cars owner, Roger de Louette, a member of the SDECE admitted, when arrested, to transporting it for colonel Paul Fournier. The Corsican-French alliance slowly broke up. France was no longer taboo as a market, and France had its own heroin problem. The politicians tried to diminish risks and gradually clamped down on their friends. Anyway the American pressure on Turkey had dried up their sources.

But of course this was not the end of the smack business. Its centre now shifted to Saigon.

Opium was grown in North-Western Burma and the northern parts of Thailand and Laos, by the Meo and other mountain people. Opium in Asia is as old as European colonialism. To stop uprisings the entire continent had been covered with a network of opium stations. When in 1946 the Viet Minh under Ho Chi Minh began to liberate Viet Nam, the French tried to stop the opium trade and tradition. But their own secret service and leading military personnel sabotaged these actions, to compensate for a lack of money for French military activity. It was Major Trinquier who started the trade. In an operation, imaginatively called operation X, he ordered Meo soldiers to fly opium crops to the military air base of Cap Saint Jacques near Saigon. From thereon further the transport posed no problem.

The Bien Xuyen were river pirates who controlled all prostitution in Saigon. Theirs was the famous "Hall of Mirrors": More than 1200 girls were waiting there to service their customers. The Bien Xuyen then turned to drugs, establishing a firm market in Saigon and exporting a good deal to Marseille. Half their profits went to the SDEC. In this way opium helped finance the French Viet Nam war. Still, in 1955 France had to move out. Viet Nam gained independence in name only. The U.S. took up where the French had left, impeded free elections and installed an anti-communist dictator, Ngo Dinh Diem. He stopped the drug market. Three years later a number of Buddhist monks started self incinerations, demonstrations shook Saigon, and Diem's brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, the chief of the secret police, badly needed money to stop all this.

A mere wink was sufficient; within a few months Saigon had some 2500 opium distributors again. They were supplied by the secret police, which got the stuff by plane via Laos. The transport company, a charter-line called Air Laos Commercial, belonged to a Corsican gangster by the name of Buonaventura Francisci.

The president's family also profited from the newly incited business. Specially Madam Nhu, his very elegant wife, who organised many transports. Your perfect eastern dragon lady.

One man particularly surged up to power under Diem: Nguyen Cao Ky. He closely collaborated with the CIA, flying saboteurs to North Vietnam. On his way back he would regularly have a little stopover in Laos. But it was not just his sister's fine Sedone

Palace Hotel in Pakse, that attracted him; S.M. Mustard, one technician of this CIA enterprise later said that Ky was flying in opium from Laos.

At the national liberation movement the FNL, gained ground and Dien became a helpless but martial dictator, in 1963 the U.S. felt the need for a new leader and had its CIA stage a coup d'etat. Two years later Viet Nam had a new president: Nguyen Cao Ky.

He was assisted in his office by general Nguyen Ngoc Loan, who was also in charge of both the secret service and the secret police.

Years later he became world famous, when a picture showing him executing a North Viet Nameese soldier with a revolver in his out-stretched hand went thru the press.

Loan put loyalists into all the crucial offices, especially on the borders. Thus regular planes could bring in opium and gold unhindered from Laos. Chinese gangs then transported the goods on to Hongkong and Marseille. The air force officially flew opium from Laos to the mountains for further transportation. Occasionally things were crapped up a bit, as in 1966, when some green berets were surprised by several hundred lbs of opium sailing towards them dangling from parachutes. In 1971 the New York Times wrote something to the effect that the South Viet Nameese Air Force was the most important means of transport of drugs in South Viet Nam.

Political power in Saigon means corruption. Corruption means plenty of income on the side. This income was earned partly on the big Saigon market: the American G.I.s. The South Viet Nameese government helped to loose its own war by hitching between 7 and 14 percent of its allied soldiers on smack. The dealers were mainly bartenders and prostitutes: "If you need a shot, go over to the casino of the South Viet Nameese."

Finally Laos. This country thrived on smack.

In April 1971 Prince Lopsayana, a member of the Laotian royal family and the soon-to-be installed ambassador of his country to France, waited anxiously for the arrival of one of his many pieces of baggage. Little did he know that he had been shopped, and that police had seized more than 130 lbs of heroin from him that had been found in that heavy laden trunk he had waited for without profitable issue. As the French Government didn't want to see this blown up too much, it simply refused to accredit the prince, who after a few friendly but unambiguous hints from the French returned to Laos.

Prince Sopsayana would have got U.S. \$240,000 out of the deal, which is ten times the cut earned by the Laotian peasant farmers who grew the raw materials. The Corsicans would have sold on the stuff for 1.5 million dollars. On the streets of New York that high quality material would have been worth 13.5 million dollars. (That's what Marx described as surplus value.)

At this point the U.S. were still trying to frame

CONTINUED OVERLEAF



PHOTO: ERIC ADAMS - ASSOCIATED PRESS

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

Turkey as a scapegoat, while their growing drug problem was caused by their intervention in Asia.

In the middle sixties the Laotians captured one Corsican pilot. He was expelled, and France was put out of business. They had found a more reliable partner: the U.S. The CIA began to train Meo soldiers. Their special man of confidence was one Vang Pao, who toured all the mountain villages, offering their populations guns and rice. In return he asked for young men as soldiers. If the terms of this trade were not accepted, the villages were declared communist infiltrated and consequently wiped out.

In 1965 Vang Pao had 30,000 soldiers who fought against the Pathet Lao, saved U.S. pilots, and guarded radar stations.

Vang Pao also organised the opium trade, while the air transport became a CIA monopoly. Air America and Continental Air Services, two commercial companies run by the CIA, transported (among other things) opium to Vang Pao's headquarters in Long Tieng. There stood a well equipped heroin lab, the existence of which the CIA knew about. Said one del Rosario, former Continental Air employee:

"We transported a lot of rice, but when goods were declared 'confidential' we all knew it was opium."

A CIA agent, disguised as a customer, would then prohibit all unloading, until one particular person had come and took over the operations.

But the Meo soldiers of Vang Pao could not stop the victorious battle of the Pathet Lao; this signalled the end of the Laotian opium trade, as for one the revolutionary forces would start a different kind of agriculture and for another the U.S. bomb attacks forbade any agriculture whatsoever.

After that the heroin business moved to northern Thailand and Burma. The remainders of the Chinese Kuomintang armies who were controlling the Chinese-Burmese borders, had special orders by the CIA and plenty of time to buy up 90% of Burma's opium, which they then transported on to Laos for further processing.

One entrepreneur, Chan Chi Fou (fou indeed!) tried to break the KMT monopoly (Burmese dealers had to pay high taxes when they wanted to use Kuomintang routes). Fou set up a private army of 2000, and in 1967 received a big order: General Ouane

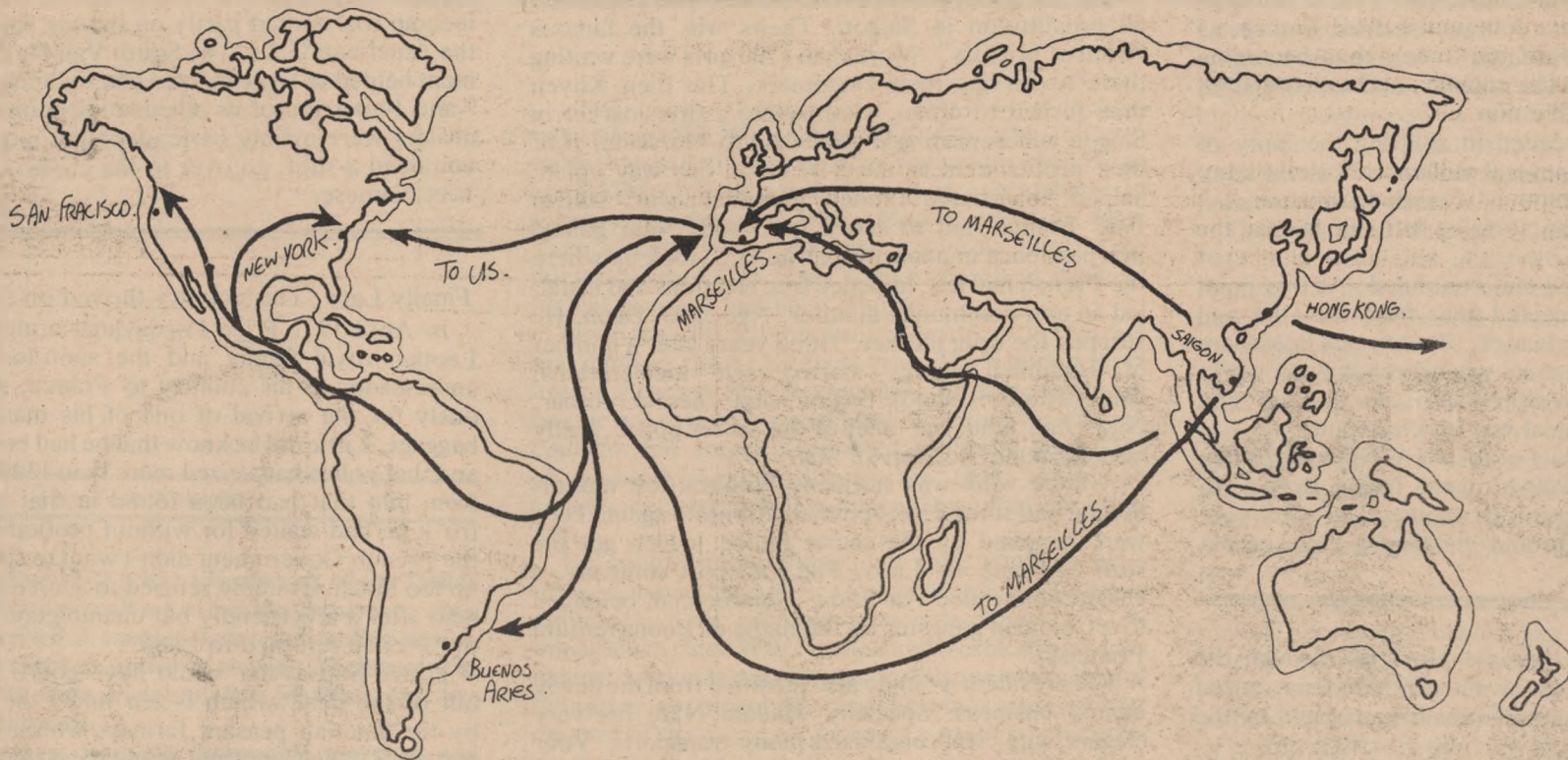
Rathikun, commander in chief of the Laotian troops, ordered 16 tons of opium for his refineries in Ban Khwan.

Chan Chi Fou refused to pay an 80,000 U.S. \$ tax to the KMT who followed him for four weeks and engaged him in a fight on the other side of the Mekong river. After 24 hours of machine gunning and bazookaing Rathikun surrounded both troops and dropped one 500 lb bomb on them. With a total of 152 dead, they abandoned the opium, and Rathikun just had to pick it up — free.

While Vang Pao sold smack mainly to the U.S., Rathikun supplied Hongkong. Ships would carry it safely to either one of Hongkong's ten thousand junks, beyond any possibility of control. From there it would pass into the hands of the mighty Chiu Chow Syndicate, which ran some seven big labs with a daily output of 50 lbs each, employing highly qualified pharmacists and servicing not only Hongkong's own 100,000 addicts (2.5% of the population) but also the United States.

This story has no end; it is a limitation of space and available information which terminates it here —
Tom Appleton.

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NATIONAL WOMEN'S ABORTION ACTION CONFERENCE



UNION HALL, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, WELLINGTON
SAT: PUBLIC TEACH-IN, SUN: WOMEN'S ABORTION CONFERENCE
REGISTRATION: \$2 two days, \$1 one day (1/2 price high school students)

NATIONAL WOMEN'S ABORTION ACTION CONFERENCE

"We no longer want churches, politicians, doctors and men denying us our right to decide whether or not we have an abortion. Women are going to fight for their right to choose!" says Wendy Morris, co-ordinator of the Women's Abortion Action Committee.

The Committee is well underway with preparations to build the National Women's Abortion Action Conference, which is being held in Wellington on the weekend July 14 - 15. Already a number of women

representing various organisations including the Women's Abortion Action Committee, (W.A.A.C.), Auckland Women's Liberation, University Women's Liberation, and the Abortion Law Reform Association have registered to go to the conference.

The conference aims to provide a deeper educational focus to the current campaign to repeal the abortion laws, and to plan for future actions. Speakers include Nita Keig, from the Australian Women's Abortion Action Campaign; Dr Margaret Sparrow, Student Health Service, Victoria University; Isabel Stanton, Pres. of the Abortion Law Reform Assoc.; and Kay Goodger, the convenor of the conference. A social and a special showing of the feminist film, "Stand up and be counted", will be held on Saturday night.

The Sunday session is open to women only, and will comprise discussions, workshops, and a plenary session which will project the future course of the campaign. There will be a creche available throughout the conference.

The W.A.A.C. feels that a successful conference will counter the impact of a march being organised by the Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child (S.P.U.C.) in Auckland, and will unite women more firmly in their struggle to gain control over their bodies and lives.

"Women are not going to be intimidated by such opposition," said Wendy Morris, co-ordinator of the Auckland Women's Abortion Action Committee.

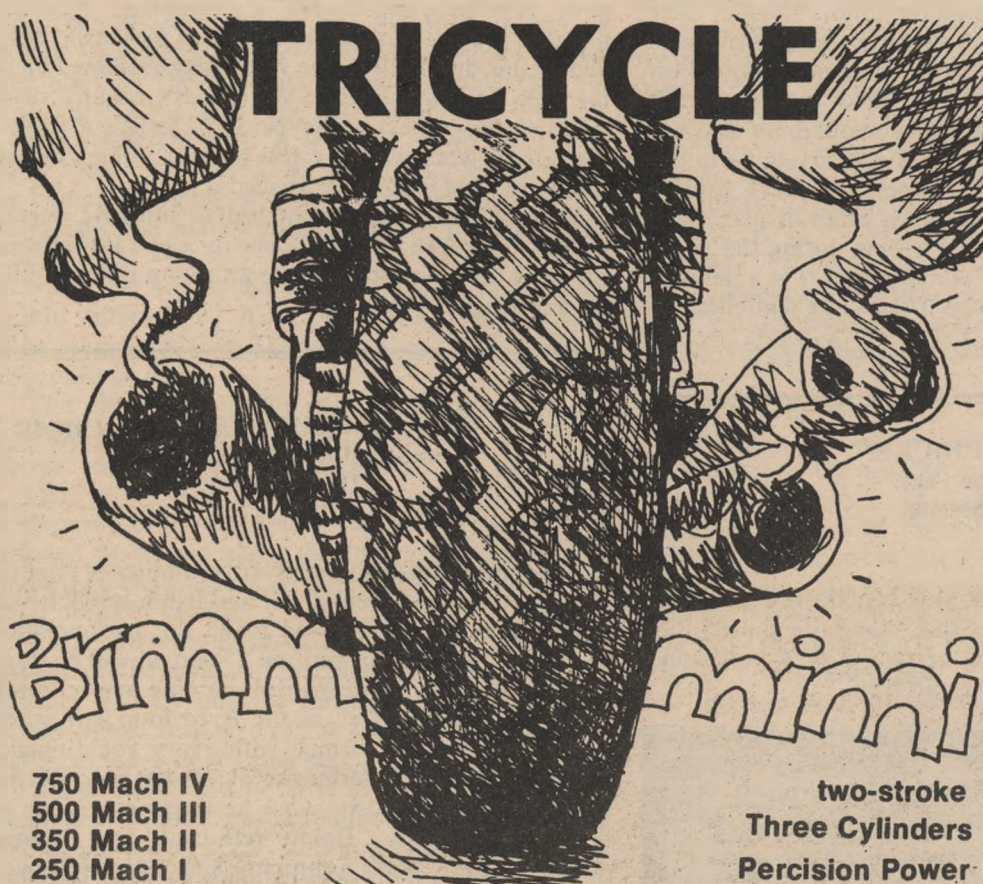
ABORTION POLL

Australian Nationwide Opinion Polls (ANOP) which very accurately predicted last year's Federal election results has released the results of a national poll on abortion. The poll reveals that eighty-six percent of Australians favour abortion on demand or in certain circumstances.

Twenty-five percent of people favoured abortion on demand, sixty-one percent favoured it in certain circumstances. These circumstances included: (in order of preference) danger to the life and health of the mother, danger to her mental health, risk of physical or mental deformity to the child, financial hardship, and the woman being the victim of rape, unmarried or immature, thirteen percent were against abortion in any circumstances, and one percent was undecided.

Upon examination of the religion of the people interviewed in relation to their views, it was clear that the minority who opposed abortion in any circumstances was largely Catholic. Liberal voters also tended to be conservative, and Labor voters progressive in their opinions. There was little difference between the opinions of women and of men.

Fifty-eight percent of people supported the setting up of abortion clinics such as that which Dr. Bertram Wainer set up in Melbourne recently. These results only confirm what was apparent at the time of the elections — that there is overwhelming support for the right of women to abortion. The Labor Party can only follow in the footsteps of the Supreme Court in the United States, in repealing laws which deny women the right to abortion, as the feelings of people on this issue can only become stronger.



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CRACCUM ARTS



EDUCATION AUTOMATON by Buckminster Fuller Jonathan Cape. \$5.50

This is the book of a talk Buckminster Fuller gave to the planning committee for the new Edwardsville campus of the University of Southern Illinois. If I had been a serious-minded member of that committee I would have left, thinking that a busy man like me had far more important things to do than listen to the ravings of a self-opinionated clown. Indeed, Fuller made only two substantive proposals to the committee, and one of them was that the University should be designed like a circus. "A circus is a transformable environment. You get an enclosure against 'weather' that you can put up in a hurry, within which you can put up all kinds of apparatus — high trapezes, platforms, rings, nets, etc. You can knock it down in a few minutes. That is the way the modern laboratory goes." The idea was to construct a one-half-mile-diameter-geodesic dome over the whole campus. Any partitions within the dome were to be ephemeral and permeable — rose bushes, curtains of bubbles (coloured) and such like. Heavy Georgian masonry and the forbidding academe of turrets, classical facades, panelled doors, and over-equipped laboratories were out. (Now if I had been a member of this committee I would have gone already, but worse was to come.) The second proposal was that the University should erect a Geoscope — "a large two-hundred foot diameter (or more) lightweight geodesic sphere hung hovering at one hundred feet above mid-campus by approximately invisible cables from three remote masts. This giant sphere is a miniature earth. Its entire exterior and interior surfaces will be covered with closely-packed electric bulbs, each with variable intensity controls. The lighting of the bulbs is scanningly controlled through an electric computer." This thing, when programmed appropriately, could display all the weather patterns of the world in a conveniently short space of time, could mimic the history of demographic patterns at break-neck speed, and could in general, solve most of the world's problems at the estimated cost to the University of a few hundred million dollars — for total knowledge brings with it total technical control of the environment, and control of the environment, in accordance with plan leaves no problems to be solved at all. Best of all, there will be no "administrative" or "political" problems. These are transcended in technology. As Fuller said "I am a comprehensive designer — that is, I try to organize all the data and challenges and problems in such a manner that they may be solved by inanimate technology, as I mentioned to you earlier, rather than by organization reforms." The students of such a technology would themselves be eager participants — yet guiltless of political motivation — in constructing this new world. "My experience around the world and amongst the students tells me that the students themselves tend always to transcend political bias and that all of them are concerned with the concept of making the world work through competent design! And of course such a system of education designed to supercede the third-class organizers of bureaucracies would be welcomed by the victims themselves. "The project has the extra-

ordinary virtue that it inherently avoids political bias; therefore, there will be no suggestion of any subversive activity by any participants."

As I say, if I had been a member of the committee, such hair-brained impracticalities would not have impressed me in the very least. Fortunately, however, the practicalities of social organization are not the only things that give living its interest. And Fuller is worth reading (and, people say, seeing) for other reasons. A short, sixty-ish, balding, myopic, big-headed package of energy, as a performer, Fuller can equal the exploits of any of the world's great figures in the entertainment industry. Set him on a podium and he starts to talk, and won't stop until manhandled off. The microphone in his hand becomes not only an instrument of amplification but a stage-prop to be whip-lashed around the stage, jumped over, and pointed at people and things. TIME magazine and PLAYBOY have made much of him. And it goes without saying that intellectually he has an incredible creative capacity. He can be wrong as often as right (in fact more often), and for every useful and graceful neologism there are fifty disgraceful assaults on language. He writes bizarre histories of assorted phenomena — armies, navies, map projections, triangles, the "old masters" who ran the world until 1918 — hardly a word of which is credible. But credible or not, right or not, Fuller is worth every minute of it. And I think this isn't because some of his inventions have proved of such startling worth, nor is it because he is a "renaissance" generalist, as opposed to a modern, dull specialist. Rather, it is because he displays the worthy, but now unfashionable, virtues of the gothic mind — he rambles, he can't think sequentially for more than a couple of minutes at a time, he hordes information without method, and gives it out with a gay disregard of system. He reminds me more of a pre-scientific Greek, or a mediaeval European encyclopaedist, than of anything resembling so modern a phenomenon as a renaissance polymath. My feeling is that universities in general, and students in particular, could do with a bit more of this attitude to learning and technology. I mean they should get to enjoy it more, and let their understandings of things flow rather more from personal idiosyncrasy than from systems imposed on them by other necessities. Of course it takes a very strong mind to survive in such surroundings and not many can be fullers. Impiety is not advisable in the weak-egos. Perhaps the rather sour and joyless attitude to learning that students often display (why else do they want continual testing during the year? Why else do they worry about exams?) is a defence against the incipient Fullerism of their real intellectual lives.

Andrew Sharpe

DIXIE CHICKEN. Little Feat. WBS2686

Enthuse, enthuse.

There's not much else you can do after reading all those ecstatic reviews and seeing the name Little Feat near the top of one or two critic's poll's and now finding out that it was all true.



"I've seen the bright lights of Memphis
An' the Commodore Hotel,
And underneath a street lamp
I met a Southern belle."

You realize it's true about the same time he opens his mouth to sing, or even sooner because the impact of "Dixie Chicken" is that strong. And it stays fresh

through a hell of a lot of playing. The sound on this album (their third) is dense but clean and uncluttered. Sam Clayton on congas supplies rich upright rhythms, if you can get that, while Lowell George on guitar and Bill Payne's keyboard work are outstanding. The whole band sounds superb, swaying and rocking with an almost inspired funk.

There's not much point in selecting individual tracks because they're all good, although the title ditty may well take the biscuit.

In looking for comparisons the Band and early Steve Miller come to mind yet Little Feat are distinctive and completely enjoyable in their own right. It's the best first taste of a band I've had in ages.

There's girls in this one as well.

T.H.

HIGH, LOW AND IN BETWEEN Townes Van Zandt. UAL34715

I don't know a damn thing about Townes Van Zandt. I expect this state of ignorance to continue for a while because he's not bristling with the kind of talent that's going to coax thousands of words out of the critics. Not on the strength of this LP.

Having said that I now await an in-depth interview in Rolling Stone, a two page Van Zandt biography in Creem and maybe a column in Time.

'High, Low and In Between' is not a startling LP but it has two or three small gems that make it worth a listen. 'Greensboro Women' is a mellow Tom Rush styled thing and if you're into 'I'm on my way home to my woman so keep your pretty hands off me' songs then this is a better than average example of the genre. 'Standin' is the best track on this first side, a little more fully produced than most of his material with a good chorus and a few girls in the back. I like a few girls in the back. I play William Truckaway's 'Bluegreens on the Wing' for the ultimate in this particular vicarious indulgence.

On side two 'Mr Gold and Mr Mud' stands out as the most interesting track. It's a convoluted, allegorical narrative about a card game that I can't for the life of me understand, due partly to the vocal being swallowed up by the bass and drums. Here Van Zandt's country drawl works to good effect but in 'No Deal' he fails to project the laconic lyrics with any real humour. I think of how well Jerry Reed might have handled it.

Most of what's left is not bad or offensive, merely ordinary. 'To Live Is To Fly' came through a lot better on the latest listen but I think that's just about the end of the good pickings.

T.H.

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY FESTIVAL CHOIR Conducted by Peter Godfrey KIWI SLD 34

Buy this record and you buy fifty minutes of vitality, and an eternity of feeling. Sit and listen to each side as a concert, and you will love the juxtaposition of styles — the negro spiritual "Soon all will be done awid de troubles ob de world" coming marvellously after the "Agnus Dei" of the Byrd four part mass. This spiritual is performed with every vocal magic; the outstanding performance, I should say, of the whole recording. Also, what an experience it is to hear the madrigals "Dainty fine bird" and "Sweet honey sucking bees", complex and clear, followed by three Maori songs.

What an instrument the Festival Choir became during its training by Peter Godfrey! Such vitality, polish and emotion in such varied repertoire. Nearly all these pieces were sung by the choir on their world tour of 1972, and the whole programme arrangement on this disc shows the vivid colours which the group of forty singers commanded.

This record proves again that unaccompanied choral singing is unbeatable in generating corporate emotion and characterisation. Think of all the discs which fill the air, where rhythm is an opium — deadening; listen to this recording, where rhythm is life — exuberant and flexible.



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VILE CANARDS STINGINGLY REFUTED

IN DEFENCE OF
'THE NEW WAVE OF PROTEST'
By Hugh Fyson

So far two reviews have appeared in Auckland papers of a pamphlet by the Socialist Action League entitled 'The New Wave of Protest'. First was Jim Eagles' effort in the June 6 Sunday Times, and then came Bob Hillier's in Craccum of June 14 (unsigned).

Sub-titled "A Socialist Strategy for New Zealand", it is the first time that a pamphlet (or book) has attempted to analyse in a rounded way the radicalisation that this country has experienced over the last decade, and which is continuing today. As such, it merits more thoughtful attention than journalists Eagles and Hillier deigned to show it.

In fact, these writers were concerned not so much to review the pamphlet as to distort it beyond recognition. The question arises: Did they even bother to read it?

Neither review contains the slightest attempt to provide its readers with an objective summary, however brief, of the contents of the pamphlet and its basic thesis. Readers of Craccum and the Sunday Herald are left utterly in the dark as to what The New Wave of Protest is all about. All they have is the jaundiced views of the two critics; this kind of journalism can hardly claim to be of the reputable kind.

Or was it just beyond the ability of Eagles and Hillier to thus summarise? If so, they could have turned for assistance to Brian Thomas's review in the March 2 Socialist Action:

"The first part of the pamphlet describes the development of today's new movements for social change, and analyses their anti-capitalist potential. It refers to the war of aggression against Vietnam as 'the most important spur to the radicalisation' and analyses the way in which the antiwar movement has established the role of mass public protests in bringing about political change.

"There are sections on the new rise of the feminist movement, the revival of Maori nationalist sentiment, anti-tour activity and the ferment in the unions — as well as the response of the Labour and National parties to these developments.

"It also explains why these new movements have found their 'widest hearing and first organised expression on the universities', and how students can play a central part in building support for them among working people.

"In Part 2 of the pamphlet there is a discussion of 'The Roots of the Radicalisation, and Prospects for its Future Development'. To many readers this may be the most original section, looking as it does at deeper, underlying forces of the radicalisation that have been largely ignored by most writers."

The radicalisation of the 1960s and '70s is linked in the pamphlet to the contradictions of world capitalism. These include such factors as the war policies of the imperialist nations, the deepening international economic crisis, the transformation of the education system into "brain factories" for capitalism, and the general upsurge of revolutionary struggle, in all the main sectors of the globe (the West, the workers' states, and the Third World).

Insofar as they attempt to discuss all these questions at all, the arguments presented by Eagles and Hillier are wide of the mark.

Eagles is satisfied with his pat reply: "There is really no evidence that stresses are building up in New Zealand, capable of cracking apart a society which withstood both the depression and the water-front dispute."

But pages 9 to 24 of the pamphlet contain ample evidence, and Eagles does not challenge one single part of it. Nor does he advance any evidence whatsoever to support an alternative view.

His "refutation" is nothing but a quote from Keith Sinclair's History of New Zealand: "Another severe depression would bring . . . equality tumbling down. That would be likely to lead to a movement far more radical than New Zealand has yet seen to reassert equality; it might also produce an extreme right-wing movement."

One of the chief merits of The New Wave of Protest is that it is implicitly an argument against such grossly over-simplified, vague and inconclusive views of the social and political process as exhibited by Sinclair.

In Hillier's view, the pamphlet constitutes "A far too brief and uncomprehensive history of each segment of protest" which "could have been restated in four words — 'there has been protest'."

Evidently these four words sum up all that Hillier managed to understand in the pamphlet, for when he tries to tackle some of the points put forward, he gets into a hopeless muddle.

First, he claims the SAL thinks that the radicalisation is a "Marxist struggle" and that the SAL "therefore should continue to lead as of right."

The SAL does not see the radicalisation at all as a "Marxist struggle." The predominant ideologies of the radicalisation are reformism and left-liberalism in various forms and disguises. But the SAL does think that the radicalisation is best understood from a Marxist point of view and that therefore Marxism has the best strategy to offer. The objective of the SAL is to build support for such a strategy and to develop a leadership capable of carrying it through.

Second, "Marching on a demonstration," says Hillier, "could by no stretch of the imagination, be construed as being tantamount to support for the 'revolution'." The New Wave of Protest says that mass protests against the Indochina war, because they have already forced partial withdrawals and have the potential to go even further, are undercutting the imperialist war effort and thereby increasing the chances for the Indochinese people to carry their revolution through to final victory. The antiwar mobilisations thus have an objective dynamic of lending support to the Indochinese revolution, regardless of the consciousness of the participants in the mobilisations. In fact, the SAL RECOGNISES THAT MOST OPPONENTS OF THE WAR ARE NOT CONSCIOUS SUPPORTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, AND THEREFORE THE SAL does not advance explicitly "revolutionary" slogans like "Victory to the NLF" or "Support the 7 points of the PRG"; the SAL favours the "Out Now" slogan.

Thirdly, "Protest against Government policy is not necessarily a call for the overthrow of parliamentary democracy — the Labour landslide is testimony to that."

The New Wave of Protest makes no exaggerated claims for the current stage of the radicalisation as Hillier implies. But it does point out the contradiction between Labour parliamentarianism and the independent mass movements. If Hillier had read more carefully he would have seen:

"... the top (Labour) party leadership has given no encouragement to mass actions — be they union struggles, antiwar mobilisations, or other mass-oriented protests. They realise full well that there is a fundamental contradiction between their political approach confined to parliamentary measures and large numbers of people becoming involved in political action." (Page 22).

And nowhere in the pamphlet is it stated or implied that Labour's recent election victory is a call for the overthrow of parliamentary democracy. It is described as a "general shift to the left" based on "the desire of the mass of the population for effective measures to be taken against the injustices they face." (Page 8.)

Far from rejecting the fact of the influence held by the parliamentary-reformist Labour Party, the New Wave of Protest argues that: "To reject the Labour Party out of hand is to cut oneself off from any mass working class audience and hence to reject in practice if not in theory the role of the working class in the coming New Zealand revolution." Ironically, it is this very sentence Hillier cites as one of the "humorous parts".

At the end of his review, Hillier gives up even the pretence of argument. He concludes with another "humorous" quotation: "None of our (S.A.L.) opponents understands the political and organisation that will lead the struggle for a socialist New Zealand to victory." The only funny thing about this is that it is a garbled misquote. It should read: "None of

our opponents understand the political and organisational character of the kind of organisation that will lead the struggle for a socialist New Zealand to victory." (Page 33). The final section of the pamphlet explains what this means:

"The character and structure of the revolutionary party is determined by the task it faces in combatting the power and influence of a centralised and internationally linked NZ ruling class. A single centralised revolutionary party, linked with socialist co-thinkers throughout the world, is essential. Such a party is necessary to overcome the uneven development of different sections of the working class and its allies, to overcome the divisions among the oppressed which are fostered by capitalism, and to unite them under a common banner with a common programme and common experience, so as to become a powerful and invincible force against their common adversary.

"The construction of this mass revolutionary party is the central responsibility facing revolutionary socialists in this period. The Socialist Action League begins from the understanding that it is not that party, but only the initial and growing nucleus around the political programme which is the key to the construction of that party."

CRUDE SMEAR ATTACKS

In place of valid arguments, the two reviewers base themselves on red-smearing.

Despite the fact that several pages of the pamphlet are taken up with an explanation of the need for a strategy of peaceful, mass protests as opposed to forms of protest such as bombings, and "disruption" of football matches and election meetings, Eagles implies that the Socialist Action League advocates political violence in New Zealand. He achieves this conclusion merely by combining the review of the pamphlet with that of another completely unrelated book that deals with Northern Ireland, and links the SAL with the terrorist tactics used there. The review is headed up "Strategy for Mass Violence."

Eagles also declares that the SAL has made "recent bids to take over the antiwar and anti-tour movements . . ." This is nothing more than the old-fashioned red smearing, and has no relation to reality. As to his claim that the SAL is "not in touch" with the protest movement, Eagles could turn to page 44 of the same issue of the Sunday Herald for a more objective appraisal of the SAL's participation in one current campaign. That featured an interview with Kay Goodger of the Wellington Women's Abortion Action Committee.

Eagles should step outside his Auckland office and investigate the women's liberation, abortion, anti-tour, antiwar and gay liberation actions that have and are taking place this year, and the active role the SAL and the Young Socialist members have played in them.

He could also take a closer look at the highly successful Auckland Mobilisation Committee Against the War in Indochina, which has organised the largest demonstrations seen in New Zealand in recent years. Members of the SAL participate strongly in the activities of the Mobilisation Committee, and in its leadership, which would certainly not be the case if they were "out of touch" as Eagles suggests.

Hillier's red smearing adopts a style that has become a regular feature of the Victoria students' paper Salient. His review is an abusive tirade which assumes that anything will pass if it's an attack on the "the Trots". What seems to get Hillier really frothing at the mouth is simply the fact that the SAL has had the nerve to set forth its views in a rounded way, and to consider that its views are basically correct.

He uses the pure invention that the SAL is somehow like a religious sect, complete with an "ideology" (ideology) conveyed "through the voice of hallowed leader George Fyson." In his hurried search for some basis for this analogy, Hillier has apparently mistaken the holder of the copyright (George Fyson) with the authors, several leaders of the SAL.

Though with both writers it is the Socialist Action League that is singled out for treatment, a more general dislike of socialist revolution is evidenced.

For Eagles, it is reflected in an apparent incapacity to conceive of revolution other than in terms of violence initiated by the revolutionaries, rather than by the ruling class exercising the power of the state.

Hillier is more explicit: "They (the ultralefts) understand that the mass of the population is too intelligent to suck socialist propaganda and too stupid to perceive the contradictions of capitalist propaganda." Underlying Hillier's views, it seems, there is not only dislike for socialism but a contemptuous attitude towards the majority and unwarranted respect for the ruling class.

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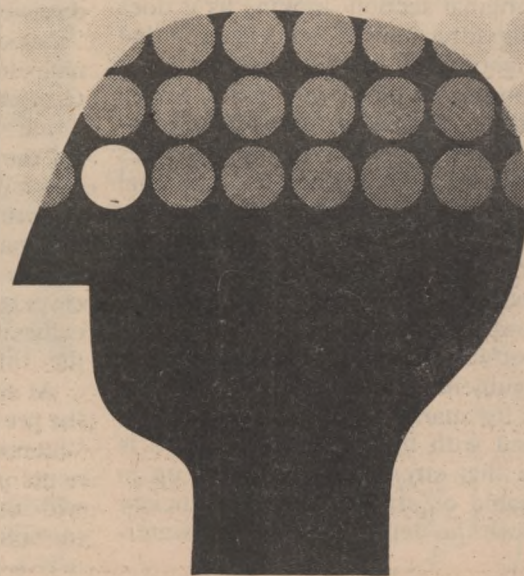
This all came about from a change in teaching philosophy. Rather than the teacher being a supplier of information, he now acts as an adviser and guide. He establishes a direction of study, then encourages and assists his pupils to delve further. Learning becomes an interest, not a chore. The hard work involved takes on a new perspective.

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SIHANOUK RETURNS

"You mustn't go, Samdech. It's Friday the thirteenth." These words, Prince Sihanouk says were uttered in jest on his way to Paris' Orly airport to take a plane to Moscow. It was the morning of March 13, 1970. Sihanouk brushed the superstition aside. Five days later, while he was in Moscow, he was deposed in a coup led by Lon Nol and Sirik Matak.

Three years later, in a week bearing another Friday the 13th, Sihanouk disclosed he had made a momentous trip to Cambodia, which he had not seen since his ouster in 1970. Borrowing a phrase from the Chinese communists who have given his sanctuary in Peking, the Prince flamboyantly called his journey to his motherland the "Long March".

It now seems certain that Sihanouk has taken the last few steps necessary to bring him back to Phnom Penh. The nuts and bolts were fixed, during his visit to Cambodia, to a political structure that could bring peace to the only member of Indochina's devastated trinity that remains outside an official ceasefire.

From the speeches he made in Hanoi and the message he sent his mother, Queen Sisowath Kossamak (now a prisoner of Lon Nol), the purpose of his visit to Cambodia is apparent. Sihanouk put together there a coalition government of "reds" and "royalists" and the other disparate elements that make up the Cambodian resistance. At a reception in Hanoi after his trip home, the Prince summed it up in his old romantic style: "A marriage has been realised, uniting Sihanouk and the 'Red Khmers' — uniting the old monarchy, which now becomes purely symbolic, and the revolution." Sihanouk's dowry to the Khmer Rouge is "the extremely solid juridical basis of legality as a state." The marriage said Sihanouk, is a "marriage of love".

The union was solemnised after a pilgrimage by Sihanouk to the temples of Angkor Wat (map). In the Angkor region on March 23, according to Sihanouk, the leaders of the resistance and "qualified representatives" of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces (the military wing of the Khmer Rouge) solemnly acknowledged him as Cambodia's Head of State and chief of the national resistance.

Thus there is now a single unified force in Cambodia with a plausible claim to be the sole legal government of that country; should the US become aware of the dangers inherent in its continued support of Lon Nol, Washington's alternative must be clearer than ever.

Was the US privy to Sihanouk's secret journey? He spent six weeks in the "liberated zones" — from mid-February until the end of March. That was time enough (and Angkor Wat is sufficiently conspicuous)

for US intelligence to have picked up his scent. Was the Sihanouk journey another of those back-alley deals between Chou En-Lai, Henry Kissinger and Pham Van Dong which have become a habit for negotiators seeking an Indochina settlement? One piece of hard evidence in this guessing game is the fact that Sihanouk was escorted from Hanoi, where he began his trip, along what the Prince called a "historic route" — undoubtedly the Ho Chi Minh Trail — into the "liberated zone." Sihanouk acknowledged this gratefully in his speech at the Hanoi reception. The American dilemma now is that while it knows the Lon Nol regime is tottering, the unified resistance will have no truck with Sirik Matak or any of the others who were involved in the 1970 coup.

Both Sihanouk's National United Front and the Khmer Rouge, or CPLAF, had earlier rejected a ceasefire that would involve talking with the "rightists" in Phnom Penh. That would give artificial respiration to a clique which, in the other side's opinion, is choking to death on its military incompetence, corruption and lack of mass support Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge will talk only with the us.

Just as it did in Vietnam, the US "wants out" in Cambodia but, caught in the coils of its intervention, is obliged to support Lon Nol. In its attempts to find a face-saving peace without dishonour in Cambodia, the US has held steadfastly to the belief that the resistance consisted of two separate elements: Sihanouk the "paper tiger", limiting his offensives to verbal assaults from Peking; and the Khmer Rouge, the indigenous guerilla fighting force. US propaganda has insisted that Sihanouk's Royal Government of National Union, and the National United front of Cambodia (NUFC), were composed of mere exiles representing nobody but themselves; the Khmer Rouge, on the other hand, had no leadership worthy of note. As far as the US was concerned, its outstanding personalities — Khieu Samphan, Ieng Sary, Hou Youn and Hu Nim — had been murdered by Sihanouk's men in the late 1960's.

Sihanouk is Peking's man but he is also acceptable to Hanoi. Both China and North Vietnam are agreed that Cambodia should be neutral. This is no more or less than Sihanouk's own view of his country's destiny; it was a view he held even while he walked his famous tightrope between Hanoi's determination to preserve the Ho Chi Minh supply route, on one side, and America's compulsion to get Sihanouk to move against the North Vietnamese and Vietcong elements in his territory.

A congruence of Chinese and North Vietnamese interests with American hopes for a ceasefire in Cambodia could be effected if a coalition of Sihanouk, the Khmer Rouge and other resistance elements were

cemented. That could also satisfy the Soviet Union, which has refused to recognise the RGNUC. As the Prince waspishly commented in Hanoi (without directly naming the men in the Kremlin), the Soviets had hoped to "build for Cambodia a multi-party republican regime." It was the Soviet Union to which Sihanouk's accusing finger was pointed when he said in Hanoi: "Certain powers, alien to our Indochina, that pretend to have a right to put their noses into our affairs, believe that Khmer resistance is divided into two opposite ideological trends — royalist and communist."

A coalition of Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge could reconcile some of the conflicting interests among the US, China, North Vietnam and the Soviet Union — the quadrilateral that is shaping Indochina.

It was not difficult for Hanoi (acknowledged by Sihanouk as an armorer to the Khmer Rouge) and Peking to get the Coalition together. Although Sihanouk once sent his troops against the communist guerillas who were backing the peasants in Battambang Province, the Khmer Rouge never attacked him when he was in power. Instead it blamed Lon Nol for constantly harassing the peasants and suppressing popular protest movements.

The coalition that has been established is a monarchy only in name. Sihanouk says the new political authority "no longer has a royal character, but has taken on a popular character." The RGNUC, he said in Hanoi, "now means the leadership of Khieu Samphan, Hou Youn and Hu Nim."

The reception in the North Vietnamese capital was an ostentatious parading of the fact that Ieng Sary and Penn Nouth, Prime Minister in the Royal Government, are not only alive but kicking. Both accompanied the Prince on his trip to Cambodia.

Far Eastern Economic Review
April 16 1973

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Saturday 14th July

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Indochina Day

"B-52 WIVES" ACT TO STOP INDOCHINA BOMBING

NEW YORK (LNS) — Wives of Air Force men carrying out bombing missions in Indochina are organizing to stop the bombing and bring their husbands home.

Women from the Griffin Air Force Base in Rome, New York and from Westover, a Strategic Air Command base in Chicopee, Massachusetts are contacting lawyers, Senators and members of Congress to bring pressure on the Administration to stop the bombing of Indochina.

"We live from day to day with uncertainty and fear", said Susan Cowan, "knowing that our husbands are carrying out bombing missions in a war that is supposed to be over."

"But it seems to be an endless war that the Administration is trying to shove under the rug, while the American people are paying for it through the nose."

Their husbands back their protests; pilots and crews flying from bases in Guam call themselves POGs — Prisoners of Guam. "Their morale is unbelievably low," Susan Cowan continued. "It's different when you're flying for a good cause."

Between the January 27 signing of the Paris Vietnam cease-fire agreement and April 30, there have been over 12,000 U.S. air strikes against Cambodia, dropping 82,837 tons of bombs. During the same period, the U.S. dropped more than 62,000 tons of bombs in Laos.

EFFECTIVE STUDY — A SEMINAR

Are you one of that strange breed of students who study?

If you are, are you also interested in studying how effective your study habits really are?

You are! How spiffing, because there are a number of people over the road, some who call themselves lecturers and some who call themselves professors who are willing to enlighten you on their experiences of who they study, how they have noticed in their many years of teaching the bad and at times completely ineffectual ways students work while doing that strange action. They would also like to clearly establish that they are very approachable and are seriously interested in seeing that the students who want to work and don't know how to get some knowledge of the art. They would also like to let everyone know that they are just as prone to not realise that what they are trying to teach is not getting through as anyone else, unless they constantly get reviews of their success as lecturers or tutors. So here is your opportunity to trap all these well-intentioned teachers in a closed room and pull their teaching methods to pieces. Hopefully it will also give you the confidence to go up to any lecturer after the seminar and tell him (or her) that you couldn't understand points in the lecture and ask for enlightenment. There will be, on the panel, one poor lone student who will try to push the students case for ineffective habits of teachers so if you would all come along to back him

up I am sure he would be grateful.

Now to get down to the technical business of where and when this revolutionary seminar will be.

OBSTACLES TO EFFECTIVE STUDY

THURSDAY 12 JULY 12 p.m. - 1 p.m.

FRIDAY 13 JULY 12 p.m. - 1 p.m.

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CONCERNING A.U.S.A. ELECTIONS

In view of the past policies of the University Executive and the apathetic attitude towards matters of direct concern to students, the University group of Women's Liberation has conducted a survey into the candidates' policies and views with regard to certain important issues.

The first question asked whether candidates were aware of the inadequate facilities of the Creche. All candidates were in favour of improvements though few were able to offer any well-considered plans for immediate action. Michael Kidd (Admin. V.P.) intends to negotiate with the Director of Housing at University, or, failing that, approach the Grants Committee to finance an extension to the existing Creche facilities. Edward Haysom (President), after considerable research, has devised the most practicable scheme with plans, sketches and the like. He has even calculated the approximate cost of the project. Wendy Morris, (Pres.) advocates free, 24-hour services with fully qualified staff, available to all parents, and financed through the university by the Government. The present Welfare V.P. Michel Tyne-Corbould, is currently engaged in improving Creche facilities.

When asked how they viewed the role of Capping Week in the future, Mike Kidd, Mike Treen (Admin. V.P.), Wendy Morris, Nigel Baumber (Welfare V.P.) preferred an emphasis on political and cultural activities; Tyne-Corbould wants more fund-raising activities; Haysom would like to see the whole idea revised, and Kevin Maclean (Admin V.P.) would like to see the whole thing abolished. As for the rest — fun and games.

On the question of the sexist content of Capping Mag., Adrian Picot (Pres.) and John O'Rourke (Treasurer) are not opposed to it, and Tyne-Corbould doesn't "give a damn". Other candidates are opposed with the notable exception of Maclean who thinks that "commercial gain and idealism are incompatible."

Most candidates consider beauty contests to be a form of exploitation, Maclean however, is more tolerant, in his view contestants should be permitted

to give vent to their "stupid and egotistical" natures by flaunting their bodies in public. Jill Gooding (Treasurer) considers beauty contests as "commercial ventures" and would gladly participate herself given the chance.

The general consensus on the abortion issue is one of dissatisfaction with the present laws. O'Rourke is satisfied with the laws as they stand. All others demand some reform or repeal. Bernadette Evers (Pres.) is a real radical, she too wants the current laws repealed. She feels they are too liberal and that therapeutic abortion should be done away with as there is "no case for abortion where the life of the mother is endangered." Treen, Morris and Baumber (of the Young Socialists ticket) have been are are prepared to be active in fighting for the total repeal of all abortion laws.

Richard Rowe (Admin V.P.), when asked whether he would be active in fighting against any cases of discrimination against women, and in particular gay women, stated that he would be, "only if they don't walk around the caf holding hands when being paid to clear tables" (an exchange of closets?). The others express a willingness to fight such discrimination. Morris and Kidd intend to oppose all discrimination by publicising any cases and supporting protests against them.

On the topic of research and courses in women's studies, there was divergence of opinion. Morris, Baumber and Treen propose such courses in their platforms, and so would be active in instigating them. Others, viz. Kidd, Evers Tyne-Corbould and O'Rourke ("depending on the content") would support such a venture. Picot wants "integrated studies, not inverted discrimination". For Maclean, women's studies are indicative of an extreme form of "female chauvinism" and he would have nothing to do with them.

Most of the candidates concur in these major issues, even the disagreement exhibits a surprising lack of apathy. Whether such a lack of apathy will be shared by the voters remains to be seen. These issues should be cause for concern among students and it is encouraging to note that most of this year's candidates display that concern. It will be interesting to see whether that concern leads to action.

ECOLOGY ACTION NEWS

On Friday 22nd June seven members of Ecology Action (Auckland) and a three ton truck with 40 Kleensaks descended on Ponsonby. After three hard hours cleaning the streets the truck had been filled with full Kleensaks of rubbish, sorted into paper, metal, plastic, glass and compostable waste. The truck then delivered the sorted waste to the Council Administration Office for recycling.

After a few minutes of drawing public attention to the recyclable waste, the "powers-that-be" appeared, and implied that the truck was occupying an unauthorised area for such trucks to occupy, and that Ecology Action, in de-littering Ponsonby, was littering the council offices. As a littering charge would not create a good image, the sorted recyclable waste that had littered the streets of Ponsonby, was taken to the Cook Street Depot, and left for the Council to recycle.

However, one suspects that it will merely be dumped with the other unsorted, but recyclable, waste in various tips.

Were our society to recycle rubbish, the Waitakere tip would be unnecessary, the Meola tip would be unnecessary, millions of tips would be unnecessary.

Metal can be separated from paper by electromagnets.

Plastic can be separated from glass by crushing and floating off the flattened but unfragmented plastic.

Each household would therefore need two bins, a red one for metal and paper, a blue one for plastic and glass, and a compost heap in the far corner of the back garden.

Ecology Action believes that the waste of the present is the raw material of the future. Why then does not a system exist for such recycling? Why then do not the authorities and manufacturers educate the public into recycling?

Because advertising and manufacturers stand to make more money by selling us materials that we can throw away easily, than they can make by reusing or not using materials that are readily recyclable. We are selling our children short.

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With the number of motorcycle thefts in New Zealand each month at an all-time high, there is a demand for an efficient deterrent and ready means of identifying the owners of recovered stolen parts.

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There are only three means of identifying at present.

The owner had seen

These figures and letters cannot be changed or altered to look like another letter or figure in his alphabet, he says.

Using these figures, the bike's registration can be stamped in a

Whangarei, as well as other farther north.

He hopes the system will eventually be used throughout

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UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY
DIPLOMA IN JOURNALISM

This one-year graduate course is at present the only journalistic training offered in New Zealand universities. Apart from academic studies bearing on journalism, the course concentrates on a severely practical preparation for work on newspapers and in the news and current affairs fields of radio and television.

Places on the course are limited for the time being to 14, and selection is made on the basis of grades obtained in previous studies. In selecting students, no preference is shown to any one faculty, the standard reached being the only criterion.

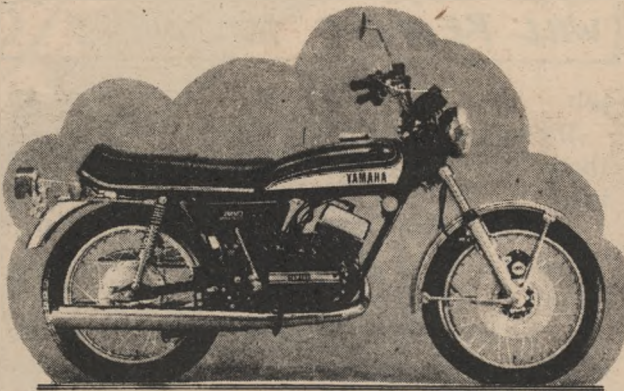
Two Robert Bell scholarships of \$400 each are awarded annually and all successful applicants for the course are considered to be candidates for these awards. Bursaries and other allowances held previously by students accepted for the course are continued, if there has been no break in studies. If a student has interrupted his academic studies for up to a year, and worked for that period in fields relevant to journalism, he may apply for the renewal of allowances.

At the end of the course all students gaining a diploma are eligible to be considered for the Robert Bell Travelling Scholarship in Journalism, of \$1,200.

Applications for the course should be made on prescribed forms, obtainable from the Registrar, University of Canterbury, by January 1.



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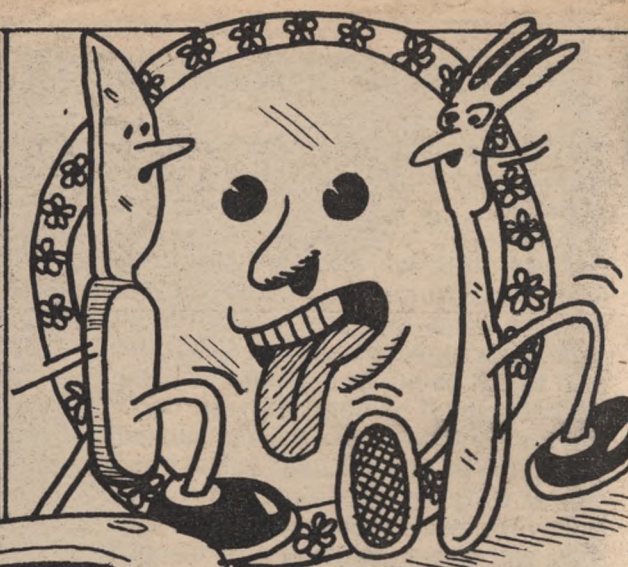
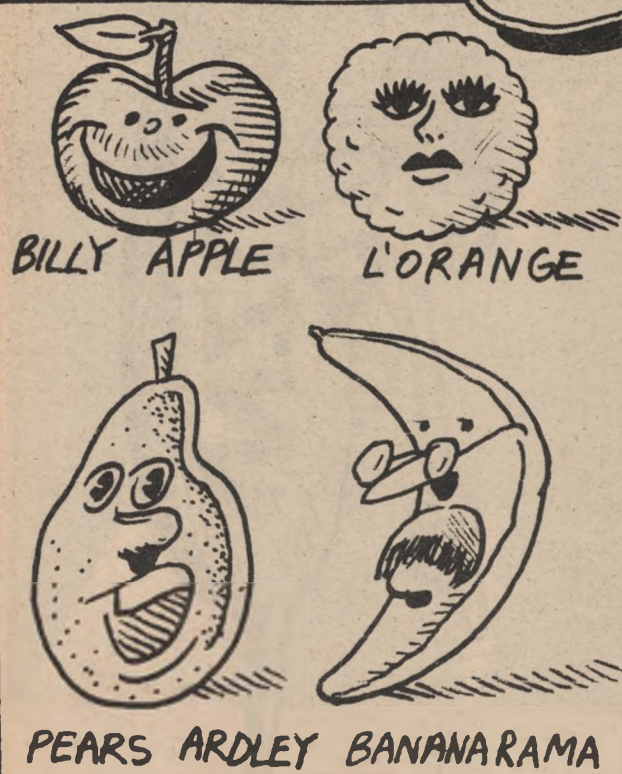
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FRUIT AND VEGE



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ARE GOOD THAT A VEGETABLE WILL RESPOND TO YOU!

COOP ERA TIVE

ARTSAKE

The co-operative operates every Thursday from 11.30 a.m. until 2 p.m. and sells fruit and vegetables at market prices with no mark-up except to cover the cost of paper bags and scales. The main idea behind the co-operative is co-operation so that it is possible for everyone using it to save money and make living at University a bit easier. This means that everyone using it is needed to spend at least one hour for the whole year to do some of the jobs which are associated with the co-operative.

The food doesn't arrive by magic, the stalls do not get set up by magic, magicians do not sell the food, nor do they clean up afterwards. All these jobs need people to help and most weeks it is exactly the same group of people doing all of the jobs. When we set up the co-operative, we hoped that people would regard it as a community project and that the university would seem like more of a community because of its existence. It is really good that so many of you do use it, but it would also be fantastic if you would offer to help. It is disheartening when you criticise us for not having enough food or not serving you straight away or not supplying sacks or generally not doing the best possible

job.

If you want the CO-OPERATIVE to succeed, then there are lots of ways in which you could help.

1. You could help buy. If you do this, then you need to be at Produce Markets at about 8.30 am on Thursday mornings.

This is a lot of fun and going to the markets is a good experience for anyone who has not



been before.

2. Once the food has been bought you could help stack it and load it onto the truck. If you want to help with this, then you need to be at the Produce Markets at about 9.30 am on Thursday morning.
3. You could help set up the tables and help get things ready to sell. This usually happens at about 11.30 am in the Quad.
4. You could help sell to the hundreds of people who come and buy. This goes on between 11.30 and 2.00 pm, but you would only have to spend ½ an hour or so.
5. You could help tidy up afterwards. Usually no-one stays to do this and what could be a 15 minute job, turns into an hour. Tidying up usually begins about 1.30 p.m. and goes through until about 2.50 p.m.

If you want to help or if you want to find out more about the co-operative, or if you know where to get a truck or buy cheap fruit and vegetables, you could leave a note at the CONTACT Office (next door to the U.B.S.)

