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Obscure historical
joke, folks!

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THURSDAY JULY 19th.

Issue no. 16



ATTENTION

ALL GERMS AND MAN-EATING ANIMALS

To ensure the survival of the thousands of species of plant and animal life on this planet, the noxious species of Homo-sapiens (Man), must be destroyed. This self-styled caretaker of the only life-bearing planet in the universe, is despite his superior intelligence, unable to understand this basic fact: if his foul activities proceed unchecked the planet earth will be rendered an unfit place for any life to exist, including his own. Wherever he goes, he leaves many tell-tale signs of his grubby existence. He will, with selfish disregard for the effect on other forms of life; raise lake levels, divert rivers, foul the land, sea, and air with chemical and atomic wastes, strip the earth of vegetation that has taken millions of years to develop, release oil into the sea, you name it. Homo's done

it. A variety of Homo sapiens that works in an environment closest to nature is called 'Farmer', but even these Homos show a pathetic ignorance of nature's ways by clumsily destroying the balance of nature with all manner of poisons. There is very little hope that Homo sapiens will change his foul ways, and learn to love and respect the home that god gave him. In the words of Bertrand Russell, one of the more enlightened Homos: "Man has never refrained from any folly of which he is capable." Homo sapiens is the one delinquent element in an otherwise perfect world: the only creature on earth that fouls its own nest. Already the Earth is starting to stink, and it will get worse, and worse, until finally we will all have the choice of suffocating in the putrid, radioactive

soup that once was air, or off ending it all quickly by drinking some rain water. Well, so much for the bad news; nows lets look on the bright side. There's no doubt that a concerted attack on this vile creature by all mosquitos, sharks, tigers, sandflys, bees, snakes, germs, wasps, lions etc, could so decimate his ranks that he would no longer be a threat to life on this planet. Lets face it, it's our only hope.

MAN EATERS OF THE WORLD UNITE. WE COULD HAVE THINGS BACK TO NORMAL BY FRIDAY!

CRACCUM EDITORIAL COMMENT

So the Prime Minister has decided that we will have a new anthem, flag and a revamping of the honours system as a move towards nationhood.

It seems to me that ultimately this trendy form of symbolism will be shown as vacuous entertainment in lieu of real change.

Now personally although I think God Save the Queen is a monotonous dirge, God Defend New Zealand, with its archaic appeals to a Kiplingesque national chauvinism, seems little better.

Far better the whimsical strains of Waltzing Matilda, a far more decent song and far more akin to its distinctive national traits than our own Boy Scouts Reveille.

A vote then for either "Ten Guitars" or "Taumarunui on the Main Trunk Line", far nearer the Kiwi ethos, would seem to solve the problem.

Ultimately it comes to the point of how relevant is rhetoric whether it be Elgar's music or Churchill's speeches to a generation that responds easier to Dylan or the Grateful Dead.

And if we are to have rhetoric then it's quite obvious that the Marseillaise or the Internationale evoke far more passions than our own stodgy piece of Victorianism ever could.

What point patriotism anyway? Samuel Johnson always maintained that it was the last refuge of the

scoundrel and Nixon's role as a modern Yankee Doodle Dandy in the days of Watergate confirms his judgement. Charlatan or not, the patriot of the Mafeking type, is finding that the world little notes nor long remembers what he says but old soldiers don't fade away, they just get pissed at the R.S.A.

Perhaps an expatriot only really knows what it is to be a New Zealander which is what we are trying to say through our anthem. John Mulgan called ours a fine, small country with no nationality of our own.

Now we are finding ours and trying to cut the umbilical chord, even though England's still home and Earl's Court a home away from home.

It's this belated form of maturity, causing us to behave like a demented windmill, that all this nonsense over what sort of flag or anthem we have is based on.

Canada changed its flag to a Maple Leaf to mark its Dominion Centenary and talking to Canadian hitchhikers who love to advertise it on their packs they regard it as a way of stressing that they are not British, as the old flag suggested, or American, as their accents do.

Perhaps being without dual influences, and being less cosmopolitan or hybrid, we have had less need to stress the uniqueness of our identity than Canadians.

Was the change, however, any more relevant than when Mr Whitlam announced that the Queen was to have Defender of the Faith dropped from her Australian titles, or any more important than the change from monarchy to republic, which has just occurred in Greece.

That change legitimates Colonel Papadopolus' right to regard himself as the ultimate symbol of Greek loyalty and no longer as regent to the sovereign liege. To King Constantine's chagrin the change cost him his stipend. It also meant the end of a monarchical

facade, a convenient smokescreen camouflaging the overtly militaristic repression on which the regime itself is based.

The fall of the House of the Glucksberg, however, meant little to the common people whose lives are ruled by a not too benevolent despot.

In our more rational society pseudo-symbols: the flag, the anthem and the monarchy, have become tokens of our loyalty without demanding our deference. They thus are expendable and the hysteria for their change magnifies their importance and could quite easily reduce us to a spellbound belief in them, such as Goebbels would have envied.

A symbol in itself is quite transparent in its banality if it merely appeases. The 158 verses of the Greek national anthem evoke noble sentiments but change the Greek situation not one iota.

As for the Honours system they again mean little. It is easy to attack them and gain widespread support rather than attack the real social problems of Otara and Porirua.

The usual coterie of capitalists were not rewarded for their parasitism in the latest list and the new knight-hoods were given to people who showed some degree of social conscience.

Mr Kirk's ideas for a New Zealand order of merit would give recognition to those who contribute to society rather than to those who hoard money and laud status. It would thus represent wider humanistic values, more akin to the new fathoming for social purpose.

Perhaps these symbols can be our markings. If so they must be infused with our ideals and not another age's dusty sentiments. Social justice remains the real question for it truly symbolises our societies nature far more than the gingerbread affectations of a ghoulish social order now miraging out of view.

Brent Lewis

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



Dear Sir,

Last Friday, W.A.G. thoroughly polluted the quad with leaflets and lolly papers at their inauguration of the War Against Gloom and Walking Answer Group. But thank god, they had the sense to get out and pick up all the mess after the party was over. Ecology Action wishes that everyone would clean up their messes after them. If you want to be involved in real action for the ecology, get into Ecology Action!

Malcolm Patterson
Chairman



Dear Sir,

Lately I have been bombarded with pamphlets entitled "The Right to Life" signed by a Prof. Lilley. Livid, at his argument I decided to formulate my own, equally specious but more honest.

To say that abortion has no defensible (sic) moral grounds is as anachronistic as saying the Pope's arguments are divinely inspired. There is no such condition as a moral condition. Morality is created purely by circumstance and therefore as mutable as the world. If abortion has become a biological necessity (i.e. If over population threatens the life of the species) then not to abort is an act of genocide (sic).

The unborn child has no rights. Rights come with an individual achieving the ability to express his right to survive. Pregnancy is artificial life — the artificer has the right to create or destroy this life while it is artificial.

Life is the sum of various fortunate circumstances (fortunate only to the individual). Contraception reduced the chance of our conception, abortion and

miscarriage reduced our chances of birth. Formerly infant mortality reduced our chances of achieving maturity. If one acknowledges the extent of pure chance involved in this process then one would have to agree that to say an individual has a right to be born is irrational and irrelevant (irrelevant because the concept of right does not enter these contingencies).

Ted Dawe
(Secretary of the "Repeal the Infanticide Act Committee")

Editors comment: This must surely be the most heavy-handed piece of anti-abortion propaganda-disguised-as-fun to fall into our hands this year. Full marks, Ted!!

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your splendid editorial last week. Without it, I doubt whether this occasion (the Right to Life March) would have been the rousing success it was.

I remain,

PRO- life

REPLY TO CORRESPONDENT

J. Johnstone — your letter looks interesting, but is a little hard to follow. If you would care to re-word it, we would feel more able to put it into print.

CRACCUM Vol 47 No. 16 Thursday July 19th 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.

One of the more amusing phenomena that we have to deal with in the Craccum suite, as it is so nicely named, is the little man who comes up, grabs the hem of one's coat, and asks if it would be 'alright, uh, y'know,' if he brought in an article on such-and-such a topic. Now what the hell are we supposed to say? Obviously we can't say no unless we know exactly what sort of thing the petitioner is going to write, and then even if we know the writer to be a totally witless bore, we can't afford not to take the chance that he may, just once have come up with something hot. And we can't say yes, we'll print whatever you want to write for us, because he might have written something totally bad. Therefore we compromise and say yes in as non-committal and bored a fashion as possible, just so we don't build anybody's hopes up too high. This unpleasantness could be avoided if would-be contributors would act on the assumption that anything whatsoever that they may write on any topic will be read and considered for inclusion in this publication. An assumption that happens to square roughly with the facts.

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CARRY ON UP THE MEKONG

THE CIVILIANIZATION OF THE WAR OR THE EMPIRE'S NEW CLOTHES

At last a ceasefire accord has been signed. Even as the ink dries however, Administration officials are quietly laying the groundwork for a long-term clandestine war in Southeast Asia. Americans in non-military forces. They are advising the South Vietnamese Army, maintaining and flying the South Vietnamese Air Force, advising the Saigon government down to local levels and helping to run Thieu's police and pacification programs.

By putting civilians in military roles, the U.S. may circumvent some of the ceasefire's military restrictions without technically violating them. Nonetheless, American advice, dollars and hardware will remain the source of Thieu's control over people in South Vietnam and the source of his ability to renew the fighting if his control falters. In such post-ceasefire fighting, the U.S. role would be less visible than before the truce, though perhaps not less significant.

Reducing the visibility of the war has been a major objective of the Nixon Administration for the last four years. Since 1969, the U.S. has withdrawn most of its G.I.s from South Vietnam and replaced them with automated bombing and Vietnamization. Like previous changes in the form of American intervention, this change has not altered the basic U.S. objective of keeping afloat a pro-American, anti-communist government in South Vietnam. Even after U.S. military withdrawal, the Administration will continue to pursue this goal by providing Thieu with civilianized management for Vietnamization and pacification, and with all the tools necessary for perpetual war.

In November, under the pretext of preparing for an anticipated ceasefire, the Administration poured planes and arms into South Vietnam at an unprecedented rate. In a one-month period, the U.S. sent Thieu over 10,000 tons of tanks, guns, ammunition and at least 600 aircraft. American arms are the mainstay of Saigon's ability to fight, as a South Vietnamese air officer recently told the Washington Post:

If we have a good supply from the U.S. we can fight this war forever. Even without B-52s, we can do everything, and with precision, if we get enough equipment. Instead of one B-52, we can use 10 or 20 A-37s. It will take more time, but we will get the same results.

In November, as the arms build-up neared completion, groups of Americans were landing daily at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airport to help run Thieu's Army and Air Force. Official sources have estimated that 10,000 Americans would remain in South Vietnam following U.S. military withdrawal, but the figure may be conservative.

"... friends in peace as we have been allies in war"

Richard Nixon
January 23, 1973

Whatever their ultimate numbers, the U.S. civilians staying in Vietnam to support military operations are of two basic types. First American airmen and technicians are performing tasks such as operating and repairing aircraft. Many of these men have been recruited directly from the military. Second, many American advisers to the Vietnamization program will remain, though they will trade their uniforms for sportshirts.

American airmen are needed by Saigon to fly many of the new planes which its own pilots can't operate. According to Aerospace Daily, Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedheim recently

... conceded that the Vietnamese could bridge the (pilot) gap by hiring "contract personnel" which could either be active duty U.S. pilots loaned to them or recently retired USAF fliers. The CIA's Air America airline uses some active duty personnel who merely shed their uniforms for the duty.

Air America-type companies have a long history of covert military involvement in Indochina. As

General Edward Lansdale's reports in the Pentagon Papers reveal, the Civil Air Transport company was used as early as 1956-7 to fly arms and supplies for clandestine military operations against North Vietnam. Since the mid-1960s, Air America has played a central role in the CIA's secret war in Laos.

With an outfit like Air America, the distinction between civilian advisers to military programs and civilian employees of U.S. war contractors is next to meaningless. A July 1972 company recruiting brochure, obtained by Dispatch News Service International, makes clear that civilian flying is merely a cover for covert military activity:



Although flights mainly serve U.S. official personnel movement and native officials and civilians, you sometimes engage in the movement of friendly troops, or of enemy captives; or in the transport of cargo more potent than beans. There's a war going on. Use your imagination! Aimed at active duty G.I.s the Air America brochure offers a hopeful outlook on the current situation:

Foreign aid situation unclear pending outcome of military situation in RVN (Republic of Vietnam), but it looks as if we'll finish the war (and peace terms favorable for our side); if so, it is expected that a boom among contract operations will result...

Air America is not the only contractor cashing in on the boom now that the South Vietnamese Air Force is suddenly the third largest in the world. The Pentagon has hired at least 23 U.S. corporations to help keep Saigon's armed forces armed, at a cost of over \$150 million each year to American taxpayers.

Among the U.S. war contractors in Vietnam are such big-name corporations as ITT, Philco-Ford, Sperry-Rand and Lear Siegler. These companies' civilian employees are already doing everything from running the South Vietnamese military's computers and communications network to teaching its Air Force how to fly and repair its planes. Shortly before the last U.S. Air Force unit left Bien Hoa air base last fall, Lear Siegler Inc., a California-based electronics firm, received a \$6.5 million contract to train and support the Vietnamese Air command at the same base. A lesser-known American company NHA, has received over \$45 million in aircraft maintenance contracts from the U.S., Department of Defense (DOD) for Vietnam. ITT has earned at least \$48 million in DOD contracts for operating and maintaining military communications equipment in South Vietnam. And Sperry-Rand's UNIVAC Division has a current contract with the U.S. Army Computer Systems Support Command to maintain data processing equipment in Vietnam.

One future area of military activity which can be easily devolved to civilian contractors is remote-controlled bombing. Under Pentagon contracts, companies such as Teledyne-Ryan have developed and produced unmanned aircraft called Remotely Piloted Vehicles (RPVs) which are already flying reconnaissance missions over North Vietnam. The Air Force is working hard to perfect RPVs for use in attack missions so that the U.S. can bomb without risking the loss of American pilots. And who better to direct the pilotless planes than civilian employees of the

companies which built them?

To co-ordinate the work of American war companies in Vietnam, the Pentagon is converting its Army Procurement Agency into a civilian operation. However, the New York Times reports that control over the civilian agency still seems to rest with the Pentagon. A U.S. government official has revealed that the Department of Defense is planning to send 1300 Pentagon civilians to Saigon to oversee its contracts and to supervise any new arrangements on reconstruction. (One might wonder why Defense personnel are chosen to supervise the reconstruction of Vietnam.)

While the Pentagon contracts part of its war efforts to American corporations, the U.S. is also civilianizing the pacification program, or CORDS (Civil Operations and Rural Development Support). Presently under U.S. military command, CORDS is a multi-billion dollar operation which directs a variety of programs from refugee management to support for Saigon's rural militia and advice to the South Vietnamese Army (ARVN). American military men make up most of the CORDS staff and even civilians in CORDS are predominantly retired military personnel. The State Department has recently recommended that the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) take over CORDS in order to establish civilian control. Evidently the U.S. is preparing to continue the pacification program even after military withdrawal.

The military nature of pacification is apparent from the fact that between 1968 and 1970, 80 percent of the \$4 billion CORDS budget was devoted to "territorial security or related military programs." Most of these funds went to advisers for ARVN, to the Regional Forces and Popular Forces, and to the Phoenix program, designed to "Neutralize the Viet Cong Infrastructure." Under CIA guidance and official Cords supervision, Operation Phoenix assassinated 40,000 South Vietnamese citizens between 1968 and 1971 according to Saigon government documents. As part of the program, thousands more were arrested on suspicion of advocating peace, opposing the government or other "pro-Communist neutralist activities." In a post-truce period, AID could provide civilian cover for carrying on American direction of Phoenix.

It appears that AID is quickly becoming the focal point of official U.S. government efforts to civilianize its role in Vietnam. The agency is already responsible for training, equipping and advising another instrument of Thieu's control, his National Police. According to a 1972 AID presentation to Congress, "the Vietnamese National Police share with the Vietnamese armed forces the burden of countering insurgency." Since U.S. funding for this program comes from foreign aid budgets, it is not identified as military assistance.

As of January 27, AID's Office of Public Safety has over 100 advisers in Vietnam to assist the police in Phoenix operations, battling small guerilla units, maintaining Thieu's prisons and suppressing dissent to the Saigon regime. AID's funding obligation to the Public Safety program in South Vietnam is currently projected through mid-1978, though the ceasefire agreement specifically prohibits all U.S. police advisers after March 1973. An AID official in Washington has said that the Office of Public Safety will withdraw its advisers within 60 days. Nonetheless, the U.S. could continue to assist the National Police in a number of ways. According to a December 18 bulletin of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in New York.

South Vietnam expects to get Israeli tactical assistance in training and advisory capacity to match the needs of Saigon with the withdrawal of American units.

The dispatch reports that the idea of Israeli assistance was "co-ordinated with" the U.S. and that U.S. officials "favored it." Second, AID presents some private company employees in the Public Safety program and it is unclear whether these

CONTINUED ON PAGE THIRTEEN...

DOWN IN THE DUMPS IN THE WAITAKERES

On the 3rd May 1973, the Waitemata County Council resolved to site and operate a West County Tip at the Bethells Valley in the Waitakere Ranges. This resolution was made after the County Council had met considerable public opposition over two proposed sites at Greenhithe and Massey.

The rural areas thus were natural targets for the tip and the Bethells Valley was finally chosen.

The proposed tip site is a secluded valley forming the northern branch of the Waitakere River at Black Bridge. A mile south of the site is the Auckland Centennial Park, whilst Goldies Bush Reserve is a similar distance to the northwest. Downstream and to the west is another wilderness area, the Bethells Swamp. Thus the proposed site is centrally placed between natural reserves and in itself, a secluded valley tucked away from the Bethells or Te Henga Roads. It can be seen only from Wairere Road, the route which follows the ridge around the top of the valley. The valley floor itself was cleared years ago in an abortive attempt to bring it into farmland, but native bush is regenerating through the nursery tree cover. Introduced gorse is still obvious but it is slowly being strangled by the rising forest canopy. On the steeper country, there are good stands of kauri and here the bush takes on a mature aspect with hosts of native plant species characteristic of kauri — broad leaf forest.

The valley is mainly farmland, and over the past few years, people have been migrating from a city full of pressures and pollution, to the valley's gentle living, quietness and clean air. Ornithologists have always shown a keen interest in the swampy area of the valley and the variety of native birds which nest here including the rare kotuku or white heron. "Bird watchers have even gone so far as to release wekas to increase its variety of bird life."

Bethells beach is unusual being one of the few west coast beaches combining open surf conditions, with a large swimming lagoon, an oxbow formed by the ponding of the Waitakere River. In the Bethells Valley, man and nature achieve a balance creating a particularly picturesque scene.

"The West Country Tip" would destroy this. Eight-two acres would be directly affected by tipping operations and $\frac{3}{4}$ acres would be designated for future tipping. It's two phases would involve (a) an old quarry face to be filled in over 6 years and (b) the valley behind to be filled in up to the 300 foot contour line and possibly higher over the following 14 years.

Rubbish Disposal Techniques in Auckland

The basic technique for most Auckland tips is the dumping of raw refuse. This is extremely primitive, being grossly offensive and excessively polluting to the environment.

Several tip sites in Auckland have attempted to progress to the next step in rubbish disposal, Sanitary Land Fill. Tipping by this technique involves covering the daily intake of rubbish with earth so that the rubbish is encased in cellular compartments. Generally this is achieved by a bulldozer stripping the soil from adjacent areas and spreading it in layers over the recently dumped rubbish. The ideal sites for such an operation are relatively dry areas with low relief and little or no drainage. The planning and cost rises if these optimum conditions are not met. Thus any streams adjacent to the scheme must be sealed off.

Waitakere Tip Proposals

The Council proposes a Sanitary Land Fill for the Bethells Valley site. Their latest report, states that the site is an excellent one being secluded with only 22 land owners overlooking the tip site. The land being in scrub or "poor agricultural waste land of poor soil type." Ample fill for covering the rubbish can be won from the valley sides. The completed site will then be available for "general recreational use."

The report, realising that pollution from the tip site could be a problem, proposes the installation of oxidation ponds and if things do get out of hand, it is better to dispose of toxic effluents into the Waitakere River



and thence to the sea, a few miles distant, than to release effluents into watersheds draining into harbours.

A tip of this magnitude will totally destroy the bush in the valley. Removal of soil to cover the rubbish coupled with the areas high rainfall will mean a higher surface runoff in the tips vicinity. This in turn will create excessive amounts of tip effluent being discharged into the Waitakere River, especially at times of flood and after heavy, continuous rain.

The council plans call for oxidation ponds to deal with effluent but they don't elaborate on their nature, size, or capacity. They also consider that a total cost of \$100,000 will be required to pipe the stream adequately but only \$10,000 to install oxidation ponds! One wonders just how effective these ponds will be in treating effluent at this tip site.

The effect of effluent escaping into the Bethells Swamp over a period of years would be disastrous, turning the swamp into a "dead" festering, stinking black morass.

The repercussions of the tip site will be felt further afield, for example, people will come to the valley, not for recreation but to dump their rubbish. The Scenic Drive will thus receive greater volumes of truck garbage vans, cars and trailers laden with rubbish bound for the Bethells Valley.

The installation of this large tip is going to have a profound effect on the Waitakeres which could be irreparable.

Alternatives

Sanitary Land Fill is not the final answer to rubbish disposal. Other methods of rubbish disposal can be placed in the following categories.

Composting: In 1963 Auckland set up the first full scale composting plant in New Zealand. Here a high grade compost is produced from raw refuse by mechanical means under scientific control. Screening removes plastics, and other impurities and the refuse is fermented under optimum conditions in five days. After maturing in outdoor windrows for four months, the product is cooled and dried for bulk use and bag sales. Non compostable rejects amount to approximately 16% by volume of the input.

High Compression Baling: This process compresses raw refuse into blocks about 1 cubic yard in size. However, this method is only successful if the refuse has less than 30% moisture content, whereas Auckland's waste has 45 - 55% moisture content.

Incineration: Incinerators can cause air pollution unless they are designed to meet the clean air regulation. Plants exist enabling 98% purity, and energy recovery via steam is possible, offsetting operation costs by the plant generating electricity.

Pulverisation: This involves a plant grinding or pulverising raw refuse into a dense, homogeneous mass that is relatively inoffensive. The volume of the refuse is reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$, and can be used as landfill. An important point is that pulverisation is a step on

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the way to total recycling of wastes. Total recycling is on the threshold overseas with much equipment in a pilot stage.

Any change in rubbish disposal methods in Auckland, should utilize pulverisation techniques. Thus obviates any need to initiate a tip site in the Waitakeres. Landfill from pulverised material could be used in industrial waste areas and unwanted gullies in the city could be reclaimed.

Despoilation of developing bush, pollution of natural waterways, and ruination of wilderness areas on the other hand benefit no-one.

Will the real motorcycle please stand up.

It's a traffic-mired, queue-bussling world. Right. To get through it, get a Yamaha. Built to stand up. So you'll make lectures on time. Or demonstrations. And there's a great deal going for you with Yamaha. Ask your Yamaha dealer about the Student Plan.

Yamaha puts lightning into getaways with 2 or 4-stroke engines and race-bred gear boxes (5 speeds on most models). Fast stopping dustproof, waterproof brakes. Yamaha—from 50 c.c. and a low deposit.



Yamaha SC500.

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Ornstein & Greenwell Ltd., West St., Pukekohe;
Papatoetoe Motor Cycles, Shirley Rd.;
W. White (Auckland) Ltd., Newmarket and Karangahape Rd.

There will be a meeting of all Class Reps on Friday 20 July in Room 217 Student Union Building at 1 p.m.

Please attend with any definite ideas on the format of the 1974 A.U.S.A. calendar which must be a Class Rep effort to succeed.

R.E. Bartlett
PRESIDENT

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WOMEN'S LIBERATION: AUCKLAND

The words and tune of Helen Reddy's "I Am A Woman", have been adopted by many Women's Lib. groups in America and are now used here.

Oh, yes I am wise.

But it's wisdom born of pain.

Yes, I paid the price.

But look how much I've gained.

If I have to, I can do anything —

Auckland Women's Lib does do quite a bit. It pub-



"THE PAPER"

By Tom Appleton

"New Zealand is flooded with papers, magazines, reviews — why start another? In the past few months meetings of activists in various parts of the country decided there was room, in fact a need for another paper."

With these words the editors of an independent radical newspaper, based in Wellington, introduce one of the most promising ventures in alternative news media called simply, The Paper.

The Paper, if all goes well, will appear monthly, and judging from its first issue will constitute a minor event for every politically interested reader.

As the news media in N.Z. is a mere appendage to advertising, political papers are badly needed. Of course this purpose could be served best at a weekly or fortnightly appearance, but The Paper has to survive monthly first.

Produced in the same offset technique used by Craccum and printed by Wanganui Newspapers, The Paper hopefully will be capable of maintaining a balance between topicality and smooth professionalism without being shallow. As it is with a variety of type-faces and illustrations printed over the articles it looks just a little like a hack job with the text in danger of being blacked out. It would no doubt look great in colour.

The Paper, which has a total of 24 articles, most of which run to over half a page, provides 16 pages of quite illuminating content. There are of course a few cases of less inspired material, such as Peter Wilson's exercise in that typical example of New Zealand weekend marxism, "Watergate — Just A Part Of The Problem" adding little to our knowledge except that the development of marxist theory in N.Z. is retarded.

Another article by Terry Auld urging Kirk to recognise the P.R.G. also seems a bit pretentious, as it contains little real information and it is hard to envisage it having any effect on Kirk's attitude. Similarly, Ted Sheehan's account of the Palestinian situation, while correct in bemoaning the press's one sided sympathies with Israel, is itself imbalanced.

On the other hand the article on New Zealand and Dominion breweries is a fine example of "factual" writing that doesn't clobber the reader's judgement; Amanda Russell's account of the Wellington housing debacle and Rob Cambell's appraisal of the budget are excellent. The same goes for Robert Reid's disclosure of the scandalous exploitation of the Cook Island fruit growers by Fruit Distributors, a government appointed non-profit making organisation.

Equally readable are Dave Morgan's article on

lishes **Broadsheet**, now celebrating a year's continuous production, with the number published in each issue increasing in that year from 200 to 1200.

"Fifteen pages of the hard stuff, folks, for a mere 20c!" For an example of **Broadsheet's** journalism, here is a short item:

"It seems to have become the usual practice for defence counsels in cases of rape to try to prove that the victims actually enjoy it. In one recent case medical evidence was produced that the victims vagina was wet — ergo she must have liked it. In a case reported on May 29 Truth, the victim was asked 'When you were having intercourse with Sanich, did you not move into a number of different positions?' Struggling perhaps? Of course in other rape cases it has been argued that because the victim did not struggle she was passively enjoying it."

The page (regular) is entitled "Kicking against the Pricks". The magazine also disseminates advice, such as: "Are you reaching for the valium? You can get away if you need to desperately. Few people realise that the YWCA has reasonably priced emergency accommodation available for women and their offspring facing a marital crisis. A 24-hour service exists, and payment on the spot is not expected." If you want to get wise (for the pain of bunking and the price of four dollars) there is a Feminist Weekend at Hunua on July 20. The bus leaves from 25A Princes Street (opposite McLaurin Chapel) at 7 p.m. The programme includes a Feminist Film on Friday night, Margaret Wilson on the proposed Sex Discrimination Bill on Saturday, a Saturday evening social; on Sunday morning, two Women doctors and a shrink will tell you about Your Body, and on Sunday afternoon Kitty Wishart will espouse on the International Feminist Conference, which she went to last year at Harvard.

The bus will come back to Auckland at 4 p.m. on Sunday. If you want to know more phone 689-494 (Rosemary Ronald). And **Broadsheet** is sold at UBS.

cross-traders (i.e. Liberian and Panamanian traders employing cheap island labour and thus threatening the jobs of local seamen) and an unsigned report on the Porirua health crisis where a devastating doctor shortage (1 to 5,000) has made health services farcical. Equally interesting is an interview with the guys behind Nga Tamatoa and Jean Middleton's description of life as a prisoner in South Africa makes the reader realise the importance of solidarity with the oppressed South Africans. "Who Controls Education" is a valuable contribution shattering the myth that education is purely altruistic.

There are a few articles on the Polynesian Panthers and racism in New Zealand which hopefully will be expanded in future issues, and two articles by Michael Baker and Trevor Richards on N.Z. - South African sports relations which despite the Tour postponement still continue.

Indeed The Paper is a full parcel of (at its worst) readable and at its best superbly enjoyable articles. And unlike Peoples Voice you don't exactly get the feeling of empty rhetoric being thrust at you.

The term "radical newspaper" is a misnomer, and an unfortunate one at that. One doesn't have to be a marxist to understand that some notion of our economic structure and how it modifies our behaviour is essential for a participatory democracy. And it is equally true that democracy and capitalism are by definition self exclusive: democracy meaning government of the people, while capitalism means self-appointment to power by the few. To talk about these things is neither radical, new, or offensive.

In a box accompanying an article on Ngauranga meat works The Paper states: "The idea of one plant operating as worker-producer controlled within a capitalist setup is nonsense. It doesn't solve any problem and the coop will have all the problems of capitalists without the money."

The same, one might think would apply to the running of a newspaper. The Paper, with no advertising, will depend for its further existence entirely on its sales which will have to run as high as at least 5000 copies per issue. A very high number for any paper, particularly a new venture without a well established distribution system.

Unless The Paper is meant to be an exercise in leftist journalistic self-gratification or just an emotional boost-up of the in-groupers, this newspaper will have to be sold to Mums and Dads and workers in the streets, and should be read by them. Extracting 10 cents in a sweetly persuasive hare krishna way isn't going to do the trick. It would seem therefore that massive subscriptional support would be a fine first step, but not the only one needed.

THE CONSERVATION CONTRADICTION

There is an enormous contradiction within the conservation movement at the moment. I refer of course to the two opposing viewpoints which today are making common cause in opposing development of "wastelands".

On the one hand we have the "indigenous fanatic" typified by some members of the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society and many University Biologists. On the other we have the sportsmen typified by the Acclimatization Societies. It is impossible for these two viewpoints to be able to honestly coexist.

The introduction of Rudd and the proposed introduction of Gudgeon is what concerns me. The selfish human reason "to provide fishing for the kids", and the attitude that the only ecological balance worth considering is that which feeds trout as quickly as possible, makes me sick. To have an M.P. blind enough to support this sort of illegal importation and liberation policy makes me doubt the depth of his researches before he speaks.

We have thirty-five odd native freshwater fish, about the same as Britain, almost all of which are endemic (i.e. not found anywhere else). The status distribution and life histories of many of these fish are not at all well known. I accidentally discovered a new variety of bully (*Gobiomorphus*) while trapping dragon-fly nymphs in an isolated Northland lake in 1969. Trout were introduced subsequently to this lake and thrived initially. On subsequent trips I have been unable to find any of the native fish, which were so common, to enable researchers to confirm the nature of the species found in the lake. The trout have, however, almost died out now.

It is the failure to consider native wildlife as anything other than inconsequential if not of direct benefit to "game" which will cause a split between the Huntin' Shootin' Fishin' types and those genuinely concerned with our responsibility to preserve our unique native fauna. If every trout and other gamefish in New Zealand died out tomorrow it would not affect the existence of these species in the rest of the world. If imported fish compete with and reduce just one of our native species then the Earth has lost something unique and irreplaceable. If you think fish can't be exterminated then you're wrong. In this country the greyling (*Prototroctes oxyrhynchus*), a common foodfish in the 1870's died out almost completely by the 1890's and the last known record was in 1923. Coincidentally the greyling died out shortly after the introduction of trout to this country. The cause of its extermination was never determined, though

sought at the time, but is believed to have been ecological changes wrought by our colonial forebears.

It is unlikely that the Labour Government will pay much attention to endangered native species. The speed with which they stopped the planned trout farming shows which side they're on. Many of our smaller native animals have, over the last thirty years, been much reduced in range by the accidental establishment of overseas (usually Australia) species. That anyone deliberately introducing or breeding and liberating foreign species without a complete ecological study can be tolerated, let alone supported by some M.P.'s and newspapers, is completely beyond me. The damage to our fauna caused by the ill considered introductions of transposed "little Englanders" are so obvious that only the blind can ignore them. That legislation doesn't already exist to prevent or control the private breeding and

release of non-native species shows the mis-used power of the Acclimatization Society lobby. This loophole must be closed and possession of breeding colonies or even specimens of illegally imported species should be made an offence.

Such policies as the indiscriminate breeding and "liberation" of species such as the mallard duck without concern for the effect of the closely related native grey duck are still continuing despite opposition from Wildlife Branch ecologists. Any release of animals into the N.Z. ecosystem must be a jealously guarded, judiciously used prerogative of the Government, acting only on the advice of the Nature Conservation Council.

Biological pollution is worse than any other form, for if the pollutant establishes itself, it will be impossible to ever remove if man's active opposition to the stranger relaxes even for a short while.

R. Rowe

Rudd doing well—now for gudgeon

Stewart Smith, of Massey, is the man whose crusade for freshwater fish reached Parliament this week.

The MP for East Coast Bays, Air Commodore T. F. Gill, spoke up in support of "millions of an illegally imported fish, rudd, in streams, ponds and lakes around and north of Auckland."

Mr Smith (60) has been breeding and liberating rudd for six years.

His aim with rudd, a small English fish, was to "provide fishing for kids."

His rudd are now caught from the Bay of Islands to the Kaimaks. "It's too far to go any further than that," says Mr Smith. "But at least we now have some freshwater fishing in the north."

Mr Smith regards his rudd campaign as being virtually over.

He has never won on-the-record Government support but the Marine Department has referred people interested in freshwater fish to him for advice.

Now Mr Smith, who became known as "Shotgun" Smith when he had to guard his garage from thieves in the days when Massey was not a brief trip on the north-western motorway from Auckland but an isolated settlement, has a new campaign.

He wants the Government to let him bring gudgeon into the country.

And he would like to see both gudgeon and rudd liberated in the trout fishing areas of Taupo and Rotorua.

Gudgeon is an English

freshwater fish, too. Mr Smith says that with rudd it would make a perfect food fish for trout.

Rudd stay in lakes and will not move up swift-flowing streams. Gudgeon live on the edge of lakes, but will also move up streams.

Says Mr Smith: "Some trout fishermen oppose me. They just don't understand. I'm really their best friend."

Gudgeon and rudd eat in a completely different way from trout, he says. The small fish take in microscopic organisms largely through their gills. Trout take large meals, often other trout, by mouth.

Mr Smith is at odds with the statement by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr Moyle, that rudd "disturb the natural ecological balance."

Asks Mr Smith: "What ecological balance?"

He points out that trout were introduced to this country from England. Thirteen years before the trout were liberated carp were released into Lake Taupo.

They were not an ideal food fish — they ate their own young and were not prolific breeders — and a few years after the introduction of trout the carp



Mr Stewart Smith with one of the rudd he breeds in ponds at Massey.

were all gone.

There would not be the same problems with gudgeon and rudd, says Mr Smith.

Restore the ecological balance, he says, have food fish as well as trout, and a new golden era of trout fishing would begin.

AUCKLAND STAR-JUNE 22ND. 1973-PAGE TWO.

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STUDENT BLACK SABBATH IN SOUTH AFRICA

On 27th February 1973 the South African Government banned eight white officials of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas). Three days later eight black student leaders associated with the Black People's Convention were banned and restricted. A management committee was appointed to continue Nusas's work. Geoff Budlender, immediate past student president of the University of Cape Town, was appointed to the committee. We publish here extracts from the speech he gave when opening Civil Rights Week in Cape Town and Johannesburg.

There is one thing we should understand about civil rights, before we even begin to discuss their absence in South Africa. It is simply this: in South Africa, it is Government policy to remove civil rights.

This may sound like a gross exaggeration, but it is true: civil rights, essentially, are about freedom. And freedom is more than the right to see uncensored films, to make political speeches, to associate with people of one's choice, or to have an "open" university.

Cicero understood what freedom was — he said "freedom is participation in power". It is clear that any government which has as its basic policy the retention of power in the hands of a small elitist clique, is totally opposed to freedom; that the only so-called "freedom" that such a government will allow is freedom that does not threaten its own power — in other words, no freedom at all.

It may be prepared — even keen — to create the impression of freedom — but it will create this impression only to consolidate and legitimise its own power.

The record of the Nationalist Government is quite clear in this regard. The last 24 years have seen the systematic removal of the few civil rights remaining to the majority of South Africans — in other words, have seen the few remaining roads to freedom and power destroyed.

We should not be surprised by this. The Nationalists made their intentions quite clear before they ever reached power. Their support of the Nazi regime was only one example of this. Today they are embarrassed by any reminder of their past — but they cannot escape it.

In 1940 Mr Ben Schoeman then MP for Fordsburg, put it this way: "The whole future of Afrikanerdom is dependent on a German victory. We may as well say that openly, because it is a fact."

Mr B.J. Vorster put it more explicitly in 1942: "We stand for Christian Nationalism which is an ally of National Socialism. You can call this anti-democratic principle dictatorship if you wish. In Italy it is called Fascism, in Germany, German National Socialism and in South Africa, Christian Nationalism."

Today, these men are not entirely unrelated to the South African Government — and I would suggest that their policies are not entirely unrelated to what they said when they were still seeking power.

What have the universities to do with this? It has been suggested that the universities must be non-political, and non-partisan. What this argument ignores is that it is only in a spirit of free enquiry, and in a free society, that a university can function properly.

The argument ignores the fact that universities are a real source of power in any society — and that they inevitably perform a political role in that society. Universities provide the knowledge and trained manpower for the society.

The university serves society and it must choose, in a country like South Africa, whether it is to serve the whole society or a small ruling clique. The university is involved in society's problems and it must help to solve those problems. It must make knowledge a real source of power, and hence a means of overcoming human powerlessness.

Sadly we must admit that our own universities have often failed in this regard. We must admit that they have tended to see their social function as the produc-

NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA
INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE AND AID FUND
LONDON



tion of a managerial elite — and have used knowledge to bolster the power of that elite.

Their educational methods, for example, have perpetuated the values of the status quo. They have promoted schooling before education, authority before learning, discipline before freedom.

And what have they taught? They have directed the attention of their students to the problems of the elite industrial society: engineers for the super highways which serve the White suburbs; commercial practices to ensure a safe continued profit; industrial psychology to fit the man to the job; surgical operations to treat hearts that have failed from over-eating.

But we know that the real problem of South Africa is poverty and powerlessness, not small profits; under-eating, not over-eating. Yet our universities continue to produce people and knowledge to fit into the slots created by our repressive society — complaining bitterly all the while about how repressive the society is.

Why do you think the Government pays 70% of your university fees, and of mine? Not because they are dedicated to the pursuit of truth — that's not their usual motivation. Not because they like the things we say — they have made that clear enough. They support us because they like the things we do — and that is to consolidate their power and the system of White supremacy.

I say these things not because I get any enjoyment out of it. I say them because I believe it is time the universities seriously re-examined the role they are fulfilling in our society. Because the universities must see whether they are really supporting freedom and civil rights or whether they are just talking.

And it would do them no harm to examine the practices within their own institutions. It would do them no harm to discover that at one of "liberal" universities, at least four cate gories of Black workers have a maximum wage which is below the poverty datum line.

It would do them no harm to discover that at our universities, there are many facilities reserved for Whites only; that their leave conditions discriminate viciously against Black staff — that at one university three cate gories of Black workers have to work for 20 years before qualifying for the annual leave of one month that all other full-time employees receive.

They might look, in other words, at civil rights

within the universities — because this is also important, even, even if slightly embarrassing.

Despite all this, however, we are now in the midst of a campaign against the universities as a whole proportionate to the extent that they permit dissent.

This campaign is not to cripple so vital a rational resource as the universities — only to render them docile and powerless.

And so now we must act — because we know that as Martin Luther King said, "to ignore evil is to become an accomplice to it."

There will be many people who will oppose us if we act — and they will raise various objections to our actions. Their basic objection, however, will be simple — it will be that we are acting, that we are doing something.

There will be those who object to what they call street politics — they will say that we must work only through White political parties. We should remind them that a certain White political party — now allegedly in opposition — nearly came to power through the activities of the Torch Commando, which employed street politics, about 20 years ago. They didn't seem to mind then.

They will say that we are communists and we should then remind them of what was said by Dr Malan and General Hertzog, then both members of the National Party.

In 1919 General Hertzog said the following: "I say that Bolshevism is the will of the people to be free. Why do people want to oppress and kill Bolshevism? Because national freedom means death to capitalism and imperialism. Do not let us be afraid of Bolshevism. The idea itself is excellent."

In 1920, D.D.F. Malan put it this way: "The aim of the Bolsheviks was that Russians should manage their own affairs . . . This was the same policy that Nationalists would follow in South Africa. The Bolsheviks stand for freedom, just like the Nationalist Party."

Then they will tell us that we will antagonise some of our supporters if we continue, because this will lead to a confrontation. First I will admit that at UCT we did lose some white public support when we continued to protest after the police riot at the Cathedral. But what sort of supporters are these, who support you when you are hit on the head once, and then disown you because you are hit on the head a second time? This is not support at all.

Support is no good at all to us unless it implies something more than sympathy — it must also imply action. And let us not fool ourselves that by protesting or not protesting, we are going to persuade the majority of White South Africans to take action that will eliminate their privilege and White supremacy.

So we must act. And I would suggest that our action should be based on a careful analysis of the structure of our sick society, and that we should learn to hit where it hurts. We should not rush into a particular form of action simply because it is legal, or illegal, or what we usually do. Let us for once take action because it is effective — because that is what counts.

Let us take radical action — that is, action which gets down to the roots of our society. This does not necessarily mean illegal action, it means effective action. What Cosmas Desmond did in exposing conditions in the dumping grounds was not illegal but it was radical. That is why he was banned.

What David de Beer did in Ovamboland was not illegal but it was radical, it was effective, it got to the roots of an evil system. That is why he was banned.

The time has come in South Africa when each man and woman must publicly declare his or her interests — must take sides. We cannot afford to have fence-sitters because in a crisis fence-sitters are worse than useless. In a time of crisis, no man can remain neutral and only a fool and a coward will try to.

It is up to each of us to decide — what am I prepared to do? Am I prepared to suffer for my beliefs. On which side do I really stand? Those questions must be answered and they must be answered now.

FILM FESTIVAL

July 20 — August 2, 1973,
Regent Theatre,
Queen Street.

ROMA
ITALY

DIRECTOR FEDERICO FELLINI

Roma is a portrait of Rome in terms of what the city has meant to Fellini. Beginning with his impressions of the city as a schoolboy in Rimini, the film conjures up the directors perceptions and memories of his adopted home from his arrival during the war to the equally chaotic present. As such there are numerous recapitulations from previous Fellini films — the schooldays are reminiscent of 8½, the Racordo Anulare sequence echoes the ride from the airport in Toby Damit, the celebrities interviewed in the streets and cafes — Mastroianni, Magnani and Sordi — have all been associated with him in his career.

The treatment is diffuse and for the most part the films episodes do not appear to be mounted in any particular order, establishing for the city the same fragmented identity that it has for Fellini. There is however a structural and atmospheric tension maintained by a nostalgic affectionate humanism and a fatalistic pessimism paralleling the poles of Fellinis career from La Strada to 8½. The indoctrination in Rimini is mysterious and promising, the end in which a motor cycle gang takes a midnight sweep through the centre of Rome is ominous and frightening. The concept at the heart of the film is represented metaphorically in the sequence in the metro excavation as the external air of modern Rome causes a wondrous ancient home to crumble to dust.



THE GOALKEEPERS FEAR OF THE PENALTY

W. Germany

Director Wim Wenders

Goalkeeper Josef Bloch is sent off during a game in Vienna because he insulted the referee after making an inexcusable mistake. He remains alone in the city, spending the night with a cinema cashier. In the morning he strangles her, and drives to a village on the border to see an old flame. He follows the details of the police hunt in the papers, and finally goes to a football match where, as a spectator, he tries to hold a meaningful conversation with an unknown man. It is tempting to seek parallels with THE OUTSIDER, but Wim Wender's film really begins where Camus' novel left off. Josef Bloch is not a moody and aloof anti-hero, alone in his sickness of alienation, but simply a more conspicuous victim of the atrophying responses of the society he lives in. His name suggests a deadened sensibility, his profession symbolises one man's isolation in a field of frenetic and pointless activity, and his one attempt to prove, through committing murder, that he is alive and present appears to fail because the society around him is to myopic to recognise him as the killer.

In style the film conveys a feeling of strained stillness, created by static shots and clean framing, by the banal phrase-book dialogue, and by emphasis on the menace of objects, which perfectly matches the steadiness of Bloch's mood and outlook as he moves between despair and a saving, if nihilistic, humour.



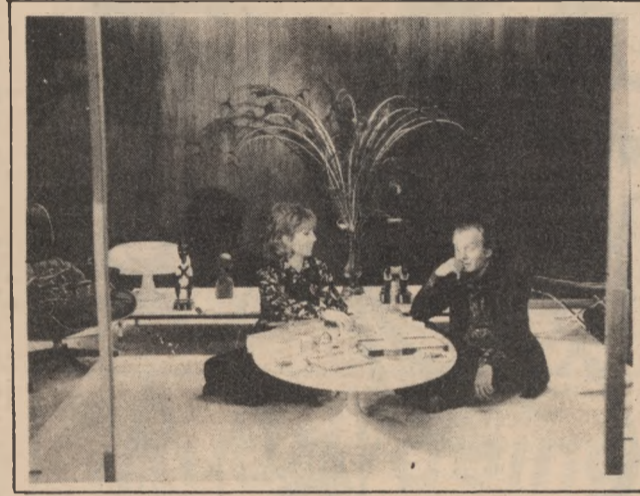
JUST BEFORE NIGHTFALL

France

Director Claude Chabrol

In this highly professional film, Chabrol continues his exploration of the evil that lurks at the heart of his upper class characters and breaks through the veneer of civilized sophistication with which they surround themselves. As in *Les Biches* and *Le Boucher* (also screening) and other of his films the highly entertaining framework of the thriller, marked by Chabrols characteristic tautness of control, subtlety of observation and delicacy of wit, is brilliantly employed to make a penetrating comment on universal and eternal human nature.

Michael Bouquet as the damned Charles brilliantly performs the intricacies and rituals which his initial action of murder involves him in as he becomes less and less worthy as he tries to seek his own judgement.



THE FOREIGNERS

Sweden

Director Johan Bergenstrahle

Stalios arrives in Stockholm from Greece. He has a relative who has a place to live. His new home is with his relative and some other Greeks — Dimitris, Kostas, Tomas and Maria; they live in the southern part of Stockholm, in an apartment house, which is due to be torn down. The film follows Stalios and his compatriots through their various attempts at jobs which they can hold down for long enough, in the face of prejudice, cheating, hard working conditions and their own inadequacies and homesickness, to make their fortunes — to be able to return to Greece and their families as "somebodies".

Staffan Hedqvist writes: "It is the everyday comedy we wanted to make, a film that shows the situations and expressions that have only been touched upon in mass media previously. We have been able to do it with sorrow, drama and happiness, and not the least because the Greeks with whom we have worked have been able to contribute experiences about which we were ignorant."

LA TERRA TREMMA

Italy 1947

Director Luchino Visconti

This is one of the great films to come out of the Italian neo-realist movement. It was at the time and still is one of the great political films of the cinema. Visconti brought to the project a great deal of revolutionary fervour, as well as an even greater ignorance of the real situation, he saw the problems in a naïve almost abstract manner. The whole project can be compared to Eisenteins unsuccessful *Que viva Mexico*.

The richness of La Terra tremma lies in the successful synthesis of seeming incompatibles, it is in part a documentary on crafts and faces and yet has a plot which needs to develop over a period of 2½ hours. It relies strongly on words for its arguments yet the improvised dialogue is even incomprehensible to many Italians. It was shot on location with a small budget yet there is superb clarity and depth of photography. While not politically truthful it is an honest study of poverty and encompasses the reality of Sicily.

HOW TASTY WAS MY LITTLE FRENCHMAN

Brazil

Director — Nelson Dos Santos

A French adventurer escapes drowning at the hands of the Portuguese only to be captured by cannibalistic Tamoyo Indians. His skill at gunmaking saves him from immediate death: the natives need him to teach them the use of firearms in their constant wars with neighbouring tribes. The Frenchman, naturally, complies, and soon adapts himself to the ways of his hosts, who provide him with an attractive widow to heighten the pleasures of his stay. But when their new-found capacity for fighting brings the tribe an easy victory over one of their neighbours, the chief declares a celebratory feast. The guest of honour, of course, is the Frenchman. He is also the main dish. The film is wonderfully light-hearted in mood, although its treatment of the bizarre story contains a serious undertone in its portrayal of the clash between

affluent Western society and the culture of the third world. This, however, is not allowed to intrude upon the sheer fun of the whole thing.

Nelson Pereira dos Santos enhances, with his latest film, his world-reputation as the pioneer of the cinema novo movement in Brazil.

THE SILENCE

Japan

Director — Mashiho Shinoda

Fathers Rodriguo and Galupe, Portuguese Jesuits from Macao, secretly arrive in a tiny fishing village to make contact with a Christian named Kichijiro, who guides them to a group of pious townspeople who have been worshipping underground. Although the reception is enthusiastic and the priests want to propagate the faith, their primary mission is to try to locate another missionary, Father Ferrera, who had come to Japan twenty years earlier.

But the Government, bent on stamping out Christianity, never stops hunting down the faithful.

Under the fear of torture and death, Kichijiro and Rodriguo betray their Christian faith, as Ferrera had done before them. In the face of Japan's traditional Buddhism and the ruthless determination of officialdom to eradicate intrusions from the Christian world, God himself appears to be silent.

A pictorially stunning creation of an important era in Japanese history, marked by its realistic detail and beautiful use of colour. A powerful treatment of the theme of the silence of God, from one of Japan's — and the world's — foremost film makers.



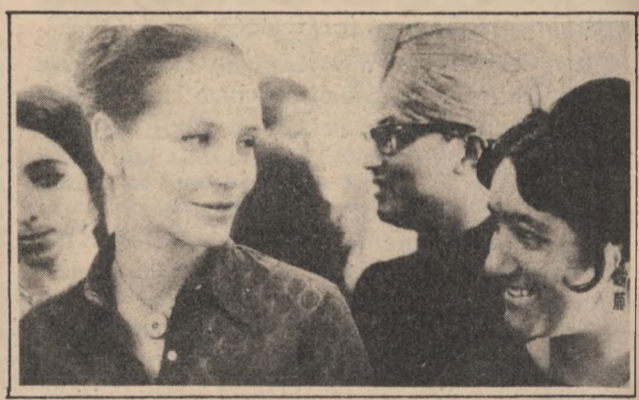
FAMILY LIFE

Polish

Director — Krzysztof Zanussi

This is an 'old fashioned' film in its technique, but the point is that as in many films the technique is perfectly appropriate to the subject matter. A young man from an upper class family has gone to Warsaw and become an engineer and a worthy member of the socialist society. A telegram calls him home to the crumbling world he left behind — the almost deserted workshop of his ex-industrialist father and his drunken sister. Mother has disappeared and father, daughter and aunt are living on the crumbs of the past.

The confrontation of young Wit and his family is heightened by the fact that he does not come to the house alone. He is accompanied by his best friend, a young man of peasant stock who is in even greater contrast to those dregs of the bourgeois pre-war life than Wit himself. And in fact by the end of the 24 hours of their stay Wit has come to the realization that he cannot escape his past, he is his fathers son for better or worse. A film with such limited scope depends very much on actors and Zanussi directs them with a skill and subtlety that is astonishing.



PRIVATE ROAD

England

Barney Platts-Mills

Barney Platts-Mills is one of the new young directors who are leading Britain into a new era of film production. His previous film *Bronco Bullfrog* was widely acclaimed (unfortunately his films are distributed by an alternative new distribution company, so we may not see the film out here).

He presents the side of the youth in Britain from a point of view which really understands for he is part of that generation. He is not merely sympathetic as an older director might be, he is presenting his and his contemporaries own life styles.

The film rambles like many European films where the style and action are more important than plot development. His scenes are underplayed, he believes actors talk too much.

The structuring of the film is extremely fine with a delicate balance between scenes, his visuals are sparse and well planned and he has a great sense of motion.

The film is in part autobiographical concerning the life of a writer and his struggle to have his work appreciated.

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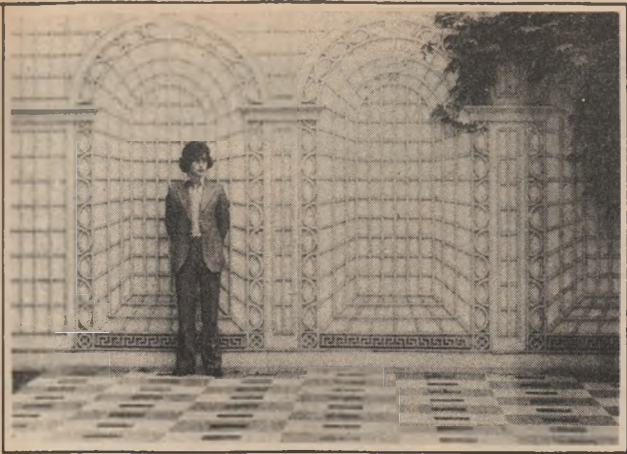
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THE CAMISARDS
France
Direction — Reno Allio

The Camisards were a band of Protestants who fled to the hills after the Edict of Nantes was evoked.

This colourfully costumed epic treatment of a violent episode in the political and religious history of France is a departure for Rene Allio from the intimate subjects of his earlier films. The contemporary relevance of the theme, however, continually pointed by Allio's treatment, earned **THE CAMISARDS** a place in the newly established International Forum of Young Cinema. This offshoot of the Berlin Film Festival is a socially oriented event which, at its inauguration in 1972, reflected a decidedly Marxist emphasis. Rene Allio's Protestant guerrillas thus display a marked kinship with Che Guevara and his revolutionaries, while audiences may also detect a similarity between their mountain encampment and its way of life and the atmosphere of Woodstock. Moreover, Rene Allio's cinema here begins to show hitherto unsuspected affinities with the work of Glauber Rocha and other film makers who use the medium to express, above all else, their social and political commitment.

THE BIRCH WOOD
Poland
Director — Andrzej Wajda

The story of a young forester, a widower, and his younger brother, who, doomed by tuberculosis, arrives from a Swiss sanatorium to spend his last days in the peaceful silence of the birch wood. His liberation from despair is brought about by the love of a peasant girl, a direct and simple love conceived in primitive physical terms.

Andrzej Wajda's concentration in his latest film is focused on the problems of masochistic loneliness, isolation, frustration, loss of life-style, and death. These attitudes in the mind of Wajda's suffering hero are heightened with extraordinary emotional force in a pictorial style which reflects the colourful post-impressionist Polish paintings of the turn of the century and which perfectly captures the autumnal beauty of the Polish landscape as described by the painters.



DAYS OF '36
Greece
Director — Theo Angelopoulos

Following his brilliant success with **RECONSTRUCTION** — also programmed in this year's Festival — Theodoros Angelopoulos takes a real event, an incident which occurred in Athens in 1936, on the eve of the Metaxa dictatorship, as the kernel of his latest work. An armed prisoner on a criminal charge holds a member of Parliament hostage, provoking a crisis among the two leading political parties who support the Government as



to what steps can be taken to save the hostage's life. Finally, both the criminal and his hostage are murdered mysteriously by a strange visitor to the prison.

DAYS OF '36 is a hard-hitting, documentary-style expose of a particular moment in Greek political history. It is also a personal statement by Angelopoulos on the destructiveness of politics: "a dissection of the secret mechanisms which crush the individual," as he himself has said.

FELIX & OTILIA
Romania
Director — Iulian Mihy

After his father's death, young Felix comes to Bucharest at the house of his Uncle Costache, to study medicine.

In the big, dull house, Felix gets acquainted with an interesting and very strange world, a family clan whose interests are permanently clashing, in tune with their hopes of inheritance following Costache's death.

There is Old Costache, a very kind man whose character is marred by his terrible avarice; Otilia, his beautiful and graceful niece, in whose favour Costache seems more and more inclined to make his will; Aglaia, Old Costache's sister and her husband, old Simon — a maniac, a madman; their elder daughter Olimpia, married to lawyer Stanica, an opportunist, a careerist and in fact a parent flunkey; the landlord Pascalopol who, in love with Otilia, offers her everything a young girl might dream of.

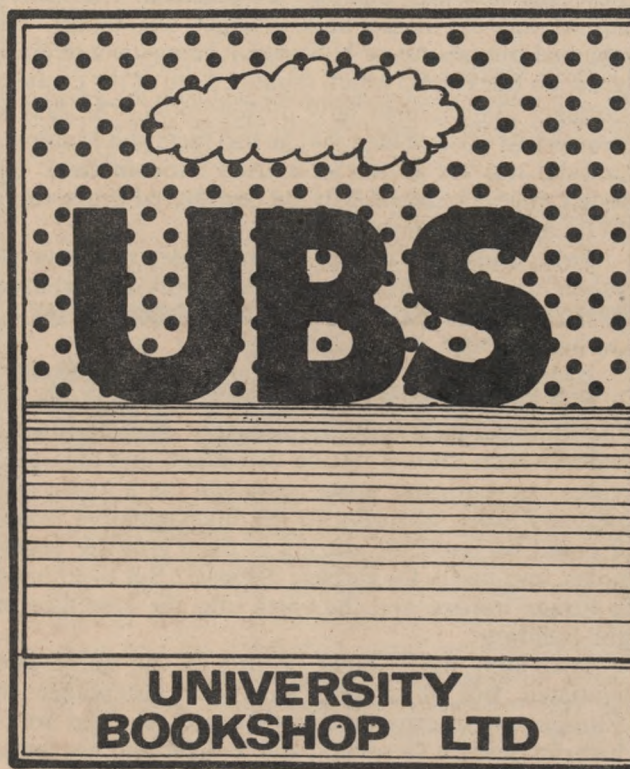
Otilia needs something else: something appealing directly to her soul and belonging to her age: the admirable purity of young Felix, the sincerity of his feelings.

The agitated life of this family unfolds, punctuated by events which are in turn dramatic and comical.

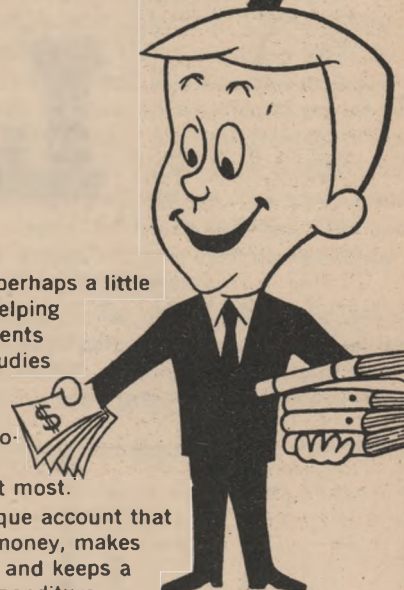
QUEEN DOROTHEAS BOW
Czechoslovakia
Director — Jan Schmidt

A film homage to the art of Vladislav Vancura, the great Czech writer who died tragically at the hands of the Nazis, **QUEEN DOROTHEA'S BOW** is made up of three stories which have love as their central theme. The first is "The Knife-Grinder," in which hot-blooded Frantisek employs his special gift with horses to defeat the much stronger Jakub for the hand of Josefina; the second, "The End Corrects Everything," in which Blazenska, the wife of a middle-aged professor of classics, learns a new lesson in love from contemplating the courtship between her daughter and the son of the local furrier; the third, "Good Measure," in which a gypsy outwits a butcher for the ample favours of barmaid Isabella.

The three separate vignettes of the film are linked not only by the basic concern with aspects of love in each of them, but also by the visual beauty and romance of the South Bohemian countryside, as it passes through the seasons of spring and winter, which pervades the film as a whole and underlines the joyful and lyrical celebration of human relationships that forms its "message."



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JERUSALEM — JERUSALEM — JERUSALEM

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Ngati Hiruharama is growing.
Greg, Colin and ngā mokai need your help.
What do they want?

How can I help them?
They need so many of the things that we take for granted.

In the wharepuni they need a stove and a hot water heater;

they need preserving jars and vacola; pots, pans, plates, cutlery;

they need mattresses, beds, blankets, linen, sleeping bags, towels;

they need shovels, spades, mattocks, hoes, axes, picks, forks, saws, hammers, small trowels and vegetable seeds;

they need coats, shirts, frocks, pants, socks, sandals, thongs, leather and material off-cuts.

Why give to Jerusalem?

Because the people of this country whom Hemi tried to help and who are still being helped there need these things.

They are not asking for new items (nor for junk) but for all those things listed above which are at your place or your friends and which aren't being used but could be.

If you can help bring what you can to either:

Newman Hall, Waterloo Quadrant, or:

Welfare Office, Room 118, first floor, S.U.B.

If you can't bring it ring 30-789 and ask for Contact and whatever you have will be collected. (office hours).

It will take a bit of trouble but this is one way of helping your brothers and sisters and sharing with others less fortunate than you.

Thanks.

Hundertwasser's LIVING CITY



INTRODUCTION

Friedensreich Hundertwasser is a Viennese painter who is accompanying his works on their tour throughout New Zealand. Raewyn and I interviewed him in his home (a flat in Ponsonby.) We prearranged to divide the interview into two parts; she would elicit information on painting, and I would discuss his architectural concepts. His artistic and architectural ideas are intertwined and harmonious, but our impressions of the man were so different that we present two almost incompatible appraisals.

- H. E. A.

I immediately responded to the Hundertwasser exhibition because his paintings (being brilliantly coloured with those delightfully lyrical curves) were so like my doodles. But, Good Lord, if his paintings are revered by a number of eminent people I must have missed the point. He must surely be more than a doodler. Thus the film accompanying the exhibition enlightened me, for it told of his ideas. Namely, that he detests the sterile geometric straight line style of modern buildings and rejoices in the organic forms of a "wildly luxuriant growing architecture". Yes the paintings showed houses encased in greenery, and all the lines were human.

When we went to speak with him I was not cynical for his works and words struck me as emanating from a pragmatic, intelligent man, who had more subtlety than the usual "guru". He was not just

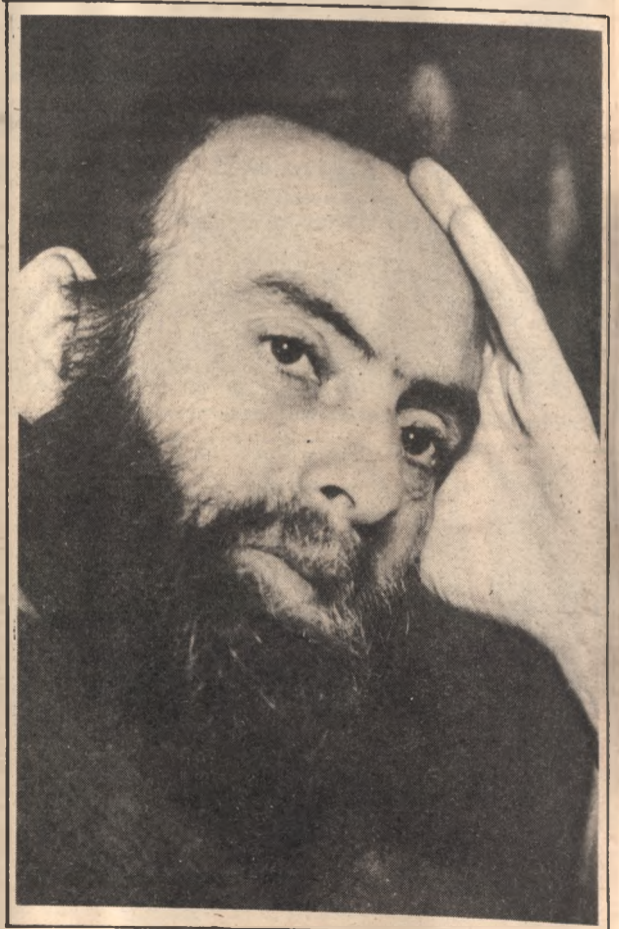
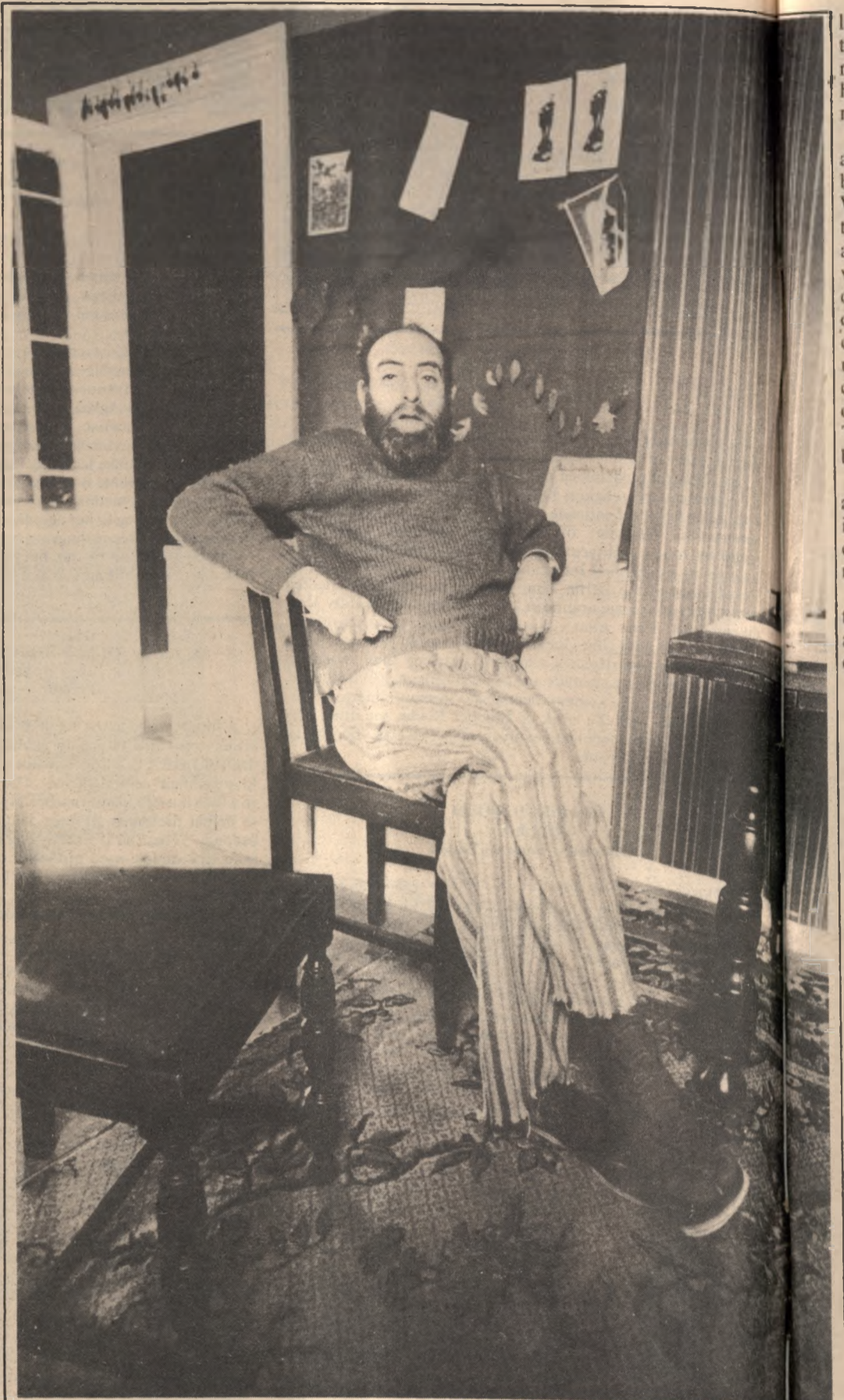
another of those eco-freaks who rejected all technology and advocated an unreserved return to the earth.

I asked him to discuss his concept of organic architecture. First, he emphasised his ideas are not new, and secondly that they are practical. The materials of the earth are both cheaper and better. He showed me photos of Norwegian homes where grass grew on the roofs (which reminded me of the crofters cottages which also have turfed roofs.) At first it seemed an absurd idea, but he had facts and examples and did not try to sell an untried Utopian ideal. He listed seven reasons why he considered grass roofs to be a feasible proposition.

First, they are cheap, for one does not have to repair the roof whereas ordinary roofs are exposed to the weather and rot. It provides insulation, saving on heating and air conditioning.

It also provides insulation against noise. Secondly, it is oxygen producing. Thirdly, the vegetation on the roof is dust absorbing. Fourthly, it has aesthetic value which should not be demeaned and also provides recreational space essential in a city, and perhaps more absurdly to my unimaginative brain, it could be used for grazing or even growing vegetables, and lastly for garbage disposal? But essentially it brings nature and the earth into the structure of the building.

This idea may sound absurd to the naive and uninitiated but it already has wide acceptance in Europe: an international conference on grass roofs has been held in Germany, and Switzerland has legis-



A HOUSE EMPLOYING GRASS ROOFS (CRACCUM)

lated that garages in certain areas of the country have to have grass roofs in order to absorb the carbon monoxide fumes. In Japan a few department stores have grass roofs, one even having 1000 trees on its roof. It seems so alien yet sublimely practical.

Organic material should be incorporated into all aspects of the building, eg the walls — wood, stone, brick rather than plastic, steel, concrete aluminium. Walls, he said, should respire, transpire and succumb to decay. I presume that the artificiality of contemporary architecture is only a phase, (terracotta brick veneer, concrete, concise squareness etc) and it is only a matter of time before the boredom and sterility of our environment leads us back to the organic concepts. Current buildings leave their inhabitants so unfree. Hundertwasser pointed out that we cannot change or add to the facades, designs or interiors of public buildings in colour, structure or masonry. The buildings are monuments, they are not living, breathing and growing.

Organic concepts in architecture are more acceptable to me when applied to domestic/residential buildings rather than commercial structures. Although of course I would advocate the maximum use of natural materials in their construction.

Hundertwasser does not dismiss the advances of technology but wishes to remind us of the utilitarian aspects of organic architecture. He wants a re-examination of buildings to see whether they in fact

suit our needs eg. the geodesic dome (one of the current fads for our alternative society) which he considers wastes space, provides little or no insulation against temperature, noise or radiation, is unattractive and does not give a sense of security so essential for a home.

His words, "Now buildings are straight and smooth. Everything slips away on the smoothness. The dear Lord himself falls down because the straight line is Godless." I would not agree that the straight line is uncreative and Godless for when I recall Chartres cathedral or St Marks Palazzo it makes me realize how inspiring the straight line in conjunction with height can be. Perhaps the extremity of his opinions is merely to provoke us.

He also discussed the water cleaning capacity of vegetation. At Santee Print works in the United States a successful experiment using a complex of labyrinthine ditches planted with reeds is producing clean water from heavily polluted effluent from a dye plant. The process is utilizing the metabolic actions of reeds to purify the waste water. Within an hour of seeping through the beds the water flows out clean. Once again a concept so logical and so cheap, using no machinery, easy to install, no chemicals and even aesthetically pleasing.

This is not a revolutionary idea, nor is the idea of capturing nature in building; one recalls Kenneth Clarks "Civilization" which showed a superabun-

are easy to talk about, even in a half-awakened state. . . . I'm sure we've come too early, he even said he was tired.

Definitely cold and moist, phlegmatic tending to melancholy. Nevertheless, his message is insistent and the details practical. Yet Lao Tse long ago said that "the reality of building does not consist of walls and roof but of the space within to be lived in."

A vernacular pathway into the sun which strengthened the air outside to be much warmer than the kitchen. How to slip in a question on "your art?" Maybe through his boat, ah yes. "Regentag" much loved and photographed-it's fantastic. ("Regentag" meaning "Rainy day" when colours glow with a nacreous fire.) Hundertwasser's boat seems like a magic spell on the water: colourful, hand-shaped and alive. The thought of it brings a gentle smile to his eyes. Unfortunately it is a Mediterranean boat, but Hundertwasser is working with an architect on plans/ideas for a voyage boat. A Hundertwasser ocean going boat would inspire some boat builders here, for although we do have a tradition. Our main interest of late has been speed, or concrete hulls. One's boat should be one's sculpture, but that brings us to yet another aspect of Hundertwasser.

Unlike Marat who in the vast indifference invented meaning and who did not watch unmoved but intervened, Hundertwasser writes manifestoes (much in the same manner as the early Dada and Surrealists.)



dance of ingenious uses of nature. Yet he has been accused of all manner of things. I wonder why?

I was impressed by him for he was so humble and unassuming yet evidently a man of talent and intelligence. Some say he is insincere; for example he advocates the banning of cars but has hired one himself.

Such trivial criticisms must be weighed against the good he is doing in campaigning for a better life, since one finds few people with the time, energy and finance devoting themselves to such ends.

Hazel Armstrong

On painting

9.00 a.m. taking note of the tropical/organic growth surrounding the house of Hundertwasser. Following the slow gaited gentleman along a corridor of hessian, one is aware of the arcanum of motion. Time, that's another matter, obviously important to our friend, for along with his comfortable hand-woven garments he sports an Accutron, which just happens to be one of the most technologically advanced time pieces.

Well, into the interview, houses with grass roofs

This nihilistic tone/note is found in his statements on art schools. "Art schools should not function. . . . if the students need a little help they are worthless". "The best artists in the world are aged between eight and nine" I must beg to differ, in that art goes through stages, chaos to order to chaos. If one paints as an eight year old all one life, mirrors and windows may gleam onto a mythical, pure landscape, but to what purpose?

"My paintings are an adventure." A profitable one in that they continue to support him. Like Bacon, and most of the moderns, and idea just comes, then changes and develops. It is easy to sense the difficulty in evaluating one's own work.

L. Schmied writes of Hundertwasser's preference for representing the harmony of nature in his works. His colours, textures and techniques are often directly influenced by nature. He uses oils, water-colours, brick dust, gold dust, bees wax, resin, varnish and egg white. The earth colours, especially green, are important. His fields and cities of colour (eg. "Street for Survivors") bring to mind the Limborg brothers scenes.

Although Hundertwasser speaks of the need for struggle ("war is necessary") his graphics are those of an eight year old and his painterly vision one of catachthonian perception.

Raewyn McDonald

A HOUSE EMPLOYING A GRASS ROOF BUILT NEAR TAURANGA
(CRACUM WILL BE RUNNING AN IN-DEPTH ARTICLE ON
THIS AT A LATER DATE.)

CRACCUM ARTS



POP MUSIC: PROGRESS, REVIVAL, DECAY

I shall not attempt to define pop music in detail; if you want one, the best I've ever read is in "Revolt into Style" by George Melly (1969). I will only differentiate between quality pop; that pop which could claim to be pop art, or a part of pop culture; and commercial pop — music designed purely for its selling potential, with no deliberate attempt to be quality pop. Pop music is any popular music form of the time.

Over the past 15 - 20 years, pop music has evolved from schmaltzy ballads and jazz into what we know today. The history shows up the general trend of the various movements, starting out in the coffee bars and clubs, gaining popularity, (usually because it represents an outlet for revolt), becoming a trend, being exploited commercially, and finally decaying or being replaced (whichever comes first. A fuller, better account can be found in Mr Melly's book). These cycles usually take about 3 - 5 years as in the cases of jazz revivalism, jazz modernism, skiffle, rock 'n' roll, trad, etc. However, since the advent of a predominant influence of British groups on the international music scene, this time limit has broken down. Since 1963, quality pop music has remained fairly static when viewed tentatively. The movements have become less defined, more fads of style than of construction.

The Beatles took 'beat' music, the Stones R & B, and raised themselves to unprecedented popularity, wealth and creative quality. The latter is the most interesting, as it allowed more and more experimentation to practically any group — quality pop had freed itself from the commercial strait-jacket. Since then, quality pop music has improved by becoming part of the general social turmoil, yet another example of the new freedom gained by the musicians; no longer were they tied to their 'image', they have become real people. The major driving force behind this improvement has been drugs. Whatever the rights and wrongs of drug use, the fact remains that without drugs, quality pop music would never have attained its present stature.

But what has happened now? The drug scene has lost its influence, music has started to stagnate. The only major innovation in the past couple of years has been the degenerate and decadent rock of Bowie and Cooper. Yet this looks more like the beginning of the end than of a new phase. Already the innovators have been joined by the imitators, like Gary Glitter, and they look like dragging the new trend down to even murkier depths than bubblegum reached.

Another sure sign of the impending fall of any pop form is the present trend of revivals; having run out of steam, the industry is turning back on its past glories. Hardly a week passes without the release of a new album of old hits. The radio has become infested with "Specials" tracing the histories of the past ten years greatest groups. One of the greatest premises of pop is its obsession with NOW; it admits no past, no future, it has only an instantaneous reality; but now this premise has been broken, and as the mark of death fell on jazz as THE pop media when it entered its revivalist period, so this mark has now

fallen on our present quality pop.

The musicians themselves have reinforced this belief; Peter Townshend (one of the most creative innovator/musicians) when interviewed in Melody Maker, admitted an inability to find new story lines: the Stones have reverted to rock 'n' roll, McCartney has returned to late 50-ish rock and sickly ballad; Harrison and Clapton have got stuck in the rut of co-operative music which at best sounds like an organised jam; and Zeppelin too are resorting extensively to past material.

Possibly the only thing that can keep the ball rolling will be the commercial gargantuan that is already threatening to re-conquer pop. The industry does not want to die, there is too much money to be made. commercial pop is already being pre-packaged to an extent that makes the Monkees look like an amateur co on an old widow. David Cassidy and the Osmonds with all the other supergroups are drawing in crowds with almost Beatle-like professionalism. They are different crowds for sure, the new pop generation, but they are infiltrating the quality reaches of pop already. Elton John is rapidly becoming a bopper idol (much to his disgust). HOW LONG WILL HIS MUSICAL INTEGRITY HOLD OUT AGAINST ECONOMICS? How long before his manager or record company put enough pressure on him to revert to the pre-Beatle status quo? How long before others follow on this soul destroying trail? A quick comparison between the singles charts of now and three years ago will show the increase of commercial as against quality pop. Another indication is the returning importance of singles sales opposed to the late 60's swing towards L.P.'s. Although the ball may be kept rolling, the quality will decline.

All of this leads me to the conclusion that without some new source of inspiration (be it social, political, chemical or mystical as in the past, or something completely new), the entire pop scene must decline. There will of course still be quality blues, rock, etc, just as there is still quality jazz, but it will no longer be pop.

What quality pop will eventually be replaced by, who knows, but the only further proof I need of the decay of quality pop is the ever increasing frequency of articles such as this, perhaps by this very act of concern I am hastening the end. Or perhaps the Lemming season will give it the fresh impetus it needs. I doubt it — the past ten years have been rich ones, but now we have only the death throes to look forward to.

Tony Dove

SHOOT OUT AT THE FANTASY FACTORY Traffic IL34841



Was a time when a new Traffic album was an automatic buy for me. At first Steve Winwood's abrupt change from the moody raver of the Spencer Davis Group to the lilting romantic that emerged in the first two Traffic LPs took a little warming to, but eventually the latter role began to seem the more natural. I now think TRAFFIC II is among the best British albums of the century.

Somewhere around the time of Blind Faith, remember them, they lost me. I bought JOHN BARLEYCORN automatically and tried hard but apart from 'Empty Pages' never really got drawn in. Traffic started to slip out of my life (pau for a kleenex).

So I approached SHOOT OUT with only a passing

knowledge of their minimal output since then and all in all it's a fairly happy reunion for me. You could fill the grooves of side one with plasticine and still have the best of the album to play, for on the other is much of what I'd hoped Traffic had been heading for in the last six years.

'Evening Blue', Circus magazine tells me, is about Jim Capaldi's separation from his wife and daughter. The important thing is that it subtly and economically conveys a warm yearning that is so total as to make its cause of secondary interest. The emotion itself is the song's justification.

'Tragic Magic' is a um... 'grooving instrumental', the best section of which features Chris Wood playing his sax in and around a repeated riff from a horn section that is probably Wood himself, double tracked. Some time ago someone wrote that Traffic's soul was in their timing, and this gently tugging, beautifully balanced sound is evident in all these tracks.

'Uninspired' isn't. This final piece contains Winwood's best singing on the album and a good guitar solo to boot. Some of this music has a slight cocktail-rock flavour if you're desperate to find fault with it, but as muzak I can think of several diversions for which this would be the perfect backing.

Side one is finely crafted but not a touch on the tracks I've mentioned, although parts of it do stick in the mind and that's better than the throat.

— T.H.

NZSAC LITERARY YEARBOOK

this is to solicit contributions, both improper and otherwise for the above esteemed publication which, this year, is in the hands of mad langford who wishes to inform all interested bodies, be they pregnant or otherwise attended, that it is intended to make the yearbook a proper yearly collection from the universities and about.

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Americans will have to leave. If not, an increased corps of corporation contract employees could assist Thieu's police. Third, the American advisers since prisons are administered by the Ministry of the Interior, so they may not be covered under the agreement. Finally, many of the present Public Safety advisers to Phoenix are CIA personnel. CIA operatives can be expected to remain in Vietnam under new covers, possibly as the "economic advisers and civilian technicians" whom Kissinger says the U.S. may retain after military withdrawal.

Including its Public Safety advisers, AID presently employs about 1,000 Americans in Vietnam. For years the agency has helped the U.S. operate what amounts to a duplicate government in South Vietnam. In December 1969, a Senate staff report noted:

There are American advisers at every military and civilian level both in Saigon and in the field. They are in the Prime Minister's office, at the Vietnam Training Center and other training schools, in Government ministries, working with the police and with the phoenix program, and in every sphere of government activity.

A survey by the same Senate investigators in May 1972 reported that U.S. programs in Vietnam "still cover almost the same range of activities as was the case four years ago," namely to advise and monitor every level of the Saigon government bureaucracy.

The ceasefire accord will not compel the U.S. to dismantle its parallel bureaucracy in South Vietnam. In fact, an expanded corps of American advisers will administer economic aid to Saigon, which is scheduled to increase in 1973.

Current AID contracts indicate that the U.S. plans to continue directing the future of South Vietnam. By developing institutions that mesh with U.S. business interests, the agency is shaping the South for its role in America's international economy. On January 5, 1973, AID called for U.S. contractors to provide technical expertise for the "planned

orderly growth of the Republic of Vietnam." Last November, the agency issued a \$663,000 contract to the Institute of Public Administration in New York for "Institutional Development Services for the National Institute of Administration of the Government of Vietnam." AID is also negotiating with the Institute for Defense Analysis, a well-known military thinktank, to provide "Economic Analysis of, Evaluation of and Assistance in Development Planning in Vietnam."

The State Department is expanding its own post-ceasefire presence in Vietnam by establishing four regional consulates, one in each military region. These new diplomatic posts will expedite the flow of military equipment and will give the U.S. additional eyes and ears in the countryside to report what is happening. The new posts will be staffed by AID advisers, intelligence personnel and by up to 100 new Foreign Service officers. Other U.S. personnel attached to the new consulates may serve direct military functions, as they do elsewhere in Indochina. In Laos, where American military forces were banned in 1962, the sprawling U.S. embassy has more than 200 military attaches, most of whom fly support missions for the Royal Lao forces.

The Nixon Administration is aware that a civilianized American presence in Vietnam may not suffice to maintain Thieu in Saigon. Thailand has agreed to help out by allowing U.S. Army counterinsurgency experts to train Laotian, Cambodian and South Vietnamese soldiers within Thai borders. It is not unlikely that clandestine American military activities — such as SLAM (search, locate and annihilate) missions run by civilian-clad special forces with mercenaries into North Vietnam and liberated area of Indochina — will continue with secret American funding.

Bangkok is also co-operating with Nixon's plans to keep some 45,000 G.I.s in Thailand and to move the 7th Air Force from South Vietnam to the isolated high security Thai base at Nakhon Phanom. In addi-

tion the U.S. will keep its sources on Guam and on carriers in the waters off Vietnam, poised to put their planes in the air at a moments notice.

Even with a ceasefire, U.S. bombing will resume whenever it appears that Thieu is losing ground. Nixon has made clear that he won't hesitate to "reapply air and sea power in Indochina," using alleged North Vietnamese ceasefire violations as a pretext. As long as it remains committed to a client-state in the South, the U.S. will be fighting a war in Vietnam.

The only sure way to terminate the war is to terminate America's commitment to Saigon. Cutting off all funds to Thieu's military and government is a crucial step in this direction. Ultimately to end all American intervention, we must change America's goals in Indochina and not just its clothes.

By Dennis Aftergut and Diana Roose
of NARMIC (National Action Research on the Military Industrial Complex), and Roose is an independent researcher. Both work in Philadelphia.

Contact the authors at 160 N. 15th St. Phila. Pa. 19102, (212) LQ 3-9372.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE LAW

An informal Staff/Student Seminar will be held in the Law Faculty Common Room on Friday 27 July between 1.00 pm - 2.00 pm on Newspapers and the Law. Ten minute introductory talks will be given by —

Mrs M.A. Vennell: Defamation and Newspapers.
Dr D. Vaver: Copyright, Confidence and Newspapers.

Mr A. Finnie: Misleading Advertising.
The remaining thirty minutes will be open for discussion. Staff and Students from all Faculties are invited to bring their lunch and participate.

F.M. Auburn

GREAT NEWS!

THE 1973 VESPA IS HERE!



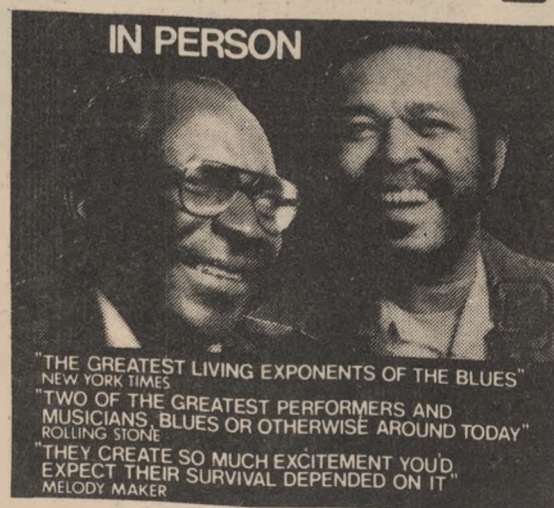
1973 VESPA

Vespa — the magic name. In every language it means independence and exhilaration of travelling anywhere safely. It means elegance, power, technical perfection and fantastic economy — 129 m.p.g. Vespa is modern, powerful and perfect. Robust bodywork, direct transmission, interchangeable wheels, rotary valve engine: this is the magnificent Vespa formula.

RIDE THE 1973 VESPA 150 SUPER — AT VESPA DEALERS NOW!

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Beach Road,
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Only \$1.50**

July 27th AT 8:15 IN THE CAFE ~ TICKETS AVAILABLE
FROM 5:30 PM FROM THE CONTACT OFFICE ON THE
FRIDAY EVENING. ~

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do your thing
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only \$482 return
work permits available
3 month trip



also trips to fiji and australia
for your travel insurance, international i.d. cards,
and all your N.Z. and
overseas travel
Student Travel Bureau
rm. 223 mon-fri 11-5pm

**You can't
smoke them
sniff them
or
drink them**

you gotta hear them



RELEASED IN N.Z. BY EMI

WELFAR

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**W.A.G.
WALKING ANSWER GROUP
WELFARE ACTION GROUP — WAR
AGAINST GLOOM**

Last Friday, Welfare Action Group inaugurated the War Against Gloom on campus by offering everyone temporary W.A.G. badges. Welfare Action Group wants one thousand students to wear W.A.G. badges.

W.A.G. means Walking Answer Guy/Girl/Gay (no need to specify your preference). Anyone who wears a W.A.G. badge is also probably a Well-informed Answer Girl/Gay/Guy, which means he can tell you where to find it — or who knows where it is — or who to see to tell you. But above all, what a Walking Answer Guy/Girl/Guy does is — a wag promises to answer if you speak to a wag.

Special neat W.A.G. badges are being made now — we have prepared (without propaganda) high-quality temporary ones available at the Welfare Office, House Committee, or Contact. Wear a WAG badge and you invite anyone anywhere to ask you a question — but you must promise to answer!

Wear a W.A.G. badge today —
and answer someone when they speak to you.
Michael Tyne-Corbould
Welfare Vice-President

(P.S. If you've got ideology / religion / idea to spread, wear a W.A.G. badge. People will get into conversation with you.)

If you are putting up posters for your society or candidate: Please: Use masking tape. Don't paste them to anywhere. Don't put them up on any glass surface, they are likely to be pulled down. You may be charged for extra cleaning time.

If you want anyone to take any notice of your notice, then remove them when they no longer apply — no one likes reading out of date posters, and after a while they don't read anything.

— House Committee

CHRIST IN ULSTER

he caught a high one
near the collarbone
with the spongy exit wound
like a fullblown rose
daubed on his spine

when they unwrapped
his padded jacket
he came apart cleanly
chops flaps ribs
brisket kidney fry
wholesome economic cuts
dressed
by the spinning nickel

the old girls pounced
through the barricade
shoved the soldiers aside
and went back
with their baskets dripping

Tony Beyer

**EXECUTIVE PORTFOLIO ELECTIONS
1973/1974 EXECUTIVE**

Nominations are called for the following positions:

Business Manager
Capping Controller
Education Officer
House Committee Chairman
International Affairs Officer
Publications Officer

Public Liaison Officer
Social Controller
Societies' Representative
Sports' representative
Student Liaison Officer

Nomination forms are available from AUSA office. All nomination forms, which must be in sealed envelopes addressed to the Secretary, should be accompanied by a photograph of the candidate, brief biographical notes and a policy statement. Nominations close at 5 p.m. on Friday, 20 July 1973. Elections will be held on Thursday and Friday, 2 and 3 August 1973.

Margery Macky
ASSOCIATION SECRETARY

NOTE: Craccum will be featuring all nominees in the 26 July issue. The photographs, policy statements and biographical notes sent with the nomination forms will be given to Craccum immediately after nominations close at 5 p.m. on Friday, 20 July 1973. It would assist the editors greatly if the photograph and the policy statements are suitable for immediate publication. Policy statements should be typed in double spacing.

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.

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

ROCK DONZ



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(NO MORE MR NICE GUY)**

**SONNY TERRY &
BROWNIE MCGHEE**



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LISTEN TO THEIR
LATEST L.P.**



THE ROCHDALE Cider Snow



Send your name and address together with a 50c postal note to
the Rochdale Cider Company Ltd. Box 524, Christchurch for your copy of this poster.

Mr Trevor
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Mr B.B.
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DEAR HART...

THE ASSOCIATION DEFENDING SOUTH AFRICAN TOURS (ADSAT)

10 Cambridge Street,
Ashburton.
2.7.73

Mr Trevor Richards,
National Chairman,
Halt All Racist Tours,
101 Rugby Street,
Christchurch.

Dear Mr Richards,

LAST December General Amin of Uganda announced that in future only black African Ugandan citizens would be eligible for selection for Ugandan national sports teams, and that in future no Asians, not even Ugandan citizens would qualify for selection. As such the Ugandan team selected to participate in the 1974 COMMONWEALTH Games will be a racially selected team.

As your organisation is named Halt All Racist Tours, and not just Halt One Racist Tour, my association presumes that HART will take such steps as necessary to have the racist Ugandan team barred from participation in the games unless Uganda's Asian citizens are made eligible for selection after genuine multi-racial trials.

ADSAT is concerned to see that one law is not made for racially selected South African teams' and another for racially selected Ugandan teams, and we are anxious therefore to see the Ugandan visit to New Zealand cancelled unless multi-racial trials are held. Therefore we wish to inform you of our willingness to co-operate with HART to prevent a racist Ugandan team from participating in the Commonwealth Games even to the extent of assisting HART with the demonstrations it will no doubt organise should the racist Ugandan visit eventuate.

Yours faithfully
B.B. Thompson
National Chairman

Note: The contents of this letter have been made available to the news media.

3 July 1973

Mr B.B. Thompson,
Chairman,
A.D.S.A.T.
10 Cambridge St,
ASHBURTON.

Dear Mr Thompson,

Thank you for your letter of 2 July concerning my attitude to Uganda's participation in the 1974 Commonwealth Games.

You make the point in your letter that 'Last December General Amin of Uganda announced that in future only black African Ugandan citizens would be eligible for selection for Ugandan national sports teams, and that in future, no Asians, not even Ugandan citizens would qualify for selection.'

This statement has absolutely no basis in fact whatsoever. I would ask you where your information came from, but there is no need, for I too read the advertisement in 'The Christchurch Star' (29 June 1973) from which you quote.

I have written to the Editor of The Christchurch Star lodging the strongest possible protest over the inclusion of the advertisement in the paper. My objections were based on the belief that no newspaper should print advertisements on contentious political issues which contain in them blatant errors of fact, for the result can only be to mislead members of the general public. Some people will believe anything they read. In this instance, you certainly have.

I looked carefully through several New Zealand papers for the month of December 1972. Nowhere could I find an announcement which in any way measured up to the one mentioned in the advertisement and quoted in your letter. Given the wise amount of publicity in the New Zealand press that General Amin was receiving at that time, and bearing in mind how closely such a statement, were it ever made, would have related to the Springboks rugby tour controversy. I cannot believe that such a statement by General AMIN COULD HAVE GONE UNREPORTED.

However, I decided to check further. I contacted Dr Ruth Butterworth, Associate Professor of Political Studies at the University of Auckland and an acknowledged expert on African politics, and asked her as to the validity of the statement. She informed me that since December 1972, there have been at least two international sporting fixtures held on the African continent to which Ugandan teams have been sent. In both instances these teams have had both African and Asian Ugandans in them.

Given the situation, I do not consider that H.A.R.T. has either cause or justification to press for Uganda's expulsion from the Commonwealth Games.

I am not denying that there is racial discrimination in Uganda, but it would be a serious error to equate what is happening in Uganda with what is happening in South Africa. Racist Amin's appeal certainly is, but the difference between his kind of scapegoating, and the institutionalized racism of the South African Government is still to be measured in light years.

I have taken the liberty of including with this letter an article written by Dr Butterworth on the Ugandan situation. This article first appeared in HART NEWS (Vol 1, No 9, November 1972).

I was surprised to read that not only are you anxious 'to see that the Ugandan visit to New Zealand is cancelled unless multi-racial trials are held,' but that

in addition to this, you would be prepared to assist H.A.R.T. with organizing demonstrations should such a visit eventuate.

Your organization claims to be against what it terms political interference in sport. On a number of occasions you made it quite clear that you were in favour of the Springboks rugby tour, irrespective of the methods used to select that team. I therefore find it inexplicable that you should be pushing for the expulsion of Uganda from the Commonwealth Games. Is this not the same sort of political interference that you opposed apropos the Springboks rugby tour?

I note that you say 'ADSAT is concerned to see that one law is not made for racially selected South African teams, and another for racially selected (sic) Ugandan teams.' If this is the reason for your brusque volte face, then one can only be surprised at the weakness of your resolution. What campaign worthy of its beliefs scraps the principles on which it was based after the first defeat? Certainly none that I would wish to be associated with.

An explanation consistent with both this volte face and with the tenor of many of your public statements would be that ADSAT quite simply is a pro-apartheid organization with the ancillary lack of knowledge about and concern for African ruled states.

I must state that H.A.R.T. could not and would not prevent you from demonstrating against Uganda's participation in the Commonwealth Games, but certainly, in such an endeavour, you would not have our support. On the other hand, H.A.R.T. will do all possible to inform people as to the essential differences between the Ugandan and South African situations.

One of the reasons why organizations such as yours was able to gain some small measure of support was because of your ability to capitalize on an almost universal ignorance concerning the dynamics and the realities of African politics. In the New Zealand community at large there seems to be little realization as to what African politics are all about. Looking at Africa through European eyes, making European value judgements about what is taking place on the African continent is a widespread New Zealand malaise.

I am therefore hopeful that as people become more aware of what African politics are all about, the appeal that your organization has in some quarters will diminish, for I remain convinced that organizations such as ADSAT can only exist in an atmosphere of ignorance.

I am sending copies of this letter to both the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. N.E. Kirk, and to the Chairman of the Commonwealth Games Organizing Committee, Mr R.S. Scott. Like yourself, I have made the contents of this letter available to the news media.

Yours sincerely,
Trevor Richards
National Chairman

FRELIMO WINS NEW VICTORIES

Guardian — Independent radical weekly
New York April 25 1973

By TONY AVIRGAN
Special to the Guardian

Portuguese military convoys in Mozambique have been meeting stiff resistance from forces of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo).

A summary of recent military activities issued by Frelimo in Dar es Salaam revealed that a Portuguese convoy between two posts in Cabo Delgado Province was continuously and successfully attacked by guerrillas.

The convoy left Mueda, the main Portuguese base in the province, on Feb 3. It was carrying cannons, mortars and other military equipment to another Portuguese post at Nongololo. Several times the truck-struck land mines planted by Frelimo and each time the convoy was forced to stop, it was attacked by liberation fighters. It took eight days to travel the 40 miles to Nongololo and when the convoy arrived it was minus four large trucks and many weapons.

The convoy stayed in Nongololo for two days and

then set out for the return journey in a condition described as "demoralized and weakened." On the return trip it was again ambushed, losing another truck and suffering more casualties. Finally, on Feb 15 it limped back into the garrison at Mueda. By that time the post at Nongololo had come under a Frelimo artillery attack on Feb 14 and suffered the same fate again on Feb 22.

Almost all of Cabo Delgado Province has been liberated by Frelimo and the Portuguese are trying desperately to hold onto their few outposts.

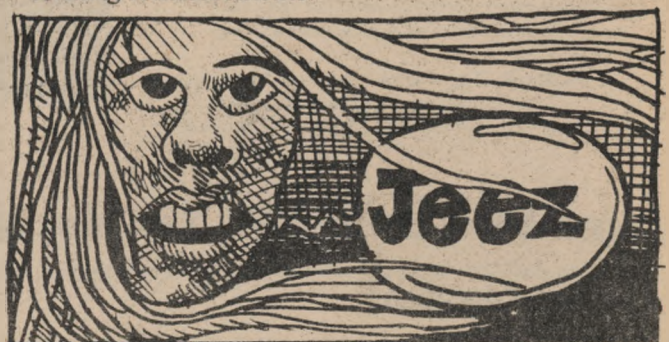
The Frelimo summary told of another Portuguese convoy in Cabo Delgado which attempted to travel from Porto Amelia to Quissanga last Jan 27. A Frelimo unit ambushed the convoy, wrecking one vehicle and killing three Portuguese. From the wreckage the guerrillas salvaged ammunition, clothing, knives and money.

The Portuguese continued to have bad luck with convoys in Cabo Delgado. Eight Portuguese soldiers were killed last Feb 4 when a convoy travelling from Muaguide to Panamozzi was ambushed by Frelimo.

Three more soldiers were killed on Feb 8 when the lead car of a convoy from Macornia to Chai struck a mine.

In the same province the Portuguese had been attempting to rebuild a bridge over the Maugamula river. The bridge was destroyed by Frelimo last year. On Feb 13 the Portuguese camp was attacked and they were forced to give up the building project.

Frelimo also reported successful military activities in neighboring Niassa Province. Last Jan 24 simultaneous attacks were launched against Portuguese posts at Nova Coimbra and Manhice. Both posts were damaged and the Portuguese suffered heavy losses. Previously, Frelimo sabotage units had destroyed the bridge over the Lugwessi river between Nova Coimbra and Lunho, to prevent the Portuguese from sending reinforcements.



We're looking for people who can change a lesson into an exciting adventure

The winds of change are sweeping right through the education system. Pupils are learning faster and better, because they're interested, excited, involved in the subjects they're studying.

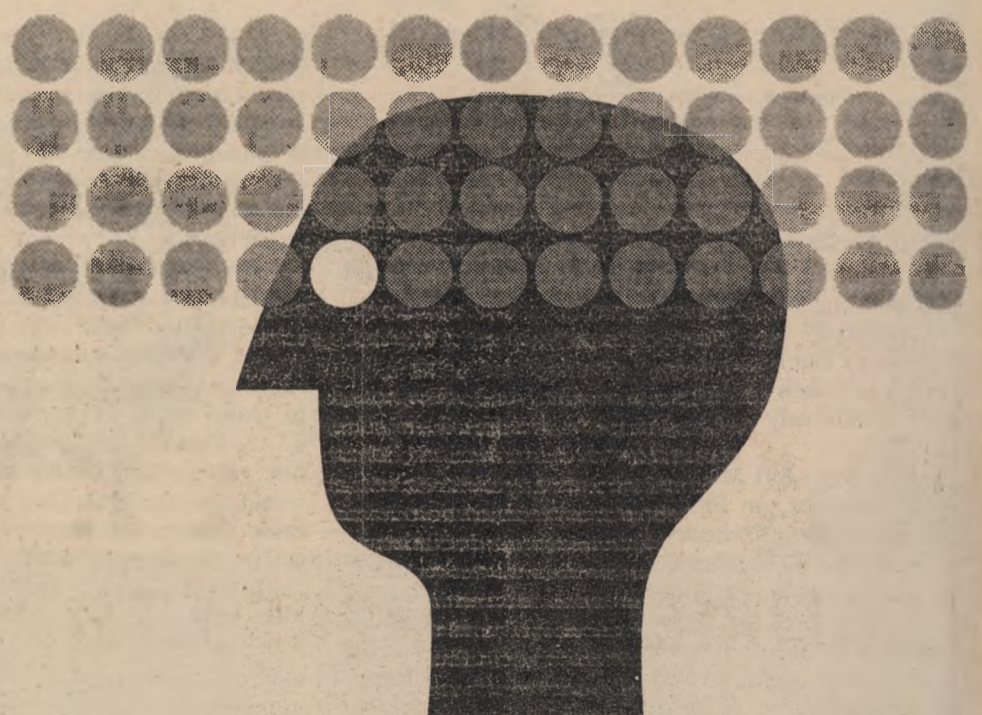
Arousing this enthusiasm is part of the teacher's job . . . perhaps the most challenging part. It carries his pupils into new realms of experience, adds a new purpose to concentrated study. Teaching and learning become a process of mutual co-operation between teacher and pupils.

This approach to education demands much of the teacher. That's why we need the best people possible entering the profession right now. We need people with top-flight academic qualifications, but also with the flair for stimulating and exciting young minds.

This new brand of teaching is harder than the other kind. If you think you can handle it, contact your Careers Adviser or local Education Board for more information.

Teaching

Something's happening
Something exciting



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SITUATIONS VACANT or rather Situations that will soon be Vacant

A short guide to what to apply for on the Stud Ass Exec. **General remarks:** It is the ineluctable destiny of anyone who is a member of Exec. (hereafter referred to as 'exec.') to score at best C grades in any units he or she may sit the year he is such. The only exceptions are in cases of obvious genius. This perhaps explains why some student politicians take so long to get their degrees. It also explains why hardly anyone is interested in student politics, since most people know that as soon as they start worrying about that sort of trivia, their grades are going to begin to slide. The best that can be said about exec. is that by becoming a member one can learn a lot about Life and become a better person. Hmhmhmhm. . . . Generally, would-be exec. members should like students.

EDUCATION OFFICER

This position would suit a genuine educationalist, preferably of the hard working idealistic variety. The successful applicant should ideally have principles of one sort or another. Goals to aim for include improved staff-student relations, more realistic course assessments, and a united front with other education officers and the N.Z.U.S.A. Educational Research Officer. Applicants should realise that they will not be able to do anything in the least bit dramatic (well, they haven't been able to up to now, anyway). There is not the slightest chance that any varsity Education Officer will ever influence the Minister of Education one little bit. They may, however, be able to affect the University in some small way if they do lots of homework and generally apply plenty of grease, particularly the elbow variety. Education Officers also organise school visits.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OFFICER

A specialized (i.e., in some senses irrelevant to academic life in the strict sense) portfolio ideal for hard working, tough-minded, outspoken, well-informed, highly intelligent politicians — in other words, Superman or Dave Wickham. Actually it would be best if Mr Wickham kept this job, since no-one else is qualified to fill it as well as he has.

PUBLIC LIAISON OFFICER

"Shall be responsible for publicising outside the University the activities of the Association". Oddly enough, this one doesn't seem to be all that well suited to the talents of the average candidate type either. In fact, the ideal P.L.O. would be ex-P.R. doing O.K. with his B.A. and feeling like a short break. This position requires some work, what with planning and preparing open day, attending meetings of ye Friends of ye Vniversity, and generally staying in everyone's good books. It may prove a little difficult to stay in the good books of the Post Office, though, since P.L.O.'s traditionally look after Radio Bosom, though why the job should descend on them rather than, say, Publications Officer, is lost in the sands of time.

PUBLICATIONS OFFICER

Manages and 'controls' all matters relating Association Publications, also Chairman of Craccum Admin Board. An interesting position, in as much as it is usually held by would-be crusaders who expect to dictate policy to Craccum editors, Capping Book editors, Orientation Handbook editors and the like. Pride comes before the fall, as they say. No Publications Officer has ever had any real control over the editorial policies of any of the above mentioned publications, nor ever will have, thanks be to Pallas

Athenae. Instead, Publications Officers have to content themselves with relatively unexciting jobs like attempting to screw a decent sized publications budget out of the rest of exec., collecting printers quotes for next years publications, looking after the archivist, and generally handing out money — a thankless task, since the recipients always claim not to have been given enough. This post has traditionally gone to a pseudo-intellectual or a crypto-demagogue (!) or both; really it would suit someone who knows about money and about how to deal with tradespeople, and who is prepared to tolerate being shat on from many quarters. Compensations of the job are that one can afford to take things relatively easy after the third term.

SOCIAL CONTROLLER

There are some who say that this should not even be an executive portfolio at all. Indeed, in many British universities the social controller is a paid employee of the student union or even the university itself. Perhaps our system has some advantages after all.

STUDENT LIAISON OFFICER

This position was originally intended to deal with the welfare of overseas and non-WASP students: but since then

- * an overseas Student Counsellor has been created
- * Contact runs itself under its own director
- * Titwiti has its own editor
- * orientation has an orientation controller
- * food co-op has its own committee
- * Legal Aid is run by Law Society
- * and accommodation is run by a Student Accommodation Committee. Furthermore, most of the above groups like to think of themselves as falling within the Welfare bailliwick, which is presently being well managed. As a result, the S.L.O. has San Ferry Ann to do — just "staff-student liaison", which is a load of crap because (A), most staff couldn't care less and (B), your President prefers to handle this anyway. In short, an ideal position for someone looking for a carte blanche-type exec. position, or for someone very lazy who doesn't mind facing likely redundancy.

SPORTS REP

Supervises the affairs and safeguards the interest of all sports groups, is the chairman of Sports Council, on Blues Committee and responsible for allocating sports grants. A semi-specialized administrative position. Auckland is not exactly the most sporting of New Zealand universities. This portfolio requires a strong personality who will not tolerate nonsense, who has a great great understanding of and interest in sporting activities and the healthy life!!

SOCIETIES REPRESENTATIVE

You probably are able to analogise the duties of the Societies Representative from a knowledge of those of the Sports Rep. As usual, impartiality and devotion to StudAss are necessary attributes. . . .

CAPPING CONTROLLER

Need do nothing whatsoever after capping has passed except help make up a quorum at exec. meetings. Furthermore, this years capping proves to us that it is not even necessary to do terribly much work to deliver a capping of sorts: you may recall that the man originally chosen by democratic election to do the job did virtually nothing until three weeks before the event was due to begin, when he shot through. The present, soon to be retiring, capping controller stepped into the breach and put up whatever it was that we had for a capping this year; pretty good work considering the time he had available. This position would be best suited to a hyper-kinetic madman.

BUSINESS MANAGER

The poor bastard who picks up the pieces of business other exec. members can't handle for one reason or another. Would make an excellent training for anyone planning on cutting a career in student politics, were it not for the fact that it requires a considerable aptitude for work. Applicants should be unflappable, realistic, and somewhat conservative.

Conclusions: The only bright part about all this is that a new constitution (see Craccum 13) is in the pipeline.

from an idea by Beverly Austin

HOUSE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN: Information available from present House Committee Chairman.

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(Opposite God Royal International Hotel)

Vegetarian Meals our specialty

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Hot Casseroles — Vegetable Pies — Salads — Soups

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come and enjoy
some good healthy food

WANTED:

A student of German, Stage II or better, to huddle in a dark room with an incompetent Ph.D. student — object: translation of microfilm. No writing necessary. \$1.00 per hour. Leave name and phone number at English Department office for Toni Church.



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



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

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

1. **BNZ Education Loans**
Short term to tide you over or for several years. These loans are tailored to fit your needs and expectations.
2. **BNZ Consulting Service**
Free, helpful, financial advice from people who understand money and how it works.

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



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

RECREATION CENTRE
DESIGN REPORT
THE PROBLEM

The design solution shown in this presentation has evolved from the constraints set out in the design brief. These referred to the provision of spaces for various recreational activities and the relationship of the resulting building form to the adjacent buildings, Symonds and Alfred Streets and future external space requirements.

The significant constraints were:

- the temporary gymnasium must remain in use until alternative space in the Recreational Centre is available;
- the main bulk of the building should not exceed the height of the existing Union Building;
- Symonds Street is one of the principal public frontages of the University and will continue to be an important pedestrian route;
- it is anticipated that the Student Union expansion will take the form of an open area forum on the central part of the site with a building along Symonds Street and part of the Alfred Street frontage;
- the height of this building will be approximately the same as that of the existing Union Building;
- provision should be made for easy access between the existing building, the Recreational Centre and the future buildings, possibly at more than one level;
- the eastern end of the carpark deck is little used at present, access to the new building may help to introduce more activity in this area;
- consideration should be given to continuing the deck level to link with the future forum;
- the visual relationship between the deck and the School of Engineering tower is important and should be maintained either around, through or over any building at the eastern end of the deck;
- ample opportunities should be provided for pedestrians to penetrate through the site, from Symonds Street to the central part of the campus;
- because of site availability and financial limitations the Recreational Centre may be built in several stages;
- a swimming pool may be a later development on the site, appropriate space should be provided for a pool.

A number of meetings have been held with the Recreational Building Committee. Throughout these meetings the Committee has emphasised the need to retain as much permanent open space on the site as possible and that this open space should have a strong pedestrian and visual link with Symonds and Alfred Streets and the Deck.

The design solution is a direct result of these considerations. The costs involved in achieving these aims need to be viewed in relation to the gain of permanent open space which is at a premium on the campus.

THE SOLUTION

The proposal shows the completed complex on drawing nos. 01 to 07. Stage 1 is shown on drawings nos. 08 to 10. Drawing no. 4 showing plans of Level 1 and 2 is also included in Stage 1.

To achieve the aims set out above, the squash courts, small gymnasiums, toilet, locker and changing rooms are grouped together in a simple rectangular form. The lowest floor level is 25 feet below the level of the ground outside the existing Union Building. Levels 1 and 2 accommodate the squash courts and smaller gymnasiums. Level 2 is a mezzanine which provides for gallery viewing of the courts and gymnasiums plus a lounge and control point for squash competitions. Access to the mezzanine and Level 1 is via a central stairway which is approached from a foyer on Level 3. This foyer is directly accessible from outside and also gives access to the locker rooms and main gymnasium.

The main gymnasium is to the south of the foyer and occupies the space now used as a carpark. Level 3 is 5 feet below the existing carpark level. Situated at this level is also the main control point for the hiring of gear and issuing of equipment. Advantage is taken of some of the space below the existing deck to house sport clubs' gear lockers, equipment store and a further small gymnasium.

Level 4 shows the main entry off a concourse which is 4 feet below the existing deck. The concourse gives easy access to Symonds Street and to the existing Union Building and deck. The main entry gives access via the central stair to Level 3 and to the main foyer on Level 4. This foyer overlooks the main gymnasium and is linked to the lounge situated on the existing deck which also overlooks the gymnasium. The administration offices are also located at this level.

The grouping of the spaces at their various levels around the eastern and northern end of the existing deck has ensured that the maximum open space has been retained for use as permanent open space closely related to the Recreation Centre, the existing Union Building and its future extensions.

The lowering of the squash courts has maintained a visual link between the deck and the future forum and ensured that the deck is not overshadowed by buildings to the north of it.

The location of the main gymnasium and lounge at the eastern end of the deck provides an essential enclosure of a reasonable scale to this end of the deck. This will encourage students to make a greater use of this area.

The plan allows for a future swimming pool to be located at Level 3 directly off and to the north of the foyer and changing rooms. The pool would be located below future extensions of the Students Union which would run parallel with Symonds Street, leaving a landscaped open space between it and the existing Union Building.

Wherever possible, windows and viewing areas are located overlooking the gymnasiums and squash courts so as to enable students passing by or through the Centre to be aware of the facilities available within the building thereby encouraging their use.

When the total complex is completed it is envisaged that the various gymnasiums will be used for the following activities:

Main Gymnasium:

All team games such as basketball, volley ball, badminton, etc., plus displays and competitions in all indoor sports except squash.

Small Gymnasium (Level 3)

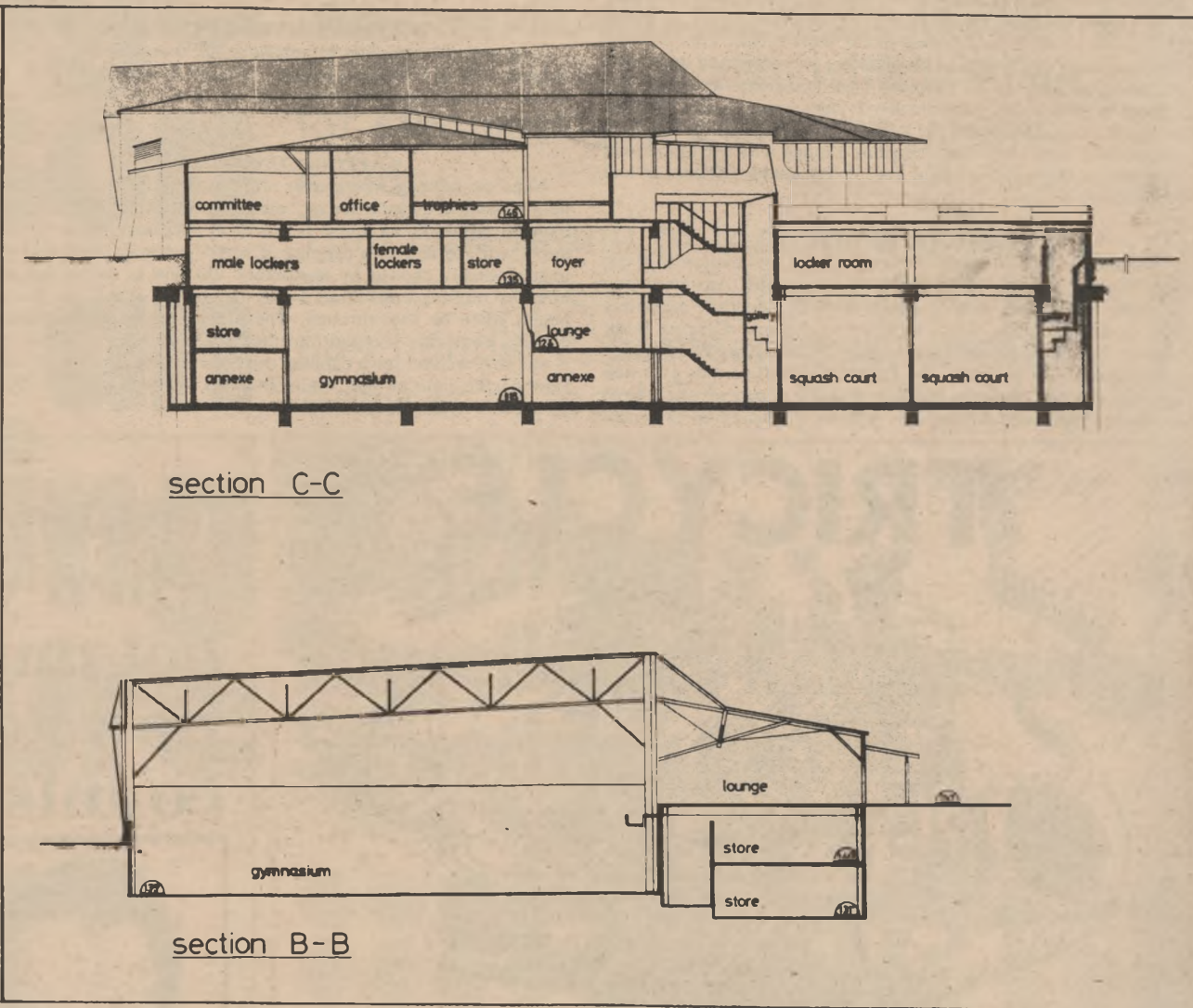
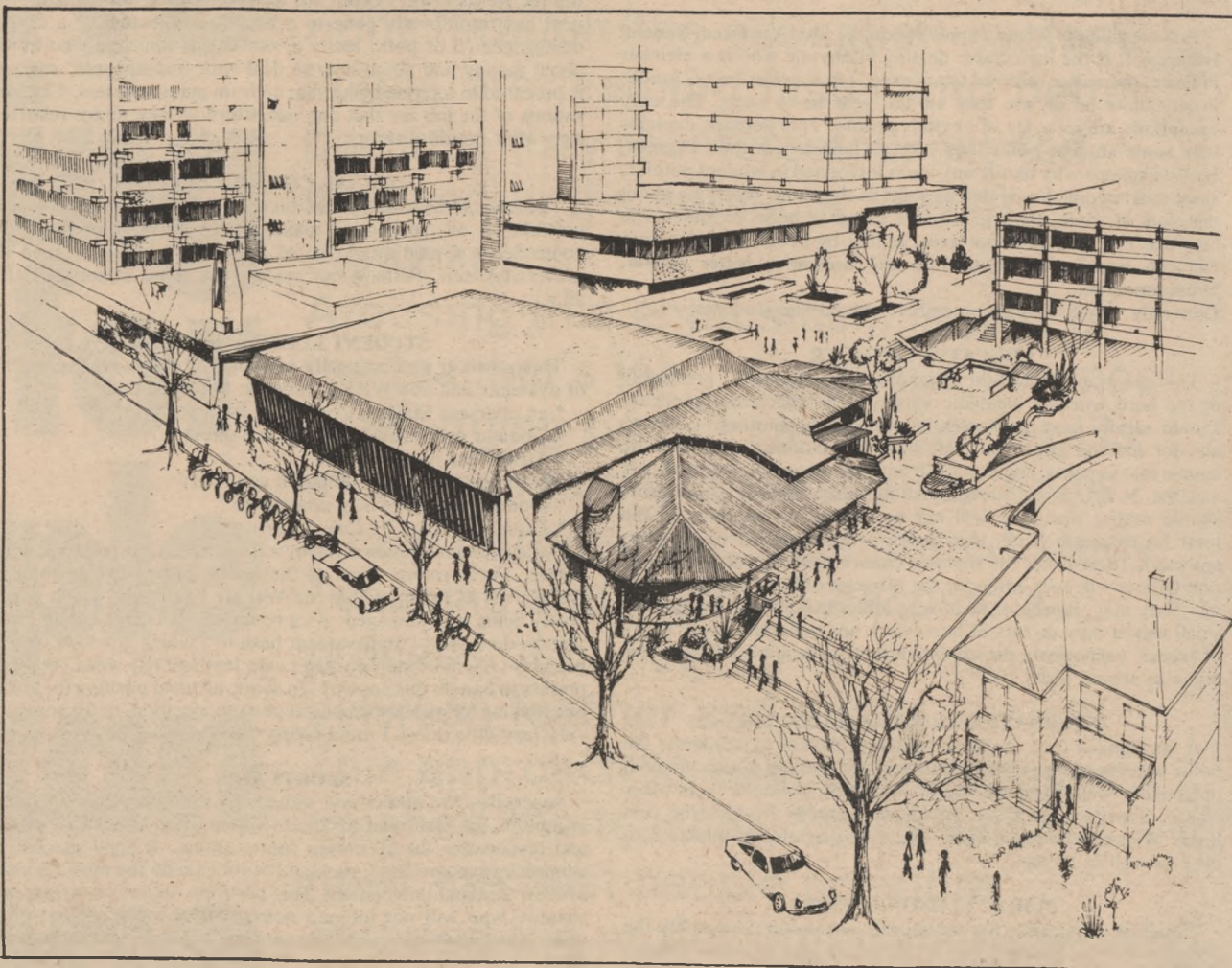
Judo and Karate plus storage of a trampoline and some gymnastic equipment for use in main gymnasium.

Gymnasium (Level 1)

These two gymnasiums can be opened up into one space. When the first stage is completed it will become the main gymnasium although it will be under-designed for some of the sports.

Eventually this area is seen as the major workout gym. The annex adjacent to the main area will be set up with weights and

THE GYM



other workout equipment.

When the main gymnasium is occupied this area will also be used for creative dancing classes which can be viewed from the gallery at Level 2.

Lounge Area

Part of this area can be set up for table tennis when the main gymnasium is not being used for competitive sports involving public viewing.

STRUCTURE AND FINISHES

The squash courts and small gymnasiums building is constructed within a bored concrete pile retaining wall structure. This allows for a minimum of disturbance to surrounding buildings and activities during the course of construction and provides a drainage area and extract ventilation plenum to the various spaces. The structural design assumes that the watertable will be maintained at a slightly higher level than the average. This is to ensure that the foundations of adjacent buildings and the trees in Symonds are not affected. When the watertable rises above this level it will enter the drainage channel and be pumped into an upgraded A.C.C. storm drain in Symonds Street. The structure is a reinforced concrete frame with an in situ concrete sub-floor at Level 1 and precast floor planks at Levels 2, 3 and 4 finished with concrete screeds. The peripheral walls and walls forming the divisions between the courts and gymnasiums are in reinforced concrete

block, plaster finished in the courts and lined with timber up to 8 feet in the gymnasiums.

The main gymnasium has a reinforced concrete sub-floor and concrete columns supporting a tubular steel truss roof system. The lower roof areas over the lounge and entry foyer are supported off timber trusses. The exterior walls are made up of a light steel frame and mesh, sprayed with concrete, giving a uniform textured finish to all exterior surfaces including the low walls to the planting and ramp areas.

The roof is sheathed with long run pre-coated galvanised steel. The concrete sub-floors to the squash courts and all gymnasiums are covered with timber floors. The entrance foyers, toilets and locker area floors are finished with clay tiles.

SERVICES PROVIDED ARE:

- Hot water, gas heated.
- Squash courts, gymnasiums and locker areas are heated and mechanically ventilated, the source of the heating being radiant gas heater units and ducted warm air.
- A fire detection and alarm system together with adequate fire hose reels.
- Electrical lighting and power and emergency lighting.
- A sound and call system.

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