

WAR
WITHOUT END P.11

CRACCUM

THE UNIVERSITY
OF AUCKLAND
26 JUL 1975
LIBRARY

THURSDAY JULY 26

Issue no. 17



CRACCUM EDITORIAL COMMENT

So long the kiwi ethos of equality before the bottle has existed that one had to be a foreigner or a wowsler to question its truth.

Kiwidom was a land where everybody was somebody, a fairy castle myth for the worlds ends' innocents.

But now in our belated maturity we are beginning to question the basic things of who we are and where we are going. Thus when we strike out on our own, in a symbolic act like sending the frigate to Muroroa it's strange that Drake's ghost still haunts our action.

Still perhaps we Kiwis are going to be chivalrous swashbucklers, all for one and one for all, and full circle we emerge to maturity by going back to the gunboat diplomacy of Pax Britannica. Strident callings for Nationalism are as we see are not merely a Third World phenomenon. Gunboats to Muroroa was a gesture worthy of General Amin, who as we know is launching his own navy in Lake Victoria. A joint venture by both our navies may yet be a viable alternative to SEATO.

This is said not to denigrate the action but to make us see that what we dismiss as vile ravings on the one hand we explicitly endorse as noble acts when we ourselves commit them. Such schism in the soul is not surprising for a nation now preferring margarine to butter and Bobby Charlton to Colin Meads.

Such revelations are bitter pills, atheistic heresy one thought would not appear in God's own country. A flamboyant crusade is not however a quixotic gesture, for in a world that has grown cynical only the extreme action will reawaken it from its stultifying hibernation. Against these modern legionnaires who know no beau gestes we have no choice.

Sir Keith Holyoake has criticised the Prime Minister as "a modern Don Quixote tilting at windmills all over the world and ignoring the needs at home." Such insular patrician arrogance is typical of a man who sent troops to Vietnam and regarded any accidental encounter with principle as a political skirmish.

Labours first leader Harry Holland never forgot the barricades and perhaps Muroroa exists as a modern crucible, reaffirming greater visions than a corrupting materialism can ever do.

In opposing Francoparanoia we open new dimensions for action. The time has come when we should cease to tolerate France's colonial fiefdom in the South Pacific.

Perhaps General DeGaulle's call for "vive le Quebec libre" should be our cry for Tahiti and New Caledonia.

HIROSHIMA COMMEMORATION 1973

PROGRAMME FOR PEACE

The Hiroshima Day Committee has arranged the following programme for Friday, August 3rd.

Noon: Exhibition will open at the Building Centre. 12.15 p.m. and 1.15 p.m. the film Hiroshima - Nagasaki 1945 will be shown. Roger Boshier will give a talk with both showings. At 1.15 p.m. the Consul-General of Japan will speak.

12.15 p.m. at the Methodist Central Mission, Queen St, a peace service will be held.

7 p.m. Torchlight March will leave Quay St, go to Building Centre via Queen St. There will be no banners, but the Programme for Peace leaflet will be distributed all along the marchers' route. Marchers should wear black.

7.45 p.m. Poetry and films at the Building Centre. Hone Tuwhare will read poetry. Dr L.R.B. Mann will give a short talk. Various films and slides will be screened.

Donations for A-bomb survivors should go to: Hiroshima Appeal C/o A. Russell Gregory, P.O. Box 1122, Auckland.

Write to your M.P. in support of the following:

1. A Peace Research Institute. (These operate very successfully in some other countries).
2. Withdrawal from all military alliances.
3. A nuclear-free zone covering the southern hemisphere and eventually the whole world.
4. A total nuclear test ban in the coming session of the United Nations General Assembly.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



Dear Sir,

May I, through your columns, express my gratitude to readers and audience at the university's Winter Poetry Reading. The unexpected \$70 donation to the quarterly journal, ISLANDS, which resulted from the reading, is a substantial help towards production costs — while the expression of support is equally welcomed. Thank you, then, Karl Stead, Vincent O'Sullivan, Alistair Paterson, David Mitchell, Arthur Baysting, Barry Southam — particularly Barry, who organized proceedings, and Vince, who was the moving spirit behind the idea.

At the same time, may I correct a small inaccuracy in Craccum's original announcement of the reading — this in fairness to the committee of the New Zealand Literary Fund. A first application was indeed declined, but as this was before publication of the first number, it was fair enough. Subsequently ISLANDS has received two grants from the fund. The first in April of \$200 was in response to an application in October 1972 for \$600 for the first two numbers; the second in June was for \$1000 for this year's four numbers, a little less than the requested \$1200 — the amount paid to ISLANDS' contributors in a year.

Yours faithfully,

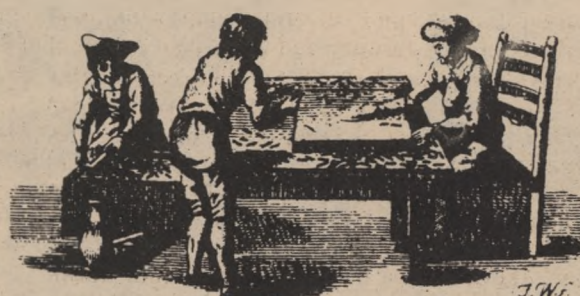
Robin Dudding
Editor: ISLANDS

Sir,

I'm glad to see that someone had the guts to try classical music on Bosom last Friday. The shock of walking into the Quad and hearing Karelia and a chorus from the Messiah was just about matched by the shock of seeing quite a large number of people stopping to listen. It just goes to show that there are some students open-minded enough to occasionally disregard fashion and the accepted mode. Congratulations Radio Bosom.

A. Wright

CRACCUM Vol 47 No. 17 Thursday July 26th 1973



STAFF

Editor Stephen Ballantyne
Chief Reporter & General Whatsit... Brent Lewis
Technical Editor Bob Kerr
Editorial Assistant Hendrika Hoogendyk
Advertising Manager Graeme East
Circulation Manager Max Wallace
Contributors Tom Appleton, Susan Heap,
Items may be freely reprinted from Craccum except where otherwise stated, providing that suitable acknowledgement is made.

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

Dear Sirs,

Congratulations on an excellent article — "Dope Maintenance — the question of control" (June 21st, Vol 47, Issue 13).

As a 5th year Medical student at Otago, I am having to write a 'thesis' (more like an essay) and have chosen drug addiction as my topic, having already (last May) interviewed 12 of Dr Roche's patients with his permission and assistance.

I would appreciate it if I could quote from your article, for which purpose the author's name would also be appreciated. (As a thesis there will only be one final copy, somewhere in the Medical School archives).

Thanking you.



Yours faithfully,
A.A. Wiles

Dear Sir,

I am slack for I did not air my views at the "\$1,000 Fri Holiday Donation" SGM, nevertheless here they are, too late but...

I imagine most students deplore the planned French bomb tests, but when it comes to giving large sums of money to an organisation sailing a protest yacht, feelings must be controversial. If our Student Union finances have such an excess that we have money to give away, I figure that it should go to a cause nearer to the students immediate environment and to one with a positive outcome.

A lot of people's opinion is "\$1,000, that's only 10c from me". How do you people feel about giving another "10c per me" to say the campus creche? A \$1,000 given to the creche would have a positive outcome because it must be of benefit. A large donation given to a cause who fate is in the hands of professional and practiced politicians, not in the hands of student politicians, was but foolish dabbling in international politics and a negative donation rashly spent.

I feel that we should have made our protest in some other manner and conclude with this food for thought. "Would you have given the 10c per person to Mr Kirk to aid the N.Z. Gov't Protest"?

Slacker Hopley

Sir,

It has been stated that the selling price of houses rose 20% in 1972. The blame for this must rest fairly and squarely on the shoulders of the National Party. Knowing:-

- a) That there was already a housing shortage.
- b) That for two years the number of building tradesmen had declined by 30%.

They nevertheless allowed 57,000 migrants, predominantly unskilled, to flood into the country. Surely when the sink is overflowing, the first thing to do is turn the tap off, not increase the flow!

The upshot of the National Party's blunder is that they have cost each prospective home buyer four to five thousand dollars more. It means that for thousands of couples, the owning of their own home has become a far distant dream, and when the young people realise that they have been sold down the river, the political consequences will be far reaching.

J. Gordan

Sir,
I would
Ackroyd
work they
broadcast
evident th
the compi
popular w
not had th
a result.
coming.

Dear Mur

This w
almost as
everyone
democrati
capable, t
sure that
of my frie

The po

Handsom

took her

For Ad

Trendy, F

we had: E

Goodthin

ists becau

ists are Co

the rest o

the Natio

and I vot

of the Na

If the v

the Unive

better rul

we have

I read th

do not ha

new Pres

by Bartle

very muc

promises.

who got u

carpets in

Cold-bolt

iversity in

walking-t

for I feel

Goodthin

\$26 we p

already b

dwich ma

The new

I am sur

facilities.

There i

Dear Sir,

Well f

has made

Firstly

One r

recent C

defeated

of Franc

think? It

French T

student i

mendabl

of exist

empassio

Chinese

to world

dent. He

the cour

Marseill

Secon

It see

for their

charge u

Our gall

charges

ple. Ven

start cha

witless l

culture.

Sir,

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Penny Ackroyd and Richard Alexander for the amount of work they obviously put into the classical programme broadcast over Radio Bosom today (Friday). It was evident that they had used skill and judgement in the compilation and presentation of the 4 hours of popular works. It is a pity other people, as yet, have not had the foresight and initiative to produce such a result. Let us hope more such programmes are forthcoming.

Yours faithfully,
D. Spriggs

Dear Mum,

This week was a great week of the University, almost as big as the national election week when everyone goes to the polls and exercises his or her democratic right of choosing those who are the best, capable, trustworthy and devoted candidates. I made sure that I went along and voted and persuaded some of my friends to vote too.

The popular candidates for Presidency were: Handsome, Windy, Pie Cart, Adam (but the Satan took her away), Church of Christ.

For Administrative Vice-President we had: Kid, Trendy, Row, Unclean. For Welfare Vice-President we had: Bummer, Cold-bolt. For Treasurer we had: Goodthings and O'Rock. I did not vote for the Socialists because I remember dad telling me that all Socialists are Communists. Anyway they lost the elections; the rest of the candidates more likely represented the National Party, though they did not declare this and I voted for those who I thought were the best of the Nationals, and they won too!

If the whole country followed the example set by the University then I think we would have a much better ruling party in the Parliament than the one we have at present. Somewhere on the toilet wall I read that Kirk was a communist. Thank God we do not have them ruling us at the University. Our new President Mr Handsome, who was nominated by Bartlett (not Patricia Bartlett however, they are very much alike). I am sure, will fulfil his election promises. And our Administrative Vice-President who got us 'Baby Soft' toilet paper and spread exotic carpets in the Cafeteria has great plans too. And Mr Cold-bolt, the Welfare man is going to make the university into a community of peace-loving meditating walking-talking-answering students. I agree with him, for I feel gloomy at times too. Our new treasurer Goodthings has promised to do goodthings with the \$26 we pay to the Students Association. They have already bought 4 automatic drink vendors and sandwich making machines which I find very convenient. The new executive gives me hope and security and I am sure they will provide us with more modern facilities.

There is so much fun at the university, Mum.

Love, Evan

Dear Sir,

Well folks, believe it or not our wonderful exec has made yet another set of contradictory statements.

Firstly on bomb tests:-

One motion calling for a denouncement of the recent Chinese Atmospheric Nuclear Tests was defeated. Then a motion calling for a denouncement of French tests was passed. Hows that for double think? It seems that its the trendy thing to denounce French Tests but in order to preserve the trendy pinko student image we support our Chinese comrades commendable attempts to pollute the capitalist foe out of existence. Our worthy president even made an impassioned speech supporting both French and Chinese tests on the grounds that they contribute to world peace by making both nations fully independent. He voted against both motions, later on leaving the council room he was overheard whistling "La Marseillaise" in F sharp minor.

Secondly:-

It seems that Arts Council get our cafe for free for their functions. All other Universities apparently charge up to \$60, with \$15 electric bills for one night. Our gallant exec will do its utmost to pressure these charges down using our generosity as a shining example. Very commendable, but exec then propose to start charging Arts Council in order to recoup our witless losses! It seems that cash still comes before culture.

Tony Dove



THE MORALITY OF WASTE

By 1980, if you want a child, you may have to take a test, just like a novice motorist...



ARTSAKE 073

1. "Life-long sterilisation carries overtones of Buchenwald and mad German doctors, but a 3 year shot might make it palatable to our culture. By 1980, if you want a child, you may have to take a test, just like a novice motorist. If you fail you get a three year implant. At the end of 3 years you can come back and take the test again." (Dr Roger McIntyre, University of Maryland, as quoted in Sunday Herald, June 17, 1973).

2. "One out of every nine boys in this country runs foul of the law by the time he is 18. Th most pessimistic estimate is that as many as 30% of all Americans need psychiatric help."

"The prime source of trouble must be in the home. The number of children with behaviour problems has become so large that only some kind of compulsory training can reverse the trend."

"Why do we licence marriage, but put no constraints whatsoever on child bearing? Perhaps the time has come when we must cease regulating marriage and begin to regulate parenthood." (Dr Robert Hawkins, U.S.A. Behaviourist. Quote from Sunday Herald, June 17, 1973.)

3. Together with these quotes, there is an assumption held by the general public that there are now too many people on the earth.

Let us consider quote 1; a three year period of sterility in women created by implantation of a progestin capsule under the skin, should theoretically lead to a fall in population growth. Thus would counter the assumed over population of the earth.

Now consider statement 2. In justifying regulation of parenthood Hawkins states that the "prime source of trouble must be in the home." This statement is a gross over-simplification when one is talking about a highly complex society based on intensive cultivation of the consumer. The American Alien is the American Citizen Consumer; man, woman, and child are constantly bombarded with the message that they are inadequate if they smell human, smoke incorrectly, drive slowly, drive small cars, drive big cars, screw, don't screw, and have unregimented teeth. It is a society where a big man carries a gun, and when he grows up he can buy one. It is also a society made up of totally differing ethnic groups, of strongly differing creeds; there is no "one" society, and therefore there can be no "one" behaviour norm.

Hence Dr Hawkins would be wiser to say that the "prime source of trouble must be in the environment." In the environment of the alienated consumer, there can only be trouble, and perhaps the answer

would be to remove that environment, and not the consumers' fecundity.

We now come to the third point. There are about 4,000 million people in the world, and by the year 2,000 who knows? The cry goes up that by then we will have no resources, and hence, have a calamity. Yet General Motors continue to build cars: weighing up to 2 tons and up to 500 bhp. To quote the "Star" of June 8th, "America could save 2100 million barrels of crude oil per day by the relatively simple expedient of reducing the average weight of its cars from 3,500 lbs to 2,500 lbs."

A recent oilfield found in Florida last January was expected to last three weeks; the Alaskan fields will last two years, and American industry feels the need to double consumption by 1980.

Thus America consumes the world. However, the attitudes that exist in America concerning the need to constantly increase growth rate, exist throughout the world. Brazil must plunder the Amazon basin, England must show 6% growth rate to rule the waves, if Cradzone doesn't grow, then the standard of living will drop yet further.

Industrial growth is leading to a sigmoidal depletion of resources; population growth is at the moment equatable to industrial growth, hence growth in population is blamed for depletion of resources. Perhaps we should halt resource-consumption orientated industrial growth, and concentrate on thinking about use of constant resources such as the sun (if Space Lab can be powered by solar cells, why not Auckland?), human excreta (methane can run cars as well as petrol; methane can be used to build higher hydrocarbons) and why not re-use our present vast tonnage of waste?

Finally, growth in population leads to concentration of population which, as a good rat knows, leads to social breakdown. Our society is not that of the rat, and therefore this model is inapplicable. It is the intensity of personal alienation created by consumer — based industry that is leading to the collapse of American society, not the population concentration. It is noteworthy that Britain and Japan are still well ordered societies, and are among the most densely populated countries in the world.

The morality of the "waste-makers" has lead us to the point where we are offered 1984 in 1974, where the ball-bearings of our V8's sieze, and where short term gain is the long-term apocalypse. Perhaps we ought to change this morality.

Bob Findlay
Morals Officer

GREAT NEWS!
THE 1973 VESPA IS HERE!

1973 VESPA

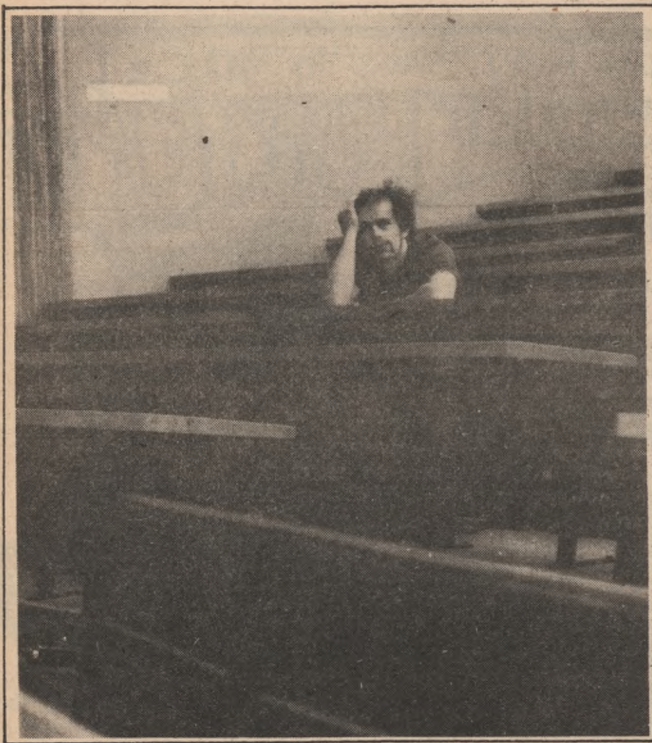
Vespa — the magic name. In every language it means independence and exhilaration of travelling anywhere safely. It means elegance, power, technical perfection and fantastic economy — 129 m.p.g. Vespa is modern, powerful and perfect. Robust bodywork, direct transmission, interchangeable wheels, rotary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

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

Forbes & Davies Ltd.,
Beach Road,
W. White Ltd. Newmarket and
505 Karangahape Rd.

VETO OUR LONELY LIFELESS UNIVERSITY

Every student at Auckland University has probably thought, at one time or another, that the University is either a lonely or a potentially lonely place depending on his or her personal circumstances. The student life has great potential for meeting people, finding new interests and discovering fresh ideas. Unfor-



unately for many this potential is never realized and many students don't see the brighter sides of the University. Unless the people in this situation find the academic life sufficiently satisfying they either drop out or carry on disgruntled. Even for those people who find satisfaction outside their academic studies I'm sure there are many for whom the expectations of University life have not been fulfilled. There is a common argument that it is up to the individual to make an effort and if he fails or doesn't try then it's his own fault. This "logic" breaks down when we consider that not all individuals have had the same social experiences and do not necessarily have the same opportunities. The Student Counselling Office finds that there are people who have been at Univer-

sity for 4 or 5 years and have not met anyone but to say that this is their fault is not only wrong but it is also not solving their problem.

In an attempt to get around this situation of 10,000 isolated individuals the following scheme has been proposed.

1. That part of the University be split up into small groups of about 15 people with each group being chosen from a particular lecture stream where possible. The idea of selecting groups from particular lecture streams would be to facilitate greater personal contact. Later on groups could mingle in order to broaden the spectrum of people. Depending on resources these groups may be limited to first year students and at this stage it is not known whether the specialist Faculties will be included.
2. Each group will have a leader or facilitator and he or she will be responsible for the co-ordination of the group. Obviously group attendance will not be compulsory and group meetings can be where, when and as often as the group decides.
3. The aims of the scheme at this stage are:
 - a. to help students to meet fellow students;
 - b. to help students discover what is available in extra-curricula activities.
4. The activities of the group will be decided by the group but activities similar to those offered by the Creative Living Course will be available for those who want them. As well as this such things as having a regular meal together would be the sort of activity envisaged.

If the scheme works it will provide a valuable interchange of people and ideas which is what a University should be. Apparently a similar scheme has been introduced at Canterbury University and research is being done into their ideas. If the scheme gets off the ground it will probably commence soon. At present we are looking for people who will be suitable for group leaders. The qualifications are quite simple and that is an interest in people. As well as this anyone with experience in group work (e.g. Youthliners) would be handy but this is not essential as for those interested an evening training session will be held by Mrs Lorna McClay at some convenient date. The facilitators can be students or non-students and for those people who are either interested in becoming facilitators or who have constructive criticisms and suggestions ring me Bruce Arroll at 24-84612 or leave your name at Contact, in a special book which will be available.

CALENDAR 1974

A meeting of thirty or so class representatives discussed the proposed Students Association Calendar for 1974 last Friday in the Student Union. The meeting was addressed initially by Graeme Clarke, Education Vice-President of N.Z.U.S.A. who explained how Victoria, Canterbury and Otago were formulating their Calendar and what N.Z.U.S.A. was doing to help. Auckland's own student calendar was then outlined in theory. It will consist of three sections: realistic information on courses and departments from material prepared by student class reps; a lucid description of the set-up of the Student Association, the hierarchy of the University and student representation within that hierarchy; and general material describing student life emphasising main problems now facing students. It is hoped the Calendar will be available in February for distribution to schools and students-to-be generally.

IF YOU ARE A STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE FOR ANY COURSE WHATEVER PLEASE WRITE YOUR COMMENTS HERE ABOUT THAT COURSE AND THAT DEPARTMENT AND DELIVER IT TO THE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION NOW! YOUR COOPERATION IS NEEDED TO MAKE THE CALENDAR A SUCCESS:

COMMENTS: (Amount of coursework load, exam set up, personalities in the department etc.)

We are looking for favourable comments as well as criticism.

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 for several years. These loans are tailored to fit your needs and expectations.
2. **BNZ Consulting Service**
Free, helpful, financial advice from people who understand money and how it works.

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



Bank of New Zealand

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

ROCK DONZ

"YOU'RE SO VAGUE YOU PROBABLY THINK THIS SONG IS ABOUT SOMEONE ELSE"



THE TRADE UNIONIST AND SOCIETY

Is the trade unionist the archetypal ogre so beloved of Minihinnick? Or is this merely one-dimensional sentimentality? At the time of the 1951 strike Minihinnick depicted workers as rats. We believe that such crude symbolism still exists and is detrimental towards understanding a vital part of democracy.

In the belief that prejudice is merely unsubstantiated rumour and that paranoia and vilification, à la McCarthy and Muldoon, emerge from the same sewer, CRACCUM presents the first in a series of articles on leading trade unionists.

These articles lie heavy with the incidents of these men's lives; to that extent they are subjective. But we must know not only how people act but why they act.

Corrosive criticism based on ignorance is a savage farce. We need dialogue and recognition of our own shortcomings to understand.

INTERVIEW WITH PETER PURDUE

"I tell them that I think they want the first night sometimes."

The speaker, Peter Purdue, secretary of the Auckland Carpenters Union, and his subject employers.

"I don't know what you mean," I said, fathoming for a meaning.

"Neither do they, the bastards. The wedding night, I mean," he said, explaining that in the Middle Ages the baron had the right of the first night with the brides of his serfs.

Anyway, Peter knows just what employer's tolerance means. Locked out for sixteen weeks in 1949 by a Labour government that had become a fossilised relic, he is a man proud of his trade and without the pretensions of being a leader.

Admittedly he says, "I'm a carpenter being elected by fellow carpenters."

A part of Dublin with a death rate higher than Calcutta's was his birthplace. Poverty and starvation were to be surmounted and encountered again in Italy.

"These things," he says, "convinced me of the need for trade unions."

It was always the environment — being on strike for six months in 1936 and of course the Spanish Civil War that made Peter Purdue a Communist.

Karl Marx and James Connolly, he says, were early influences and he has never lost his belief in a socialist state or in a united Ireland.

By the early '50s the Communist Party was embedded in Stalinist dogma and like many others Hungary became for Peter Purdue, a catalyst. Today, sixteen years after leaving the Communist Party, he is a member of the Labour Party, still believing change is imminent but no longer sure of the blueprint.

Through the '40s as a member of a militant union Peter Purdue often encountered harassment. The anti-conscription campaign he particularly remembers.

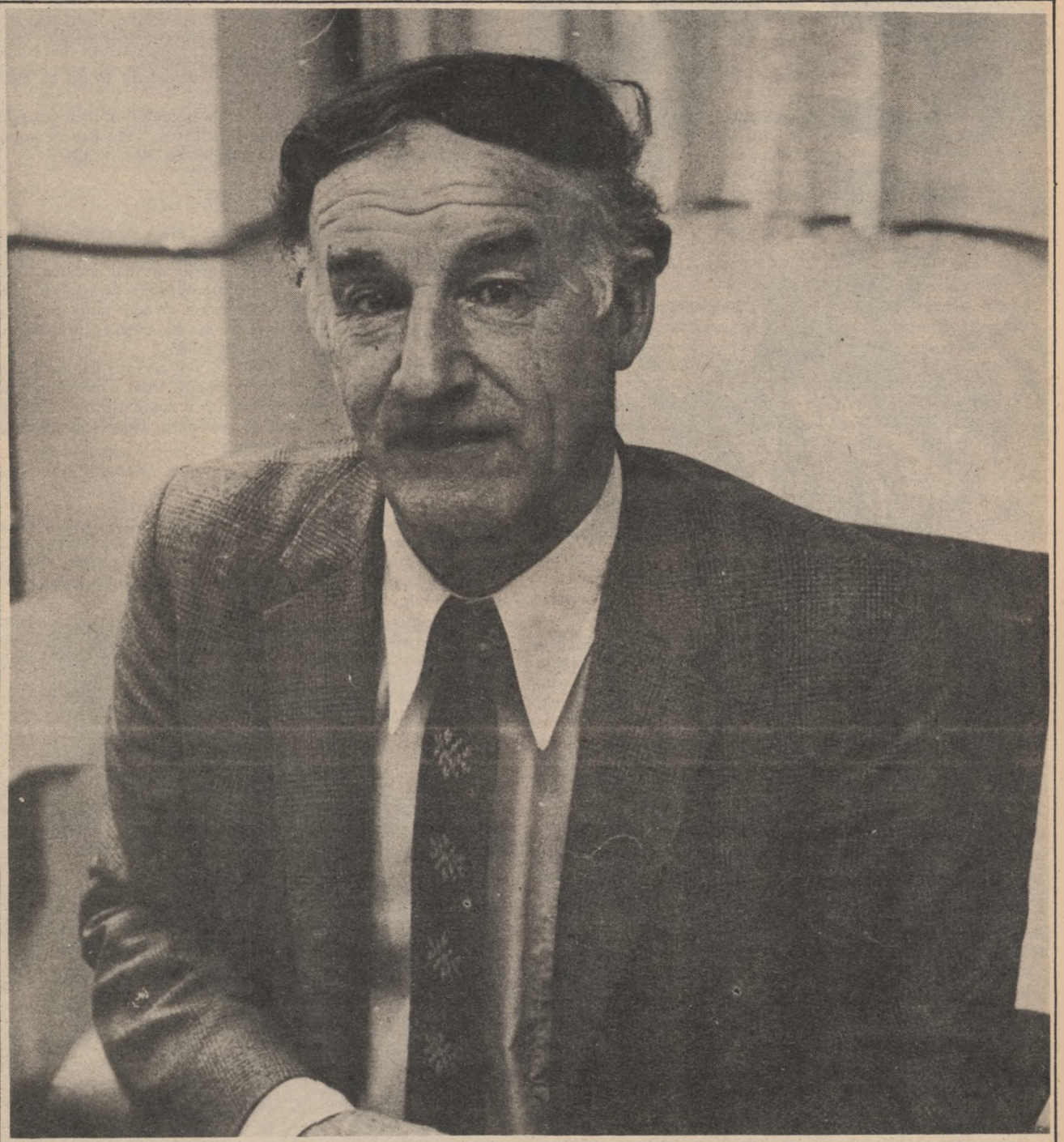
"We attended a meeting at the Town Hall on anti-conscription," he recalls, "and as conquering heroes back from the war, we knew why we opposed it. As I tried to rise up to speak I was punched viciously and told to shut up by a man I found out later was a detective."

With the Carpenters Union deregistered Peter Purdue found confrontation the norm, while legitimate authority in the form of police constantly harassed jobs and pickets.

An incident he recalls vividly was when the authorities formed a "scab" union to force the deregistered carpenters back into line.

Peter Purdue and a fellow carpenter took a photograph of this dubious formation. As employers were very much present and such publicity was detrimental a vigorous chase ensued with the police trying to grab the camera. Peter recalls racing through the Shamrock hotel, now the DB Tavern, to evade pursuit, and the photograph itself still remains in the Carpenters Union office in St Martin's Lane.

Peter Purdue emphasises that these incidents highlight why "we need strong trade unions — an absolute cornerstone of democracy."



Today with a veneer of accommodation camouflaging discontents, Peter Purdue strives to make the union relevant to his members.

"We want to educate," he says, "but our newspaper alone costs \$4,000 a year with costs increasing while union dues remain static."

"Our problem," he emphasises, is always our past. In 2,000 years we haven't changed. Caesar constructed the first pre-fabs and the methods haven't changed since.

"Not only this but the fact that there's always been a small number of guys working together, the boss and maybe one or two others. This means that it's difficult to reach against the guy who works beside you."

Peter Purdue embodies such traditions. Not only was his father a carpenter, but so were his forebears for generations past.

Equal pay too has family memories. His mother was a French polisher and received equal pay. "I never thought of what she did as being less than any man," he says.

There were new issues today and Peter Purdue is trying to understand them. He pulls out a copy of Future Shock from his desk and says that for him it emphasises the necessity of education.

This tremendous acceleration, he says, means that education can no longer be just an academic exercise. It means, he says, that workers and academics must get together in dialogue.

His philosophy comes from this quest for the need for understanding. Perhaps his Irish heritage and his belief in freedom condition his social awareness, for just as Future Shock has its place in his office, his proudest possession is "Fifty Years of Liberty Hall" — a history of the strivings for Irish emancipation.

Growing up in a Jewish suburb of Dublin, he says, and being surrounded by Cohens and Bloms, means that prejudice always grated.

Today he is a member of the Humanist Society, and the Forest and Bird Protection Society, which try to cope with issues that perplex him.

Social injustice — this always has a wider sphere. He has consistently supported antiwar mobilisations and even marched in the Gay Liberation march. "Bill Anderson said they were being repressed and so I said that's good enough."

But he knows the dangers of commitments to value issues. On the Gay march as an individual, he was involved in an altercation "which came close to being a punch-up in the middle of Queen Street with a carpenter who kind of objected."

The trade union movement, however, he stresses, is motivated by the basic questions of money and membership. Inflation means that it must chart a survival course, then worry about the wider questions. How can we ponder the future, he says, when we have to worry about making ends meet?

Musing on the past to collect his thoughts on the future, he says, "I don't know — I had a wife six weeks pregnant, a house half built and mortgaged when they knocked us out in '49 and I've seen the worst... yet we didn't achieve the revolution then when every member of the Trades Council was a member of the Communist Party."

"We're not going to achieve it now. All we can do is make things better for our members. Give them better wages, let them think. That's what I hope for."

Peter Purdue is a far from elegant speaker, but he fulfills his brief well not only as a carpenter but as an essentially human being.

Brent Lewis

GROAN, AND STILL MORE PROMISES



DAVID A. COLBOURN
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OFFICER
POLICY STATEMENT

As I have said often enough before, there should be two aspects to the Students Association; that concerned with student welfare and the running of the students' union; and that concerned with aiding liberation groups abroad, and community groups at home. For me, the latter aspect is infinitely more important. That is why I am standing for the International Affairs Office.

Executive elections are commonly regarded as a bore, or a joke. They are not. The student's association commands substantial resources in terms of money, facilities and manpower. There are many groups at home and abroad in crying need of such facilities. I want to make sure they get them. Which is not to say they have not had help in the past: they have. But past executives have taken a very negative view on the subject. They have been prepared to help if representatives of the various groups ask for it. This is an essentially bureaucratic attitude: the low esteem in which students are held by the community at large has ensured that few groups sought our aid.

Again this is not to say that past executives have been unconcerned with outside issues: they have. But such concern has been manifested by allowing individual student groups an office and some money to raise the issues themselves; they have not given any real lead. And the issues concerned have been largely student issues rather than issues which have been raised within the community. Since the apparent solution of the Vietnam War and The Springbok Tour there has been little activity and this is largely an executive problem. When did you last see at forum a speaker from any of the community groups or from foreign groups? When did you last hear a peep on such issues from the executive at all?

Having spent a year snipping at the executive down the barrel of a microphone I have decided — with the aid of numerous hecklers — that it's time to stop talking and start doing. Below are my proposals.

COMMUNITY AID

Recently a member of the People's Union arrived at varsity wanting to use duplicating because theirs had gone busted. He was refused because he could not produce an I.D. card. Various groups use our cafe for socials. Their members frequently exist on part time jobs, in dingy conditions, so that they can carry on the work they consider important. Yet these groups have to pay full hireage rates on the cafe for their fund raising socials. They least we could do is offer these things free.

But more than this, over the past year a number of community groups have come into prominence rallying their people around the discontents of their people. Such groups — Tenants Protection, The Polynesian Panthers, Ponsonby Ward Committee, The Grey Lynn Association, Osborne and Customs House Protectors, The Peoples Union — are all doing excellent work. And we should be helping. But not as in the past, telling them what to do, or asking them to join with us, or come to us. No. We can best help by going to them and asking them what use we can be. Especially in terms of money and facilities — think what Tenants Protection could do with a few of our chairs? Or Pare prisoner students with a few cheap texts.

As International Affairs Officer I would contact all the community groups and find out how we can help. And I would try to ensure — other exec. members willing — that any aid we given would be given as cheaply as possible, if not gratis, with as few strings as possible.

FOREIGN AID

Recently the Auckland O.V. organized a seminar on S.E. Asia and during it it was stated that Aucklanders were as ignorant of the war in S.E. Asia as they had been in 1965. Peace has been declared; it's all over; forget it. And it just isn't so. In Africa, Frelimo, ZAPU and ZANU struggle on alone against colonial oppression. In S. America numerous guerilla groups, including Catholic priests maintain a fight against military dictatorships. And for a whole year on campus little has been said; little lead given.

All these groups need money. Not always for weapons either. Frelimo wants books and pencils for the schools in its liberated areas. These groups also need moral support: they need to know that people abroad understand their struggles.

As International Affairs Officer I would try to get as much money to these groups as possible.

I would also ensure that students were aware of their struggles and understood them. Not simply by leaving a few papers around but by actively propagating information on their struggles.

FORUMS

Are a bore. We all know. But they are a bore only because they are not used properly. Ask yourself when you last heard a prominent speaker from outside varsity on that podium. Sure, we get Muldoon in the L.L.T. nad others buried away elsewhere. But that's not good enough. Information we need more than anything, and one way to get it is by having speakers who are in the know. And not just occasionally either.

As International Affairs Officer I will arrange regular forum speakers from community action groups, from overseas groups and from any other organization which is doing worthwhile work.

And I will make sure that people know what is going on in the exec. — which will be a novelty.

BIOGRAPHY

Born 1943 in Lancashire — which, for Pom baiters, is an independent royal duchy and country palatine by Magna Carta declaration — and educated at various Secondary Modern schools. Trained as a secondary school teacher at York and taught in various Lancashire schools including a Liverpool slum school.

Moved to N.Z. at your parents expense and under the auspices of the Holyoake Committee for the Recolonization of Semi Independent ex-Colonies and taught for 3 years at the High School in Balclutha.

Moved to A.U. after complaints from the Balclutha Town Council and investigation by Gilbert.

QUALIFICATIONS

In England — vocal local supporters of the Labour Party left wing till 1966; Demonstrator against Apartheid and 'the Bomb'. In Balclutha — a member of the Save Manapouri Committee: CARE; and regular correspondence column shit stirrer.

In Auckland — Active HART member; Steering Committee member of the Apartheid Information Centre; Shareholder in Resistance; Founder member of the Democratic Youth Front.

I have also doined in and actively aided the work of such groups as 'Women for Equality', the People's Union, the Tenants Protection Assoc. and have contacts in most such organizations in Auckland.

WHY ELECT ME

a) Because I am already thoroughly committed to the activities involved.

b) Because I have contacts in the many groups involved in this sort of work.

c) Because I am not tied to one particular group to the emnity and exclusion of others — which is more than can be said for some of my opponents — and can co-operate with all of them.



CORA BAILLIE
STUDENT LIASON OFFICER

Biographical: 20 years old, a third year student, studying for a B.A. degree in Anthropology and Psychology. (hopefully)

I was elected House Committee Chairperson in May 1972, and almost immediately acted as a stand-in for Welfare Vice President during May Council of N.Z. U.S.A. I was re-elected in the August 1972 elections.

During the past year I have chaired House Committee and supervised its operation especially in: the Biannual Bluddays, September

1972, and May 1973 (conserve your blodd, next Bluddays Wednesday 12 — Friday 14 September). Two Lost Property Auctions, Second Term 1972, and July 1973, (raising over \$100 in each for a mini-bus for Kingseat Hospital, and Handicapped Students respectively). Negotiating for a Discount, Drycleaning service with N.Z. Drycleaners, (available from House Committee) I have served on two sub-committees of the Executive: one investigating the viability of commercial businesses, eg. Pharmacy and/or Laundrette, on campus, and thn Cafeteria Food Committee, May Council to the Accomodation and Welfare commissions, and I am at present the student rep on the Senate Library Committee. During the May holidays I was the A.U.S.A. delegate to N.Z.U.S.A. During the August holidays I will be working at the N.Z.U.S.A. Welfare Workshops and at the August Council of N.Z.U.S.A. Policy;

The only area which the Constitution explicitly assigns to the S.L.O. is Orientation Fortnight at the beginning of the academic year.

JANET ROTH STUDENT LIASON

As a feminist and a gay activist I know the alienation that students feel in this society. The traditional concept of welfare positions has been that of helping students on an individual level, but I feel this is too narrow and limiting. Admittedly counselling services do serve a useful purpose, but they do not go to the root of the problem. The many students who are alienated from the University are not suffering from personal problems but are reflecting a dissatisfaction with University education which is largely irrelevant and over which we have no control. Counselling is just one of the many ways used to put down women and gays by its implication that it is they who are at fault not society. What is needed to solve the problems that students experience is not just counselling or other services that patch over the problems this society causes. Rather what is needed is a radical change — on campus and in society. As Student Liason Officer I will continue to take an active role in movements to bring about change — for gays, for women and for all oppressed groups, and will press AUSA to support them.

- 1971: Co-founder Secondary School Students Assoc. Member High School Students against the War. Member Young Socialists.
- 1972: Co-ordinator High School Students against the War. Active in Women against the War. Active in Sisters (Women's Liberation Group). Member Young Socialist Action League.
- 1973: Secretary Univ. Women's Liberation. Co-Ordinator Univ. Gay Liberation. Exec member Young Socialists. Member Princess St. Labour Party. Member Women's Abortion Action Cmte. Elected to S.R.C. Elected to Grants Committee.

R.H. (Bob) FINDLAY SENATE REP

Born: 1948. Worked for Ordinance Survey. 1967-8. expedition to High Atlas Mts. Morocco, summer 1968.

Entered Oxford 1968. Worked as field assistant to a geologist, Austria 1969, prior to taking a Sabbatical Year 1969-70. During this team undertook another expedition to High Atlas, Morocco, and worked for a Norwegian Mining Co. During 1971 travelled extensively in Europe and Scandinavia.

Left Oxford with B.A. hons. in geology worked for Norwegian Mining Co., and the U.S.A. before arriving in B.A. to undertake a Phd. in Geology, 1973.

What is University for?

1. To Educate
2. To spread knowledge
3. To undertake research to gain knowledge

To gain a B.Sc., B.A., B.? is not to be Educated.

A Bachelor's degree indicates that the possessor can think critically, and knows the facts of his subject enough to be able to use his ability to think critically.

Education is to learn to use all your faculties to the full. To gain such an Education one must have time to search out openings through which skills and abilities can be developed. If you are in constant fear of "tests", you can not make full use of the social openings through which skills and abilities can be developed. If you are in constant fear of "tests", you can not make full use of the social openings a University provides.

Nor can you learn enough about yourself to relate to others readily and happily.

This University is running courses in which not enough attempts are made to teach students to think critically about the information taught. More tutorials on a more personal level are therefore needed.

This University, in attempting to use a scheme of "continuous Assessment", is putting so much pressure in the form of constant cramming for "tests", that students do not have time to learn about themselves in the company of others.

I shall make it my policy to bring student/staff relations to a more personal level.

I shall make it my policy to ensure that although necessary facts are taught, you are taught to think critically about these facts.

I shall make it my policy to investigate and institute effective ways of assessing your work whilst leaving you free to experiment with and explore your subjects, and your relations to a competitive society.

I am concerned with the call for lecture assessment by students.

A bad lecturer may be a good researcher.

Apparently irrelevant lectures may be relevant later on.

Lecture assessment must be carried out by students, but not

to the detriment
view to claims th
tent, and shall s
tively apparent.

Being a matur
sity life in Eng
Scandinavian m
position to repr
University.

No policy stat



The position
of students, col
dents arise. In
matters that de
students are av
study — mostl
that they can
of the implicat
that education.
improved many
with the intro
paced courses l
than the curre
University sho
I am a 5th y
Previously, I h
been active on

On the Wed
President by tl
the landslide o
law degree, an
graduate studen

If elected to
to students wi
every Wednesd
senate represen
they are, and v

Academic re
action. I will r
and lecturer e
in all departme
the Higher E
approved by th
before the final
for the followin
units and off-su

Asian studie
their academic
Basically, th
speak out on th
enrolment, ex
I will stand fe
them on the b

to the detriment of a good researcher. I shall bring an objective view to claims that courses are not relevant, that lecturers incompetent, and shall set up machinery to remedy any such faults objectively apparent.

Being a mature student, with considerable experience of University life in England, and the U.S.A. and having worked for a Scandinavian mining company for two years, I am in a strong position to represent your interests on the Senate of Auckland University.

ROBERT D. HILLIER
SENATE REP.

No policy statement submitted



WAYNE ARTHUR PERKINS
SENATE REP.

The position of Senate rep. involves looking after the interests of students, collective or individual, as matters of concern to students arise. In addition to doing this I feel that there are two matters that deserve special consideration. The first is that few students are aware of the social implications of the subjects they study — mostly because university courses are not orientated so that they can become aware. I consider that a high awareness of the implications of one's education to be an integral part of that education. Secondly, the lack of emphasis on finals has not improved many courses. Significant improvements can only come with the introduction of new teaching methods. Individualized self-paced courses have proved to be effective and far more interesting than the current methods used. Their introduction to Auckland University should be encouraged.

I am a 5th year arts student doing a Masters in Psychology. Previously, I have been on the executive as Education Officer, been active on a number of committees and in HART.

MICHAEL KIDD FOR SENATE REP

On the Wednesday night of vote counting I was Admin Vice-President by three votes. After a subsequent recount I lost by the landslide of four. I have two years to go before I finish a law degree, and am peculiarly well qualified to represent undergraduate students on the body which decides boarerline cases.

If elected to this august body, I intend to make myself available to students with administrative problems in the Contact Office every Wednesday 9am. to 10am., one of the major problems with senate representation is that of accessibility; no one knows who they are, and when to find them when help is needed.

Academic reform is one area in which I would like to see more action. I will push for course assessment, academic counselling and lecturer evaluation to be instituted as speedily as possible in all departments. The University should be pressed to implement the Higher Education research unit. The student village as approved by the accommodation committee, needs a lot of thinking before the final plan: are drawn; it is the students who must agitate for the following: communal facilities, landscaping, self-contained units and off-street parking.



Asian students in particular, need active representation when their academic records are scrutinized for possible exclusion.

Basically, the position requires a person who is not afraid to speak out on the students behalf when matters concerning courses, enrolment, exclusion and the allocation of money are discussed. I will stand fearlessly in the face of grey bureaucracy. I will fight them on the beaches. . . I will fight. . .

Yours,
Michael Kidd.

GAVIN W. O'KEEFE
SENATE REP.

No policy statement submitted

TONY DOVE
SOCIAL CONTROLLER

21 years old, born in London (hence the accent, curse of my life). NZ resident for 7 years and loving it.

Well the elections are coming up soon so I thought I might as well let you know what I want to do for you, as well as get you to tell me what you would like to see me do.

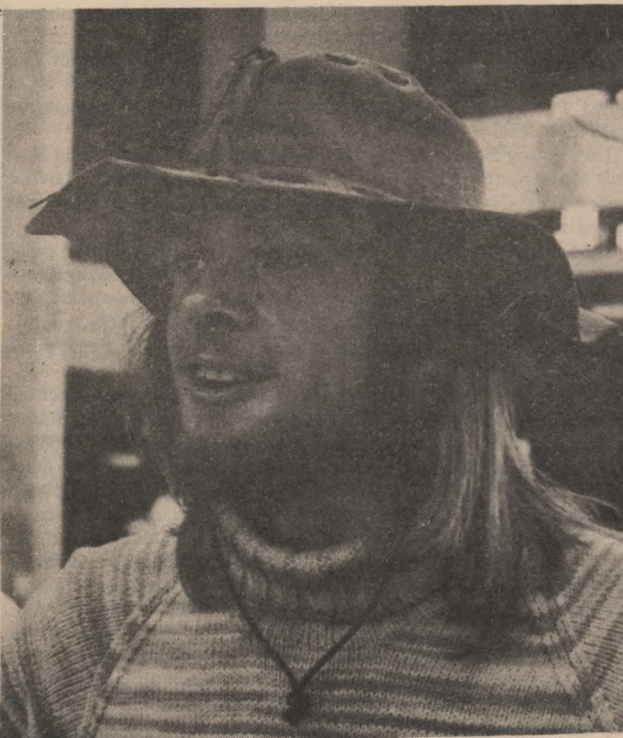
I recently took a small opinion poll around campus to see what people thought about social controller; as I thought, most of them agreed with my own ideas, the major surprise was that about 60-7% thought that the antics of the wizard should be continued, after all the criticism of Mr McConachy this year I was expecting some kind of backlash. However here is my policy.

1. I'm fed up with the lack of consultation of student opinion shown by the present exec so I'm asking you what you want. So fill in the box below and hand it in at the contact office or you see me around, give it to me and have a chat at the same time. This policy will be continued throughout the year.

2. Wizarding As I see it, the antics of wizard have two pros and one con. In favour is its publicity/gimmick sake and secondly its inhibition releasing quality; against is the degrading of the student image. Consequently I propose to continue the wizarding, but only when it is needed for one of the two pros.

3. Profits of Stirs The present system of stirs is that if a club/society/charity wants to put on a stir and keep the profits then they do the work and put up the capital to set things up. If the Association is called in, or is running a stir itself, it puts up the cash and takes the loss/profit as the case may be, this profit just disappears into the general Association funds.

I think this idea is stuffed and here is my alternative:— Either the profits just cover costs and the people who attend the stir get the benefit by say a lower ticket price or the audience pays more and the profits go towards the society/club/charity. My solution is cheap ticket prices which will just cover costs and the club/society/charity runs the bar. This idea has already been tried out by Arts Council and seems to work there. My policy is not to put on a single stir unless I can find someone other than Studass to collect these profits.



a4. Who runs the Show?

Not only will the clubs and societies etc get the profits, they also get the publicity. Every stir done on these lines (really all stirs) will be run on the right of the people concerned. I will set the show up, do all the leg work, but the society/club/charity must run the show on the night. This serves two purposes,

(i) it gives them the publicity
(ii) it creates more involvement for you, the students. Plenty of you belong to clubs and societies so you will be involved. This is one of a number of things to try to get students more involved and ultimately to create some kind of union spirit.

5. Entertainment Grants

This is another of the "get involved kids" incentive policies. It means that I'll be pushing like a demon to get an Entertainment Grant for any club or society that provides any of the entertainment at stirs and functions. These clubs have a great deal of talent at their disposal and it is unfair for them to have to withhold their services because of finance problems. It is however, equally unfair of them to expect carte blanche payment for services. We're all in the union, it's about time we realised it and helped one another.

If Theatre Workshop need a band or a karate team, they should get one on a co-operative basis, if Blues Club then need a theatrical production, they should get one in return.

Entertainment Grants will provide the incentive for co-operation. Hopefully the next societies rep. will support this. He after all, represents those it is designed to help.

If Exec won't support Entertainment grants, I'll call an S.G.M. and make sure all clubs and societies are informed. Yet again, it needs your support and involvement.

6. Content of Stirs

Main policy here:— More variety. This can be achieved in two ways:

i) closer co-operation with Arts Council, more 'Cultural' content.

ii) "Freak" happenings in the stirs — this includes acts, sideshows, displays etc.

7. Just Stirs?

Should the Social Controller limit himself to stirs? I think not. He should step out into any area where he can help any student be more sociable. Multi-Media and Creative living are doing a great job, but at present they are almost in cloisters. These things

can and will be done on a bigger scale if I am elected.

8. Capping.

There is still a place for a hedonistic stir as long as there are hedonists at this university. The majority of stirs can however, be made more acceptable. The concept of an arty capping has been bandied about for ages, but it can never get off the drawing board in the present union climate. Ed Haysom says — "we could have a fantastic union spirit if we tried to reacquaint ourselves with our basic needs." He's right — we're too rich, the union isn't really our building, it's just a giant machine, catering for our every need; eat, talk, walk, shit, listen, drink, piss, watch, . . . all except one need, sleep. Nowhere is like home until you've got to know it — most of us don't know the union. To get to know it, we need to live here, so over Capping, every student who can will cram into the union, the buildings, the grounds, everywhere. There will be so much going on that there won't be time to go home anyway. But yet again — it's up to you.

9. Orientation

The key-word appears above. To orientate we must present a true picture of university life. Orientation is usually a glorified hectic glamour week in which more happens than any other week. The poor old first year stude usually wonders about, wide-eyed and open mouthed for the first week and then finds that everything stops when orientation does. No wonder they retreat inside a shell and hide in the library. There are only three ways to be honest:—

- (i) Do nothing for orientation
- (ii) Carry on orientation all year
- (iii) Compromise.

In this case, compromise is the best course. Orientation must have more emphasis on services, clubs and societies. By all means have these presented via stirs and exhibitions, but custard pie fights etc are more appropriate in capping week. Instead of using these energies up during orientation, it would be better to channel them into the planning for capping week.

All of this policy revolves around one basic principle, the involvement of you studes. If you are willing to get involved and do something to help yourselves, then I'll give you all the help I can, if not, then don't vote for me, vote for someone who'll cater for his own ego only, instead of trying to encourage everyone to be ahead in their own way. I'll cater for heads, but I'd like to see more heads.

Ultimately I would like to see you making your own social scene with me providing the administrative back-up instead of a social controller providing an artificial social scene a few of us pretend to be a part of.

G. EASTE
APPLICANT FOR PUBLICATIONS OFFICER

BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

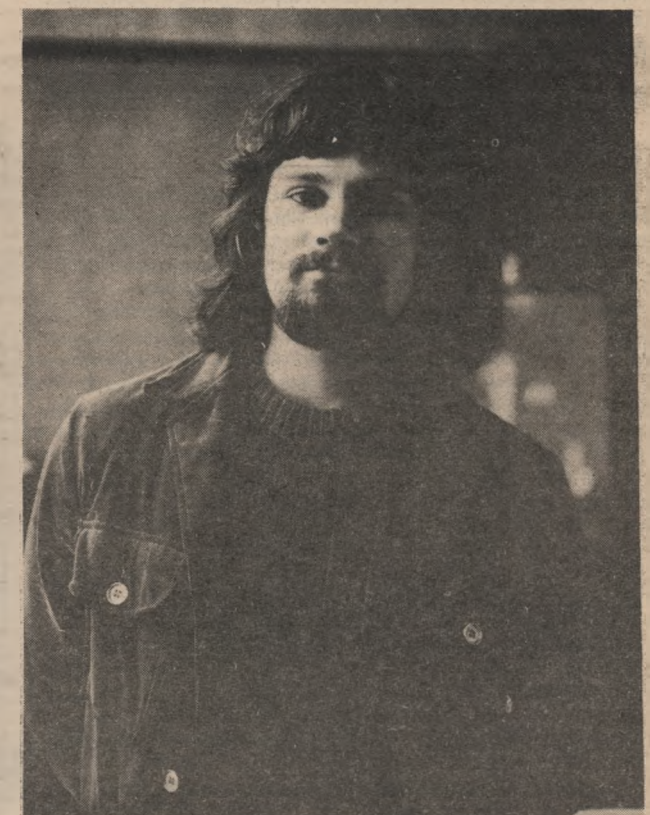
Born: late 1953. Which may throw fresh light on Tangiwhai. Was a diligent scholar at successive schools until my fifth-form year when I saw the light; since then I have managed to get away with the bare minimum of academic effort required to make the grade and am at present busy failing my first professional year at architecture school.

Horrorified by several years bad experience of playground politics at Pakuranga College, I renounced the game as a farce. But then the Association's third Publications Officer in the space of a year took office and showed no inclination to do more than take a care-taking role. Ballantyne is content to see that life goes on; McInnes before him was too busy running around the country reporting for Craccum, attending media factories, and working for rival off-campus publications to even keep up with day to day administration; and Carew before her didn't achieve a great deal either. With all three, I had discussed ideas for A.U.S.A. publications which still have not reached fruition and which I am still certain could and should be implemented. To see this through I felt that the best course would be to stand for the job myself.

Hence, or otherwise: Here I be.

Current Association Activities: Association Advertising Manager, member Publications Committee, member Craccum Administration Board, member Constitutional Review Sub-Committee.

I do not make any promises of what will be achieved — I cannot. What I will do is tell you what is needed and promise to push these ideas at every opportunity. The Publications Officer cannot implement his policies without first convincing Craccum Admin. Board (CAB), Publications Committee and Executive — but he can initiate action and push worthwhile ideas at all levels. I am fully aware of the limitations of the position — whatever anyone



else may tell you, the Pubs Officer has virtually no control over editorial bias.

SPECIFIC POLICY OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure wider Student participation in administering publications — particularly Craccum. Students must be aware of their rights to attend meetings and to join the CAB or Pubs. Cttee. By publicising important meetings — such as those which will select next years editors — and by announcing important decisions through Craccum, Students must know what is decided in their name.
2. Make Craccum more accessible by having the office open at least 8 hours every weekday. This will be achieved through point 3 or by arranging a roster system with Craccum staffers. Until the Student Union offices are expanded next decade the Craccum offices can't be moved any closer to students in the quad so students must be made to feel welcome up there on the top floor. Only continuing student interest and contributions will keep Craccum alive.
3. Appoint a full-time typist / receptionist / telephonist / filing-clerk / errand-runner / etc. to do all the nerg work that regular Craccum staffers haven't time for. Alternatively use volunteer workers. In either case we need a good typist and receptionist. This proposal would be funded by policy point 4(qv).
4. Print Craccum either partly or wholly unjustified. This year our type-setting bill is approximately \$5,000. To purchase and service a golf-ball typewriter and to employ an experienced typist would be cheaper, saving — from \$1,500 to \$2,500. Copy deadline for Craccum could be advanced to Tuesday morning of the week of issue; corrections could be made by proofers and sub-editors in compatible type face. Copy would appear in unjustified columns. Also some copy would still require type-setting (any headlines etc. over 10 point). It may also be desirable to have feature articles type-set. Overall it would make life more convenient for the technical staff, the editorial staff and for contributors. At the very worst — it won't cost any more than present arrangements.
5. Investigate a change of printer. Our present printer is 340 km away in Wanganui making for difficulties in communication and delivery. A local printer is a distinct possibility next year: this would end delays delivering Craccum, an even shorter copy deadline and greater co-operation between printer and publisher.
6. Get a national student news-service going. This would consist in subscribing to periodicals throughout N.Z. and the world and culling these for articles and information that students would not otherwise be aware of. Stronger links between student newspapers must be forged that significant events can be covered by all student newspapers — not just those on the spot. A national student publication of the calibre of "Waggon-Mound" is also a possibility — "Focus" was a step in the right direction. Instinctive Impulses could yet be realized.
7. The Association Archives must be more accessible, secure and workable. Students wanting access to back numbers of Craccum or documents from the Association's past are hindered by their inaccessibility and inadequate organization. The small room in which the archives are housed is prone to burglary and vandalism and is loaded with far too much junk burying the very useful and interesting records of our 90 year history.
8. Revive the reading room — possibly in association with the University Library. The Association receives many periodicals that it has no place to make available to students. These and home-town newspapers for non-Auckland students must be made available.
9. To see that editors are chosen for Orientation Handbook who want to ORIENT new students — not publish in-jokes with relevance for only senior students and the central power clique.
10. My only promise is: to make myself readily available to ordinary students who have suggestions/requests in connection with Association publications.

WHY VOTE FOR ME?

Experience: over the last year as a member of CAB and Pubs. Cttee I have become versed in the administrative, financial and political aspects of Association publications. Having worked on the Craccum staff for some 1200 hours this year as Association Advertising Manager, I also have an excellent grounding in the technical requirements, editorial decisions, and the various practical problems arising out of the present system for running Craccum. I know what is wrong and I know what can be done.

Independence: I represent no faction or pressure-group except myself. I am answerable only to my own conscience and to a General Meeting. While I get on well with those sitting at the head of the Executive Council Table I am not going to be a rubber-stamp for their policies or for any-one else's ideas: I am however open to suggestions from any quarter.

IAN WESTBROOKE PUBLICATIONS OFFICER

End Sexism in all AUSA publications. Capping Book this year showed how sexist this association can be — despite all its lip service to Women's and Gay Liberation. As publications officer I would join with these forces to fight any editors who attempted to include this sort of sexist rubbish in our publications.

Open up the Students Association. AUSA must broaden its publications. Indo-China Report, where the centrefold of Craccum was run on by the thousands and widely distributed, is a good example of what is needed. This sort of alternative news service, on the Indo-China war, on the situation in Southern Africa and elsewhere is vital. We must use our resources to make this sort of information available not just to students, not to distribute it further. In this, the Students Association can work with groups in the Anti-War movement, the Anti-Apartheid movement, and with the movements of Gays, Polynesians and Women in New Zealand.

1971: member, Student Action Committee
1972: member, Young Socialists member, Anti-War Action Society initiated march on African Freedom Day, June 26
Activities Officer, Auckland Moke Committee Committee organised details of July 14 Anti-War Mobilization
1973: Second year Arts student treasurer, Young Socialists member, Socialist Action League campaign manager for Wendy Morris, Nigel Baumber, and Mike Treen in Presidential Campaign elected to S.R.C., and member of S.R.C. Living Wage Subcommittee



MICHAEL TREEN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The International affairs position needs a political person who has a full knowledge of international affairs and a strategy to inform and protest injustices that overseas people suffer. People know the Young Socialists have such a strategy.

I see International Affairs as being more than just getting money out of Stud. Ass. for political projects. But also for informational and organising focus for them also.

The war in Indo-China is still the central issue for International Affairs Officer and the Students Assoc.

Information must be provided on the continual violation of The Indo-Chinese right of self determination by the U.S. and its N.Z. allies. The bombing of Cambodia and the continued support for the Thieu Regime will also be important issues.

The Young Socialists have contacts with the International Student Movement in Peru, Argentina, Bolivia, Europe and the United States. We must solidarise ourselves with the International Student Struggle against Oppression.

Students decided on administrators — for the Presidential positions. But you need dynamic people with a political background for the positions we are standing for. More than any other positions. International Affairs requires a person of political instincts, a political animal. I am confident that I am capable of fulfilling that position.

The University should be opened up to society, it should become a centre of experimentation, a laboratory for political, social, cultural and artistic change. That means that the different groups and societies which are an intricate part of university life must be given every assistance possible so that they can develop politically, socially and artistically. The position of societies representative would enable me to effect, rely, intervene and help these groups and make damn sure that they get every encouragement possible and a fair deal. The interests of the various societies, and groups is the direct responsibility of the Societies Representative, who must ensure their active participation in University and society as a whole. There is a wide range and diversity of societies at this university and I feel that it is important to defend their interests because they are representative of the student pop and they are the raw material, the clay out of which the future society will be moulded. If I am elected I will take a particular interest in the Welfare of Maori and Polynesian, and overseas students at this university. I would like to see preferential of Maori and Polynesian students here and their greater participation at University. I would like to see the resources of this university to be used by such groups as the Polynesian Panther movement and Nga Tamatoa and all of progressive Humanity.

Second year B.A. STUDENT.
On the Executive of Young Socialists
Co-ordinator of Polynesians Against the War
Member of Mobilisation Committee



ROSS MARKS CANDIDATE FOR BUSINESS MANAGER

POLICY STATEMENT

The Constitutional requirements for the position of Business Manager are rather vague and don't prescribe much work. The job is essentially what one makes of it.

I see the position of Business Manager as being essentially administrative and investigative. The Business Manager is a member of the Finance Committee, which approves all Association expenditure; the Publications Committee, which appoints editors and oversees the production of all Association publications; and the Craccum administration Board. The Business Manager should provide weekly financial reports to the C.A.B. to help keep Craccum running to budget, and for general financial assistance. The Business Manager is responsible for the A.U.S.A. publications in that he should negotiate the cheapest quotes from the best printers, general liaison with printers and overall co-ordination of the financial aspects of publication (Orientation Handbook, Capping Book, Discount Booklet) The Business Manager is also treasurer of Theatre Workshop and a member of the Societies Grants Committee.

I think the Business Manager should always make himself available to any Sports Club or Society which requires financial advice or assistance.

The Business Manager should make investigations into proposed commercial activities which AUSA could undertake to provide a better service to its members. (Early this year the possibility of having, on the campus, an AUSA Pharmacy was looked into). The USIS is slowly getting better known and the range of services it provides will increase as the membership increases.

As a member of the Student Union Management Committee I would be in an excellent position to improve students' knowledge about Union matters. As Business Manager I would get the AUSA Insurance Scheme working again. This is potentially a very useful service to students and should be revamped immediately. I would investigate the possibility of having streets near the University designated student parking. I would investigate avenues of long term investment for the Students Association finances with the aim of providing for better student services and for contingencies. I will get a colour television set for the T.V. room.

I am a third professional year Chemical Engineering student. I have been Societies Rep on the Executive for the past year and was responsible for the allocation of club grants. I believe I have the administrative background necessary to carry out the duties I have outlined above. While they may not be everyone's concept of the responsibilities of Business Manager, my experience as an executive member indicates that these are the major functions necessary for the good of the Association and of students.



As an Exec. member, I would support the policy of buying up old houses for student accommodation, support Womens Liberation, Medical Aid for Vietnam, Gay Liberation, HART, (Hart's battle against racism in sport is nowhere over), and Tenant's Protection.

Ross Marks

CHRISTINE BERESFORD

PUBLIC LIAISON

1971: Became active in the April 30 Antiwar Mobilisation Committee, in Christians against War.
1972: Secretary Antiwar Action Society.
Co-ordinator Christians Against the War for July 14 Mobilisation.
Member of Labour Party.
Active in S.I.A.T.W.E.A. (a Women's Liberation group and active in building July 21 Abortion March.
Joined Young Socialists
Joined socialist Action League
1973: Member University Women's Liberation
Publicity Officer Women's Abortion Action Committee
Member Antiwar Action Society
Elected to S.R.C.
Member Young Socialists and SAL.

My policy is:
1) To rebu
tion. Towar
to get hold
Also I am,
The Sunday
In co-oper
Public Liain
time this sh
2) The se
as an exec
itself in non
get results.
the creche
them in the
If elected
Born 1954
Entered Var
Elected to e

As public
much better
munity. Nav
with the pr
Officer sho
functions as
things as Lc
tees.
As an Ex
of student
the Students
kedly but m
which can n
I see the
much more
not involve
ful commur
see this as r

1) To w
schools.
2) To Or
3) To im
4) To enc
society in g
in society.
5) To be
all times; r

It is my
of all affil
Association
I will wo
The per
Association
An incre
Committee
The esta
which can
An incre
of competit

Om matt
The prov
be used for
More sup
ticipation i
On the i

DAVID PAUL LENNON PUBLIC LIAISON

My policy is to continue my present policy. My present policy is:

1) To rebuild Public Liaison as an important part of our Association. Towards this I have been able, with the help of the University to get hold of time for the Student's Association on Schools day. Also I am, at present, trying, to obtain a permanent column in 'The Sunday Herald' for the Association.

In co-operation with the Education Officer I am working on Public Liaison's inclusion in Schools and other visits. By election time this should be already implemented.

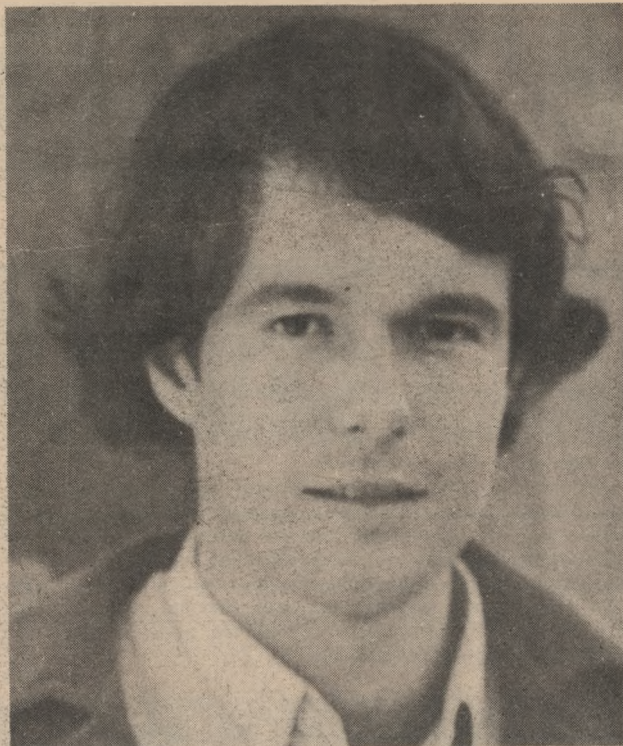
2) The second point in my policy is my extra mural activities as an exec member. I have tried to get the Association to involve itself in non-Student matters in cases when a large body would get results. This is good Public Liaison. I also at least went to the creche to see what was wrong, then I did my best to help them in the best way I could.

If elected, I will continue to get on with getting on with it.

Born 1954

Entered Varsity 1972

Elected to exec in May 1973

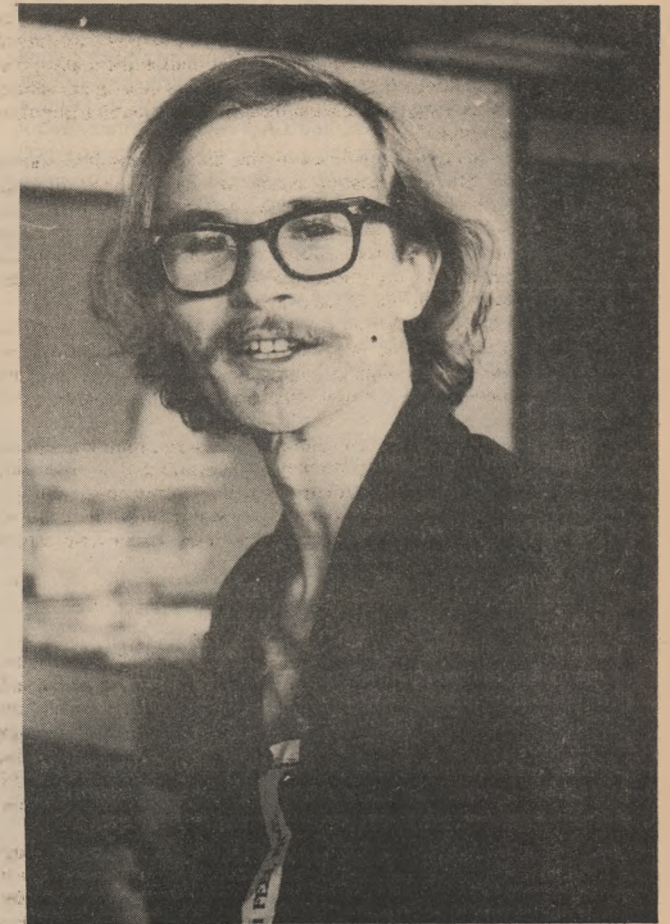


BOB LACK

HOUSE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

Exec members should come in two forms: ideas people and implementers. I freely admit that my ideas (eg Tiddlywinks Society, Marion Adams etc.) are few and far between, frivolous and often pretty corny, and that they usually backfire, but at least I try. And they are always based on the premise that has become quite popular since Marion, that is that this place is a sterile hole, but that it needn't be, and that it's up to us to do things about it. And that spending an extra year on your degree is unimportant if you enjoy yourself while you're here and have a few friends by the time you leave. Whence despite her disqualification the Marion Adams Victory Celebration Orgy will still be held before the end of the year, I hope.

In particular it is my belief that the essential loneliness of University arises largely from insufficient pre-awareness of the conditions of the establishment, and by the time you begin to feel vaguely at home (about the beginning of your third year) you're already set in your solitary habits. It is also my belief that the present orientation attempts, based as they largely are on glossy publications and mass entertainment, are of little or no assistance: the important thing is personal contact.



WENDY MORRIS — POLICY STATEMENT (EDUCATION)

Students are dissatisfied with the present system of education at this university we're dissatisfied with inadequate bursaries, dissatisfied with the lack of control over our courses, and over the university administration generally, and dissatisfied with the fact that our courses are usually not related to what we want and need to learn.

Most students agree that bursaries should be increased. The Young Socialists think we need that and more: a living wage for all students, with a built-in escalator clause to keep pace with rising prices. This recommendation was passed at a recent S.R.C. meeting, and I would work wholeheartedly to achieve it.

On all university committees students are in a minority. Yet we make up the great bulk of the university population, and this fact should be reflected in these committees. Connected with this is the problem that on controversial matters these bodies can make secret decisions: we have a right to know what takes place on committees that concern us — no more secrecy!

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

All these issues point to the fact the University of Auckland is not the haven of democratic principles that it's cracked up to be: it's more like a factory for churning out brains to meet the demands of industry, commerce and the state.

WENDY MORRIS — BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

A second-year Arts student, I am an executive member of Young Socialists.

I have been interested in women's rights for a number of years: last year I was active in the "Women against the War" contingent of the anti-war mobilization, a member of "Sisters" women's liberation group, and of the Women's Abortion Action Committee.

I am now co-ordinator of the Women's Abortion Action Committee, and a member of the Women's National Abortion Action



So my project for term three is a concentrated build up in liaison with secondary school students. The usual school visits are of some help, but they become most worthwhile when those involved are known to the kids; i.e. I'll be wanting to organise YOU into going to your old school to spread peace and love. The formal orientation programme is already being put to a lot of thought by a lot of people, and having assisted with these things in the past I've got my thoughts to contribute, the main one being that like the War Against Gloom it's got to be a participatory occasion to have any worth.

Next year can take care of itself, I'll think about it when it's a bit closer, but my basic wish is to provide more manpower to the burgeoning student welfare thing, and to provide general assistance from my reasonably wide knowledge of student affairs in Auckland and elsewhere. In this respect my previous term as Vice-President (1971) and my current position on the Primary Teachers' College Exec. while not in themselves riotously successful, will provide a good basis on which to build.

Why House Committee Chairman? Several reasons: firstly having served on the committee since 1968 I can run its affairs (eg Blood Days, sick bay etc.) with no hassle while concentrating on the wider field of welfare; secondly because pre-nomination indications were that no one else was running, and I do believe that elections are counter-productive and have no great desire to attempt to defeat anyone enthusiastic enough to stand; but mainly because the Constitutional Review Committee have proposed abolishing House Committee whereas I think it provides a useful opportunity for students with no great talents who are happy to help the Association in some minor way, be it typing letters or putting up posters or whatever, and I think the Association will be more friendly and more human (and perhaps even more efficient) with more students involved in its administration.

MURRAY McCULLY PUBLIC LIAISON

As public liaison officer it would be my intention to seek a much better relationship between the student body and the community. Naturally this must start in such areas as relationships with the press, and the media generally, but the Public Liaison Officer should also be concerned to see that the student body functions as a part of the community, and is involved in such things as Local Body Politics and submissions to select Committees.

As an Executive member I would be concerned in the sphere of student welfare because this must always be the function of the Students Association. The housing situation has improved markedly but much more must be done. Student parking is an issue which can no longer be ignored.

I see the Association as a body equipped to participate in a much more meaningful way in student affairs. Public liaison does not involve just an occasional press statement; it involves meaningful communication with the community in every way. I would see this as my task if elected.

CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL NIXON PUBLIC LIAISON

1) To work with student liaison to encourage contact with schools.

2) To Organise another open day for the university.

3) To improve the image of students as such with the public.

4) To encourage greater intercourse between the university and society in general and thence gain better opportunities for students in society, i.e. better discounts etc. for students.

5) To be an approachable and flexible member of the exec at all times, representing all groups and factions of the university.

J.H.A. McGOVERN SOCIETIES REPRESENTATIVE

It is my overall policy to safeguard and further the interests of all affiliated bodies of the Auckland University Students Association.

I will work towards:

The permanent affiliation of the larger affiliated bodies to the Association.

An increase in the amount of money allocated to the Grants Committee.

The establishment of a committee to consider 'special grants' which can be applied for by any of the affiliated bodies.

An increase in the Associations contribution to the expenses of competitors travelling to both Winter and Summer Tournament.

On matters of General Interest

The provision of areas in close proximity to the University to be used for student parking.

More support for and the encouragement of further student participation in the establishment of the Creche.

On the issue of abortion, I believe a woman has a right after

**J. WOODROFFE
SPORTS REP.**

Enrolled, AUSA elected President, and no longer contain my further lust for power.



**KEVIN GORDON MacLEAN
EDUCATION OFFICER**

I was born twenty-odd years ago in Waipu. I attended Swanson Primary and Henderson High School. There I learnt about bad education systems, and resolved to learn about good ones. This I started to do in my own quiet but effective way. When I came to University I chose a course I did not particularly want to take, because to stop others doing the same. I am now the student representative for Physics 200, and Chairman of Welfare Action Group. Education is my main interest. I know I can make a very good Education Officer, I look for no thanks.

I believe too, many students are being beaten by this University system. It can and must be improved.

- If elected I will strive for:
1. The elimination of the bursary and
 2. The implementation of the papers system.
 3. Continuous assessment (where applicable) but not continuous examination. Physics 200 is a good basis to start from.
 4. An extended, more powerful class representative system.
 5. The perpetuation of the Anti-Calender.
 6. The establishment of a Course Planning Bureau as part of a Pre-enrollment Orientation.
 7. Effective academic counselling.
 8. "Problem Clinic" type tutorials.
 9. Far closer liaison with schools.
 10. Action.

I have been closely associated with the establishment of Physics 200, which you may or may not have heard of. This speaks for itself. I am also chairman of Welfare Action Group. My studies, apart from my university studies include a reasonable comprehensive study of psychology and education systems. These mean:



**MICHAEL STARLING
SPORTS REPRESENTATIVE**

As an Executive member of N.Z.U.S.U. I shall continue to press for the updating of the N.Z.U.S.U. Constitution which will be more beneficial to the sportsmen and sportswomen of universities. Acting in the above capacity I shall endeavour to strive for recreational facilities and for professional staff to run such facilities as an obligation of government and Grants Committees to the Students.

Sports Council (with a record 88% attendance), Tournaments

and Blues Dinner (a profit for the first time for many years last year) will be maintained at the high standards of activity already set over the past two years.

Through my ex-officio offices on Physical Recreational Committees and sub-Committees pressure will be constantly placed in order to keep the Gymnasium and Hobson Bay Complexes moving towards their ultimate completion.

With the appointment of a fulltime Physical Education Officer in 1974, courses for the whole of the student populus in Fitness etc will be instituted.

**ROGER ROSS SMITH
CAPPING CONTROLLER**

I want Capping 1974 to be better than that of 1973. This year Capping was organised at very short notice by myself and a large band of helpers. I am relying on my past experience to give me the edge of any other candidate.

Action on my policy will depend entirely upon student participation to make capping a complete success. I envisage a week of endless activities which will cater for everyone's tastes. I hope trolley derby will become an annual event, as the raft race has done. Stunts will be dynamic and impressive and executed well.

So if you want a week of enjoyment and fun with something that will cater for your tastes vote for me, and I will give you the kind of Capping that you want.



STOP MOANING ABOUT THE CLOSURE OF THE HAMBURGER BAR. SINCE MARCH THE HOT SERVERY HAS BEEN OPERATING AS A GRILL.

- 10 — 12
2 — 4
- Hamburgers 25 cents
 - with egg, pineapple, cheese 7 cents extra
 - Fishburgers 25 cents
 - Thick soup 10 cents
 - Battered Hot Dogs 10 cents
 - Chips 15 cents
 - Corn on Cob 10 cents
 - Minute Steak on Rye Bread 30 cents
 - Seafoods As available

All served with potato salad, or Coleslaw if required.

ALSO REMEMBER THAT THE COFFEE BAR IS OPEN SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS 10 — 4 WITH TOASTED SANDWICHES, HOT SAVOURIES, OPEN SANDWICHES, FRUIT JUICE, FRUIT PIES AND CAKE IF YOU REALLY WANT IT.

Blaynes Pancake Parlour

DOWNSTAIRS, VULCAN BUILDING,
VULCAN LANE
specialising in sweet, fruited & savory pancakes
reasonable prices quick service
Mon - Thurs 9.30 - 6.00, Friday 9.30 - 9.00
Saturday noon — 6.00 p.m.



**Our
toasted
sand-
wiches
are the
talk of
campus!**



**BOB
HALDANE
MOTOR
CYCLES**



Full range of NEW YAMAHAS and KAWASAKIS. Best after sales service. Tyres purchased from us fitted free of charge

**STUDENT
DISCOUNT**
157 MANUKAU RD.
EPSOM Ph. 601-369

It seems
were ideal
retarded p
I know
CRACCUM
is, to use th
It seems
in being a
comer, wh
embodied
however se
of Mt Rus
Today c
only know
strange wh
affluent
I don't k
Midas-like
oppressed
emptiness

A CERTAIN RESPONSIBILITY

It seems to me that cynics, whom I once thought were idealists who had lost their dream, are emotionally retarded people.

I know that there are many of you who think CRACCUM prints too much on Indo-China, that it is, to use the in-word, not relevant.

It seems a long time since I first became involved in being against this war: 1970 in fact. I was a late-comer, who still naively believed that America somehow embodied right, not might. The Jeffersonian heritage however seems to have got lost somewhere in the vicinity of Mt Rushmore or in the swamps of Vietnam.

Today children who have grown to adulthood have only known war: this is their version of normalcy. How strange when we who have seen only comparative peace affluence, contrast our lot with those Vietnamese.

I don't know how we can be contented in our splendid Midas-like castles while the poor and hungry, the war oppressed still suffer. Perhaps it shows our spiritual emptiness that we can.

In 1970 four students were shot at Kent State and I remember vividly how we responded to that, and to the invasion of Cambodia. We spontaneously went out in the Quad and walked down to the American Embassy.

That week some of us were arrested, and it taught us a little, that small experience, or what it means to act selflessly for once.

One of the people with whom I was arrested, Ken Irwin, has since died in an accident. And I don't think his death or any of the deaths of those Vietnamese is an incident to be dismissed in a blink of an eye.

The humanity of our fellow creatures is what matters most, whether they are to live full and rewarding lives or merely exist in peril.

We have a moral duty to recognize the Provisional Revolutionary Government: it embodies these people's beliefs. They have fought and even died for it, a far greater test for beliefs than we have ever endured.

As a card carrying member of the Labour party

along with many others, I feel that it was elected on a mandate to govern with tolerance and humanity. This violates that trust.

These three articles, to me, are trying to make us aware, aware above all that the world is not a paradise lagoon and that life for some isn't just a ball game or a good trip.

I hope that we haven't become spectators at a Circus but still participants who can respond in our own individual way to something as basic as suffering. We need not worry, our thoughts are not taxable.

We live in a Circus Maximus — apathy is merely thumbs down for the victims of our own indifference.

Read these articles, think of that person whose hands reach out for light — his only hope is that people somewhere will remember that he is a person and that nowhere should such things be allowed to happen to any human being.

Bertrand Russell at the end of his life said, "I look around me, I see men suffering and I too suffer." That is the crux, whether we will tolerate the intolerable or throw out the life-line.

It just depends on where the buck stops. B.L.



**'I look around me, I see
men suffering and I too suffer'**



VIET CONG MORTAR SQUAD

CARL THAYER: AN ANSWER TO MR KIRK

I was asked to speak at a teach-in at Sydney University, the day the joint delegation from Vietnam was there. A group from New Zealand heard me. Because this joint delegation was not offered acceptable terms for their tour they invited me as a poor substitute to N.Z. of those who would have told you far more eloquently about their own struggle because they were a part of it. For the last ten years I have had to look at them from across the world. And not sharing their experiences means I offer a description without the meaning of involvement.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Provisional Revolutionary Government is a present day expression of the continuous process of revolution in Vietnam. During these turbulent years, the revolutionary forces in Vietnam have had gains, suffered setbacks and severe defeats, have recovered, have expanded, and finally established a government.

1945 is our beginning. This year Vietnamese historians mark as the August Revolution. Vietnam at that time was divided by the French into five nations. Tonkin in the north, Danang, central, Cochin China in the south, Laos and Cambodia. The Petainist Vichy Government had given suzerainty of Indo-China to Japan. Thus after Hiroshima and Nagasaki it quickly became apparent to the Vietnamese revolutionary forces which were naïve that the Japanese tutelage was about to end.

Thus with the French having been removed as colonial overlords, and the Japanese surrendering to the allies the Vietnamese, time had come. On September 2, 1945 insurrection broke out, in the north. Here the political parties were unified behind the Vietminh front. My own studies have shown that this period marks the radicalization process for most of the Vietnamese revolutionaries who were to carry it forward. Through the Provisional Revolutionary Government, Central Committee of the National Liberation Front and the alliance of National Democratic Peace Forces.

In the south however, conditions were much more complex and diffuse. The Vietminh United Front Committee which took transient power in Saigon was however, part of the August Revolutionary Movement.

The Potsdam Agreement divided Vietnam at the 16th parallel. Nationalist Chinese came in from the north to disarm the Japanese. The British came from the south. The United Front Committee in Saigon was smashed by British forces.

What took place in the north was a negotiated process. The French attempted to reassert their imperialism and continued to fight intermittently for the north through to the Dien Bien Phu.

In the south, in the liberated non-French areas the genesis of an organization was forming which has continued throughout these years to control this territory. The Nam-Bo Committee (Cochin China) was the organizing force for the inter-regional hamlet committees of the Vietminh movement, which was then evolving.

By 1951 the workers Party of Vietnam had reformed, with a central committee office for Vietnam. It was to act as a link to re-establish the tenuous connections with the north. Its two leaders Le Duan and Le Duc Tho have provided a viable link through the years from this original organization.

By 1954 with the fall of Dien Bien Phu temporary partition accompanied by and the regrouping of military forces was called for under the Geneva Concord. The years from 1956 to 1960 was the nadir for the revolutionary forces. Which shrank from 50,000 to 5,000. The Saigon Government forces which increased in strength were responsible, flushing out the liberated areas.

Triumph for Ngo Dinh Diem, and an eclipsing of the revolutionary forces characterize these years. In the late 50's those who managed to escape the dragnets of Diem's anti-Communist campaign began to regroup in the southern Cau-Mau region.

A call was made for unity by this group. They asked for all people who for one reason or another were enemies of the Diem regime, members of religious sects, urban intellectuals who had been jailed and escaped, and people who had fought in the resistance to join them.

Moves to form a united administration to oppose Saigon were made through secret meetings held in various provinces.

On December 20, 1960 the coalition formed the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

The Central Committee Directorate was re-established as it was recognized that the revolution having reached a low point was now re-emerging — liaison was re-established with the north Vietnamese. The years 1962 to 1968 marked the increasing military participation of the United States culminating in 1965 with the large scale introduction of troops. Internally south Vietnam was riddled by corruption, and wrecked by coups. In 1963 Diem was overthrown.

Government fragmentation and the increasing revolutionary impetus finally determined the U.S.'s participation. One might argue that it was only this introduction which prevented the revolution from succeeding at that moment. Subsequent to Johnson's decision the revolutionary forces experienced a momentary decline, due to huge operations being waged against them and transient forays into liberated territories.

However, with the guerilla warfare being waged, and with the capitals remaining as elusive as ever it was not a coup de grace. America could never commit enough troops or cajole enough allies to ensure success. In 1967 the National Liberation Front issues the second political programme recognizing that despite these setbacks radicalization had occurred. With no more hope for the third force, (the Buddhist Struggle Movement having failed) it thus calls for all elements that have not permitted themselves the liberation front, to join with them and come over.

This call was answered in 1968 in the wake of the Tet Offensive, when in various cities of south Vietnam urban dwellers left for the liberated territories. They formed various movements which coalesced into an Alliance of National Peace Supporters. This group together with members of the National Liberation Front was to form the Provisional Revolutionary Government forming the PRG in 1969. The Tet

THE R THE GORNI WE DON'T ECO

Carl Thayer, who is touring New Zealand at the invitation of the Auckland Indochina Day Committee and the Wellington Committee on Vietnam, has studied the Vietnamese situation for the last ten years. He is currently collating the results of his studies on the Ph

Offensive and its aftermath as seen by revolutionaries and their writings as a catalyst — had regrouped, recovered from the American sion and finally it succeeded in putting the Ameri on the state ic defensive.

The Offensive, and internal instability created the anti-war movement, were blows to Ameri the anti-war movement, were blows to Ameri solar-plexus, making it question its will to com in Vietnam. Thus, with secret talks emerging the Paris Peace Talks, we see America seeking cal solution to their military problems. This was continued through Vietnamization, concess and the opening of the Paris Peace Talks, to sides.

FORMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

In this climate revolutionary forces decide have been successful enough to constitute them as a Revolutionary Provisional Government. Am can Intelligence experts ever since 1962 had predicted this. Thus by 1969 the N.L.F. was attempting assert its legitimacy and external itself by missions abroad, bearing fruit to Indonesia, Union, Egypt and Eastern Europe.

Finally the N.L.F. has managed to convince the Socialist allies that they were not in danger catapulting into oblivion.

My contention is that the reason that they did form themselves into a government before, is because they received no support from the Soviet Union who maintained they were merely a front and would recognize them until they had proved themselves. This would save Russia from the embarrassment of supporting an unsuccessful revolution. The foundation was preceded in May 1969 by consultative Co-ress between the N.L.F. and the Alliance of National Democratic Peace Forces itself a coalition.

Eighty-eight delegates and seventy-two inv guests, including political parties of the N.L.F. nationalities and all religious groups Nguyen Dinh head of the Central Committee delivered the key address. "Since spring 1968," he said, "our people revolutionary movement has turned to an histor



PRG. GOVERNMENT N'TECOGNISE

New Zealand at a doctoral dissertation at the Australian National University in Canberra. The excerpts printed below are from his address to the Auckland Indochina Day studies on the PRG at Auckland University on July 14.

as seen by the American point with an offensive strategy raised to the hilt. It has driven the enemy into a passive position, an irretrievable downfall. This process has taken place especially since the Tet Offensive, therefore leading for the founding of an organization to centralize the powers of all revolutionary groups. This follows to America. Trinh Dinh Dzu head of the advisory council of the N.L.F. said, "The aim of the P.R.G. must be to act as an organ to look after all our domestic and external affairs at this momentous stage in our history. This will open consultations with any political force in South Vietnam which advocates peace, independence and neutrality, in order to form a coalition government and organize free elections, and form a national government which will elaborate a constitution and choose a fully fledged government for South Vietnam."

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

forces decide to constitute themselves as a government. America in 1962 had predicted that the re-unification of Vietnam was attempting to occur without outside intervention. These points were later absorbed in the Paris Peace Concord Act.

DOES THE PRG CONTROL ANY TERRITORY?

First, there are liberated areas of Vietnam which, except for the military occupation by American troops in '66, have remained liberated territories since 1954. The last issue of the *Far East Economic Review* has shown them. If you go back and look at General Giap's book, *Dienbienphu*, he produces a map of the military situation at the end of the battle of Dienbienphu, which shows the liberated territories of South Vietnam. These spots, these leopard spots, as he's got on his map in 1954, are precisely those spots which appear on the maps today. These are the areas where the Saigon administration has never had control. It's over twenty years of liberated control over these areas, so there is a territory. The second thing is that the result of the war has been to take Vietnam from off the rolls as an under-



V.C. WOMEN CARRYING OFF WOUNDED AFTER BATTLE

developed country in terms of statistics of being a rural country and has urbanised it fantastically by bombing the people into the cities, and I think these people constitute, if not a territorial base, then a popular base of support for the PRG. When these people are allowed to return to the free fire zones, which after all were their homes, then the enlargement of leopard spots of PRG-controlled territory will increase.

WHY DOESN'T THE PRG HAVE A CAPITAL?

Why no capital? Immediately that a ceasefire in Vietnam was to go into effect the PRG was to name its delegates to the four-party Joint Military Commission. They were to name the places where they were to be met by the representatives of the United States, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Saigon Administration to form this four party Joint Military Commission. And where they did so and they flew their flag and named their places they got bombed by the Saigon Government. I think I have indicated also, before, the dangers in a period of peace like the time immediately after the 1954 Geneva agreement to a government in the liberated areas that does not continue to shield itself with military forces. If a capital were to be declared as an area, I wonder how long it would be the Saigon government physically went in and occupied it.

I've got two theories as to where a capital will be declared, but it will be declared only when the outside countries of the world have recognized both the PRG and the Thieu governments and do all they can, through this representation, through this recognition, to force the Saigon parties to continue to work together and not to give any kind of aid to encourage one or the other to upset the balance and the structure of peace that should be emerging in South Vietnam.

So recognition can play the positive effect of putting pressure on both sides, in your own dealings with them, to get on with the business of solving the problems, which is to be left to them to work out. When that encouragement comes, when the two sides stop jockeying for position and finally reach agreement as they're supposed to have done, then and only then, I think one of two areas is likely to be declared a capital of Vietnam. One, ironically, is that district capital where I taught, in Binh Long province. The other, I would suggest, would be in Quang Tri province in the north immediately south of the so-called demilitarised zone. I suggest this because intelligence reports from my own government that are in the New York Times say that SAM 2 missiles are appearing in great numbers in this area, that bulldozers and cement mixers have been busy preparing old American airstrips for use. Now the missiles, it should be pointed out, are defensive. The PRG does not have an airforce to my knowledge. I think that when the moment comes they will be able to stave off what is after all the world's third largest airforce, that of the Saigon administration.

Finally, American intelligence reports tell us that 10,000 South Vietnamese who left South Vietnam during the conflict, who went to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and have received educational

training in accountancy, business and all these facets that public servants need to know, have now been returned to their own portion of the country to take up posts in the PRG. I think very shortly we will see a government declare the location of its own capital and have fully staffed itself. The only stumbling block I see really on the horizon is that the turmoil and conflict in Cambodia must first be ended, because that constitutes a sort of very vital factor influencing all development, all trust, between the two parties in Vietnam.

I'm happy to see my own government, my own representatives, finally standing up to the President after so many years, and asserting what they should have done a long time ago — the power of the purse — to have him call off the bombing in Cambodia. Perhaps it will hasten the end of the Lon Nol regime and with it a solution to the Cambodian problem, and then by reverse effect maybe we can have a solution to the problem in Vietnam itself. But until the Cambodian situation is solved I can see little hope for encouraging signs and mutual trust between the two parties in South Vietnam.

CONCLUSION

On June 10, the Provisional Revolutionary Government celebrated its fourth anniversary. The Revolutionary forces on South Vietnam, the Liberation Front and the Alliance are now under the centralized control of the P.R.G. They should be entering a period of reconciliation and concord. However, a political solution seems as elusive as ever with the United States continuing to meddle in South Vietnam and the Thieu government actively following a policy of dading its opponents and violating the Peace agreements, by conducting nibbling operations against the now identifiable liberated areas.

What is most needed now in South Vietnam is trust between the two South Vietnamese parties and non-interference by the external powers. If this is true a continuing recognition of the Thieu regime and not P.R.G. will continue to encourage it to be intransigent in its dealings with the P.R.G. It will continue to maintain the charade that it is not dealing without another government. For outside powers to allow as to continue amounts to political interference because the incumbent regime will be allowed a continuing legitimacy. It is possible to have two governments in one nation in one territory in a nation as they do in Vietnam; The peace agreements recognize this.

The whole idea of Peace Agreements is not to perpetuate two governments to get them to work together to create a government of coalition and thereby possible to unify Vietnam.

The international community must create counter balance to the United States and force it to recognize these implicit understandings within the Paris Agreements.

CARL THAYER



NO CRIME BUT THEIR OPINIONS

SAIGON'S POLITICAL PRISONERS

There are some stories which are never told in full by the Western news media. The story of Saigon's political prisoners is one of them.

HOW MANY ARE GAOLED?

There are upwards of 200,000 political prisoners in South Vietnam. These include Communists, non-Communists and anti-Communists, peasants and intellectuals, Buddhist monks and nuns, Catholic priests, students, and labour leaders.

They have one thing in common. They want peace. And they oppose the government of Nguyen Van Thieu.

In 1971, Amnesty International, the Human Rights Group which works for prisoners of conscience who have not used or advocated violence, attempted to arrange on two separate occasions for two different delegates to investigate South Vietnamese prison conditions. They were refused on both occasions. Amnesty puts the prisoner number very conservatively at the still appalling figure of 100,000.

Afraid for the political prisoners even before the Peace Treaty was signed, Amnesty asked that all political prisoners be placed under United Nations' protection until released. In return, the South Vietnamese embassy in London called a press conference at the beginning of the year at which it claimed that the number of political prisoners was only 5081.

Amnesty said in rebuttal, that 5081 was "a gross under-estimate" of the number of civilians detained by Saigon, that Thieu himself had recently mentioned a figure of 41,000 to a former British Cabinet leader James Callaghan, while independent estimates set the figure as high as 250,000. Amnesty said that not only Communists, but many thousands of Buddhists, Catholics, and non-Communist students are in detention.

Disturbing reports had been received by Amnesty as early as February of this year and even before. "As recently as December 26, 267 political prisoners, among them 18 student leaders, were sent from Chi Hoa National Prison in Saigon to the notorious prison on Con Son Island, home of the 'tiger cage' detention cells. On December 10, a large number of female prisoners were taken away by truck from Tan Hiep and Thu Duc National Prisons near Saigon and have not been heard of since. Some 300 prisoners travelling on a boat from Con Son to the mainland are reported to have been killed. Madame Ngo Ba Thanh, a lawyer and one of South Vietnam's best known political prisoners was moved in the first week of December from Chi Hoa National Prison to a prison housing ordinary criminal offenders in Bien Hoa." (Report reprinted in the International Committee of Conscience on Vietnam Feb. newsletter).

Claire Culhane, former Administrator of the Canadian hospital in Quang Ngai, South Vietnam, gives her estimate in a letter to the head of the Canadian Red Cross at 300,000 by March (Letter reprinted in the NZ Medical Aid Committee for Vietnam, April Newsletter).

The Committee for the Reform of the Prison System in South Vietnam founded in Saigon in 1970 by prominent people from all walks of life estimates that nearly 2% of their population, some 350,000 people are political prisoners.

All of these people, it should be remembered, are civilians charged with political crimes, or not charged but simply thrown away, and not soldiers belonging

to either side. At least half have never been legally charged, much less tried and convicted. A political crime is defined from evidence of numerous statements, among them those of Ngo Cong Duc, now an exile in Paris, and a former Deputy of the Lower House who was beaten, harassed, thrown into prison, and tortured: "As the legislative elections drew nearer, the numbers in prison increased and always for the same reason — support for those imprisoned or opposition to President Nguyen Van Thieu".

Our present government, meanwhile, accepts the paltry figure of only 26,000 imprisoned. And as if even that number of people should not galvanize us to action, Mr Kirk talks of their being no need for concern. We need do nothing for them.



Consider what the figure of 300 or 350,000 means. One of our larger cities, such as Wellington is imprisoned. One of the prisons houses as many people as there are in the city of Hamilton. South Vietnam tops the list of countries holding the largest number of political prisoners in the world. And remember. These figures are constantly being added to.

WHY ARE THESE CIVILIANS IMPRISONED?

With all the evidence available, we can now reasonably accept the statement of Nguyen Dinh Thi at an international conference that president Thieu did not want to free the prisoners because his regime would be in danger if he did. (Auckland Star April 14, 1973).

As far back as 21st July 1969, an Amnesty Investigation sheet on a South Vietnamese prisoner stated that: "Current South Vietnamese legislation allows

a very wide interpretation of the charges 'activities beneficial to the Communists'. The mere advocacy of such things as peace, coalition government, or neutralism has frequently been construed as lending support to the Communist cause and many people have gone to jail as a result."

On 21 Feb. 1970 Vo Van Ai, the General Secretary of the Overseas Buddhist Association wrote: "There are so many such prisoners held indefinitely and for no reason in the jails of South Vietnam."

The Saigon Prison Reform Committee say in their Manifesto that political prisoners must be recognized as what they are, that is, as opponents of the present Thieu government, and not as criminals against the nation — and a policy of treating them with respect to their personality and dignity must be instituted.

TORTURE REPORTS

Conditions in the more than 540 South Vietnamese prisons are nothing short of appalling. Reports of torture are manifold. There were short NZ Herald and Auckland Star reports on July 2 based on the recent Amnesty report. One of the latest Zealandias of June 24th, has a 2-page article on two Catholic American bishops who travelled through South Vietnam and were appalled by the condition they saw people in who had been imprisoned, of crippled limbs, of those who had suffered severe internal injuries and were seriously emaciated. "They cannot travel; they cannot work; they cannot even stand up. Their legs are hopelessly deformed and crippled. They can only drag themselves about by their hands with a kind of crawling movement."

In June, Amnesty protested the reappointment of Colonel Nguyen Van Ve to the prison on Con Son, during a major reorganisation of South Vietnam's prisons. Colonel Nguyen Van Ve had been dismissed from this position when Don Luce led the American Congressmen to the tiger cages (on the grounds he had tried to suppress information about their existence). At the same time Amnesty protested against the building of new tiger cages under a \$400,000 contract by the U.S. company RMK-BRJ.

Saigon judge Tran Thuc Linh wrote an article published by the Movement of Catholics for Peace, about torture and prison conditions, stating: "The regime is inhuman. Although Article 7, paragraph 5 (of the South Vietnamese constitution) stipulates: 'Nobody can be tortured, menaced, or forced to confess', on April 29, 1970, an ordinance of the Supreme Court ordered the prosecution of students on the strength of evidence drawn from torture, menace and coercion. I have seen with my own eyes prisoners tied to benches and questioners pouring water, soapy water, faeces and urine into their mouths and noses until their bellies are swollen."

I have seen ropes and iron hooks for subjecting prisoners to a kind of strappado called "airplane flying". I have seen bloodstained prisoners supporting still bloodier ones by the armpits and helping them to limp over from an interrogation room to a cell block or court room.

In these interrogation rooms, such trivial things as pins, wooden paper weights, a length of electric wire, or a water tank, suddenly become torture instruments at night. Pins and nails are driven into the detainee's fingertips, wooden blocks smashed on heads, electrodes attached to ears, breasts and genitals."

There is now a solid body of evidence of ever

increasing and Thieu's prisoners to systematic beat and torture. Teachers, arrested in Saigon, testified of the year from interrogation blades fracturing brutal beating of prisoners of diabetes, beaten in damp cell beaten on the crippled or paralysed to have seen x 60. contained for an animal diet without sunlight.

Ho Hoc Nhieu assembly committee, wrote of the ramme institution Phoenix Program possible opposition by American merely funded. The accusations are jailed. The accusations Ho Hoc Nhieu category) prisoners' national activity, have been in have complete months or even. Many are people the courts are nonetheless in sumably in all once again of for months of wealthy families. He tells of arrest a citizen houses and ex all this happens has a son or. "This is not came about control by the nihilistic. Its there is American office, American tually every at Chi Hoa I.C.C.V. Ne. It is also reports of the before being instruments to leave a man. With regard encies," the holds not only but has also so they cannot the treatment can only pre

Because of object here in of how long reclassification mon criminal article headed it told of re of 1000 reclassification reports. And from the Saigon Reclassification his report Bis presents Christian W notation that prisoner. The the parents I should re the notation as political h This correction often that the existence of j

increasing and worsening torture and massacres in Thieu's prisons. Common criminals are used as warders to systematically and sadistically harass and beat and torture political prisoners. Two French teachers, arrested for raising the NLF flag in central Saigon, testified to Western newspapers at the beginning of the year of prisoners brought back on stretchers from interrogations, their knees broken, shoulder blades fractured and suffering other injuries from brutal beating. Their reports and many others tell of prisoners dying of malnutrition, food poisoning, diabetes, beaten until they spat blood and then left in damp cell until they became tuberculous, being beaten on the head until deafened, being beaten until crippled or paralyzed. Saigon Deputy Ngaun claimed to have seen overcrowding so bad that a room 24 x 60, contained almost 300 adults . . . food is unfit for an animal . . . no one can exist long on such a diet without suffering damage or death. (Pacific News).

Ho Hoc Nhuden, a member of the South Vietnamese assembly and member of the Prison Reform Committee, wrote protesting against the new F6 programme instituted to replace the former CIA organised Phoenix Programme which existed to imprison all possible opposition to Thieu. It was funded and run by American money and American personnel. F6 is merely funded by American money. Under F6, suspects are jailed for an immense number of reasons. The accusation of one suspicious person is enough. Ho Hoc Nhuden tells of the 'bac Biet' (special category) prisoners arrested and detained for no criminal activity, few have ever been tried, though many have been in prison for years. Many of the prisoners have completed sentences they have been given, months or even years ago. They are still in prison. Many are people who have been found innocent by the courts and their release ordered. They are nonetheless incarcerated in Chi Hoa Prison (as presumably in all other prisons). Ho Hoc Nhuden tells once again of appalling diet, of prisoners shackled for months on end. Unless one has an extremely wealthy family, visits to prisoners are out of the question. He tells of police with the right to detain and arrest a citizen on the street, of police going into houses and extracting bribes before going away. And all this happens in a country where every single family has a son or a father in the police or the military. "This is not a state of affairs," he writes "which came about naturally. After long contact with the control by the Americans, Vietnam has become cannibalistic. Its corruption grew out of Washington for there is American responsibility in every position and office, American advisers and money are behind virtually every government programme, from the cells at Chi Hoa Prison to F6." (Nation Review, Repr. I.C.C.V. Newsletter May, 1973).

It is also worth mentioning that there are NLF reports of the torture of political suspects by the CIA before being handed over to the Thieu regime. Torture instruments used were all of such a nature as not to leave a mark on the victim's body.

With regard to Vietnam's "cannibalistic tendencies," there are also reports that the Thieu regime holds not only its opposition and most of its refugees, but has also set up P.O.W. camps for its own soldiers so they cannot return to their own areas and report the treatment they received from the PRG. One can only presume it was very lenient!

RECLASSIFICATION

Because of the shortage of information on the subject here in NZ, many people are not even aware of how long the rest of the world has known of the reclassification of Thieu's political prisoners as common criminals. On March 24, 1973 *Newsweek* ran an article headed "Saigon's Instant Criminals" in which it told of reclassification of prisoners, in one case of 1000 reclassified at one time. There were more reports. Another in *The Christian Science Monitor* from the Saigon Correspondent Daniel Southerland. Reclassification became widespread and general. In his report Bishop Dumbleton wrote: "But I saw documents presented to me by the parents of the Young Christian Workers which carried on them an official notation that their son was classified as a political prisoner. These documents are the official permission the parents receive to visit the prison."

I should remark that on the most recent documents the notation about the classification of the prisoner as political had been removed.

This corresponds with the charge we heard expressed often that the government is trying to cover up the existence of political prisoners."

LATEST COMMUNIQUE ARRANGEMENTS — IMPLICATIONS —

First there were 90 days after the Paris Peace Treaty to return prisoners. This original settlement did not provide firm commitment to release the political prisoners, only that the Saigon government and the NLF would "do their utmost" to solve the problem in 90 days. Now according to Article 8 of the latest Doint Communique of the DRVN and the USA signed on June 13, 1973, any captured personnel not yet returned shall be returned within 30 days. All civilian personnel shall be returned within 45 days. The 2 South Vietnamese parties shall allow national Red Cross Societies to visit all the places where these personnel are held.

The question of Saigon's keeping prisoners becomes very much a question of muzzling all third force opposition, that is to say the muzzling of all those who are neither pro-Communist nor pro-Thieu. This so-called third force element are in fact the very people within the Thieu controlled areas who would be insisting that Thieu abide by the ceasefire agreement signed, and set up a three-way government (Thieu, the Neutralists, and the PRG). Thieu, of course, fears that once the democratic processes get underway and free elections are held (the Jan. agreements allow for free elections internationally controlled), he's not going to get re-elected, and hence his need to eliminate all opposition in his own areas.



Wilfred Burchett pointed out here in NZ in the beginning of April that Thieu was not only violating the Peace Agreement by failing to comply with the provisions for the release of political prisoners by the end of April, but that he was also trying to sabotage the agreement by eliminating the Neutralist forces, one of the three political forces recognized in the Agreement.

Who are the Neutralists? They are not neutral in that they have no side to take. They are neutral in that they wanted peace and free elections. But they would almost certainly oppose the Thieu regime in a free election. They have done so in the past in their hundreds of thousands, and would do so again. The Thieu regime has proved so corrupt that free elections could only mean victory for the PRG (the Provisional evolutionary Government of South Vietnam).

In a March 1973 statement, Don Luce said: "Throughout the war the United States has been aware of the mistreatment of Vietnamese prisoners. Yet we have funded an increasingly large police force. The CIA thought up and financed the Phoenix Programme to assassinate or arrest the political opposition to the Thieu government."

Can the United States in good conscience demand the release of United States' prisoners without insisting that all Vietnamese in Saigon government prisons be released? Can the United States continue to finance and supply the Saigon government knowing that this money is being used in part to arrest and torture opposition?"

The answer is that the United States can, and would do, and has done. Yet the prisoners are not a mere side issue in this war as in a political sense they might be in other wars. For without them the political implications are clear. **Without them there can be no effective opposition in Thieu controlled areas, no policing of the Peace Agreement.**

That is the political consequence. But what of the personal consequence for these prisoners if we do not protest their continued imprisonment and their reclassification. Well, since they are reclassified as common criminals they literally belong to no Peace Treaty or Communique arrangements. They do not fall into their correct category of "political prisoner" or "civilian prisoner" as they would have if they had retained their former classification. They can be left to languish forgotten in prison, an unlikely prospect since they would have to be fed by somebody and would hence be a financial burden. Or they can continue to be murdered in their thousands, or deported to other countries as virtual slaves, as some reports have it. And all this will happen without any ensuing outcry. **Since they belong to literally no side, no side will cry out for them.**

Remember also this. Our Kirk government gave \$10,000,000 in aid to Indo-China to further National Party Aid programmes — \$5,000,000 of this went to sustaining the Thieu regime by the open admission of a Labour Party official.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

It is pointless to read this article, and be stirred, and not do anything. We have formed an Action Committee for Aiding Prisoners in Vietnam. We are going to write to officials and newspapers, sign petitions, send telegrams and spread information. We need your help and you can join us by phoning me at 497-928 or writing to 7 Ocean View Rd., Milford.

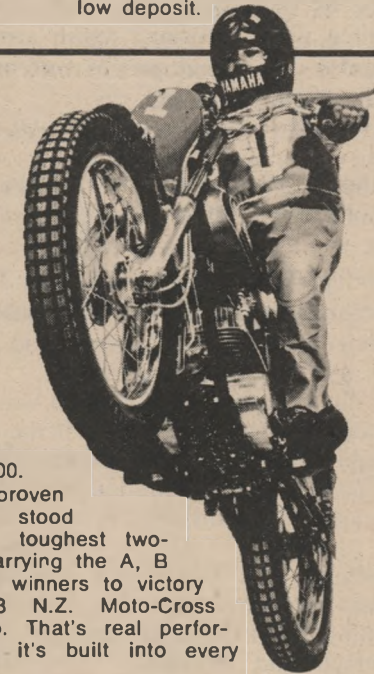
If you prefer you can do this by yourself, but above all please do something.

Dr Pam Laird

Will the real motorcycle please stand up.

It's a traffic-mired, queue-hussling 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. Competition-proven champion. It stood up to N.Z.'s toughest two-wheel trial carrying the A, B and C grade winners to victory in the 1973 N.Z. Moto-Cross Championship. That's real performance—and it's built into every Yamaha.

YAMAHA
IT'S A BETTER MACHINE

AUCKLAND YAMAHA DEALERS

Browns Bay Motor Cycles Ltd., 1a Bute Rd.
Eastern Motor Cycle Centre Ltd., Mayfair Place, Glen Innes;
Forbes & Davies Ltd., Beach Rd.;
Franklin Auto Electrical Ltd., Roulston St., Pukekohe;
The Full Cycle Ltd., College Hill;
Bob Haldane Motor Cycles Ltd., Manukau Rd.;
John Hempleman Ltd., Queen St., Onehunga;
Mangera Mowers Sales & Service Ltd., Massey Rd.;
Manurewa Motor Cycles Ltd., Gt. South Rd.;
Moyes Service Station, New North Rd., Mt. Albert;
New Lynn Motor Cycles Ltd., New North Rd., New Lynn;
North Shore Motor Cycles Ltd., Lake Rd., Takapuna, and
Hinemoa St., Birkenhead;
Ornstein & Greenwell Ltd., West St., Pukekohe;
Papatoetoe Motor Cycles, Shirley Rd.;
W. White (Auckland) Ltd., Newmarket and Karangahape Rd.

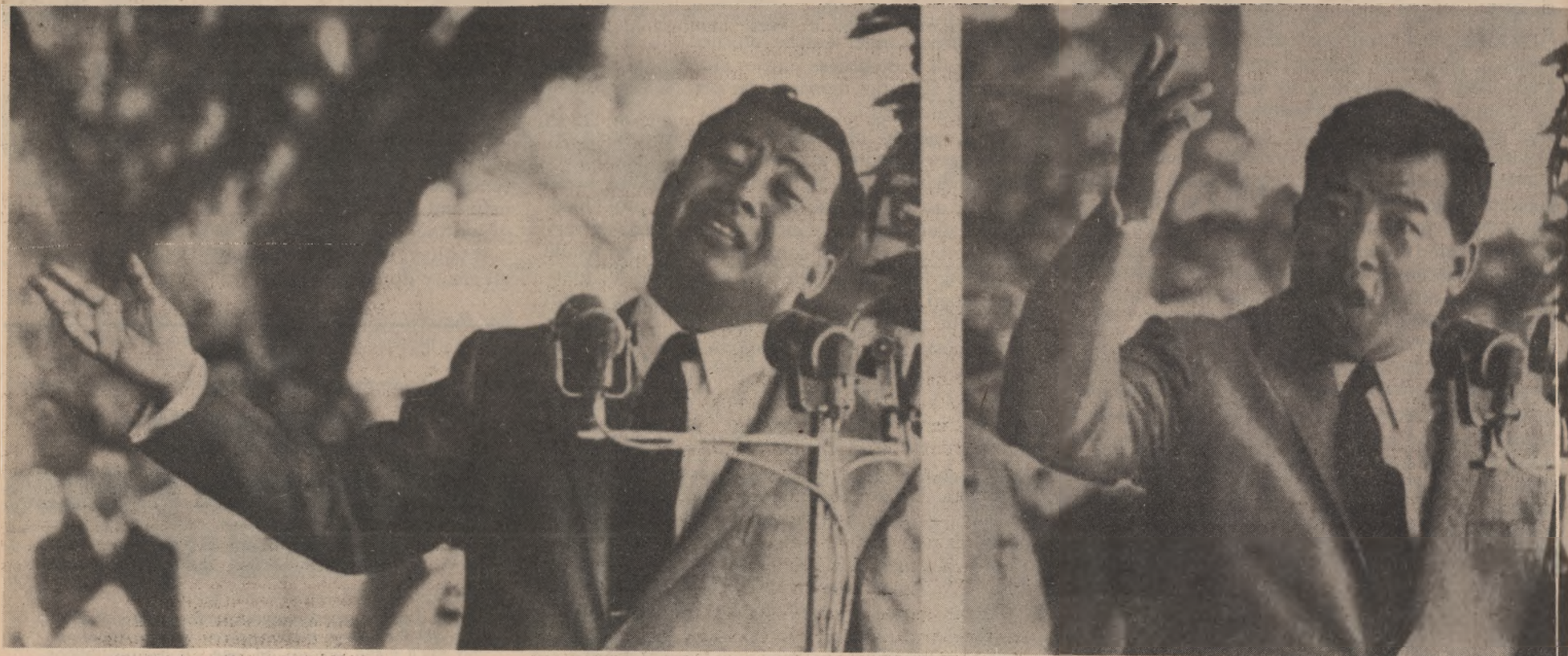
WINTER GENERAL MEETING

The Winter General Meeting of the Auckland University Students' Association (Inc.) will be held on Wednesday, 8th August, 1973, at 7.30 p.m. in B.28.

All motions for constitutional amendments must be given to the Association Secretary by 5 p.m. Tuesday, 31st July 1973.

Margery Macky
Association Secretary

BACKGROUND TO A WAR



The Cambodian people, the nature of their civilisation, the form of their Government and the policies they have been forced to pursue have all been conditioned by their Geography and their History. But in dealing with a History which stretches back for thousand years it is necessary to concentrate exclusively upon its abiding elements.

At the height of their glory, in the 12th Century, based upon the valleys of the Menam and Mekong Rivers, the Cambodian Kingdom embraced modern Cambodia, the heartland of modern Thailand, South Viet Nam and South Laos. This whole area was both as homogeneous and as varied ethnically and culturally as, say, the Balkan peninsula.

The far-flung Khmer Kingdom was not the result of ferocious conquest, but rather the organic growth of a highly-centralised rice-growing canalised civilisation. The whole area shared a common religion, Hinduism, and a common culture, which also sprang from India.

Buddhism was introduced into the Cambodian Kingdom by Jayavarman VII. History, as a process continuing down to the present day, opens with the determined and ultimately successful southwards drive of the conquering Siamese in the 14th Century.

In 1430 the Khmer capital Angkor Wat fell to the Siamese, who established themselves permanently in the Menam basin. The Siamese then thrust eastwards to absorb the western areas of Cambodia, a process which is still going on today. After President Nixon's invasion of Cambodia in 1970, the Thais seized the Temple of Preah Vihear which had been recognized as Cambodian by the International Court of Justice.

In 1471 the Champa Kingdom fell before the southward Long March of the Vietnamese people and from now on Cambodia would have to face two powerful and implacable enemies, one on the east and one on the West, with the Saigon Government taking occupied territory claimed by Cambodia.

The next three centuries are filled with the desperate resistance of the Khmer people to the twin invaders from the East and West. Lovek, their second capital was occupied by the Siamese and the Vietnamese took control of the Mekong. Thus by the end of the 18th century Cambodia was less than half its former size.

This in itself was not the worst tragedy to befall the Khmers, who had defended their Fatherland for four hundred years. In many places the central authority collapsed and the dykes constant flow of water could not be maintained. Without this flow the malar-

ial mosquito took over, whole areas had to be abandoned and Angkor Wat vanished, into jungle to be rediscovered in the 19th century.

By the 19th century Cambodia could resist no more. She had either to accept partition between the Siamese and the Vietnamese, or side with one of them. By accepting such overlordship she could at least hope to preserve her national identity and a tenuous independence.

The choice was fairly easy. While the Siamese were conquerors the Vietnamese were settlers. So Cambodia accepted Siamese overlordship.

However, the Siamese themselves were having trouble with invasion and for 9 years the Vietnamese controlled Cambodia — being driven out by a peasant uprising. The Cambodians however were unable to hold the Vietnamese counter-attack in check and the Vietnamese became solidly entrenched along the lower Mekong, effectively controlling its sole access to the rest of the world. It was an absolutely hopeless situation. Something, anything had to be done.

In 1859 the French occupied Cochinchina (as they called Southern Viet Nam). A few years later, Cambodia accepted French Protectorate Status, a net gain over overlordship.

With the Conquering Thais on the west and the Settling Vietnamese on the east, a relatively disinterested foreign power with no territorial ambitions was the ONLY solution which would permit a rebirth of the Khmer people.

With France gone, the situation today reduplicates 1859 with Thais on the west and Vietnamese on the east, and the search continuing for a disinterested Foreign Power with no territorial ambitions.

The main difference between 1859 and today is that control of the lower Mekong is no longer important. Construction of the deep-water port of Sihanoukville, linked by an all-weather highway to the capital has released Cambodia from Saigon's economic stranglehold.

Throughout the 19th century the peasantry rose on several occasions and had to be suppressed by French and Royal Cambodian troops. Once the French had been victorious over all Vietnam they adopted Napoleonic dreams of glory.

In 1884 they assumed the administration of the internal affairs of Cambodia. The humiliating situation lasted from 1884 to 1953. The only consolation was the return of the western provinces seized by the Thais. For the rest Cambodia was controlled militarily, judicially, economically, and commercially by the French, using Vietnamese as their administrators. Cambodia thus became a sort of colony of the colonised.

The royal house continued in its trappings as sym-

bolic puppets. King Norodom was succeeded by his brother Sisowath (who commanded the Royal uprisings) who ruled as a vassal king — from 1904 to 1937, when he was succeeded by his son King Monivong — and thus we have two Royal Lines, and, today, two contenders for power; Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his cousin of the Blood Royal, Sirik Matak.

In 1941 King Monivong died and his son, Prince Monireth, was considered too tough and patriotic by the French who chose a younger member of the Royal Line, who did not seem to embody his intransigence.

Norodom Sihanouk became King to face the results of 57 years of French dominance; national stagnation and lamentable and abysmal educational standards, with a French educated Cambodian elite being used for the ruling colonial power. It looked in fact very much like Poland after a hundred years of foreign occupation.

With the fall of France to Germany, Indo-China came under Japanese suzerainty through agreement with Vichy France.

Allied victory provided an impetus to nationalism. In neighbouring Vietnam the Emperor Bao Dai proclaimed that Vietnam had thereby recovered "its right to Independence" and this was a point not lost upon the Khmers. King Norodom Sihanouk thus made his first proclamation of independence.

In 1946 Cambodia was declared "an autonomous state within the French Union" but this declaration was mere paper wrapping.

In 1949 the declared Bao Dai (who had abandoned Ho Chi Minh) "Head of State of Vietnam" and at the same time as an integral part of this policy, they signed a Franco-Cambodian Treaty granting "Internal Autonomy" to Cambodia, and setting up a Cambodian Parliament, which, however refused to ratify the treaty.

The mainstream of French colonial decisions however, were subordinated to winning the war against growing liberation forces. Part of that policy was the setting up of puppet states in Cochinchina and Cambodia and claiming that they were fighting for the "independence" of those states.

In fact the French were still in full control with Viet Minh forces scattered throughout Cambodia and Laos and Free Khmer forces supported by the Thais roaming in the contested provinces of the west. French forces pursued the Viet Minh all over Cambodia with no help from Road Army who they refused to arm lest they join the guerillas.

In the political field the Democratic Party remained convinced that the King, Norodom Sihanouk, was pro-French and not to be trusted . . . In 1951 the

Democratic the man who head of gove Thanh, retu enthusiasm Ambassador attempted to Khmer Issa

This cata to go on any solved parl in an attempt was conditio

By 1953, hands of the vailed in the left for Fran ing less than where he e extreme vig he issued Independen Independan

The royal where he pr ers for Can state that (existing circ simply mean Viet Minh.

In 1953 tl proof of the Forces were and at the re from Camb

The 1955 independen votes saying overhauled installed his the Sangku Community

In the ele of the vote, and legal" died in 196 Head of St vote in the Throne sho INFIIL of anti-Siha via Bangk a bomb wa an America to overthro

which will m temporary Ir

and associate other author Cambodian s

for any libra

price for suc not make pr

a very transi the fact it ha not led to ve

It outlines th these people outlines the about the cir the various s regime of Lo this book wi Contributors Walter Pollar photographs

Democratic Party won a great election victory and the man whom the Japanese had installed briefly as head of government during the occupation, Son Ngoc Thanh, returned amidst an explosion of popular enthusiasm (at least that is how the former U.S. Ambassador to Cambodia describes it). The French attempted to arrest him so he went and joined the Khmer Issarak.

This catastrophic situation could not be allowed to go on any longer. In 1952 Norodom Sihanouk dissolved parliament and took full powers for 3 years in an attempt to gain full independence. This power was conditional.

By 1953, three-quarters of Cambodia was in the hands of the Khmer Issarak and Martial Law prevailed in the remaining quarter! Norodom Sihanouk left for France to plead his country's cause. On receiving less than satisfaction he left for Ottawa and Tokyo where he exposed his country's grievances with extreme vigour and on his return to Phnom Penh he issued a "Proclamation of the Crusade for Independence" vowing never to return "until Independence".

The royal capital was established in Dattambang where he proclaimed the Khmer Issarak as true fighters for Cambodia's independence. He went on to state that Cambodia was ungovernable under the existing circumstances and that further delay would simply mean that it would drift into the arms of the Viet Minh.

In 1953 the French granted Independence and as proof of their sincerity all Cambodians in the French Forces were merged into the Royal Cambodian Army and at the request of the King the Viet Minh withdrew from Cambodian territory.

The 1955 National Referendum to decide whether independence had been achieved resulted in: 900,000 votes saying "yes" to 2,000 votes against. The King overhauled the parliamentary system and abdicated; installed his father on the throne while he founded the Sangkum Reastr Niyum or Popular Socialist Community and entered politics.

In the elections of 1955 his party won 82 per cent of the vote, these elections being confirmed as "free and legal" by the I.C.C. When his father the king died in 1960 Norodom Sihanouk agreed to remain Head of State (he had just won 99 per cent of the vote in the elections of 1958) "for so long as the Throne should remain unoccupied".

INFILTRATION BY THE Khmer Srei (bands of anti-Sihanoukist guerrillas financed by the C.I.A. via Bangkok) and The Bangkok-Plot of 1959 (when a bomb was delivered to the King and Queen) by an American caught red-handed in a blatant attempt to overthrow the neutralist government, made Noro-

dom Sihanouk decide to refuse American aid in 1963. He explained this by saying "I have declared that American Aid is used for enriching those who are already rich".

He thus found himself back in the classical and tragic situation of Cambodia, with powerful enemies to the west, the Thais and to the east, Diem's regime and the additional menace of a great power which was everywhere: America, overhead when the U.S.A.F. bombed and strafed Cambodian villages at their pleasure and underground where the C.I.A. worked with remorseless short-sightedness to overthrow him by dynamite, by financing the Khmer Srei and by promising financial assistance to potential political rivals . . . in this situation what could he do?

He did everything within his power to develop Cambodia and to render her as self-sufficient as possible. He founded light industries throughout Cambodia; cement factories; textiles, canning factories, glass works, sheetmetal, bicycles, rubber tyres were produced. Schools went up, gymnasias, dispensaries, roads, bridges and hydro-electric schemes. This heyday of "Royal Khmer Socialism" won golden opinions from everyone, from Marshall Tito to the French Catholics whose magazine "Esprit" published glowing accounts of the fascinating synthesis of Buddhism and Socialism.

He persuaded the French to assist in the construction of the deep-water port of Sihanoukville which, for the first time in Cambodian history, rendered her independent of whatever power controlled the lower Mekong. He maintained good relations with the N.L.F. — since they were the only force in South Viet Nam to recognise Cambodia's present frontiers. He maintained good relations, up to a point, with the D.R.V. since they too, recognised his frontiers, while attempting to check incursions into Cambodian territory by the N.L.F. forces — through negotiation. He used diplomacy as his own Armed forces were weaker than those of the N.L.F., and in a wider sense he recognised the struggle for Cambodian Independence and Vietnamese liberation were intertwined.

But like his forefather, Norodom, he too sought a powerful and disinterested foreign power with no territorial ambitions, to act as counterweight to the terrifying array of hostile forces ranged against him. Thus he sought the friendship of China. "Westerners", said Sihanouk "are always astonished that we Cambodians are not disturbed by our future in which China will play such a powerful role. But one should try to put himself in this jungle which is the real world. Should we, simple deer, interest ourselves in a dinosaur like China when we are more directly

menaced, and have been for centuries, by the wolf and the tiger, who are Vietnam and Thailand?"

Cambodia received aid from China and verbal assurance that it would intervene if Cambodia were attacked by Thailand or South Vietnam. China in fact fitted neatly into the role left vacant by the French departure — with the added advantage that they do not have a common frontier.

How right far seen how inevitable this policy was, can be seen in the subsequent chain of events.

Massacre, shame, defeat, occupation and destruction sum up the fruits of Lon Nol's policy, and naturally we recognise such regimes — always, everywhere.

When Norodom Sihanouk returns to his fatherland as head of state, it will be a long time before we will recognise him, for his government has committed, and will continue to commit, the unforgivable sin — it places the interests of Cambodia first.

BY WALTER POLLARD

FORMATION OF NATIONAL MOBILISATION COMMITTEE .NATION-WIDE PICKETS DULY 27

Nation-wide pickets are being called against the war in Indochina for July 27 by the recently formed National Mobilisation Committee for Ou of S.E. Asia Now. The National Mobilisation Committee is a body formed by the main forces in the Anti-war Movement that orient themselves around the demand that the U.S. and its allies withdraw immediately from all S.E. Asia without setting any conditions on the right of the peoples of those countries to self-determination. These bodies are the Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch Mobilisation Committees. The NMC does not claim to represent the entire Anti-war Movement; rather it recognises that there are differences dividing the movement. Since the war in Indochina continues, it sees the urgent need for a national organisation to raise the following demands:-

WITHDRAW ALL SUPPORT FROM THE THIEU REGIME
STOP THE BOMBING OF CAMBODIA
NZ OUT OF SEATO AND ANZUS
RELEASE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SOUTH VIETNAM
SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE INDOCHINESE PEOPLES
US AND NZ OUT OF S.E. ASIA NOW

Even though the NMC considers these demands the most important, it considers that a strong and wide Anti-war Movement is even more so. Hence, in calling for Anti-war pickets, it emphasises that it wants to include all anti-war Forces in these actions no matter what demands people want to raise in them. To stop the ferocious bombing of Laos and Cambodia, the Anti-war Movement must prove it is still a vital force.

The Auckland picket will be held on July 27 at 7 p.m. outside the AMP Building. The NMC, AMC and ANTI-WAR ACTION SOCIETY urge all students to demonstrate their militant opposition to the war in Indochina.

P.J. Verner
for ANTI-WAR ACTION SOCIETY

The Auckland Vietnam Committee has just published two books which will meet many people's requirements for information on aspects of the contemporary Indo-China situation.

One publication is the unabridged presentation of the Agreements — and associated Documents — for ending the wars in both Viet Nam and Laos. The other authoritatively provides the background and present circumstances of the Cambodian situation.

Both publications are produced on quality paper and will be suitable for any library — personal, educational, organisation's or other institution's.

They sell at 75 cents each, this being well below the normal commercial price for such books. The aim of the Committee is to extend the public knowledge, not make profits.

Cambodia is an ancient land with a dramatic present and clearly facing a very transformed future. Little is known, in New Zealand, of this country and even the fact it has become one of the great chapters in the present Indochina saga has not led to very much information being distributed through the mass medias.

"The Cambodian Resistance" fills this gap in an easy to read fashion. It outlines the history of the Khmer people and pinpoints the complex relationship these people have had with neighbouring nations as well as with western powers. It outlines the background to the present situation. It gives — generally unknown — facts about the circumstances surrounding the coup against Prince Sihanouk and describes the various segments of Cambodian political life who have found unity against the regime of Lon Nol. Both as a reference and a very compelling story in its own right this book will serve a purpose no other publication in New Zealand has attempted. Contributors to "The Cambodian Resistance" consist of Wilfred Burchett, Rewi Alley, Walter Pollard, G.F. Mills and Prince Norodom Sihanouk. It is illustrated with recent photographs and a map.

BROUHAHA

Bareng Bareng we're effing Jocks.
Cried McPherson in Indonesia,
Caught in the crossfire.
Later on he sold encyclopedias
In the Queensland outback.
One hundred set credits,
And a trip to Chicago
Where the Jews,
Socio — Encomically speaking,
Have not moved as far up
"The Scale" as they have in New York.
Some have even turned Catholic
And make polite encyclopedia editors.
Thwarted only by those bastards
In the London office
Who inserted
Coded obscenities
Throughout some gilt edged volumes.
Sings Arthur Potter (say that with glottal stops)
"If you don't like cows jelly
Stay out of the army."



BY LEFT HAND LUKE ©
"Who is dish...
Marchell Doochamp?"
nay vet tee





THE MOVE WIZZARD AND HAROLD WILSON

The 1973 critique in the American magazine *Fusion* resulted in 'do Ya' by the Move being declared the best single of 1972. Twelve out of the 31 rock writers from both sides of the Atlantic had put it at the top of their list. Why wasn't 'do Ya' a hit?

Well for one thing it was the B side of 'California Man', which got very little airplay as it is, but the basic reason is more complex and resulted in nearly all the Move's releases during their final days receiving absolutely minimal airtime, despite their astounding quality and commercial potential. The Move didn't mean very much in '72 to that section of the buying public who had made them a monster top forty outfit in the late sixties. They had a short string of flops around late '68 and '69 and then came back with the soaring, ultra-commercial 'Blackberry Way', their only certified No. 1 in Britain, which was bought by a lot of people. But Connie Consumer already had one eye on Led Zeppelin.

The consistent veneer that had covered all Move material with catchiness, without making it at all slick, now worked against them as their top forty reputation made them instantly unfashionable. The next single, the light and rollicking 'Curly', really struggled and so it went from there. The vicious circle or no airplay, no interest, no sales, no airplay. 'Brontosaurus' probably did the biggest business among these last singles which figures because it's definitely the heaviest in the most unsubtle way imaginable, at a time when heaviness was a highly sellable commodity.

So what? Well I like the Move and my excuse for writing about them is the release of the first album by Roy Wood's Wizzard (Wizzard Brew — Harvest) which is the second band that Roy Wood has fronted since the Move dissolved. As Mr Wood was the disarmingly inventive talent behind most of the group's music he bears very close watching.

A few words about Wizzard Brew. The main problem with the record and the reason why I may not play it a great deal is that it's so hard to listen to. I mean that in a purely physical sense, not as a musical



judgement. I don't know if it's my ears, my stereo or my particular copy but Wood seems to be simultaneously playing a comb and paper while singing. He's never sounded like that before and it's a real puzzler. Maybe I'll get used to it — in fact I think I am.

'Buffaloe Station' is playing right now and it's the best of the hard stuff on the album whereas 'You Can Dance The Rock 'n' Roll' is a bloated mess. An attempt to have everything blowing at once destroys this track and such overplaying may be the major musical fault with the record. It could be a transitional period of awkwardness in handling a large band (8) that wants to rock, I hope so. The other grumble concerns yet another Presley/Cochrane 'tribute' of which the Move did several which aren't improved upon by this one, 'Gotta Crush'. I don't see the point and I can't believe that Roy Wood is running out of ideas.

However WIZZARD BREW contains a lot of good music including the already mentioned 'Buffaloe Station' — Get On Down To Memphis' and especially the majestic ballad 'Wear A Fast Gun' that reverberates back and forth in the wardrobes and boardrooms along the corridors of my mind. Ahem!

But wait, the best things Wizzard have done in their brief life lie not on this album but on two singles, 'Ball Park Incident' and 'See My Baby Jive'. These along with about a dozen other recent singles by people like the O'Jays and Free have made me once more regard radio as a possible source of entertainment. 'Ball Park' is two cuts above any of the similar stuff on Wizzard music while 'See My Baby Jive' is simply one of the best big production singles I can remember hearing on a transistor. The only records that compare are those on which it was based,



ROY WOOD 1965.....

the Phil Spector-produced hits of the mid sixties by the Crystals and Ronettes that reached brilliant high points with 'Walking in the Rain' and 'Be My Baby'. But I never heard these on a transistor, only on the nine valve family behemoth. Another step in Roy Wood's journey through the styles of ages past, this record is not just a recreation despite the fifties lyrics. It's a damned overwhelming celebration of pop. Although I don't quite fathom Roy Wood's present musical direction this release makes me feel a whole lot better about it all.

Now a bit more on the Move. The band was formed in early 1966 by members of several Birmingham beat groups who strongly desired a change from the straight-jacket of Beatles hits and Shadows choreography. Carl Wayne and Bev Bevan dissolved Carl Wayne and the Vikings, recruited Roy Wood from Mike Sheridan and the Nightriders, basist Chris 'Ace' Kefford and guitarist Trevor Burton from parts unknown and became the Move under a manager called Tony Secunda. This man, in the grand tradition of rock managers, put the Move through a series of timely image changes and carefully designed controversies that assured them the necessary publicity.

At first it was pinstriped gangster suits and evil leers which progressed to the smashing of TV sets on stage at London's grotty but legendary Marquee club. Then they lost a law suit brought by Harold Wilson against an advertisement for 'Flowers in the Rain' that showed the P.M. sitting on a bed with his secretary. 'Flowers' became an instant top five entry although the royalties went to Harold's favourite charity. With flower power came the paisley kaftans and floral shirts which were de rigueur for groups from the Beatles to the Association, but the Move still had that reputa-

tion for toughness.

An article in *Beat Instrumental* of June 1969 mentions that the local heavies (who may have just witnessed their birds go gaga over that nifty Carl Wayne singing 'Fire Brigade') did not as a rule molest the Move after a gig. The Move were tough.

All through this period came a series of beautiful singles, 'Night Of Fear', 'I Can Hear the Grass Grow', 'Flowers in the Rain' and 'Fire Brigade', all written by Roy Wood.

In 1968 their first album THE MOVE was released and not another until 1970 when SHAZAM appeared. It was John Mendelsohn's review of Shazam in *Rolling Stone* which may have triggered off the slow and sure resurgence of interest in the group in the States, where they had never been particularly successful commercially. The review was somewhat ecstatic and many people take a lot of notice of John Mendelsohn, probably with good reason. The Move now have a stronger more fanatical following in America than ever which is so ironic a full year or more after their disbanding. The later albums — the thundering *Looking On* and the more varied and quirky *Message From The Country* (1971), served to increase and solidify this following. They're fairly oozing with invention, virtuosity and energy.

The singles since '71 did not decrease in these virtues and at least one, the previously mentioned 'do Ya', is what the Americans a little paradoxically call an instant classic. Here's the last three 45s.

Tonight/Don't Mess Me Up.

Chinatown/Down On The Bay.

California Man/Do Ya.

All are worth having though you'll have to order them through a record shop (try Taste).

After several personnel changes over the years the final Move line-up was Roy Wood, Jeff Lynne and Bev Bevan. Trevor Burton left to play the blooze and Ace Kefford, the Screaming Skull, was lead away to a quiet English rest home for a while. Jeff Lynne, who wrote 'do Ya' once had a Birmingham group called Idle Race whose very appealing second album can be found for \$1.50 in a couple of discount bins around the city. Such is the cult following of the Move in the States that even these Idle Race albums are auctioned off to the highest bidder through rock magazines, they're considered very rare over there.

Wood and Lynne dissolved the Move and formed the Electric Light Orchestra, a long time dream of Wood's. However after only one reasonably successful album these good chums parted company due to differing musical policy. Wood had intended the ELO to produce music like 'I Am The Walrus' and 'Strawberry Fields' on stage, yet what eventuated was something rather different. It doesn't follow however that this was the reason for the split because when Wood packed up his eclectic-vaudeville and trundled back to Birmingham he formed Wizzard with another ex-Mover Rick Price. Wizzard's sound is even further from that original idea and seems to be a small step back towards the Move in approach which is OK by me.

If you're not already bored to tears by all this you might like to get your hands on a bit of Move. The first two albums are available in a double pack at \$7.99 while *Looking On* and *Message From The Country* can still be bought in the normal way. They're all fine but *Looking On* may be the least likely to instantly convert a body, even if that body has never heard heavy rock played with so much wit. A number of singles are collected together on an album called *The Best of the Move on Fly* which



ROY WOOD 1973.....

has a shitty covers (apart from the hard to get 'Omnibus', another label).

There's a count shop Else from the Byrds' 'So Spooky Too' rendition of big hit what at the Marq scarce over

Most per apathetic re in mind the week and ne It's on tod Tuesday 31 Centre, 24 ramme feat one comic.

A play w and perform Many peop a return se do this.

The play the ritual o the lonely d and slides realities of Anzac cere with well kr ing the vete



A mime troupe, Da of its own. accent the exactly wh old people The peopl of hilariou strange air Remem all. Don't

1969 men-
ve just wit-
Carl Wayne
molest the

of beautiful
the Grass
Brigade', all

as released
f appeared.
zam in Rol-
ff the slow
roup in the
cularly suc-
somewhat
ice of John
The Move
ollowing in
full year or
ums — the
varied and
71), served
ey're fairly
rgy.
n these vir-
tioned 'Do
xically call
5s.

ve to order

e years the
Lynne and
the blooze
s lead away
eff Lynne,
ham group
ond album
count bins
f the Move
albums are
ough rock
ver there.
nd formed
dream of
ly success-
any due to
d the ELO
nd 'Straw-
was some-
wever that
hen Wood
d back to
nother ex-
en further
small step
ich is OK

all this you
Move. The
le pack at
From The
mal way.
the least
that body
so much
together on
Fly which



has a shitty cover, another in a long line of shitty covers (apart from Looking On), and contains the hard to get but excellent 'Wild Tiger Woman' and 'Omnibus'. I think it might now be repackaged on another label.

There's one other gem. In a Victoria Street discount shop are copies of an EP called Something Else from the Move which has live versions of the Byrds' 'So You Want To Be A Rock 'n' Roll Star', Spooky Tooth's 'Sunshine Help Me' and a stunning rendition of 'It'll Be Me' in which they do to Cliff's big hit what they once did to 'Hello Suzie'. Recorded at the Marquee, probably in 1970, this is also getting scarce overseas so you can't go wrong.

T.H.

LIVING THEATRE TROUPE: LUNCH TIME THEATRE

Most performing arts projects have had a pretty apathetic response from students this year. With this in mind the Living Theatre Troupe has staged this week and next week a special lunchtime theatre show. It's on today, Friday and on Monday 30th and Tuesday 31st of next week at the University Arts Centre, 24 Grafton Road. Starting at 1 pm, the programme features two pieces by the troupe, one serious, one comic.

ANZAC BOOTS

A play written in collaboration with Odo Strewe and performed for a short season earlier this year. Many people who missed out on seeing it asked for a return season. Only now has it been possible to do this.

The play follows a returned serviceman through the ritual of Anzac Day, from the dawn parade, to the lonely drunken return home at night. Sound effects and slides projected onto three screens convey the realities of war and contemporary violence as the Anzac ceremony proceeds. It is directed by Ken Rea with well known Auckland actor, Harold Kissin playing the veteran.



THE MORTGAGING OF RONDA MADDY

A mime play created by a new member of the troupe, Darien Takle. This play has a whimsical style of its own. The actors wear white full masks which accent the various characters. It is not stipulated exactly where the action takes place. It could be an old people's home, a mental asylum or a hospital. The people's apparent boredom is offset by a series of hilarious and eccentric incidents that create a strange air of unreality.

Remember, there are only four performances in all. Don't miss out.

EDDIE COCHRAN (ON THE AIR)

United Artists
UAL 34727

The cover of this record has to be the strangest photo of Eddie Cochran that I've seen. He's a pale asthmatic looking figure perched between the arms of a huge armchair with a look of sullen defiance, the guitar hanging uncomfortably from his hunched shoulders. Every other picture I've seen showed him as a robust and hearty country boy with plenty of swagger, the Oklahoma City guitar man.

He was born in Oklahoma City in 1938 but did in fact move to Albert Lea, Minnesota soon after and then to California in 1949. In California he joined his first group and began to realize his substantial talent on guitar. In Hollywood he signed for Liberty Records in 1957 after making a few records for the Ekko label and doing session work. His first release for Liberty was "Sittin' In The Balcony" which sold a million and we know what that means — the boy was a star.

Three more of his own compositions "Twenty Flight Rock," "Summertime Blues" and "C'mon Everybody" followed in quick succession earning him millions more sales and in 1960 a trip to England. Side one of this record is a recording of a British TV show, "Boy Meets Girl" made during the 1960 tour and features live versions of several of Cochran's hits and some other rock standards like "Money Honey" and "Hallelujah I Love Her So", interspersed with an interview by English semi-rockers Marty Wilde.



Musically this is the better side despite the squealing from the studio audience and all the hits previously mentioned get good treatments, but not necessarily any better than the originals, (which are available on the UA Legendary Masters double album.) The guitar solo on "Milk Cow Blues" is much longer though and Cochran obviously relished these opportunities to stretch out a little as he does so again in "Money Honey", which comes off well enough in the face of a girl chorus that seems hopelessly inadequate to the task.

Amongst the dross is "Have I Told You Lately etc." which sounds like nothing so much as the Bonzo Dog Band at their most satirically mannered, and "I Don't Like You No More" which is the whole Sammy Davis Jr. blaring cabaret trumpet section — night out in Las Vegas bit. Strangely enough this moves right into a very lusty "Sweet Little Sixteen" so I don't know where Eddie Cochran was heading at that point in his career.

If he were still alive would he be doing essentially what Elvis is doing now, operating as a caricature of himself before the martini set and putting out truckloads of *blah* records? Maybe his very real songwriting and instrumental ability would have kept him closer to the rock mainstream, if there is one, because he had no need to rely solely on a voice and a legend. What did happen was that the prominence of Eddie Cochran's legend in rock history was assured when he died in a car crash on the way to London Airport on April 17, 1960.

And so to side two which has four studio tracks, a reprise of "Hallelujah" and a 1957 hotel-room interview by someone from an American radio station KCSR. There's nothing special about the songs here. "Sittin' In The Balcony" is the same take as on the SINGING TO MY BABY album (although it's slightly misnamed there), and "That's My Desire" is another unfortunate cabaret thing with tinkling piano and ticka ticka cymbals. "Teenage Cutie" has a subdued Sun sound reminiscent of early Johnny Cash backings but neither this nor "Cotton Picker" are among the more memorable Cochran releases.

The American interview is more interesting than the later British one. It occurs after an evening concert which had obviously impressed the rather ingenuous



DJ, whose unfamiliarity with the nature of the rock'n'roll milieu along with a couple of small incidents make it an intriguing historical document. At one point he asks Cochran what the guitar music in the next room it.

"Ah... that is Buddy Holly of the Crickets and Jimmy Bowen I believe is over there and they just stole my ukelele an' I'm gonna get 'm for it," says Cochran.

What a good little scene, I can almost see it. It's tidbits like this and the better live tracks on the first side that make this album worthwhile for anybody already familiar with Eddie Cochran's work. A more complete introduction to the man would be the Legendary Masters album which is easily available. Various other Liberty albums turn up in shops from time to time, often greatly reduced. Remember, Eddie Cochran influenced many English rockers including Pete Townsend and the Beatles and that "Twenty flight Rock" was the first song McCartney taught Lennon to play the day they met.

T.H.

FLOWERS Time and Again by Norman Simms 14pp. Caveman Press — 90c

If Mr Simms were interested in flowers, i.e. what reactions his poetry produces, I should perhaps be a little more inclined to sympathise. Since he is not — and the poem "Rain" suggests that he isn't, I have no hesitation in saying 'Mr Simms, You're pissing on people'.

Take 'Some Idle thoughts for Tennyson', for instance — certainly idle thoughts. Why Tennyson? Verse 2:

If all in all were nothing more
Than that crude dargon of theology
Which tells me god and man were one,
Then even now would be enough of life

The argument does not follow — if he accepts 'that crude jargon of theology', how can he agree that 'then even now would be enough of life? Surely traditional theology preaches the notion of the future as reward for present trials: rather than the present being enough?

Verse 3:

But unless the history of this and that
Is rooted in the concrete universe,
Where energy and space collide,
And what is real can change at will

How can what is real change at will if the universe is concrete?

Compare verses one and 4.

Verse 1:

Power in the canopied universe,
I pluck thee out, morality and all,
And when I view the emptiness of space
I dare not turn to inner lights.

Verse 4:

Responding to the subjects sight
The man who toils at this machine
Or ploughs that field at dusk,
Will never see the powerful face

100

CRACCUM ARTS

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE ~

Of his own humanity in space,
Mirrored in the radiance of things.

Is the poet a thinker or automation? There is no definition of where he stands. Is he nothing but a lost identity trying to hide in some obscure 'power' and set idiology, too afraid even to dare to turn to 'inner lights'?

Most of the poems seem to move in separate ways like this — not linking up. In 'Yom Kippur, the day of atonement', two lovers eye each other during the religious service, then, at the end fingers intertwined, we walked

Out of the temple towards our separate homes,
To share one common feast, one common love.
If the 'common love' is that of God, the mood has certainly not been developed during the poem. If the love is carnal, why do the lovers go to 'our separate homes'?

In 'Your Mind to me' (the pages are not numbered), Simms writes

Your mind to me a grand concordance is
of all the mysteries I've ever heard
in love or life; still no analyses
reveal the order, no patterns have recurred; —
except patterns of parallel thoughts occasionally
bumping into one another by mistake. And the first
poem is execrable to read aloud.

Susan Heap

SONNY TERRY & BROWNIE McGHEE

You will be aware that these two legendary blues figures will be conducting a tour of New Zealand. We are happy to announce our very own campus concerts. Through special negotiations with Prestige Promotions, Sonny Terry and Brownie McGhee will perform at:

Auckland, Friday July 27, University Cafe 8.15.
Wellington, Tuesday July 31, Union Hall 8.15.
Christchurch, Wednesday August 1, Ngaio Marsh Theatre 8.15.

Dunedin, Thursday August 2, Union Hall 8.15.
All tickets will be \$1.50. There will be no bookings accepted. Tickets will sell from 5.30 p.m. on the evening of the concert from the Contact-Information Office opposite the Cafe. Meals will be available from the Cafe until 6.30 p.m., and the Restaurant.

Due to the demand on seating it is recommended that tickets be purchased as early as possible. For those not able to attend, public concerts can be attended at a special student discount of \$2.10. Similarly for those that do attend.

Auckland University Cafe architecture isn't quite like ordinary cafeteria buildings — its huge and its situated at 34 Princes Street, City.

"SON OF BROAD NORM"

A second edition of the Auckland University Theatre Workshops Capping Revue, altered, extended and with new dimensions, will be presented as follows:

University Cafe — 23rd July (Mon. 7.30 p.m.).
Ardmore T.T.C. — 24th July (Tue. 7.30 p.m.).
Auckland Primary — 25th July (Lunchtime).
Waikato/Hamilton — 27th July (Fri.).
Auckland Secondary School — 26th July (Thurs. 7.30).
Admission price — 70 cents.

NEW ZEALAND EXPERIMENTAL FILM MAKERS

Admission 50 cents

University Lower Lecture Theatre

Thursday, 2nd August — 7.30 p.m.

2½ hour programme — go and see this, cause we bet you haven't known film as good as this is being produced in New Zealand. Also at Training Colleges.

ARTS FESTIVAL — CUMTOGETHA

Canterbury University — 19th to 25th August — Registration is \$5.00 (\$3.00 less than last year). Discounts on a special Christchurch train leaving Friday, 17th August, upon presentation of registration receipt. Registration at Auck. Student Assoc. Office. Training Colleges — see your Cultural Affairs Officer or General Office. It should be fantastic — aim is a participatory communal week of living — gotta be there to believe it. More details: write Arts Festival, P.O. Box 757, Christchurch, 'phone 50762 ChCh.

NEW ZEALAND MODERN DANCE COMPANY

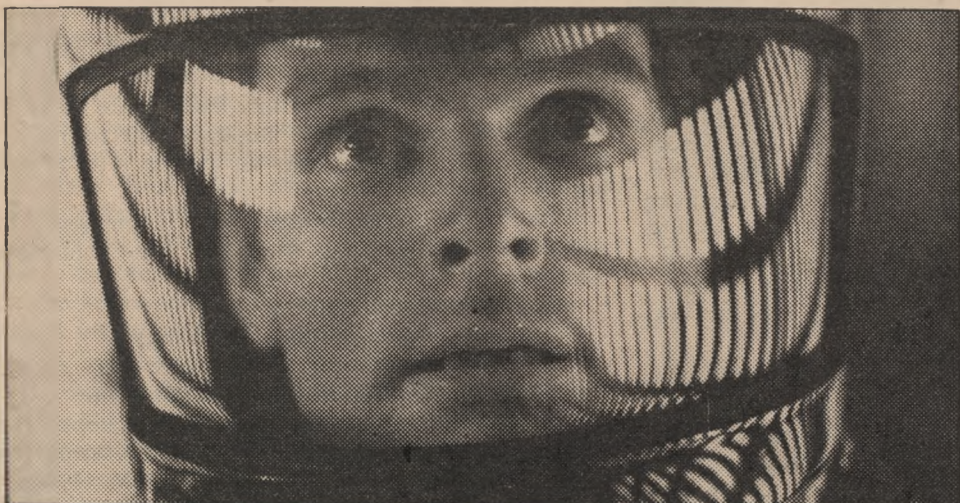
I've seen them, its incredible, they are really brilliant — there's never been anything to equal their quality in New Zealand. Arts Council is touring them nationally throughout New Zealand . . . it's our tour — yippy! Leaflets and information available from Contact Office or Studass. Student discounts will operate during their public performances — Mercury Theatre — 16th - 19th September.

EROTIC ART EXHIBITION

By Elam Fine Arts Students — University Students Association Building, Common Rooms — 29th July to 10th August.

STANLEY KUBRICK

— the director of "A Clockwork Orange"
Created the ultimate trip
in mind-blowing entertainment!
A brilliantly conceived cosmic adventure.
Spellbinding! Hypnotic in its excitement!



MGM PRESENTS A STANLEY KUBRICK PRODUCTION

2001: a space odyssey

STARRING
KEIR DULLEA • GARY LOCKWOOD

SCREENPLAY BY
STANLEY KUBRICK AND ARTHUR C. CLARKE

SUPER PANAVISION® • METROCOLOR

PRODUCED AND DIRECTED BY
STANLEY KUBRICK

MGM (M)

ON THE GIANT
70mm
SCREEN

Starts Friday 27th

AT AMALGAMATED
CINERAMA
THEATRE QUEEN ST.

**Nga
Tamatoa
Dance**
to be held at
**Studass
Cafeteria**
**8.00p.m. FRIDAY
AUGUST 3rd**
Refreshments:
Good Band
Admission \$2.00
**Haeremai
ki ti kanikani**

WANTED:
CHIEF REPORTER,
AND GERNERAL WHATSIT
FOR CRACCUM
Twenty-Five dollars
per week
Apply Editor, Craccum Office.

**Carnaby's
nightclub**

57 Lorne St.

Ph: 427-089

and 362-636

Open WEDNESDAY

SATURDAY

Wednesday

and Thursday

9 p.m. — 3 a.m.

and to entertain you

CRICKLEWOOD

Special offer to students

— Only \$1.00

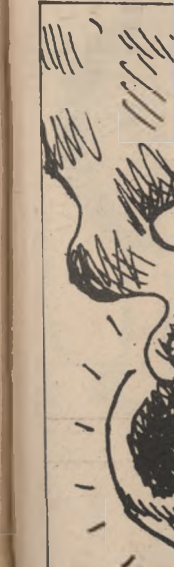
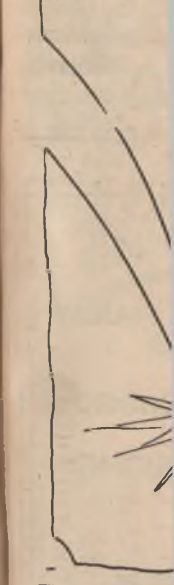
(USUALLY \$1.50)

ONE LOU
AND CLEAR
MORN....



SPINDLE-MAN
SPINDLE-MAN
THAT THE FL
FROM HELL
NASTIES GO
REVENGE ON
WHILE SPIND
AND THE GL
CAUSE THE
MAN'S BEAU
LIBERAL GA
AS A FINA
WAS SECRET
(WHICH IS NO
THE GROLIN
HIMSELF IS
SPINDLE-MAN
THREAD OF

ON



750 Mac
500 Mac
350 Mac
250 Mac

K
LA

M MAKERS

ire
m.
is, cause we
this is being
ing Colleges.

THA

h August -
t year). Dis-
ving Friday,
registration
ssoc. Office
Bairs Officer
ic - aim is
3 - gotta be
its Festival.
0762 Chch.

COMPANY

e really bit-
equal their
louring them
it's our tou
ailable from
Mercury

sity Students
- 29th July

FOR CRACCUM
Twenty-Five dollars
per week
Apply Editor, Craccum Office.

aby's
club
e St.
-089
-636
NESDAY
DAY
sday
rday
3 a.m.
tain you
WOOD
o students
\$1.50

ONE LOUD WHIT? WHO? I DON'T UNDERSTAND! WHAT IN THE HELL CAN IT MEAN?? OH!!

AND CLEAR MORNOOOO... YOU MEN! I AM ACTUALLY PUZZLED AND THOUGHTFUL COZ I DON'T KNOW WHAT IT MEANS?

MINORITIC FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN AGES 10+

IT MEANS??

AND ME AND WITH A RAL...

ALL MY CLOSEST FRIENDS KNOW WHAT IT MEANS... WHAT IF THEY ASK ME QUESTIONS?

I SEE...

SPINDE-MAN REALLIES (WITH TYPICAL SPINDE-MAN INTUITION AND CUNNING) THAT THE FEARLESS GROBLIN HAS RETURNED FROM NELL... WHERE ALL GROBLIN-TYPE MISTIES GO ... TO TRICE A TERRIBLE GROBLIN REBENGE ON SPINDE-MAN FOR KILLING HIM WHILE SPINDE-MAN WAS ORGED WITH HATED AND THE BLOOD LUST FOR THE GROBLIN (E-MAN'S BEAUTIFUL, STRAIGHT, BLOODE PAUD LIBERL GARET LOVE: MABEL (SEE ISSUE 9, FREED AS A FINAL INSULT AND BECAUSE THE GROBLIN WAS SECRETLY LUSTING AFTER MABEL HIMSELF (WHICH IS NOT THE SAME AS SPINDE-MAN LOVE) THE GROBLIN SLEW MABEL ONLY TO BE STEWED HIMSELF BY THE HEART BROKEN, SHATTERED SPINDE-MAN... WHO IS NOW BUT A FORMER THERED OF HIS USUAL SPINDE SELF....

ON!!!

MABEL WILL NEVER RETURN FOR SHE WENT TO WHERE MABEL-TYPE STRAIGHTS FLAPPS GO. HIS (SPINDE-MAN) CLOSEST FRIEND IS CONTINUOUSLY ON A BAD TRIP (THE GROBLIN IS THE BAD TRIPPER'S FATHER SEE ISSUE 8, JOE)

HINDERED BY AMNESIA, HOBBERED BY TERRIFYING DREAMS (OR ARE THEY DREAMS?) WHO THINK HE KILLED MABEL - HE SAID HE DID! AND HATED BY HIS CLOSEST BAD-TRIPPING PAL BECAUSE SPINDE-MAN LEFT HIM WHEN B.T. NEEDED HIM MOST HE THURS, THE SPINDE-MAN, TO A FAR-OFF SUPER-EGG-LIDING TRAKIA, PRO-MISCUOUS WOMAN - MABELS OLD FRIEND, WHOM HE HAD PREVIOUSLY SHOWN BECAUSE SHE SEEMED LIKE BAD NEWS... AND WHO IS THE STRANGER SEEN LURKING IN THE SHADOWS EVERYWHERE THAT SPINDE-MAN REELS WITH A HEAVY HEAD (OLD ???)

* THE NUCER DONG L.S.D. REMINDER? FREED

CHEESE!!

OH COME! I THINK I'LL SETTLE FOR SOME DEPIETZ DEPIETZ...

OH COME! I THINK I'LL SETTLE FOR SOME DEPIETZ DEPIETZ...

OFF!!!

TRICYCLE

750 Mach IV
500 Mach III
350 Mach II
250 Mach I

two-stroke
Three Cylinders
Percision Power

WATCH FOR CARLO MENOTTI'S "THE CONSUL"

AND ALSO: "ART OF THE SIXTIES"

ENQUIRIES TO: UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE

27 SYMONDS ST. PH. 371-633.

KAWASAKI

Available now at

LAURIE SUMMERS LTD.

83 Mt Eden Road. Phone 74-327
275 Queen Street Onehunga. Ph 666-249

THE WATCHMAN

The Chemistry Building imposes itself on the skyline. The entrance from Symonds Street is austere. As you walk through, there are some stairs on the right and on the left a long desk with rows of letter racks behind it. At it sits a man in a white coat. He changes thrice daily, at seven, eleven and three. He is always there.

Well, one day as I wandered back from the School of Architecture, I got curious, so I asked the watchman what he did. He works a five day week. He is responsible for the Med. School, and the Engineering building as well. If there is a fire or a flood an alarm rings and a bell flashes in front of his desk. One day a four headed hydra in a white coat wanders up to the door. He pushes it with a large claw but the door is locked. Dammit. Saturday blues again. The watchman puts down his paper and approaches warily, resentment at having been interrupted tempered with relief at seeing — What? Then he looks. But the white coat reassures him. As he opens the door, the back of his white coat softly changes its creases and folds. One smiling bulbous head, its wiry hair leaking oil on the glass appears around the gap. The other three gape curiously through the window.

"Do you have a pass?"

"No, I just came to check the gas." So the watchman lets the hydra in and goes back to his paper. The hydra goes upstairs and sets the place on fire. The alarm rang then so he called an ambulance, which took the hydra up to Ward Ten. A blond haired student leans over a tank in his white lab. He gives a sprig of parsley to a creature, which oozes its way about the tank. It is green and grey as sperm and wanders aimlessly about the clear glass, its blue eye gaping in horror here and there along the white walls. William smiles. A first class for finding this one. And it seems to function very well on parsley and concrete.

Although its eye is always so horrified looking. Suddenly the water level in the tank starts to rise. It rises and rises until the water leaks over the table and on to the floor. A trickle oozes towards the door. William turns off the tank tap. The water keeps rising. He checks the tap. It is off. It must be the creature. He picks it out and flings it on the floor. The water keeps oozing from the creature. His blue eyes widen and his blond hair rises on his neck. I can't kill the thing. It'll spoil my thesis. So I pressed the alarm and went home. The watchman called a fire engine. And the firemen took it back to the sea. A bod gets up from its slab at the med. school and searches about for its intestines. It feels empty without them. Some bloody student made off with them again. Such a good example of stomach cancer they think they can leave them over the other side of the room. I'll just go over and get them while nobody's looking — Whoops! A cleaner. Oh dear he's fainted. I'll press the alarm before I go back to my slab. I wish these intestines weren't so slippery. It's so hard to keep a hold of them as I reach for the alarm. Ah. I hope it wasn't a heart attack. I can hardly wait for the feel of that lovely cold concrete on my back.

The watchman rang for a fire engine, but they carried the cleaner across the road to the hospital.

The engineering block has only flooded once, when the whole university was under six feet of water. But a french fire engine took the water away to use for nuclear fission.

"Yes," nodded the watchman reflectively. We have quite a few. Fires and floods. He nodded in the direction of the window. It was a lovely day and warm afternoon light shone on the concrete. And as I wandered towards the quad I wondered why the hydra set fire to the place instead of collecting the gas. I looked back. The watchman had gone back to his paper.

Time for another smash. Where's the hash?

GREENLANE ROAD

The Auckland Regional Authority, with its customary lack of foresight and disregard of public opinion is in the final stages of planning the construction of a 6 lane motorway, complete with median strip which will follow the route of Greenlane Road from the Greenlane motorway junction to the Alba Road Extension.

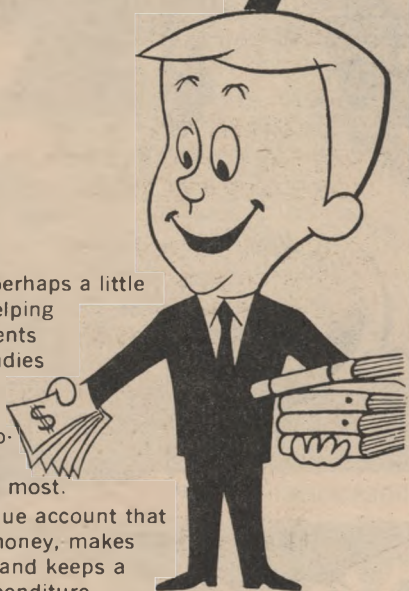
The acquisition by the A.R.A. of sufficient land bordering Greenlane Road to accommodate a 6 lane motorway will result in the destruction of large numbers of mature native trees, demolition of well established suburban properties and homes along with the old stone walls bordering Cornwall Park. Against all acceptable town planning principles the proposed motorway's route will cross Cornwall Park School grounds thereby necessitating the removal of the infant block. It would appear extremely doubtful that staff and patients of Greenlane Hospital will consider the very close proximity of a motorway with its accompanying noise and air pollution particularly beneficial.

There is no doubt that the A.R.A.'s plan is in total conflict with the existing character of this green and pleasant area of Auckland.

Although a final masterplan has not yet been divulged to the Public, the A.R.A. intends to commence construction early in 1974, unless an independent environmental impact study which it was pressured into by the Cornwall Park Trust, persuades them to reconsider. However, opposition to the scheme within the area appears to be total and this opposition is now united and guided by the Greenlane Preservation Society, which at present is battling the Hobson Street Bureaucrats within the framework set out by the "Town & Country Planning Act" — the legislation contained therein offers every opportunity for a well conducted and logical objection to succeed.

Mike Sprague

don't be short of money



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

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

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

AUCKLAND

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

The National Bank
OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED
—YOUR FRIENDLY BANK

5129

GLENVALE



Also...
Sparkling White Seibel.
Sparkling Red Seibel.
Sparkling Rose Chasselas.

moller's gallery

(n.l. moller & co. ltd)

artists' clourman, framing, china, pottery
reproductions of modern & old masters,
originals by new zealand artists...
also books on the arts

313 queen street phone 73-890
and
485-9 karangahape road, newton phone 370-939

JOHN MUNTZ

CONCERT HARPSICHORDIST & PIANIST
(non resident in Auckland)

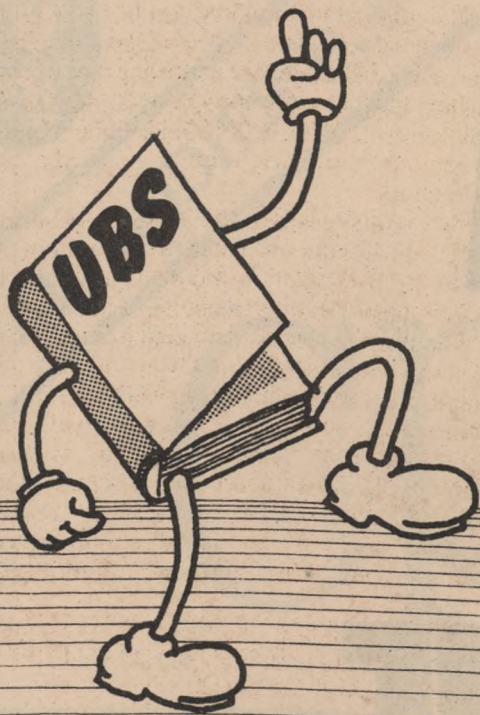
TUTOR OF PIANO HARPSICHORD

HAS SOME VACANCIES FOR STUDENTS
ENQUIRIES:
10 MARLOWE RD,
BLOCKHOUSE BAY.
PHONE: 674-182

**SPECIAL RATES
FOR**

STUDENTS
SUPER FITNESS
BODY BUILDING
FIGURE CONTROL
COME IN FOR A FREE TRIAL
WORKOUT & SAUNA
LES MILLS LTD
HEALTH & FIGURE CENTRE
23-25 VICTORIA ST. W.
PHONE 374-758

the original poncho bar
66 PITT ST. AUCKLAND ph: 73-320
His and Her **TOP HATS**
CLOAKS, any colour or length
Shawls CAPS • HAND MADE GARMENTS — TO ORDER.
10% discount if needed! ORIGINAL and WAY-OUT GEAR



**UNIVERSITY
BOOKSHOP LTD**

BUDDHISM

12 week introductory course
in Buddhist philosophy & practices
— their practical relevance to you
in your cosy corner of the big huge.

TIME:

VERY MONDAY
FROM 16th JULY
7.30 - 9.30 p.m.

PLACE:

ROOM 143 OF STUDENT UNION.
ORGANISED BY
FRIENDS OF WESTERN BUDDHIST
ORDER

442 BEACH RD.,
MAIRANGI BAY.

KNOWHOW

Knowhow offers information
on Contraception,
Venereal Disease, and Abortion.

If you know it all already
tell your friends about Knowhow.
CALL IN AT 395 QUEEN STREET,
OR PHONE 73-313.
Hours 7 to 9 p.m.
Mon to Fri:
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Sat.

Prana Whole Foods

41 Victoria Street, West Phone 378-673
(Opposite Govt. Royal International Hotel)

Vegetarian Meals our specialty

We serve Fresh in Season
Fruit and Vegetable Dishes

Hot Casseroles — Vegetable Pies — Salads — Soups

100% Pure Juices — Dandelion Coffee
and Herbal Teas

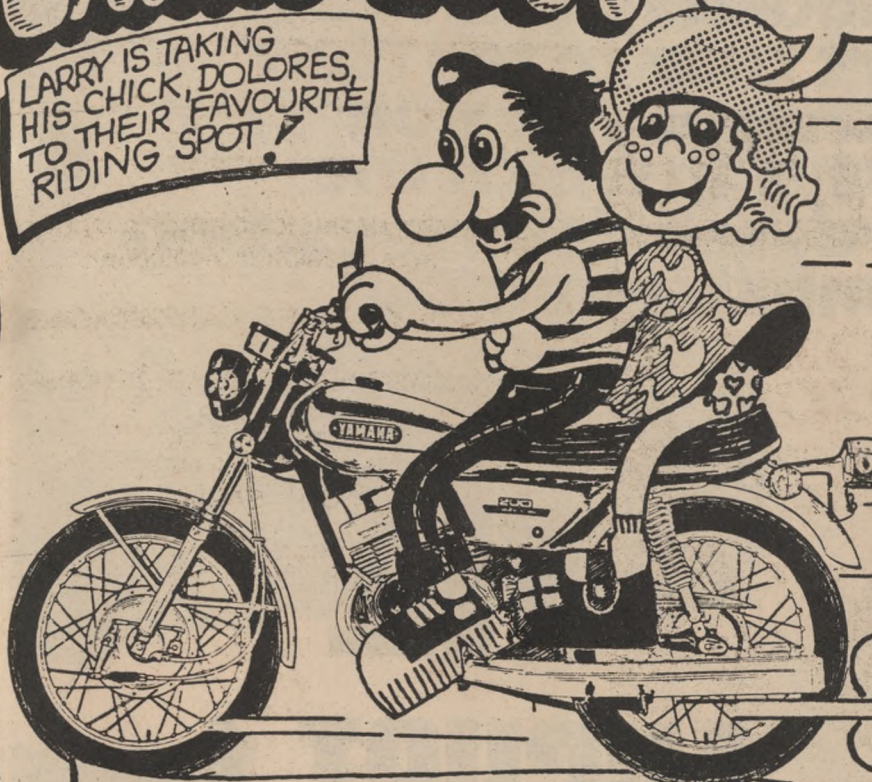
Wholemeal Pancakes — Fruit Whips — Desserts

come and enjoy
some good healthy food

THE ADVENTURES OF LARRY LUST

FAR
OUT!

LARRY IS TAKING
HIS CHICK, DOLORES,
TO THEIR FAVOURITE
RIDING SPOT.



WOW! THAT LARRY SURE KNOWS HOW
TO TURN DOLORES ON — RIDING HER
ON HIS BIG 2-STROKE YAMAHA 350 STREET RD350

FORBES & DAVIES LTD

LMVD

3 BEACH ROAD, CITY
Ph. 379 033, 378 405

10% discount

FOR STUDENTS ON ACCESSORIES & SPARES

BLUES,
JAZZ, ROCK

MONSTER POST-SANTANA
JAM/STIR

ARTS CENTRE

AUGUST 11th (Sat)
6 p.m. — 1 a.m.

BRING AXE, GEAR PROVIDED

Muso's of any level
welcome

STUDENT TRAVEL August Vacation

CHARTER
FLIGHTS TO CHRISTCHURCH
FOR ARTS FESTIVAL

GUARANTEED SEATING
DEPARTS AUGUST 19
RETURNS AUGUST 26
RETURN FARE \$39.40

PLUS

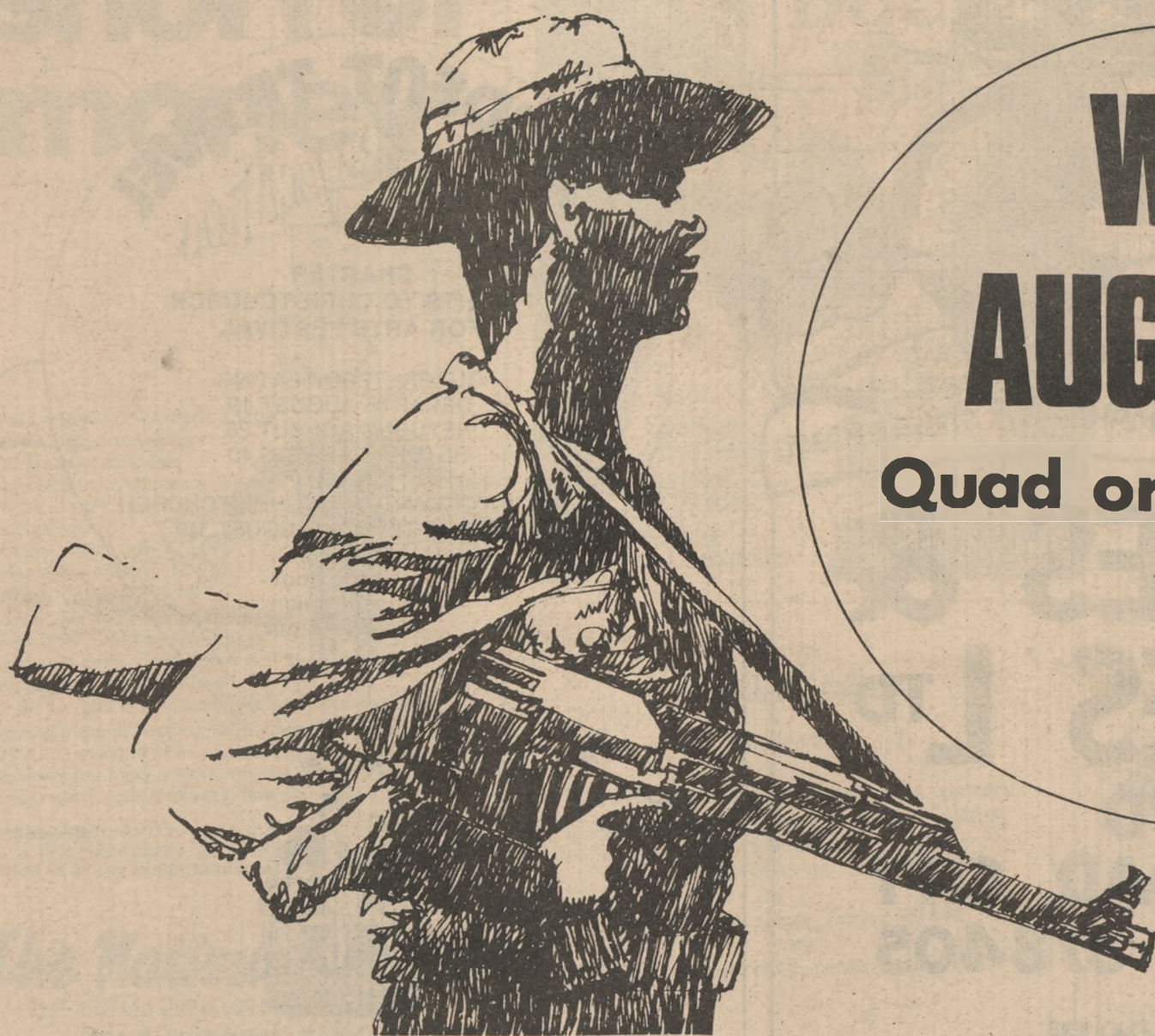
ONE WAY CHARTER TO CHRISTCHURCH
END OF TERM — AUGUST 10

\$ a/c act
STB top floor
student union
11 am — 5 pm



RHODESIA IS ZIMBABWE.....

and Herbert Chitepo, leader of the ZAPU-ZANU Liberation Movement of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), will soon be here for a short tour to tell New Zealanders the straight story on Zimbabwe and ways in which the movement towards self determination for six million Zimbabweans can be aided.



**WED.
AUGUST 1**

Quad or B28 if wet

