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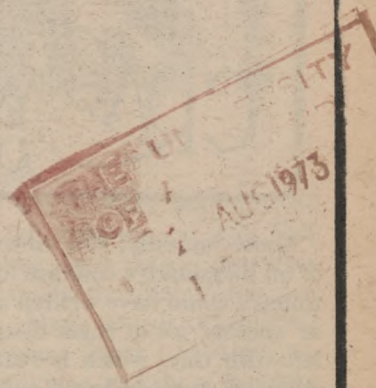


LOCAL BODIES P.8-13

CRACCUM

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2nd

Issue no.17



CRACCUM

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Quite honestly, this editorial represents something of an imaginative collapse for me; there were so many things I could have written about, but for some reason or another all of them disqualified themselves. I am left with this, which is really only an excuse for an editorial, a second-rate counterfeit of the real thing, a string of pale excuses.

Take this: the portfolio elections are an obvious subject for editorial comment, since they are of crucial importance to the relationship between the student body and those who will spend their money. But of course the last time Craccum made any editorial comment about the elections, the shit flew thick and fast, so that's out. Not a matter of "editorial integrity", you understand; apart from the fact that "editorial integrity", whatever that is, is certainly something defined by editors rather than by outsiders, there is the simple matter of practicality to consider. Would it do any good to have another rave about student elections? Besides, elections are a bit stale now anyway — there have been too many bad electoral trips recently.

There is the matter of the local bodies feature, which is elsewhere in this issue, and which I personally consider to be more than a little out of place in Craccum. But of course I can't say that, because then people will start wondering just why it is in, and what exactly is going on up here any way? Besides, I don't feel all that strongly opposed to the inclusion of the feature — which is Brent Lewis's idea, by the way — since there is much to be done to remedy the deficiencies of the various Auckland Borough Councils, and at the very worst the thing can be viewed as being a sort of experiment.

The *Students' calendar*: this is extremely important to students, since, if the *Students' calendar* project succeeds, there will be a significant advance in the amount of information available to students to help them plan the nature of their degree courses. Altogether one of the most interesting innovations I have seen in my years here, but also, unfortunately, a scheme that is not yet suitable material for my sort of editorialising since its fruition is still some months in the future. Scratch that, but keep an eye on it.

What about the bloody government? Well, some of Labours' internal policies have been pretty scary in a very direct way, what with the police running as mad as they used to under national peoples' houses being searched without warrants, demonstrators being bashed, and magistrates handing out absurd sentences for trivial offences. All this is old news, though, and wolf has been cried a few times too many over these issues for them to hold the attention of a general audience nowadays. Besides, things have been pretty quiet for the last few weeks. Externally, of course, there is the matter of the French bomb tests and New Zealand's chicken hearted response to them, and our failure to act on behalf of the Fri, a ship crewed mostly by New Zealanders, on a New Zealand organised task, for the benefit of New Zealanders, and largely financed by New Zealanders; an inaction justified by the excuse that the ship is American-owned and thus the responsibility of the U.S. As if the worlds leading defender of reaction and the right of large nations to repress smaller ones would care to help the Fri stay afloat anyway. I can't write about The Bomb; my personal feelings are at once too strong and too mixed. Anyway, we had an editorial about The Bomb last week.

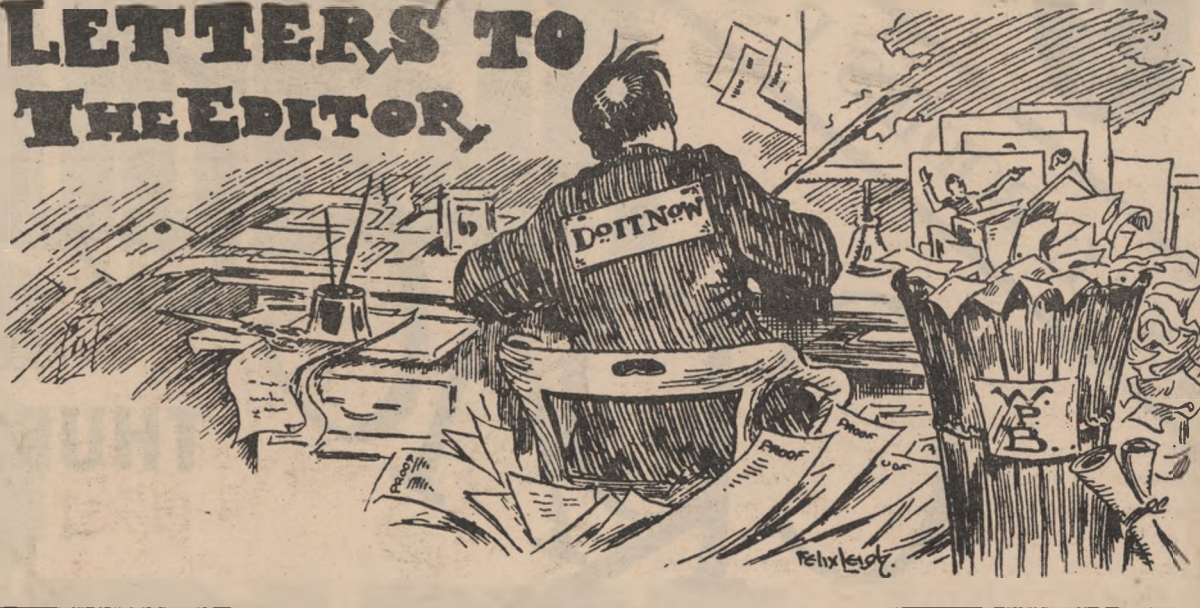
God help me, something had better happen by next week . . .



Wanted for the winter-season, a jolly lover. Young woman, blonde, own house, interested or involved in cinema, music, literature, theatre etc. Sagitarian.

Reply C/- Craccum.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



Sir,

I refer to Colgan's tear-jerking article on the deportation of Pagliara in the July 12 issue. He asks if this name leaves a bad taste in our mouths? No, it doesn't.

Ole Leonardo is living it up in Genoa and still laughing over the fun he had in New Zealand and the havoc he created among the bleeding hearts in New Zealand youth groups. He's the product of an old and intensely sophisticated civilisation and he knows exactly what he's doing and where he's going. He's the antithesis of the average New Zealand student, unsophisticated, dirty, and pathetic, still mouthing the idiom and jargon of a long ago American student revolutionary movement, and anxiously waiting for the latest leads from student movements in overseas countries.

Don't waste your sympathy on Leonardo. If you have sympathy to spare, have a look at each other. You really are a sad lot.

Yours cordially
Barbara Hall

Dear Editor,

About a month ago I bought a book off one of the Hare Krishna people in Queen Street. I paid two dollars seventy for it. Upon perusal I found that it was not really what I wanted so I sent it back to the temple by mail. The unread book was accompanied by an explanatory letter which instructed them to deduct the postage and return the bulk of my investment. As I said, this was a month ago, and there has been no response at all. Hare Krishna?

Susan Heap

Craccum issue Number 18 — August 2, 1973



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Our Deadline is the Thursday preceding publication, but late copy may be considered. Copy must be typed double spaced.

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 Sir,

The Pacific Islands Church is running a homework centre and coaching class. This class takes place on Tuesday nights between 6.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. in the old Onehunga Public Library which is on the corner of Church and Queen Street, Onehunga.

The classes are open to anyone, irrespective of denomination, who is sitting School Certificate or University entrance and wants help with their work.

We have at present 7 tutors and a group of about 26 children and things are going very well. However there is a growing number of students who need help in commercial subjects and we have been unable to recruit people to help out with the tutoring.

The work is often more a matter of explaining slowly and clearly work which they have already covered, and building on the foundation which they get at school. The main criterion is patience and good humour.

If you could help could you ring:

Cluny Macpherson
Dept of Sociology ext 346
or 549-361 evenings.

P.S. There is no money to pay anyone but it is fun...

MINUTES OF MEETING OF PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE, HELD 5TH JUNE 1973

Present: Ballantyne, Rowe, Bartlett, Easto.

Apologies: Hillier, Ziman - lateness

Minutes of Previous Meeting

That all minutes of previous publications committee meetings be taken as true and correct records(!).
.. CARRIED

Matters Arising from the Minutes none

General Business

THAT applications for the posts of editor(s) and technical editor of Craccum, editor(s) and technical editor of capping book, and editor(s) and technical editor of orientation book for 1974 be called for between 6 and 11 August.
.. CARRIED

THAT a meeting of Publications Committee be held 11 Sept to select appointees to the positions referred to in the preceding resolution.
.. CARRIED

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



Apprentices especially pl... what they are... set up. These a... prehensive sur... bers of the De... tice put it 'it's... What it boil... the apprentice... employer gets... themselves as... men, or shop... do I get?' one... get a chance t... make the worl...

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"I have a lo... to preserve b... why it is so i... yet it is not... hills around... been any agi... — Mr Kirk w... cerned with... the past.. (reported in...

THE SYSTEM STINKS!

Apprentices are angry — very angry. In fact some, especially plumbers, are almost revolutionary. And what they are angry about is the whole apprenticeship set up. These are the conclusions drawn from a comprehensive survey done recently at the Tech. by members of the Democratic Youth Front. As one apprentice put it 'it's a con, man! We're treated like dirt.'

What it boils down to is this. Many of them see the apprenticeship system as a means whereby the employer gets skilled work on the cheap. Others see themselves as underpaid process workers, odd job men, or shop floor dogsbodies. 'What opportunities do I get?' one repeated indignantly when asked. 'I get a chance to take wood home.' Another said, 'I make the workshop into a palace — or else'.

Let's look at some facts. 70% said they would be doing the work of a skilled tradesman before their apprenticeship was up — most of them after two years apprenticeship. After that time, for another two years, they would be doing the same work for less pay. And less pay for many of them means a meagre \$36 or below, for doing the work others are getting \$60 for doing.

Others complained they were becoming mere process workers. Instead of learning the whole skills of the trade they are being made to do one boring process over and over again. 'Me, I did valve grinds for a year' said one; and another greased axles! 40% of apprentices did similar things.

In both cases the employer wins out. He gets a cheap worker, and it's more profitable for him to have an apprentice doing one job well than teaching him to do many jobs — even though by law he is supposed to be teaching all the trade's skills.

But, even worse than this. For significant parts of their day many apprentices are learning nothing at all. Their employers are using them as odd job boys — all directly against the apprenticeship contract. 87% of apprentices do odd jobs such as tea making, cleaning up and delivery work. Some are doing this for 4 hours a day! One apprentice spends every afternoon doing deliveries. Another cleans the bosses car! Another has been made to lay the bosses lawn!



How do they feel about this? Well, 71% object. And who can blame them.

For the fact is that they are forced to attend night school. And 45% find that what they learn there could just as easily be taught at work. However, at work the apprentices are too busy being process workers to enable them to this. Apprentices however, pay their own fees at Tech so why should the employer lose money training them at work? Catch 22 see.

The employer always profits.

Then what do they get out of night school? 40% said nothing at all! (100% of plumbers aid this) 50% said the course was not even up to date! Comments given to DYF researchers reveal the total inadequacy of the night school system. Many instructors haven't been on a shop floor for years. There's little discussion and even less teaching concerning modern machinery and methods.

How about this? One furniture trade apprentice was using hot glue. Hot glue has not been used in the trade for 40 years! It is fair to say that not one of those interviewed was satisfied with night school. And no wonder.

Yet for the pleasure of attending these irrelevant courses apprentices — many earning less than \$36 per week — have to pay up to \$40 a course. 33% are paying \$40 - \$80 per course! And just to add to the pleasure some of them spend over 3 hours travelling to and from night school per week. And that's on top of the overtime nearly all of them do.

Looked at correctly apprentices must be one of the longest working sections of the community. Work and overtime and night school and travelling. It all adds up. Yet they are amongst the lowest income earners.

Yes, apprentices are angry. And we don't blame them. We see them as exploited at work, and then forced to attend badly run night school courses to learn what they should be learning at work. And all to the employers profit. The classic Capitalist situation. But regardless of how we see it there is no doubt that apprentices see that plenty of things are wrong and plenty of them are prepared to act. 73% of them stated that they would join an apprentices organization to correct the wrongs and fight for apprentices interests. In fact some have already tried to but failed.

This year they are preparing to try again. A meeting has been called to form an organization which will unite apprentices and struggle for the reforms so many of them want.

David A. Colbourn
for the Democratic Youth Front

THOUGHTS ON CONSERVATION

While you are all doing things during Conservation Week (this week) to make up for all the things that have been done to our environment in the last year, here are some thoughts to increase your awareness of conservation/ environment / ecology. Some of these statements are far-sighted, some are amusing, some are hypocritical and some are complete crap. It is up to you to work out which is which. When you have done that you are qualified to be a citizen of planet earth.

"I am sickened by the growing mawkish love affair with Sweet Nature and every one of her creatures . . . For the conservationist and ecologist I ask the right for them to carry on their valuable studies — but without hysteria and sensationalism." — Dr D.G. Hessayon (British pesticide manufacturer) on keeping ecological principles from interfering with his profits.

"I have a lot of sympathy for people who are keen to preserve beech forests but I can never understand why it is so important to preserve beech forests and yet it is not even recollected that the forests on the hills around Wellington were cut. There has never been any agitation for their replacement." — Mr Kirk wondering why conservationists are concerned with the present and the future rather than the past.. (reported in Evening post)

"It's Preserving Time".

— slogan used by the Labour Party for it's 1972 election campaign.

"Plastic containers for ice cream, here to stay and will we feel sure, receive the same public support as they have in the U.S.A. and Australia. Surely it is not irresponsible to meet a consumer need."

— Ice cream marketing manager (General Foods Corporation (NZ) Ltd) justifying the introduction of an undesirable form of packaging that consumers have done without until 1973.

"In answer to a question which raised the possibility of industries which contribute to litter being taxed, Mr Brooks said there would be no tax levied on the plastics industry.

He explained there were not enough facts available on the subject and there would be little incentive for the Minister of Environment to levy a tax, because he was also Minister of Overseas Trade.

This comment drew laughter. — your very own commissioner for the environment (Mr Peter Brooks) telling plastic manufacturers that they won't have to help clean up the pollution they create.

(reported in Plastics)

"Big Business is the Silentest Majority of all." — Don Binney

"In his Tokoroa speech Sir Reginald hit out at environmentalists. He said the immediate object of NZ Forests Products was to increase the area under forest of 400,000 acres. . . . When this was achieved the target would be 500,000 acres.

But whenever moves were made to use more land the 'birds and bees people' came crying about the environment.

Sir Reginald said that NZ Forest Products wanted all the land it could get and would deal with 'these people' when the time came."

— Sir Reginald Smythe (managing director of NZ Forest Products) advocating anti-environmental activism.

(reported in NZ Herald)

"Environment . . . a concern we share."

— advertising slogan used by NZ Forest Products.

"the revivalist technique is very short-term. When this generation of American students have settled down to their suburban homes polluting away like everyone else, the next generation may be concerned with some quite different issue."

— Kenneth Mellanby (British Nature Conservancy) on environmental activism.

"Like it or not, we are travelling together on a common planet. We have no rational alternative but to work together to make it an environment in which we and our children can live full and peaceful lives." — U Thant.

NOTES FROM CHINA

FLOWERS FROM HORSEBACK: IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA

One of our interpreters in Shanghai expressed our position beautifully with an old Ming proverb. "Looking at China in three weeks is like studying flowers from a galloping horse." At present we are thundering across the country, from Nanking to Shenyang (in North-east China) in a train. One week has however given some impression of the transformation of human nature that modern China has achieved.

The landscape of the South China river plains has some parallels with the human landscape. The soil has been intensively cultivated for centuries. A neat patchwork of green and brown fields is held together by straight roads with villages at intersections. This is not to argue arrogantly that the Chinese are a very tidy people whose minds, like their land, has been intensely worked over. But the collectivist emphasis, within a revolutionary tradition, is strong and impressive.

Children are brought up to take care of their fellows before themselves. This "Serve the people" idea was illustrated for example by three year olds in kindergartens at Kwangchow and Shanghai in the song "Distribution of the Apples." The distributor ends with one more hungry friend and two apples, one small and the other large. Naturally he takes the small one.

We have visited two communes, organizations in which about 80 percent of the population live. The whole basis of commune activity is collectivist. From about six to over one hundred fifty thousand people now work together, owning their own land as a group. Earnings are according to work done.

A similar mentality pervades the cities we have seen. District and Street Revolutionary Committees, and Neighbourhood Committees endeavour to involve all citizens in the political, welfare and productive activities of the suburb. In part of Shanghai the Street Revolutionary Committee had set up a "production workshop" which involved most housewives spending almost a full day at skilled work. The one we visited produced and tested electric bulbs, as well as running political study groups.

It cannot be claimed that this de-emphasis on individualism as understood in the West, has been effected by the C.C.P. under Mao alone. China for centuries has had a strong sense of group loyalty. However this feeling was directed towards and confined within the extended family or the clan. The C.C.P. achievement has been to redirect this loyalty from the particular towards the whole nation: one huge family under the supreme father-figure Mao Tse Tung. The political and social revolution since the end of the imperial regime in 1911, and China's humiliation by modern, nationalistic, imperialist Powers provided a basis for the nationalism expressed in the C.C.P. victory. The apparently contradictory stress on China's mission to guide an international revolution has parallels with the old idea of the "Middle Kingdom", centre of all civilisation.

This nationalistic emphasis is illustrated in China's industrialisation. There is massive emphasis on self-sufficiency. It covers the whole range from small to large-scale production. In a Nanking residential backstreet during a quiet stroll, some of us came upon a group of five women working around a shed about ten feet by fifteen. In it they were melting scrap glass to make fibreglass. It was cottage industry with a new craft. On a commune near Shanghai electric pump motors were being constructed. The commune factories also produced its own furniture, and most farm implements. The two-tier (road and rail) mile long bridge over the Yangtse at Nanking was completed by thousands of Chinese workers after foreign skills had been withdrawn at an early stage in its construction.

"Serve the people" and "self-sufficiency are two aspects of the Chinese concentration on humanity. After a week in China the flowers seem to be blooming.

Tuesday, 10 July 1973
Paul Clark

NEW ZEALANDERS MEET WITH P.R.G. (by David Wickham, Ton Ryan and Geoff Mason)

On Friday 20th July, 10 members of the N.Z.U.S.A. delegation in China met with the Embassy of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam in Peking. We were greeted as representatives of anti-imperialist and progressive organisations in New Zealand and we would like to take this opportunity to convey what they told us.

As the first New Zealanders to visit the Embassy, we were made especially welcome. They told us they were very moved by our opposition to New Zealand government policies. Through press and radio they have followed overseas support for their cause.

They described the present situation in South Vietnam as follows: the U.S. has been forced to withdraw virtually all troops, but it has not yet renounced neocolonialism. Thus it still supports Thieu and violates the Paris Agreements.

Hundreds of thousands of civil and military prisoners continue to be held by Saigon. Just five days before our meeting 4000 prisoners were supposed to have been returned but the promise was broken.

At the 17 Paris meetings so far between the P.R.G. and Saigon, Saigon has simply obstructed progress. It continues to insist on general elections taking place before democratic liberties have been guaranteed. The Second Secretary of the P.R.G. Embassy made the point that general elections without democratic liberties could be compared to Nixon's election and the Watergate scandal.

"However, we will continue to demand those democratic liberties which are laid down in the Paris Agreements and the June 13th Communiqué. We will continue to struggle, confident of the support of the people of the world such as you for our just cause."

The further point was made that, in signing the recent June 13th Communiqué with the D.R.V. (North Vietnam), the U.S. was effectively admitting that it had violated the Paris Agreements. The U.S. promised again to end reconnaissance flights over the D.R.V., to clear all mines within a fixed time and to resume meetings of the D.R.V. - U.S. Joint Economic Commission. All these promises were already made in the Paris Agreements and only needed to be repeated if they had been violated. "The U.S. accepts something but then ignores it — like a master and his servants."

"Our main struggle now concerns the implementation of the Paris Agreements — once this is achieved, all else will naturally follow. If Saigon continues its land-grabbing, we will have to retaliate with force."

The P.R.G. representatives asked us to convey the gratitude of the Vietnamese people to New Zealanders who have contributed to aid for their war-devastated country. Several nations and organisations have sent medical aid, education materials and production equipment. One example was given of a mass aid movement in the Italian province of Bologna which defied its own government to send representatives to the P.R.G.'s Moscow Embassy.

Further aid or enquiries from New Zealand can be sent to the Peking Embassy or wherever is most convenient.

Meeting with the P.R.G. MADE US VERY PROUD OF THE ROLE, HOWEVER SMALL, WHICH MANY New Zealanders have played in supporting the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people. They told us finally and simply: "Thank you youth, students, workers and housewives of New Zealand for mobilising the people and forcing the New Zealand government out of South Vietnam."



FROM NZUSA INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH OFFICE

The Mystery of the Portuguese Trade Delegation

While opposition is mounting against the proposed visit of a forty man trade delegation from Portugal to New Zealand in September, mystery surrounds the arrangements for the visit.

A report in the Auckland Star of 18 April 1973, stated that the assistant president of the Export Promotion Board of Portugal, Mr Antonia Sarmento Pinto, was in Wellington making preliminary preparations for a forty man trade mission to this country in September.

At its May Council meeting, the New Zealand University Students' Association declared its opposition to the visit in view of the fact that any increase in trade with Portugal would effectively mean support for Portugal's brutal colonial wars against the independence movements of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau.

A similar move was made by the Anti-Apartheid Conference in Wellington on 10 - 11 June, and plans were made for an active national campaign against the visit.

Enquiries at the Honorary Consulate for Portugal in Auckland, however, brought the reply that the Consul knew nothing about the proposed visit apart from what he had heard from people ringing him up following the Auckland Star report. Speaking on behalf of the Consul, Mr Bayliss, of L.D. Nathan's, said that the Consul was to call on the Regional Consul in Hong Kong shortly to find out about the visit.

In a letter to NZUSA's International Research Officer, Joris de Bres, the Minister of Overseas Trade and Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Walding, said that, as he understood, a trade mission from Portugal was tentatively scheduled to visit New Zealand in September.

"It is not unusual," said Mr Walding, "for foreign businessmen to travel together as a trade mission and New Zealand has never interfered with this kind of activity. I should emphasize, however, that in this case the Government has issued no invitation to the mission. Those comprising the group will be visiting this country at their own initiative and in a private capacity."

"The New Zealand Government," he continued, "is in no position to call off the visit since it has played no part in organising it. Our acquiescence in the visit of a Portuguese trade mission to New Zealand cannot, I suggest, be reasonably interpreted as active support of Portugal's colonial policy in Africa."

But while New Zealand is flirting with Portugal, other Governments, including those of the Scandinavian countries and Holland, are giving direct humanitarian aid to the liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau.

HIROSHIMA DAY COMMEMORATION August 3 (Friday)

On August 6 1945 a "puny" 0.014 megaton A-bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, killing 240,000 and injuring at least 150,000. Three days later, 100,000 more were killed at Nagasaki.

Today the nuclear bomb stockpiles of the world hold about 30 tons of TNT, explosive equivalent, for every man, woman and child on earth. Sane citizens are realising that a balance of terror is still terror, and that we cannot allow this continuing threat to our survival.

This year's Hiroshima Day Committee* offers the following PROGRAMME FOR PEACE at the Building Centre, Friday August 3:

Noon to 10 pm: continuous exhibition of photographs and educational material on war and peace.

12.15 pm: First public showing in NZ of the documentary film "Hiroshima-Nagasaki 1945", newly obtained from Pentagon archives.

1.15 pm: Roger Boshier on the psychology of war and peace The Japanese Consul on nuclear bombs. Second showing of "Hiroshima-Nagasaki 1945".

7.00 pm: Final showing of "Hiroshima-Nagasaki 1945".

Also "Automated Air War" and "Call-UP"
Talk by Bob Mann.
Poetry reading by Hone Tuwhare.

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THROW AWAY WORLD

ECOLOGY, ATTITUDES, AND PACKAGING

Throughout the world over the last decade large numbers of people (e.g. the Club of Rome, United Nations, and various Ecology Action groups) have realized that mankind is consuming raw materials at a devastating rate. Food consumption is increasing geometrically whilst production increases arithmetically. Demand for minerals is also increasing geometrically while the supply is decreasing (N.Z. reserves of coal, including inferred reserves and known deposits in quantities too small to be mined economically, are sufficient to keep up with the increasing demands for only 60 years (1)).

As the rate of consumption increases so does the rate of rejection i.e. the throwing away of consumed articles. For a number of years New Zealanders looked upon these problems as something which was occurring in distant countries such as India (food shortages) and U.S.A. (where pollution has reached epidemic proportions) and could never occur in N.Z. However, recent events have brought home to us the fact that these problems can occur in "Gods Own Land" too:- N.Z. is likely to suffer power cuts this winter because power supply can't match power demand, N.Z. had to import quantities of pork this year because her own production was insufficient to meet the demand, the Mangere oxidation ponds are giving off foul smells because they are being forced to cope with nearly double the amount of sewage that they were designed to take, there have been numerous controversies (2) over the siting of rubbish tips, more of which are being required as old ones are filled.

One of the main problems in the whole consumption — disposal issue is that of the absolute numbers of people. Because of the large population (3 million) the behaviour of one ecology minded individual will make little impression on the problem. This is most frustrating. For example if one household goes to the trouble of turning off all the lights in all the rooms that it is not using, it may conserve 1 kWh of electricity in an evening (cost - 1 cent). However, if all the homes in N.Z. were to do the same then 2% of the day's total power requirements will have been conserved, which may be the difference between power and power cuts. The individual must realize that it is only by his action that the situation can be saved. Besides changing your own attitudes and behaviour you can also attempt to influence the attitudes and behaviours of other persons.

In areas other than electricity conservation the individual can act to conserve our resources. You can refuse to buy articles that are packaged in non-returnable containers (as an example of what could be saved see part A of table). You can also refuse to buy articles which contain excess packaging (see parts B and C of table). If you convince others of the sound logic of your behaviour, by for example, quoting the figures given in the table as to possible savings, then you will convince others to display the same behaviour. The consumer is a powerful lobby, and when companies notice a change in consumer trends they too will have to modify their behaviour. If all Kiwis decided that they would no longer purchase shoes or shirts that were packaged in heavy cardboard boxes then inside 3 months manufacturers would have to re-think their marketing policies. By doing away with their excess packaging in these areas N.Z. could save 4,500 trees per year. That is a large number of trees and well worth saving don't you think? Their conservation is over to you.

It may be argued that a more effective line of action would be to attempt directly to influence the attitudes of the manufacturers. I was naive enough to attempt this. Recently Watties went into the production of soft-drinks in cans. I wrote to them pointing out that it was extremely wasteful to use tin and steel in this way, that they were causing a litter problem with the throw-away tear tabs and the cans, and suggesting that if they must produce goods in such containers then why did they not make them returnable and recyclable as is the case in some states in the U.S.A. (e.g. Oregon). The reply of the advertising manager stated that "(recycling) is not possible with cans as the separation of tin from the steel cannot be done in this country . . . A moments thought will convince



you, I am sure, that returning empty cans to the manufacturer or to a grocery store would serve no useful purpose. What would they do with them?" Clearly someone had not read the letter or they would have known what to do with them. Oregon manufacturers have made the re-cycling of cans a viable proposition, why not N.Z. manufacturers? A suitable re-cycling system for cans could save nearly 6,000 tons of tin and steel per year. In the letter I further pointed out that as the producer of the item I felt their responsibility did not end just when the product was sold. Their reply was "our responsibility is indeed with the product but we cannot accept responsibility for what thoughtless people do with empty containers . . . Empty cans are litter and must be treated by the public in exactly the same way that all other forms of litter is collected, whether it is: paper, cigarettes packets, lolly papers or even empty cans." Obviously such companies have no social conscience and therefore the only way to change their attitudes is by clearly showing that we disapprove of their style of marketing i.e. we don't buy their product.

If we can convince companies to market products with the minimum of packaging and with the packaging being re-cyclable then we will be conserving not only the raw materials such as iron ore and trees but also cutting, indirectly, electricity demand since tin can and paper manufacture are both high electricity consumer industries.

Peter Jenkins

REFERENCES

- (1) figures quoted by the Secretary of the Dept of Mines at Public Services conference Auckland, May '73.
- (2) see CRACCUM issue 16, p.4.
- (3) production figures come from "New Zealand Official Yearbook 1972" and are for the year 1969-70. Average weights of packages were obtained by weighing a number of the items. Cardboard production figures were calculated by dividing total production of pulp, paper, and cardboard by the total input in trees for a number of N.Z. companies, thus giving an average cardboard production per tree figure.

TABLE:- PRODUCTION (3) AND PACKAGING ON SELECTED ITEMS

total production of canned fruit and veges =	103,400,000 lb
average weight of a one pound can =	2 oz
∴ amount of tin and steel used =	5,800 tons
total production of shirts =	1,360,000
average weight of shirt box =	3 oz
∴ amount of cardboard used =	255,000 lb
total production of shoes =	2,300,000 pr
average weight of shoe box =	7 oz
∴ amount of cardboard used =	1,005,000 lb
Total cardboard used in both examples =	1,260,000 lb
One average pine tree produces 200-300 lb cardboard	
∴ total number of trees for packaging =	4,500 trees



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CRY OF ANGUISH FROM A TORTURED LABOUR PARTY ACTIVIST

I am amazed at the moral strength of the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition in determining that this year they would not set their own salaries. It would have been truly embarrassing to have to give themselves increases ranging from 21% (Parliamentary undersecretaries) to 58% (Deputy-leader of the Opposition). The average increase was over 30%.

I find it difficult to accept that the Labour Party which purports to believe in socialist humanism and equalitarianism can accept such an increase which is at least, percentage wise, seven times higher than what they will allow the worker, and a cash increase in itself, more than double a pensioner's total income.

The hopeful Labour activist selects and helps elect men to parliament who proclaim that their driving motivation in accepting the responsibilities of their job is to further the cause of social justice and usher in a new era of idealism and egalitarianism.

PHILOSOPHY

Our Labour heritage is socialist. Our philosophy thus argues that the intrinsic value of each man is the same.

Why then do its advocates allow one man to receive less than \$50 a week (a factory workers basic wage) and give another man over \$500 (the Prime Minister).

The argument is that we pay each man for time expended — a man who works sixty hours surely deserves more than a man who works forty. We must however define work.

A commonly accepted definition is doing something that you don't like.

What M.P. will admit that the role of establishing a nation's destiny is abhorrent to him and the job of constructing a just society is doing something you don't like.

The same cannot be said for the industrial worker to whom every hour spent in the monotony of repetitive work, without consultation, is an hour of his life destroyed.

But to be fair, let us not confine our criticism to M.P.s. There are others even more deserving of it.

We have a useless appendage in the office of the governor-general.

Not only do we dedicate \$500 a week to this sinecure but he continues to occupy 55 acres of the best land in Wellington, a city which has lost 2% of its area to motorways causing social dislocation. As Gerald O. Brien MP for Island Bay has suggested such land would be ideal for state housing.

PARASITES

We have other parasites: lawyers, particularly those involved in such things as conveyancing, who average over \$13,000 a year; dentists who average about \$14,000 and airline pilots who can achieve a top rate of over \$20,000; not to mention our business community and investors, who grow fat on the honest sweat of those who work for their money.

I am willing to recognize the importance of the work done by the M.P.s. Similarly for such ideal tribute to the long hours of work that many of them devote to their occupation, and the intensity of their commitment to it. (I do not include here National M.P.s who have a vested interest in maintaining the status quo as well as a certain number of Labour M.P.s) I am even willing to concede, that they are underpaid relative to the exorbitant incomes of certain professional occupations, commercial dealers and a certain ex-schoolmate of Jack Marshall and Sir Richard Wild.

SPOILS

Is our government so unidealistic or defeatist that it takes the attitude "well there's nothing much we can do about these parasites; these lawyers and land agents so we might as well be in for a share of the spoils."

I rather naively hoped that our inspiring leaders would pledge themselves to reorient our societies values from those of materialism, competition and profit motive to equality, cooperation and socialization. It is still the hope of many that we might achieve such a society where a Prime Minister does not consider his intrinsic worth or material needs greater than any other member in our community.

Go ahead and give an M.P. free transport, telephone, accommodation when on business, secretarial help and other prerequisites necessary for his job, but don't try to justify \$11,000 to a pensioner or student living on under \$2,000 or the average worker on \$5,000.

One should not enter parliament as a means to attain social mobility. Status and social concern do not go together. If we truly want a just society then it must be based on "from each according to his ability to each according to his needs."

Phil Goff
Vice-President
Youth Advisory Council
N.Z. Labour Party

YOUNG SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES

Auckland Aug. 3-5

Friday, August 3:
8pm Conference registration and social
Saturday, August 4:
10am "How Can Gays Win Their Rights?" Nigel Baumber, president, University Gay Liberation; Janet Roth, Young Socialists.
1pm "The Fight For Polynesian Liberation" Sybil Jackson, president, Nga Tamatoa; a Polynesian Panther spokesperson; Andre Rathman, Young Socialists.
3.30pm "The Labour Movement and Socialism" Mike Moore, MP for Eden; Hugh Fyson, Auckland organiser, Socialist Action League.
8pm Young Socialist Party
Sunday, August 5:
1pm "Is Abortion a Woman's Right?" A debate between Connie Purdue, president, NOW, and Kay Goodger, convener of the 1973 Women's Abortion Action Conference.
3.30pm "A Socialist Strategy For Radical Youth" Mike Treen, coordinator, Young Socialists.
All sessions in McLaurin Hall, Princes St, Auckland University.

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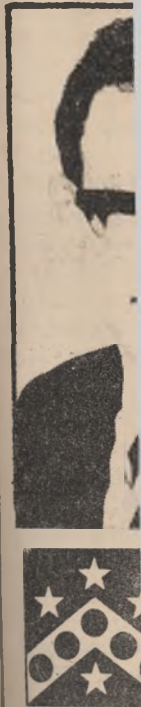
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SHREDDABLE PAPER OR OUR NORTHERN FRONTIER?

B.J. Holmes on the Paris Agreements

"... the agreements were an important step towards the return of peace and they were warmly welcomed in New Zealand as in most other countries." (1)

This wild spirit of appreciation is directed at the Viet Nam and Laos peace agreements and is the highlight of the sole paragraph on the subject in the hefty eighty page Annual Report of the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs for 1973.

From the other end of the telescope the view is more intense:

"With the signing of the agreement, the resistance of our people against U.S. aggression has won the most glorious war of resistance in the history of our peoples' struggle against foreign aggression..." (2)

This was the opinion expressed by the Viet Nam Workers Party and the D.R.V.N. Government the day after the Paris Agreements were signed. Evidently one side treated the Agreements as a victory, whilst the other treated them as merely a step towards peace; and a step can be made to falter, particularly if it is recognised as part of a journey towards victory for those who regard national independence as being worth twenty years of war and sacrifice. Thus if the Paris agreements in reality represent a victory, they must also represent for the victors' antagonist a defeat. So "the less said about this the better" appears to be the explanation for:

A) The superficial treatment accorded the Agreements in the Kirkian Foreign Affairs Report.

B) the fact that the Agreements and associated documents (including the June 13 Communique whose effect was to lose the Americans much face) have not been reprinted without abridgement in even the most solemn sections of the New Zealand Establishment press.

C) The ease and frequency with which President Nixon breaks these Agreements.

Truly the Paris Agreements constitute embarrassing news if one takes the view from the balcony of the White House, for one could then see how inexpedient it would be to let the damned natives of the other Third World countries learn that a super-power can be brought to a knee-cap stance by 'Peoples War'. Widespread appreciation of this news would surely ulcerate the corporate stomachs of General Motors, I.T.T.'s Standard Oil's etc., etc. various overseas investment divisions. The most profitable public attitude is to say "how nice to sign up for peace", whilst emphasising its' fragility and at the same time, more pragmatically, to finance the world's third largest airforce (Thieu's), the world's greatest concentration of political prisoners (Thieu's again), the world's

greatest bombing spree (in Cambodia), and to violate various clauses of the Agreements ad lib, ad nauseum, until they become redundant... but will they?

Article 20, Chapter 7 of the Paris Agreement prohibits military activities by foreign forces in Cambodia and Laos. Prince Sihanouk said on July 7 this year "I solemnly declare before the whole world that there is not a single North Vietnamese or N.L.F. unit fighting the war in Cambodia" (3). He further insisted that the same groups had refrained from supplying arms or ammunition to the anti-Lon Nol forces. Yet even the New Zealand press has reported that the U.S. carries out 200 tactical and 40 strategic air raids each day on Cambodia with a bigger monthly tonnage than was heaped on Viet Nam. Chapters 3 and 4 of the same agreement can only operate — and they need to if social change is to come peacefully in South Viet Nam — providing threat Thieu's notorious 300,000 political prisoners are released. If Mr Kirk really supported the Agreements he would respond immediately to the many calls from New Zealanders to publicly demand their release. He and His Foreign Ministry advisors obviously regard public ignorance as a reliable ally, for as long as the contents of the sixteen agreements are not available for wide study, who, outside of a few specialist groups, will accuse him of not upholding the agreements his ministry claimed to welcome?

(Editors note: The text of the Paris Agreements, which are well worth further study, are available from Progressive Books).

THE CONTEMPORARY INDO-CHINA STRUGGLE

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WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE CITIES?

The latest census reveals that 67.2% of New Zealanders live in cities of 20,000 or more. Whether we are to experience or merely survive in this, our common destiny, is what these articles are about.

How our cities are governed, whether they are attuned to our actual needs is fundamental. A look at Daley's Chicago confirms that "that wonderful place" is also a corrupt, nightmarish, sprawling city of shattered chandeliers and raw offal rotting in smoggy muck.

A city that has lost any idea of where it is going is like a man who has no memory. Thomas Wolfe said 'We are the sum total of all the moments of our lives'. So with the city, for its passing phases and eccentricities are imprinted into a shimmering fabric.

The most important question becomes, will we, the people, take control of our environment, or let

the vested interests continue to plunder it for their specious dreams.

The Star Hotel soon will be pulverised. It was the epitome of Victorian splendour and people used to go there to capture a feel of something they could never know. The city, however has become too sophisticated for reminiscences. Anyway, that's our city, or what remains of it.

There is a chance, however. Onehunga Mall has a feel of Blenheim or Alexandra — a relaxed tempo in the urban turmoil. A simple change did it — the cars were banished.

We have our chance to fathom through experiment. The stodginess of most of our council is however opposed to anything imaginative. They have gained the glory of a council seat and merely want to sit out their twilight years in it.

Ideas such as whether we are to have canals in

Queen Street, all night cafes instead of just the Wimpy, pedestrian malls and monorails.

In Wellington surely outside escalators would help with people travelling. If this sounds like Disneyland then surely it is better than a Mickey Mouse outfit.

The city is our environment. I feel we treat it like a weed and try to kill it, rather than a plant which needs nurturing.

Think of local government in this perspective, then. Ask yourself whatever happened to Freemans Bay, and why you can't sit down in Vulcan Lane. After all, we are only the people, aren't we?

Local Government, then, must be a catalyst for our city, which we cannot escape. It is no longer parish pump politics but rather a vehicle enabling us to preserve our city's character and allowing it a freedom to express its own uniqueness. B.L.

THE CITY SCENE IN THE YEAR 2000

The very thought of the second millenium coming sends a shiver of expectation down our spines. Surely there must be some thrills of the space age in store for us, some tremendous break-through, which only the experts can guess at. But "it ain't necessarily so." Twenty seven years from now we shall indeed be in the second millenium — that is about all we can say with certainty.

Change in the Cities is not necessarily even and continuous. If you take the 25 years from 1922 to 1957 for instance, — and that is not so very long ago — there were only six buildings added to the Queen Street area in Auckland, starting with the Majestic Cinema, and finishing with the nine storey M.L.C. building, and the one-storey Woolworth store in 1957. The very abundance of new buildings that have gone up in the sixties and seventies, and which are still in the 'pipeline' now suggest that there will be a lull, when the "deferred maintenance" of Auckland's central business area has been brought up-to-date. But no doubt there will be another major effort about the turn of the century, and that is where there are alternative possibilities.

Our society is governed by two different and not always compatible forces: there is the power of investment decisions, which follows certain limited rules, and which has traditionally accepted central city skyscraper development as a legitimate outlet. This investment power is likely to increase with more and more corporate profits seeking acceptable projects, even if they are likely to remain largely 'prestige' schemes. Then there is the "conventional wisdom" of the times, which is made up of genuine thought and observation, combined with the aims and experiences of the people and their more vocal representatives. Sometimes the two coincide, and the market represents current ideas, but it is not likely that the cities of 2001 will be like that.

If there is heavy investment in transport, so that there is access for large numbers of people at peak hours, central area values will reflect this investment and this potential, and there will be not only the present generation of 12 to 20 storey buildings, but probably, around the turn of the century, a second generation of really high buildings, perhaps fifty to a hundred storeys high. This would be the likely outcome of the present attitude to investment in single large down-town building schemes. It does not follow that this will be the shape of things to come — at least not in all the big New Zealand cities. The very fact that there are four good size cities in this country, and that there are lively and talented people in each, will make sure that no one city will collect all the growth and investment that is going in this small country. It will, hopefully, protect us from the fate of Sydney, where large city areas are heavy with expensive building bulk, but empty of anything of interest to any ordinary citizens. Luckily-unlike Sydney — Auckland is not a hub of the world's decision making

enterprises, nor is Wellington, nor is Christchurch.

If commonsense and the present mood of disenchantment with competitive growth continue to increase then the urban scene of 2001 will not be unlike that mixture of old and new, of tall and whimsically picturesque eye-level low buildings, against a background of engineered highway structures, which

one can now see on the Terrace in Wellington, where the City Club nestles at the foot of the Shell tower, while in the background the Foot Hill Motorway wings its way between the inner City and the green hills.

Gerhard Rosenberg
July 1973



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THEY HAVE A GOOD DOGCATCHER...

Imagine for a moment a scene. The lights were going out around all of us. It was not war or the energy crisis. It was the Mayor of Mt Eden's lack of switching them off after a meeting, to set up a Citizens Advice Bureau, turned into a debacle.

And now to the beginning of what can only be termed an extraordinary train of events.

The genesis of the desire to set up a Citizens Advice Bureau stretches back for over a year.

Churches, social workers, the Eden Labour Party and other socially aware groups and people have striven to establish an advice bureau to co-ordinate the various groups activities.

Eden M.P. Mike Moore, Councillor Bill Barton and the Reverend John Cornwall spearheaded the attack against the council's indifference to the problem it had created, through allowing high rise flats.

Two months ago the Council voted against an advice Bureau, pleading the cause of the rate-payers in mitigation and offering, at the same time Mike Moore the use of a room in the Council Chambers (perfect for such a bureau) to meet his constituents.

Pressure did not lessen and finally council was forced to acquiesce and call a meeting.

"I've never had a meeting so well attended," His Worship beamed affably, obviously seeing it as a tribute to his benevolent rule.

But first it was a geography lesson for the uninitiated. Like a witch-doctor confounding the natives he produced a map of his area. For all who did not know he staked out his territory. North or South of here was no-man's land. And so the absurd charade began — with every person being required to give both name and address. Was this democracy or Buchenwald in action?

But as the mayor pointed out this was not a meeting of the Eden electorate ... of the Eden electorate ... of the ...

Anyway the counterattack was launched. Speaker after speaker attacked the lack of social responsibility.

Mrs Mitchell for example also objected to the point made in a council meeting that it should have to deal with transients whereas the following speakers, Mrs Cocker said that council itself encouraged transients by allowing sub-division for flats. A statement loudly applauded.

"If the advice bureau is to be voluntary and run by voluntary labour could the chairman tell me how they could cost anything?"

Quickly he stammered out a call for help to a councillor who gallantly came into answer this impertinent member of the public.

Councillor Gribble for the defence stated how he was only at the meeting as an observer, how he was human and trying to put things right and how he didn't like political overtones.

Just between you and ourselves, he confided, "they're a problem all these sub-standard flats" and rambled on, saying what a fertile lot they were in Mt Eden.

This lengthy preamble was cut short by a sharp question as to when the councillor was going to disclose why a voluntary bureau should cost so much.

Another analysis of how the council could not act by itself but needed co-ordinated actions in all centres \$45,000 for the 1970 Advice Bureau and soaring to \$144,000 in 1971.

Unfortunately for him there were sceptics in the audience who demanded a breakdown. This exposed them as an 'hallucinatory myth, for the figures included grants to play-centres and the Orakei marae.

Poor Councillor Gribble was embarrassed and floundered. To prevent further exposure, and as he had come forward in the hour of need, the mayor "impartially" stepped forward and reminded the audience that Councillor Gribble had been on his feet for ¼ hour — a marathon exercise — he really needed a rest. The hint was gladly taken.



Mr Smith pointed out that clarification on figures from the Auckland City Council was needed as Auckland was a relatively growing area whereas Mt Eden was static. Thus the cost for an advice bureau he said would be less in comparison.

Mr John Langdon of 1 Walters Road in a fiery declaration said the Council had the money — \$2,000 in the contingency fund. If you want a citizens advice bureau you can have one, he stressed.

Councillor Miller appeared and gave his learned thoughts, suggesting that people should "form a committee and put it to the council fairly and squarely". Councillor Miller must have been suffering from amnesia or selective oversight.

The momentum was obviously in favour of a centre. Mr Murray McDowell reminded that the council that the large number of voluntary groups that it noted with pride might be indicative of real social need.

Of course the occasional Uriah Heep would emerge to make his supplications praising the Mayor and his coterie, and the Mayor would lean forward attentively, pondering that maybe the public weren't disrespectful ingrates after all.

One of these suggested that the scheme was bad because it cost money, but it would be even worse if the A.R.A. controlled it as it would cost 100 times more. That remark put the dear old Mayor in mild hysterics.

Mostly, however he was lassoed in his own indifference, indicating his desire for an early finish or giving his quarter hourly obligatory reference to his impartiality.

Councillor Barton analysed the Auckland Citizens Advice Bureau emphasizing that human efficiency and not technical efficiency was needed.

A Mr Hastings stood up and apologised for being late. The reason was because he had been speaking to a person and had found out that a mutual friend of theirs had been put into Oakley Hospital.

He had enquired from the Social Security officer, to find out what had happened, they referred him

to the police, who referred him to the Social Security.

"This illustrates to me," he said, "why we need a Citizens Advice Bureau — we all have problems. This will sort them out."

Mr Hastings then drew an analogy saying that there were other problems such as whether small local bodies were needed. This was a cardinal mistake as the mayor did a Speedy Gonzales to the microphone silencing the heretic.

A social worker then said she was appalled at the number of people who were referred to her by chance rather than by design. "There must be many others," she said, "wanting help. There is just no service just helping people, nowhere anyone can go."

One of the mayor's friends then wandered up to the microphone — "We must vote against this," he said, "because we have a mayor and 12 councillors."

"Also we have a town clerk who's ready to help."

"Also J.P.s who can sit in judgement. Who is better than them?"

"Also," he concluded, "the police will help you out if ever you want to ring them."

The mayor had difficulty identifying the next speaker. At his witty best he wondered out loud, "Is it a Miss or Mr." No-one much laughed. Poor Mayor.

The person announced himself, "Mike Butler: transient."

Mr Butler hadn't changed. In university, he explained, we're all intelligent and we get all confused and so if we do, so must everyone else."

"Well, that's all I have got to say," he said, bouncing down the hall, his face abroad with a clownish grin.

Jenny Doig, who would be about 20 was next. "There are a lot of human problems here," she said, "I think this is the loneliest place I've ever been in. No-one smiles at all."

The final speaker was a Methodist minister, the Reverend Cornwall.

He produced a book saying, "In this book I keep the numbers of people who come to me for help. Since May it has 100 names."

"I tried to find out about this meeting and rang the Council. There a girl rushed around and I could hear her calling out, 'Where is it?' Yes, we all need advice."

Voice: "They have a good dog-catcher though."

"I send people into the city, to the Bureau," he continued. "I would love to help them but I know my limits."

One can see, now, how the traumas of those people that night were aimed at trying to help their fellow man. They wanted an advice bureau.

This was not to be. The mayor refused to accept a foreshadowed motion. "If we cannot at least hear it, is that democracy," asked one innocent. "No, not if we are going to have the rules of chairmanship," was the reply.

In the end he made the classic statement, I'm chairman. I'm not trying to be impartial or anything else. Is there any more vivid evidence than what is wrong with local government than this night.

I spoke to a catholic priest outside the meeting and said, "Father, what did you think of it?"

That was the most shocking display of chairmanship I have ever seen," he said.

As the lights were going off people were trying to organise a petition forcing the council to convene another meeting. An old lady of about 80 was saying in stunned belief, "I never thought they would turn the lights out on us. I have been a ratepayer all my life." One knows now that the cauldron will simmer on. But at the moment Mt Eden has no citizens Advice Bureau, and the spectrum of stupidity remains entrenched. But for how long?

The question has been posed. In a democracy only you can supply that answer.

Brent Lewis

URBAN RENEWAL



I am regarded as an eccentric because I ask to preserve rather than design as my fellow architects do. Two reasons are because I am interested in the older inner-city areas; and because of my occupation as a teacher of the history of architecture.

Perhaps a little of myself will explain why. I spent my early childhood in the inner-city area of Wellington — in a number of locations.

Late in the 1930's my parents moved into my grandfather's house in Newtown. It was an old verandahed house on a relatively small lot.

To the front room were two boarding nurses and in the living room my aunt slept on a sofa. I lived with my parents in one room and in the remaining bedroom my grandfather slept. An immigrant from Leghorn in Italy, he had his own pickle factory behind the house. For many years he used to sell vegetables from his horse and cart around the streets of Wellington.

His house would have been anathema to any town planner because of its overcrowding and the pickle factory which contravened zoning. As my mind turns to that part of planning called Urban Renewal I can imagine that if my grandfather had been in Freeman's Bay in the 50's he would have been one of Urban Renewal's first victims in the Bay.

Urban renewal has not considered such things as a man's livelihood. In my opinion, it must consider social as well as the physical structure.

In contrast the German Renewal Act of 1971 emphasizes a social not a physical approach. Our urban renewal act which makes only fleeting references to the social matrix should be redrawn on this German model as Gerhard Ros enberg of Auckland University's Town Planning Department has suggested.

HISTORY OF RENEWAL

We are very fortunate that there hasn't been much urban renewal in New Zealand.

A government proposal in the 1940's for slum clearance on Greys Avenue is the first and only example of central Government intervention we have had. The



A VIEW OF NEWTOWN FROM VOGELTOWN. THE ROUGH GRASS SLOPE WITH NUMEROUS TREES USED TO BE ONE OF MY WELLINGTON PLAYGROUNDS.

amount of social dislocation here was small. However, a small Chinese community was forced to leave by this and other influences.

Next, in 1950, a decision was made to initiate an urban renewal scheme in Freeman's Bay.

The scheme has had 23 years of existence and is, by far, the largest urban renewal scheme in New Zealand — out-distancing the others by 50 times the area and demonstrating only physical renewal merits.

The area chosen was a mixture of slums and more reasonable homes. From Nelson Street to Union Street was definitely deserving of housing improvement. Why the higher slopes near Ponsonby Road were incorporated in the scheme (in 1951) is not at all clear.

The scheme for the Bay was conceived in the 'public interest' but this public certainly was not the local population.

SOCIAL DISLOCATION

This scheme has caused profound social dislocation. Before the renewal began the population of Freeman's Bay was approximately 9,000. The latest census reveals that its population today is less than 4,000.

Improvement thus meant disappearance of 5,000 people.

Where have these people gone? How have they fared? No one knows. Do we care enough to want such repetition or new urban renewal legislation?

Currently other renewal schemes are proposed in Wellington and Christchurch. Nine have been proposed in Christchurch, 6 in Mr Kirk's electorate of Sydenham.

They too will be carried out under present legislation and only one group, the Avon Loop Protection Association is ready to contest them ensuring that they will be of benefit to the local population.

In Wellington — schemes in Webb St., Aro St., Coromandel St., Constable St., and near Mt Victoria are also possible.

Under the present Urban Renewal Housing Improvement Act, urban renewal remains a symptom of out-dated thinking. It needs to be revamped to give social issues much more emphasis.

The past events in Freeman's Bay cannot be reversed or redressed but remain to argue a case, long overdue, for revision of the legislation.

Vincent Terenzi

Vince Terenzi is a lecturer in the history of architecture at Auckland University. He was prominent in the campaign to save Osborne House and has helped the Ponsonby Community Association to combat the effects of "urban renewal".

THE SAME LAND (AND, LAST TREE) TIED UP AS PART OF A COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT AT HANSEN STREET, WELLINGTON.



HARRY DANSEY ON ETHNIC PROBLEMS

The most important ethnic question is the Pakeha problem.

When you have an ethnic minority anywhere that minority has great knowledge of the majority which impinge on them but the same unfortunately does not apply for the reverse. The question then must be to try to get people to understand ethnic problems.

In rural areas; in Paeroa, Thames and Ngatea people think that other people study them also. If people don't do the same things it's not necessarily because they don't understand, it's because they don't like them.

Wasp Arrogance: There is a strange parody that those whose ancestry stems from China and may be a third, fourth, or fifth generation New Zealander are called Chinese and yet a first generation Englishman who spurns his homeland calls himself a New

Zealander and the fifth generation New Zealander Chinese.

I know that all Irishmen are lazy, all Jews are mean and all Italians are gangsters but does this typing really help us to understand. The answer is no: our desire then must be to communicate and not to stress the incidental problems of difference.

Newspapers: This problem of seeing what we want to see also affects other things. There is for example wide and demonstrable sins of omission by our newspapers.

However, there is the other side. I was assailed recently, for an article that appeared in the Star about a person who got into trouble with the police.

On page one there was a picture of a Maori boy who had effected a rescue. I asked him, have you seen this. He said, "No." There was a similar photo later on in the paper which he had not seen either.

Recently I wrote an article on Maori culture and I doubt if one person in 1,000 has seen it.

Understanding: The main issue in our society is the issue of understanding. We know however only progress. The sooner that there is neither Pakeha or Maori in this country — humbug!

Integration is a Pakeha presupposition, it presupposes that we shall lose our Maoriness. Pakehas have shaken the dust of England from themselves but must learn not to want the Maori to do the same thing.

That part of me that is Maori wants to associate with myself.

There are many Brown Pakehas who do not cling to this. I do not criticize them but for myself: I am a Maori.

Let us remember then that when you say we are all New Zealanders are we not saying let him be a little more like me.

IN TRUSTS WE TRUST

THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL TRUST by Mike Moore, M.P.

I am not a rate-payer in Manapouri yet I feel I have registered a protest about this environmental question because it is of New Zealand importance.

The environment conjures up in most people's minds thoughts of lakes, mountains and rivers. What

is also to be considered is environment in an urban situation. I feel thus that Parliament will have to consider establishing a New Zealand trust, to purchase and police places of historic and architectural significance, for the country.

This could be done by amalgamating the Historic Places and Civic Trusts, giving them legislative responsibilities, and tax advantages as in the British

National Trust. In Britain people can leave money to the trust and the estate will not be charged death duties.

Auckland is a city in danger of prostituting itself. A visitor to Auckland in 100 years will not recognise one building. A city that does not recognise her past has no right to a valid future. The Customs House and Central Post Office must be saved; the Ferry Building must not be tampered with.

It is a disgrace that we have allowed Osborne House to be lost forever. The government has not had the legislation to prevent the destruction of that building.

This matter is urgent, for the facilities that remind us of our past may be forever lost.

NEW ZONING

A new type of zoning should be introduced.

We have residential, commercial A and B and industrial, but I think a new zone should be introduced to preserve buildings and areas of architectural value or interest.

The trust could prepare a regional or city audit or register of such buildings, placing them before the relevant local bodies for zoning.

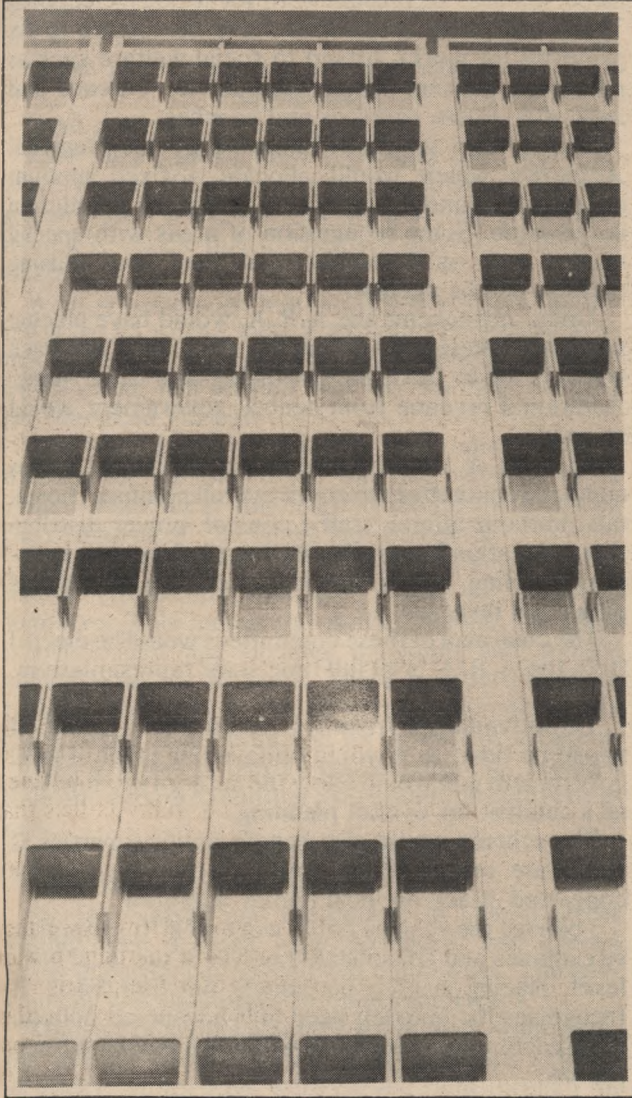
RESPONSIBILITY

Here state money could be provided, but I feel a new trust like this would have to be worked out to give local people the opportunity to work out a subsidy figure.

If the people of Auckland were concerned about Osborne House for example, they could possibly raise money with an equal sum from the government.

With a realisation of our responsibility to our past and with our commitment to a better future we must stand now and be counted.

IT is time to halt the selfish division between a philosophy that dictates that tar seal and concrete come what may, and one that says we should not have any progress at all.

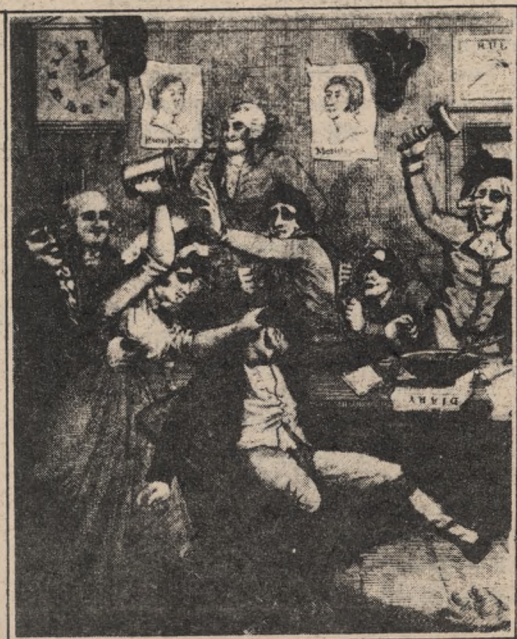


LICENSING TRUSTS IN NEW ZEALAND

Trusts exist to distribute liquor. They are socialist in conception, for the profits from liquor sales go not into the pocket of a private licensee, but back into facilities for the community in which they exist.

In N.Z. we have three different sorts of trusts. 1) **District Trusts:** the first of these was established in Invercargill in 1944. The previous year Invercargill had voted to go "wet". A special act was passed by Parliament empowering a 'trust' to set up hotels in the district after some agitation for it by local residents.

Similarly, an Act was passed enabling a Licensing Trust to be set up in Masterton in 1947, after residents there voted against remaining a "dry" area.



Clearly there was a need for general legislation — a situation where a new Act was required every time an area voted "wet" was absurd. Thus the Licensing Trust Act 1949, under which district trusts have been set up in the formerly "dry" areas of Ashburton, Geraldine, Clutha, Mataura, Pōririua and Oamaru. These trusts can establish whatever kind of liquor outlets and facilities they wish in their district.

2) **Local Trusts:** Under the district Trusts Legislation there was no provision for an area already "wet" to establish trusts. New regulations passed under the Act in 1953, however, enabled local trusts to compete with local licensees, either by competing with them in license applications or by taking over existing privately held licenses. In this way trusts were set up in Mt. Wellington, Cheviot, Parakai, Wainuiomata and Hornby.

3) **Suburban Trusts:** The National Government, perhaps concerned by the spread of socialism in the form of trusts, set up the Licensing Control Commission in 1963. This Commission was given the power to determine the number, nature, and location of liquor outlets in an area which voted for trust control. Thus suburban trusts have been established in Johnsonville, Wellington South, and West Auckland.

Trusts Under a Labour Government
The Labour Party's Conference this year indicated that trusts will get favourable consideration from the new Government. All the remits favourable to Trusts were passed, including a remit calling for the nationalisation of the liquor industry. The effect of this if enacted would be to extend public ownership from distribution of liquor to production itself.

Labour is sympathetic towards trusts for several reasons.

Firstly trusts as they exist now socialise the means of distribution of liquor. Labour members have embraced the trust movement as an alternative to the monopoly capitalism of the breweries, which

extends still into retailing of liquor. The ownership and control of liquor outlets by local communities and the community use of the profits is something which appeals strongly to the Labour Party, which despite what its critics say is still a Socialist Party.

Secondly, Labour has been concerned about the social problems associated with the misuse and abuse of alcohol in New Zealand, part of the strong puritan streak running through the party. The breweries do not share this concern — their "raison d'être" is to maximise sales in hotels with minimal facilities. Labour thus supports the trust movement under which the local community through its elected representatives can set its own standards for drinking facilities.

There is hope then that legislation favourable to the trust movement will emerge in the first term of the Labour Government.

Written anonymously by the youngest member of the New Lynn trust.

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ALTOGETHER NOW

AMALGAMATION IN AUCKLAND

By Dr M.E.R. Bassett

"For more than 50 years civic reformers have tried to introduce some type of unified metropolitan government into local body affairs. Their attempts to replace the structure of small local bodies have been bitterly opposed and have nearly always failed. In recent years however, as Auckland has sprawled north and south, the voices of opposition have grown fainter".

Some might think this statement was made recently. In fact it was made in 1959. Yet in the years since then virtually no amalgamation has taken place.

At that time reformers were preoccupied with the battle to obtain a regional authority for Auckland. The job was so large that at the time sight was lost of the fact that at the local level municipal reorganisation was desperately needed.

During the 60's there were several sporadic outbursts of enthusiasm for amalgamation.

The merger of the 5 North Shore boroughs was suggested in 1960 by the local government commission but the local areas defeated the idea. In 1961 the merger of Te Atatu, New Lynn, Glen Eden, Titirangi and Henderson was suggested but again it was defeated in a poll. Papatoetoe, Manukau County and Manurewa was suggested in 1964 and was only partly successful. With the election of Frank Ryan to the Mt Albert mayoralty a proposed amalgamation scheme of that borough with Auckland City was abandoned.

There was also a spasmodic love affair between Roskill and Onehunga which mercifully was never consummated.

In frustration, the local government commission announced in late 1968 that it was preparing a total scheme for Auckland — a scheme which finally emerged as a new social plan late in 1970.

The scheme wasn't however new. It was rather a carefully worked out version of what the Commission had itself started out in 1960, suffering defeat for. There was also a touch of Dr McElroy about it, since it seemed to be influenced by his 1966 statements.

There was a fantastic barrage of criticism 1970-71. Councils, hoping to secure support, took the extremely dubious actions of sending out heavily

loaded circulars and reply-paid questionnaires.

The Commission bent a little and narrowed down their scheme from 5 to 4 cities and strengthened the ward system, but there was still no enthusiasm for amalgamation under that scheme. Of all the local bodies only the Auckland City Council and the Waitemata County Council were enthusiastic.

With a population of 1200 Newmarket exists as a self-governing borough. Surrounded totally by the Auckland City Council and governed by absentee businessmen and other social rascals. It is an anachronistic absurdity and should be abolished as a borough.

Amalgamation exists as a logical and necessary idea for Auckland. If you need further convincing attend the next thrill-packed meeting of your local council or rate and see.

Auckland City Council and Waitemata M.P., Dr Michael Bassett here gives his view on a new plan for amalgamation

Clearly, if labour tried to force the 4 City scheme on Auckland there would be howls of protest. This would be because the scheme was tainted because of the weakness on the wards and initial strong criticism and secondly because it failed to satisfy reformers over the ad hoc authorities which weren't included the Hospital and Harbour Boards which would preserve their autonomy.

The cities were also too powerful in relation to the overall planning body, the A.R.A.

Henry May however has scrubbed the scheme. I'm pleased as I doubt we would have got it and it wasn't an ideal scheme to go out to bat for anyway.

To correct the situation we need something simple that involves a drastic reduction in the number of local bodies yet gives some strong overall body.

We need some obvious local voice with at least some power at the local level. The absence of this was one of the weaknesses of the Four City Scheme.

I feel that the overall unit should be the A.R.A. — covering the same area as now covered which would rationalise and co-ordinate planning. At the same time all cities and boroughs as at present would have to go.

However democracy at the local level is obviously still needed. In place of the present I envisage the Parliamentary electorates functioning as wards. 20 of them with roughly equal population would ensure fair representation and as they nearly all have a central point — an existing set of council rooms, this would provide a necessary focus. A certain amount of parochialism needs to be maintained.

The ward should elect a ward committee every three years as at present with local body elections. This ward committee would have the power to fix priorities for works, attend to social welfare such as pensioner housing and citizens advice bureaux and look after parks, reserves and beaches.

This system would be financed by the Regional Authority which would allocate a fixed amount roughly the same for each ward, since the population is the same. Some recognition of areas with special needs, such as Ponsonby and also new housing estates, will be needed.

Under my scheme the A.R.A. would have elected salaried representatives on the basis of 2 for each ward. It will be financed by existing land value rating. Additional revenue from central government would be used.

The A.R.A. would incorporate many ad hoc bodies and have committees to cover overall planning, hospitals, harbour affairs, traffic control, power distribution, education board, the fire board, drainage, transport, roading, urban renewal, works, and regional parks and reserves.

The chairman of these committees would be elected from the A.R.A.'s 40 full time ward representatives.

The advantages from the scheme are varied. It would be tidier as it would remove one layer of local government and would allow the authority to function as a catalyst for overall planning.

The scheme would also benefit political parties as electorate organisations could co-ordinate a more concerted attack on local bodies than now.

I believe the scheme could work well. It simplifies, streamlines and consolidated power at the local body level, placing in on a permanent full time basis. It recognises the long felt need for widespread political differences to be recognised within the Auckland metropolis.

Michael Bassett

THOUGHTS ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT by David Shand

The Labour Party, not long ago was questioning the right of local electorates to stand for local body elections.

Its quite clear to me that why the Party should be involved in local government. Here at the local level the party should be involved in questions of basic philosophy which it has a chance to do here — questions such as the desirability of high-rise flats, the growth of motorways and local democracy itself.

Allegations that bringing politics into local government is wrong, is ridiculous because how can one separate local government from politics.

The Labour control of the Christchurch City Council I feel had made a difference in civic pride in the city over a large number of years. This is the best example we have of the good effect of actual involvement.

In Christchurch too, a fight caucus system ensures that the party votes in bloc. In Wellington however, because of a bi-partisan tradition councillors vote according to their feelings and thus the Labour ticket which was elected to oppose motorways voted 14-1 in favour of their retention.

Above all the Wellington example serves as a classic illustration of the inability to govern because we don't have the ability to lead. We have not thought out our policies clearly and thus cannot articulate them.

Rates: The Labour Party philosophy has always been to make things more equitable. Thus I am more concerned on what rates are used than the perennial cry of how high they are.

The myth of the overburdened ratepayer is nonsense. One hundred dollars for free water, sewerage,

roading, footpaths, and civic amenities very low.

Rates should continue to remain the main source of income, although I am not adverse to a limited taxation being used as ancillary revenue.

Rates should not however be tax deductible as that favours the higher incomes to the detriment of the lower.

Conclusion: In the last Wellington City Council elections three candidates drove around in a truck stating "Businessmen make good Candidates". They all lost.

In relation with this point — I feel we have to get away from the Chamber of Commerce mentality. Businessmen do not make the best candidates and maybe suspect.

We also have to get away from and engineering mentality and stop obscuring our city with skyscrapers and polluting it with motorways.

David Shand is a Wellington City Councillor and lecturer in Economics at Victoria University. In the General election he contested Wellington Central for Labour which he lost by 27 votes, thanks to the Values Party.



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ALL THE ANSWERS

It had always seemed right to me that the most boring of administrative tasks, roads and sewerage should be in the hands of that most boring of animals, the local body politician.

Local body politicians are mainly retired or semi-retired businessmen, kicked upstairs to the local council. Like most Aucklanders it is only recently that I have realised that local body politics is far too important to be left to men no longer able to do their own job. The effect on our city of some of the decisions being taken today and some of the mistakes made yesterday is frightening.

SEWERAGE

Take sewerage for example.

Like most Aucklanders I thought that when Sir Dove-Meyer Robinson won the great fight, and stopped the Waitemata being polluted with half-treated sewerage that the battle was over. I believed Robbie.

What has really been done? We now plumb all the sewerage to a land-locked harbour. It is treated so that it midgets and produces strong smells, and then it is pushed, half treated, not into the sea, but into the Manukau Harbour.

The only progress that has been made was to transfer the problem from the rich suburbs of St Heliers, Remuera, and North Shore to the Working class suburbs of Onehunga and Mangere.

The A.R.A. denied until recently that anything was wrong. Apparently they can't smell the works in Remuera. This month the A.R.A. admits the plant is overloaded and decides to pump half treated effluent into the harbour. There is little difference between the present scheme and the old one except this scheme costs more and its location is different.

This solution is merely transferring this problem from one suburb to another. Such solutions are retrograde.

MOTORWAYS

Take the motorway system.

Sir Dove-Myer and the coterie of Queen Street businessmen decided what Auckland, and Queen Street in particular, needed was motorways. The government was thus urged to build motorways.

Ministry of Works planners got to work while making sure that demolition was the rule for any schools or parks. Motorways were carved right through the working class suburbs of Newton, Arch Hill, Grafton and Freemans Bay.

Freemans Bay, once home to 9000 people, now has less than 4000 residents. There are three households left in Newton. What's left of Arch Hill is completely cut off from the rest of the city.

Where are those people now? Otara. Hence the need for more motorways. No one asked these people if they wanted a motorway, if they wanted a motor-



way, if they wanted to go to Otara, or even if they liked their homes.

Freemans Bay is a beautiful place to live. Newton forms a natural basin that catches the sun. But the decision to build motorways is a business decision made by the council. It is necessary to keep Queen Street New Zealand's golden mile.

The A.R.A. and the Auckland City Council are not the only local bodies working hard to ruin our city.

THE SHORE

The North Shore local body politicians are doing their bit. Every effort is being made by the use of the zoning laws keep industry out of the shore. There are suitable locations, but industry might attract undesirables like working class, Maoris or even Islanders. 70% of the people on the Shore thus work on the other side of the harbour, thus causing congestion on the bridge and Auckland city streets.

Fortunately the Bridge Authority has come up with a brilliant solution — another bridge! The fact that it would destroy the working class suburb of Grey Lynn, ruin the harbour's longest reef, be a visual disaster, add to the city's traffic problems, does not seem to have occurred to them.

The solution to Auckland local politics problems are not 'business' or 'engineering' solutions.

RAPID RAIL

The idea that \$400 million dollars worth of 4'8" wide track rapid rail will solve our transport problems is lunacy. Only Sir Dove-Myer, responsible for Mangere and the Motorways could believe in a scheme that costs twice as much, stops less often, only goes to Queen Street and travels only 60 mph faster than the one.

No-one believes that public transport will make a profit, yet Tory politicians keep trying. Spending the extra money won't make much difference to passenger loading. The governments plan will cost less, the losses will therefore be lower and we won't have to pull down any more houses to build it.

The long term solution to our city's problems is not carving regional roads through Cornwall Park and the like, but is rather a proper system of Regional Government. Auckland should try a method of local government that is extremely ancient, though new to our city — democracy.

Our enrolling procedures are so complex that only half the people are registered electors, and the areas are gerrymandered in such a fashion that only half of those go out and vote. To bother to vote in Ponsonby, one must be either an extreme optimist or a Tory.

WORKING CLASS THREATENED

Auckland is a Labour city. Over half its M.P.'s are labour. Yet Sir Dove-Myer, a businessman and a Values Party supporter elected by only 25% of the people, and most of them living in the Eastern suburbs, can claim to represent Auckland whereas Hugh Watt M.P., elected from an Auckland seat with a huge majority in a 90% poll which elected his party in most Auckland seats, does not represent Aucklanders according to Robbie.

HARBOUR BOARDS' UGLY PLANS

I suggest that if we had Regional government electing men to represent electorates from parliamentary rolls our local bodies would look somewhat different.

If this regional government included such ad hoc bodies as the all-powerful Harbour Board maybe the Downtown Redevelopment Scheme would follow some of the principles of town planning.

The Harbour Boards' plans are not just ugly, they are also contrary to those of the City Council. Maybe it is too much to hope that a Regional Government would not fill in Ngataranga Bay without bothering to discover what the effect will be on the tidal flow in the Gulf.

However if we were to try that dangerous experiment of democracy, local body politics would not be about roads and sewerage, but about people. If we don't try democracy, our city will soon not be fit to live in.

Richard Prebble

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DEJA VU ROCK

And so, with the great neon-Baroque cathedral of superpop crumbling about our ears and surrounded by the deepest concern that our most beloved music is entering into its final convulsive phase of gross and mannered bastardizing, while the disillusioned purists grope for the only true rock in the good and innocent past, I hold this album cover before me which has more teeth on it than I've seen since Please Please Me and wonder who the hell the Raspberries think they are. They're carrying on as if nothing at all has happened in the last three or four years.

I mean that teeth thing is no accident, there's more of the Beatles on this record (Fresh, Capitol) than any since Badfinger's Straight Up. The Beatle's vocal and instrumental style is a major influence on almost every song and there's no attempt made to deny or disguise it. To do so would be to deny themselves their own raison d'être. The Raspberries are a kind of studied anachronism, catching some of the falling rubble of the sixties and diligently sticking it back together — without sorting it out very much.

The thing about the Raspberries is that they do their work with so much flair and are often enjoyable enough to listen to, that they can stand there smiling those Raspberry smiles and feel quite comfortable.

Every time they sing "I-I-I never thought I'd see the day" I almost hear "I-I-I still love her" from "I Don't Want To Spoil the Party", or "I-I-I really do" from "You Like Me Too Much". This deja vu is not confined to Beatles songs. As Lester Bangs says in his derogatory review of the album, you could write a doctoral thesis on its derivations, and I'm pretty sure that somewhere in some American university someone is doing just that.

In the first track there's tiny steals from both the Chiffons and early Carole King but the other reoccurring influence on the record is the Beach Boys. The most obvious manifestation of this is the outright copy "Drivin' Around", and it's more subtly shown in the vocal arrangement of a song like "Lets Pretend."

Now "Lets Pretend", in my mind, overshadows everything else on the Raspberries' two albums. It's an immaculate hit single that I refuse to fault because it carries me away. It builds and flows with the beautiful singing of Eric Carmen and glides into a climax that's so overtly sexual that the song couldn't decently go anywhere else but back to the chorus.

In wimp-rock of this sort sexual explicitness is usually different than that of the heavier bands who tend to use blues phrases or gritty double entendres — bet ya mama didn't know you could bite like that. Top-flight wimpers are more naive, less literary, as in Bulldog's "No" or the Moves "Tonight" (if you say you might). The Raspberries own first hit "Go All The Way" is a fine example. There's no hard and fast rules or divisions in there but sexual themes, from teen frustration to apocalyptic unions, are an integral part of rock and are handled in different ways, partially according to a group's image and style. Different strokes for different folks.

If I were locked in a room for a month with two Raspberries tracks they'd have to be "Go All The Way" and "Lets Pretend", while "I Wanna Be With You" and "Don't Want To Say Goodbye" would

be the closest contenders. (Aren't those just the sort of titles you'd expect a group called Raspberries to sing). Of the two albums Fresh is consistently better in material and production and containing "Lets Pretend" it's the obvious choice to recommend. Anyway the chaps are better dressed for their cover photos.

Overseas the first album Raspberries had a sticker on it that apparently stunk of the little red fruit itself, to the extent that it had to be removed from a shop in America when the customers started to complain. Unfortunately we don't get these stickers over here, perhaps they don't travel too well.

The Raspberries are not a great group by any criterion and I haven't heard of any riots or Raspberry-ranting. And they may not turn out to be particularly influential. Nothing they are doing wasn't being done by Badfinger a year or two ago and if we look for the source of this form of post-Beatle nostalgia we need go no further than said Badfinger. Their three albums all recall and rely on the Beatles' style to some extent. No Dice being their best although Straight Up is more relevant in this connection. Eric Carmen has said that when he saw Badfinger on stage he thought they were the best rock and roll band he'd ever seen.

The Left Banke was another group which impressed them in earlier days and it's these bands who are the influential ones in the genre because of the way they turned the heads of these guys who eventually became the Raspberries. Whether the Raspberries commercial success spawns a whole batch of sixties copyists remains to be seen but they've brought the style, clearly defined and impressively executed, well into the open.

The question is, how long can they expect their blatant commerciality to hold out against the pressures for genuine personal expression? A little longer I hope if that's what it took to produce "Let's Pretend".

T. H.



LIVING THEATRE TROUPE

Two playlets were put on by Ken Rea and the Living Theatre Troupe last week. They were:

The Mortgaging of Rhonda Maddy was mimed in black clothes with white masks.

"I like opposites and obscurity, things playing against each other: the essence of surprise in a play", said Darien Takle, it's author. Why the title?

"Oh I don't know."

But despite the obscurity of thought in it's inception the mime is a good one. It has five characters: an old couple, a young lady sit on a bench. The young lady persuades them to dance. A young man shows them things of interest. They follow where he goes. A nurse takes care of them (in somewhat arbitrary fashion). A 1950's style bodgie creep enters and threatens to upset the order. But he nurse after some interesting episodes wheels him off for a bath. The story, like the author syas, is full of surprises. A mime of cosmic harmony, basically optimistic. I liked it.

Anzac Boots is a different story. A man wakes up in the morning. Yawns. Lights a cigarette. Dresses. Takes out a pair of boots and polishes them. Puts them on. Takes out his war medals, puts them on. Walks out of the bedroom. And to the Anzac Service, during which war memories and thoughts of the stupidity of war flash through his mind with increasing intensity. The voices of the young accuse him. "Soldier hero of yesterday, fool of tomorrow." The



time rusted shadow of the war is made new. He becomes thoughtful. After the service he drinks away the hard memories with his compatriots, to return late, with regret and anger at the loneliness and meaninglessness his life, and with his inability to find the lightswitch. He falls into bed. End of play.

Very effectively done with echoes of cinerama as slides flash threefold on the wall.

Susan Heap

'YOU BRING OUT THE BOOGIE IN ME'
Sonny Terry & Brownie McGhee

Back in 1968 when most of us were still in high school there used to be a big thing about the blues. About black man's blues, and about its message. It was quite an elite; the students who used to gather every Friday night at the Wynyard Tavern jammed in at tables or just sitting on the floor. There was live and recorded music, mostly good 12 bar blues. Henry Jackson used to bring along tapes of rare albums and hand out cyclostyled biographies. I remember one night hearing a tape of Sonny Terry & Brownie McGhee — it was a kind of earthy, joyful, basic "whoopin' and Hollerin'." Right now Sonny and Brownie are still whoopin and hollerin but they are much more sophisticated, and are aimed at a wider audience. This new album is aimed to make a direct hit with white collared audiences and it can't fail. Sidemen such as Arlo Guthrie, John Mayall and Sugarane Harris are all part of the package.

Brownie McGhee is a singer and also the guitarist of the pair. Like Sonny Terry, he must be in his early 60's. Brownie grew up and began singing in Tennessee. In the late 30's he teamed up with singer and harp player. Sonny Terry (Saunders Teddell) and they have been together ever since. Saunders Teddell was born in Durham, North Carolina in 1911 and grew up with music. His father was a harp player, and Sony sang in a gospel quartet. Sonny new the blues because he was blinded in his teens. At age 23 Sonny teamed up with a guitarist, Blind Boy Fuller and was with him till his death in 1940. Sonny has recorded 4 solo albums and Brownie one. The majority of their albums have been done together and have consisted of 12 bar blues, spirituals and folk songs.

The new album contains all of these but with a contemporary flavour. This is evident from the first track which is written by a guy associated with modern soul music, Curtis Mayfield. On this song 'People Get Ready', Arlo Guthrie plays acoustic guitar with



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Brownie and Michael Franks. It is no accident that Guthrie is on this album — Brownie and particularly Sonny were friendly with his father for years, and saw Arlo grow up. The latter shares vocals with Brownie and Sonny on the Randy Newman song, 'Sail Away'. This classic is about traders tricking Africans into going to America; these people actually end up as slaves. When Sonny or Brownie sing the lines "In America you get plenty food to eat, don't have to run through the jungle and scuff up your feet," you can feel the disgust in their voices which only men of the blues can ever convey in song.

The Sam Cooke song 'Bring it on Home to me' features Brownie's son on dobro. 'Sonny's thing', a harp duet with Mayall, and Sugarcane Harris on violin, is rather ironical in that Mayall owes much of his music to Sonny. Mayall is to the fore again in the Michael Franks song 'White Boy lost in the Blues' — in fact it could very well be about him.

The second side features more traditional material with some gospel songs, and two McGhee/Terry compositions 'Walkin my Blues Away' and 'On the Road Again'. But I guess when I heard Maurice Rogers' moog on 'Big Wind (is a comin)' I came to the realisation that Brownie and Sonny have got a whole brand new bag. The album is funky. It's definitely not soul but is it blues? — not all of it. The excellent sidemen they have chosen have, as Brownie sings in the title track, "Brought out the boogie in me." It's a fine album, a real delight. It is slick, it's attractively packaged and it is professional.

Glenn Smith

THEATRE WORKSHOP PRESENTS THE GOOD PERSON OF SZECHWAN

The basis of all theatre is an individual or group of individuals (going under the name of actors) performing in an empty space before a few individuals who have agreed to come together as a group under the name of audience. The audience is there to experience something that the actors will present to them. Very simple.



However, the practical problems of what the actors are going to present, how far they are going to involve the audience in the action, what they are going to teach, or not teach, and all the other minor problems that have kept theatre going strong since man first learned to talk, is the stuff which Theatre Workshop works with.

Each play we present is an attempt at attaining a coherent whole out of the vast number of possibilities, a unity which will be both entertaining and stimulating to the audience. The degree to which it attains these results, using the meagre resource available, is the hallmark of its value. Apart from this, it is completely useless.

Theatre Workshop will present a play to the public beginning on Wednesday 8th August. This play is an attempt to solve problems set by Bertolt Brecht in his theories of the political and social uses to which theatre should be put while making it both interesting and entertaining. The play we are using as a vehicle is Brecht's THE GOOD PERSON OR SZECHWAN.

This production is not an experiment but the result of many earlier experiments. So you do not have to sit in your seats and watch a lot of very enthusiastic young amateurs playing around with theatre, rather you can sit there and watch a lot of enthusiastic young people who know exactly what they are doing and who believe their production is ready to present to the public for the public to pay their money and not be disappointed.

The Play opens on Wednesday 8th August at 7.45 p.m. and runs every day (except Sunday and Monday)

until Saturday 18th August. The performances will use the space that is known pretentiously as the University Arts Centre. This building has as its address 24 Grafton Road. It will cost students only \$1.00 to come in to see this piece of theatre.

Please take special note of the early time of starting as it would be most inconvenient if you arrived late. See you there.

J.C. Bailey

WOODY HERMAN AND HIS ORCHESTRA WOODY HERMAN: "THE TURNING POINT" Festival SDL 932, 705 Enhanced for Stereo

I'll have to admit that the "Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy" prompted this review. This album is a good cheap introduction to the sounds of the 1940s, but the band heard here has more guts and soul than the resurrected fragments now heard over the Muzak stations around the city.

On this album there are examples of "Boogie Woogie" type novelties of the time. "Milkman, keep those bottles quiet" is one of them, but the insipid harmonising is absent, and the large band gets far more of a chance to be heard than is usual with the studio-type bands of the present. The album also has Basie and Ellington arrangements, and since the draft had taken many sidemen, well known jazz artists like Johnny Hodges of Ellington's band are featured.

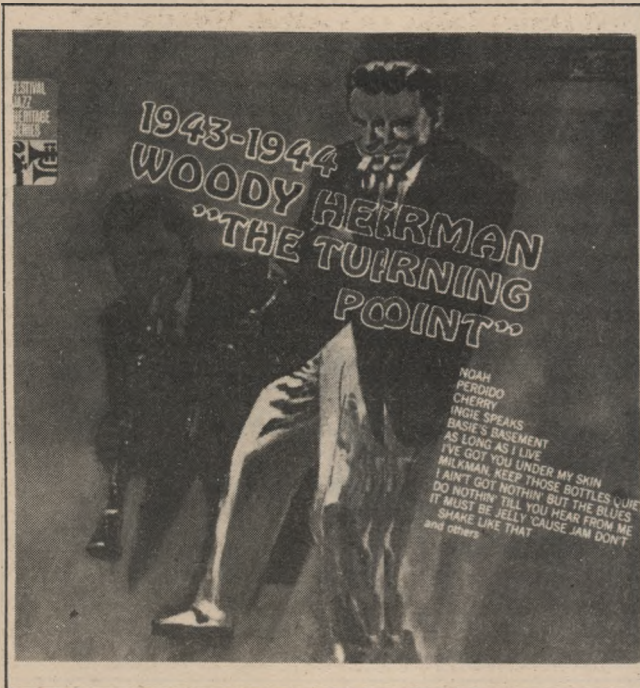
Hy White plays guitar on some tracks, and trumpeters include Pete Candoli, Neal Hefti (who rose to fame as composer of the "Batman" theme for TV) and Cappy Lewis (whose backing for Rod McKuen's "The Sea" was about the only worthwhile feature of that record). Drummer on some tracks is Dave Tough, who played with Benny Goodman's band and later with the Dorsey Brothers.

Glenn Miller type fans won't find much here to moon over. Miller's was a "sweet band" and became increasingly more commercial. An objective look at the music of the era means that Miller must inevitably be consigned to the nostalgia bag, and was really no great loss. Luckily, the major talent of Herman survived and expanded. Herman always knew how best to use his bands fully (for a late example of his brand of jazz see "Brand New", a locally available album featuring his latest band with guest guitarist Michael Bloomfield, playing blues) and the tracks on this album were well recorded at the best studios operating at the time (1943 and 1944 in New York City).

The album has plenty of time (about twenty minutes per side) for the money (I have seen it around from one-fifty to two-fifty) and is easy to get to like. As mentioned previously, the sound is pretty good, so that you can get plenty of volume without too much 78 type hiss and scratching.

Anyone interested in hearing live big band music ranging from Miller to modern tunes, has a unique chance right now. Every Monday from about 8 pm to after 10 pm the sixteen man AAuckland Neophonic plays at the Windsor Castle lounge on the left up Parnell Road. No jeans, but the cover charge is only 50c and the audience is very varied and enthusiastic. It has to be the cheapest and best entertainment in the country, and they have to be doing it for love with the relatively intimate surroundings limiting the numbers.

David Bartell



CRACCUM ARTS



SONNY TERRY AND BROWNIE MCGEE

The Friday night concert was a success. It was good to see two well known overseas artists (the first ever), playing in the cafe. And despite the grad club intercom, the cigarette machine switching on and off, and refrigerators buzzing in the kitchen, it was a good scene. Saturday night, at His Majesties, with blue seats and pillars, was a contrast. But the songs were basically the same.

The sun is gonna shine on my back door some day; Hooray Hooray these women are killing me; If you lose your money don't lose your mind; Rock Island Line; Got the Key to the Highway; She's the sweetest girl I know, made me walk from Chicago, right on down to Mexico; Midnight Special; and, as on Friday night, finishing with the audience joining in with Walk On.

As he sang Walk On Brownie McGee trundled about the stage, and when his guitar failed he kept right on singing. And came back for an encore.

Blues in the raw. Like watching history. You could hear John Mayall and Cream picking it up in the 60's. And Joe Cocker in the voice of Brownie McGee.

Sue Heap

MACBETH Mercury, until August 4.

I arrived late and there were the three witches stirring away at Macbeth. In wild gear and straw hair in brilliant colours, making stern rhetorical gestures. And Macbeth clasped his sword behind his head in true samurai fashion.

The Duncan the king came in (one must be careful to remember who's who in these things — the man next to me had the text in his hand to make sure.) He was indeed resplendent in his white robes. After his death at you-know-who's hands you know who, and his wife took to wearing them. Ah! What a change was there! A coward and a ranter usurping a most noble king. For Ian Mune as Macbeth did rant a little overmuch. He had hardly enough manhood to rate the status of tragic hero. Needing a rather hysterical lady Macbeth to egg him on (in her queen's costume she did look rather like an early settler, which brings me to the point that a Maori Macbeth might have been as effective).

The witches were fine as manipulators and commentators. They scream on the high balcony as Lady Macbeth's death is announced and appear at the feast scene after Banquo's murder with his head skewered on a pole in true Elizabethan stage tradition — Japanese, modern western and Elizabethan acting styles alternately harmonise and clash.

In other words, the play was a bit of a mess. The identification of Macbeth, by dress, with first Duncan, then the red witch, clouds his individuality and thereby jeopardises his status as tragic hero with fatal flaw. If his fatal flaw is cowardice, as the play suggests, rather than overweening lust for power, as the text suggests, then he is no hero but merely the main actor.

Sue Heap

IN PRAISE OF ROGER MCGOUGH

One fine day in 1970, I wandered, as was my want, into one of Auckland's lesser-known bookshops. Being an impoverished first year arts student, I headed straight for the 'sale' bin. There I happened upon a brightly coloured book called 'Frink-Summer With Monika'. Opening it, purely by chance at page 131, I read this poem:

your finger
Sadly
has a familiar ring
about it

So began my love affair with Roger McGough. I bought the book (reduced from 75 cents to 30 cents) and read most of it on the bus home. Unable to control my chuckles of glee, I sadly returned my prize to its paper bag before the journey was over. 'Frink A Life in the Day of,' is a sort of novel about a Liverpool boy who makes good in the star-spangled world of show-biz. Chances are this is Roger I thought as he was one-third of the Scaffold; (remember 'Thank You Very Much?') The story is a fine example of his entrancing blend of pathos and humour — and that is positively the only analytical statement I shall make. You see, Roger's not the kind of poet you dissect like a worm of frog; (Remember fifth form biology?) No, he should be read — preferably aloud, in the company of friends. Yes, I know I shouldn't be writing this. It is a kind of travesty, but I hope other enthusiasts will forgive me. I just thought it might be nice to see something cheerful and irrelevant in Craccum as light relief from the sombre pronouncements of the Doomwatchers.

But I digress. 'Summer With Monika' is a cycle of poems recounting the dissolution of a marriage from the time they, 'built sandcastles on the blankets and paddled in the pillows', to the horrendous realization that, 'they don't make summers like they used to'. Most of it can be heard on an early Scaffold LP, and a lady in Hamilton made a film around it a few years back.

You know that series of Penguin Modern Poets? — well Roger is in one of those too. Along with fellow Liverpudlians Adrian Henri and Brian Patten, he contributed to vol. 10 'The Mersey Sound'. Unfortunately he was going through an anti-war phase at the time, (Remember the war?) and some of the poems are decidedly ho-hum. 'Why Patriots Are A Bit Nuts

In the Head' is a good of its kind, but why waste a poem on patriots?

The gem of the book though, is 'What You Are', a 49 verse portrait of a lady. Two of my favourites are these:

you are the green
whose depths I cannot fathom

you are the moment of pride
before the fiftieth bead

You are assured of hours of fun, finding verses to fit everyone you've ever known. I wasn't too keen on Roger's next book, 'Watchwords', but I have seen the error of my ways. Who, after all, could fail to be charmed by:

without love
I'm just a has
been away
too long in the tooth

he calls them kinetic poems — nice aren't they? — and you can quite easily make up your own (during a tiresome lecture perhaps). There are still a few message poems, but 'My Little Plastic Mac' atones for that. It's about a lad with more sexual peculiarities than Sacher-Masoch ever dreamed of. It's very funny and there's sure to be something for everyone.

The real reason I wrote this is that Roger has a new book out, and I wanted to put it in perspective, as they say. It's called 'After the Merrymaking' and it's his best yet. There are three parts, 'After the Merrymaking', 'Love Poems From the '67-71 war', and the 'Amazing Adventures of P.C. Rod'. He returns to the subject matter he handles best, a sort of glad-to-be-unhappy view of love. I suspect Roger is really a happily married man with six kids, but I'd prefer to believe otherwise. His titles tell the story; 'The Sun No Longer Loves Me', 'On having no one to write a love poem about', and 'McGough's last stand'; (What can the boy mean?). The P.C. Plod poems don't all come off, but the rest are a delight. Try to lay your eyes on a copy. You'll be so glad you did.

Colin K. Jones

Editors Note: Of course there are those who feel that Roger McGough is just an ex-trendy word-hack who has yet to say anything especially profound but they're probably just sore-heads.

ALBERT PARK

THE BANDS POLICE
BALLOONS AND INCENSE
STICKS HAVE FOLDED
INTO QUIET LIKE A MOVIE
QUEEN AT MENOPAUSE

THE TREES WITHDRAW
AND THREAD THEIR
BREATH OF GRIEF
AROUND A FLAWLESS
PRIVATE SONG

YOU ARE LEFT
WITH YOUR STARK
BRASS POET'S SKULL
REFLECTING NOTHING
BETWEEN YOUR HANDS

Tony Beyer

COMMITTEE AGAINST FOREIGN MILITARY ACTIVITY IN NEW ZEALAND.

CAFMANZ has existed under various names since the Woodbourne campaign of early 1971. Until now it has been an action-based organisation, and has staged major demonstrations at all three U.S. military bases in N.Z., one of which has now closed, and another of which has had its cloak of respectability removed. Obviously the campaign so far has been successful — all New Zealanders are now aware of the U.S. military presence. However, it has become apparent that CAFMANZ must seek broader support for its objectives. To gain the popular support which we feel will generate the powerful thrust necessary for a successful political movement, CAFMANZ intends to develop itself as an educational and lobbying organisation, while at the same time continuing its work on the action front.

The usual channels of lobbying politicians have already been followed to some extent, although we intend to pursue this further. National speaking tours of Owen Wilkes and others have been proposed and persistent harassment of the base at Harewood is continuing.

One of our first moves in the educational field will be the publication of a regular CAFMANZ journal, as yet unnamed, which it is intended will publicise the results of our research into the continuing advance of foreign military and economic influence in New Zealand. The journal will print both solicited and unsolicited material of a high standard. To finance its publication we hope to attract a large number of subscribers. The cost of a ten-issue subscription will be \$2.00. The journal will be well printed and produced, will be of 8-12 pages and published on a regular monthly or bi-monthly basis. We ask you to enter your subscription now (form below) so that work on the first issue can begin. The first issue will include an account of Owen Wilkes' very significant visit to Australia and his discussions with anti-imperialist organisations there. Donations to the CAFMANZ general fund are also desperately needed for printing, financing travel for speakers and as a long term proposition, to engage a full-time research officer. All donations will be acknowledged. Please send them to CAFMANZ General Fund, P.O. Box 2258, Christchurch.

CAFMANZ JOURNAL SUBSCRIPTION FORM

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AUGUST HAPPENING 1973
FRIDAY — 3rd AUGUST
8.15 p.m.

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY HALL
ENTRANCE FEE:
\$1.50 — children half price

The August Happening is being organized by the AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY DANCE-DRAMA GROUP and will feature: Modern Dance-Drama; Polynesian Dances; Balinese Dance-Drama; Flamenco Guitar; Poetry.

The Modern Dance-Drama items will be performed by members of the A.U. Dance-Drama group.

Meleane Philip and her Dancers and Musicians will feature in the Polynesian Dances. This group has recently returned from a highly successful tour of Japan, Taiwan, Thailand and the Philippines.

Balinese Dance-Drama will be performed by Liong Sie and Brett Hillary, a member of the A.U. Dance-Drama Group.

Pervaneh Blasco will play the flamenco guitar. Miss Blasco gave performances of Spanish Dance and Flamenco guitar in Australia.

American Poet, Bill Millett will read his own works. Others are expected to join in the Happening.

One of the major features of the HAPPENING is the element of surprise. Though some of the artists are already known to the public, many of the participants have joined the Happening by invitation and will contribute work which is unknown by the organizers until they are actually presented on the stage.

The entire performance is scheduled to last no longer than 2 hours, including a ten minute interval.

The event, which is designed to take place monthly, is open to any one who wishes to contribute one or more items, e.g. of Dance, Drama, Mime, Music, Poetry. To join, contact Auckland University Dance-Drama Group at Student Union Office or phone 371-731 daily between 12 and 2 p.m.

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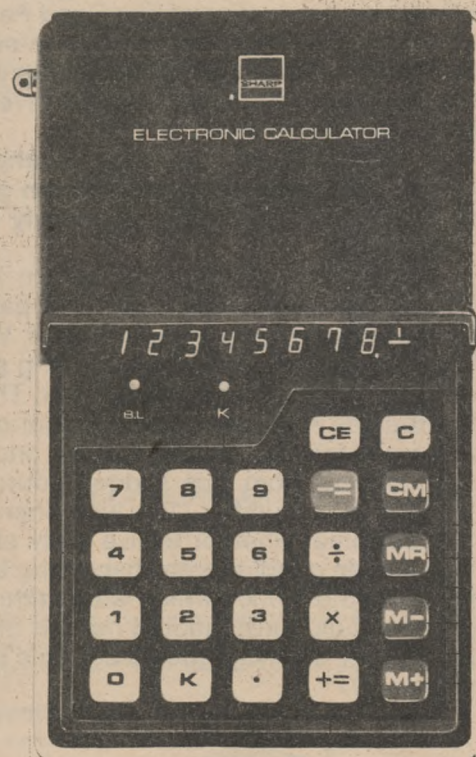
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青春的肉光



the good person of szechwan

AN INVITATION

University Theatre Workshop requests the pleasure of your company at a performance of their forthcoming production of *The Good Person of Szechwan* by Bertolt Brecht, any day of the week excluding Sundays from Wednesday 8th August to Saturday 18th August, at the University Arts Centre 24 Grafton Road at 7.45 pm.

The play deals with the question of whether it is possible for a good person to remain good, when he has to survive in this extremely hard world.

The personification of the good person Shen Teh, is forced into prostitution in order to pay the rent. However she remains a good person. When she is given some money by some passing gods, she uses it to buy a tobacconist's shop. This is when her troubles really begin. All the poor of the district, her old friends, naturally come and see if they can benefit from this sudden source of wealth among their number. The way Shen Teh solves her dilemma; whether to give away all her goods and remain good, thereby becoming bankrupt and losing the money which was a gift from the gods. She could have ignored her old friends and thus lost her claim to goodness: This is the point of the play.



The playwright Brecht was concerned with finding a way to keep his audience awake by making them think about what they are viewing, rather than merely sit apathetic to the whole world around them. This attitude tends to create a society of deadheads who do not question their leaders; a basic requirement of a healthy democracy. At the time Brecht wrote this play, politics in Germany was in turmoil, and thus was a subject that created a lot of interest in his audience. However the trouble with political plays is that it doesn't take long for the subject to die in importance. So, in his later plays he was concerned with finding in situations the human factors, that are at the very heart of the problem. Once he found the *raison d'être* he strove to present them in a play that would survive for all time, as human beings basically do not change throughout history, only history changes. Having found the fundamental reasons behind human actions, he had then to find a way of presenting them on the stage, in an interesting and effective way. After many years of search he came up with the solution. The solution exists in such plays as this play we are presenting. *The Good Person of Szechwan*.

"I guarantee you find this play shall be extremely entertaining for anybody of any age, any class, any financial situation, any education, and any life-style in the city of Auckland."

J.C. Bailey, Producer.



John Bailey has been actively involved in the production of *Twelfth Night* and has been working on his own answers to Brecht's alienation theories. They are now to be presented to you, a patron of the theatre. It must be emphasised that this production is not an experiment. It is the solution to the problem of how best to present this greatest of Brecht's plays to an audience in Auckland 1973. One of the most important elements in producing a play is for it to be entertaining.

We are only asking to break even, so we have fixed a price of \$1.25 for a seat providing of course no one else is sitting in it! If you are a poverty stricken, either school technical institute, training college, drama or varsity student you can get in for \$1.00. Senior Citizens may also get in for a dollar. If you can organize a group of ten to come together, you can get in for only 80 cents each, plus one free ticket for every lot of ten. Tickets can be bought from the desk in the university Students' Quad, the week before the play opens and the first week of the season. You can also get tickets from Cornish's.

REMEMBER:

the time 7.45 pm
the place University Arts Centre,
24 Grafton Rd
the play *The Good Person of Szechwan*
the master B.B.
the season 8th to 18th August

accountancy

POSITIONS IN PUBLIC PRACTICE

Buddle & Co. is a medium sized Auckland Chartered Accounting firm based in the city with clients in many different industries. Several of our qualified staff are now leaving the firm to obtain overseas experience. We wish to replace them and will pay generous salaries to accountants who would work well with our clients, partners and existing staff. We are looking for

A SENIOR MANAGER (\$6,000 - \$8,000 p.a.)

Ideally we would like to find an energetic young graduate or qualified Chartered Accountant who has had some experience in an accountants office controlling and supervising accounting and audit assignments. We would require this man to work in these areas and assist partners in the staff training programme. He will have close contact with clients and would spend time involved in audit, management accounting and taxation work.

SENIOR ASSISTANTS (\$4,000 - \$6,000 p.a.)

We also have positions for recently or almost qualified staff, with or without previous experience. These staff accountants will have responsibility for accounting clients, assist partners on special assignments and be involved in systems based audits of client concerns. The work is interesting and varied and we undertake to provide a wide range of experience as well as congenial working conditions.

STAFF ACCOUNTANTS (2,000 - \$4,000 p.a.)

Undergraduates are required to work on a part time basis provided they will be available for at least the best part of three days per week during term time and full time during vacations. We undertake to provide practical experience in line with studies and a variety of work to give exposure to many facets of accounting.

Although the practice is old by New Zealand standards it is young in outlook. If you are interested in discussing what we have to offer, entirely without commitment please phone

Tony Frankham

BUDDLE & Co.

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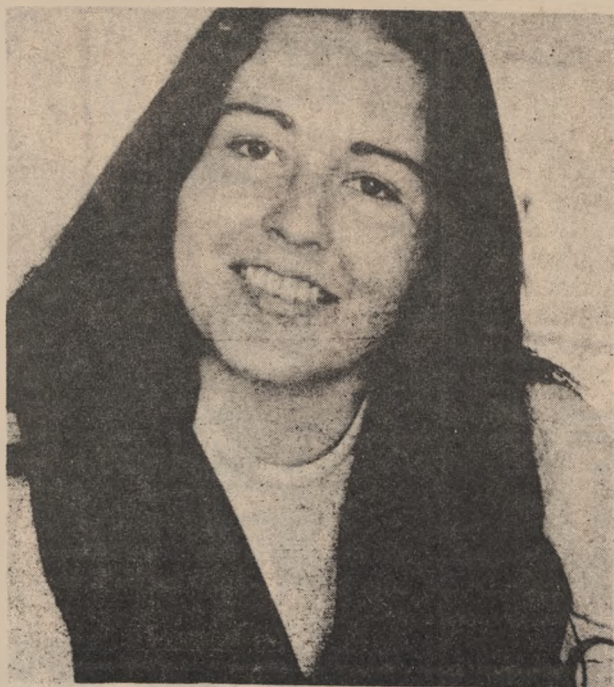
SEATS \$4.70

Door Sales

Parties of 10 or more \$3.70
plus 2FREE seats with 20 or more

GLENVALE





CORA BAILLIE
Candidate for Student Liaison Officer

Cora's policy statement was incompletely published last week. Here is what was left out:

Policy:

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

In the past few years, Orientation has taken the form of a "Mad Happening", one endless whirl of Social Events. Feedback I have received says that this is fantastic . . . for 2nd years onwards. The reaction of most first years seems to be either a) "this is the life for me", throwing themselves into it wholeheartedly, and coming to the end of the year with a crammed social calendar and no units, or b) "Is this all the Students Association does," retiring to their individual shells and ending the year with "A" passes, and as social and emotional dropouts. (Of course, there are people who seem to manage to do both . . . but they're usually someone else, right!)

I believe that orientation begins long before Orientation does. I will help, support and push for an "Anti-Calendar" to come out in January or February. This is envisaged to present the subjects and papers offered by the University, as seen by students who have done the courses. I will also encourage departments to run Introductory Lectures on their subjects before Enrolment week. It might be possible for these to be scheduled to take place during the evening so as not to clash with the student/worker's earnings.

Orientation Fortnight should be for all students, but especially for those who are beginning their first year at Auckland University, whatever their age or academic level. So many students get half way

through the year and still don't know their way around the Library, or University grounds, don't know what Welfare services are available, or even where their subjects are heading. Orientation should cope with these problems as well as providing a background for finding friends. And this emphasis need not be confined to two weeks in the 1st term, but extended throughout the year. This idea has been the main reason behind the creation of the "W.A.G." (Welfare Action Group, Walking Answer Group, War Against Gloom) and I hope its aim of making the University a less impersonal place will be accomplished, even if only partially. I would like to see more Staff-Student Liaison and academic counselling in those departments that don't have these already. I would also like to see close co-operation between the S.L.O., W.V.P., House Committee Chairperson, and the Contact Director as the areas of concern of these overlap on a great many issues.



ANDRE RAIMAN
CANDIDATE for SOCIETIES REP.

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 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

Second year B.A. STUDENT.

On the Executive of Young Socialists

Co-ordinator of Polynesians Against the War

Member of Mobilisation Committee



STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

Under Rule 40 (iii) of the constitution, should two consecutive SRC meetings lapse, then each elected member of the S.R.C. shall be deemed to have resigned except if he has been present and has been recorded as being present at each of the lapsed meetings. Consequently nominations are called for the following?

ARCHITECTURE:

3 vacancies.

ARTS:

7 vacancies

Christine Beresford, Bob Lack, and Ian Westbrooke remain members.

COMMERCE:

5 vacancies

ENGINEERING:

4 vacancies.

LAW:

3 vacancies.

Fraser Folster remains a member.

MEDICINE (Post B.Sc.)

2 vacancies.

MEDICINE (Human Biology):

1 vacancy.

MUSIC:

1 vacancy.

SCIENCE:

1 vacancy

Ross Walker remains a member.

NEWMAN HALL/JEAN BEGG / GRAFTON HALL:

1 vacancy.

O'RORKE HALL:

1 vacancy.

OVERSEAS STUDENTS REPRESENTATIVE:

1 vacancy

Mr Simon Curno of International House remains a member.

Nominations close at 5 p.m. on Friday 3 August 1973 and elections will be held on Wednesday 8 August 1973.

Margery Macky
Association Secretary

CHRISTCHURCH FLIGHTS



Student Travel Bureau
TOP FLOOR
STUDENT UNION 11-5pm

end of term : \$24.50 ONE WAY

arts festival : \$39.40 RETURN



STUDASS CALENDAR 1974

THE purpose of the Studass Calendar is to raise the level of student understanding of University, especially the student who is new to the system. It is to provide students with a hard-cover well produced analysis of the University bureaucracy and the Students Association, and to give her/him an understanding of what factors combine to produce the smothering alienation that is a feature of this university before she/he gets too involved in it. A collection of general essays will DESCRIBE the present state of education overall, and a series of critiques on courses and departments will outline, BY THEIR COLLECTIVE NATURE ALONE, our proposed REASONS for student alienation. In other words, the studass calendar is working on the assumption that the inadequate nature of student representation in the DECISION MAKING on course arrangements at all levels within the University, together with this society's fetishism with academic achievement have contributed heavily to illusions about the fundamental purposes of a university education.

Too many students get far into their degree before realising the intrinsic worthlessness to themselves of what they are studying. Also, where there is good in the system, we want to know about it so we can advertise it hoping it will catch on. For example, the students in one department may be completely happy with the way their courses are run, or material their lecturers are presenting, or the way tutorials are organised, or the amount of workload, or the exam system. A similar department in the same faculty is quite often the complete OPPOSITE in its attitude to the way exams are organised etc. By pointing out what is liked and disliked in each department we will be bringing out into the open information that departments themselves can use.

The Studass Calendar will also print the basic information about student services etc. and Heads of Departments have been sent letters requesting information they think would be useful for students.

To ensure the success of the Studass Calendar we need information on what is liked and disliked about

nearly every paper the University offers. We want student reps and students in general, to write considered, objective critiques on courses and departments. If you are going to criticise, make sure your criticism is well founded and well explained. We are appealing primarily to student class reps who by having had some contact with Heads of Departments and Lecturers, may be in a better position to write a more complete critique (length is up to you). Every contribution will be referred to, to get a realistic overall assessment of each department and subject.

In each subsequent issue of CRACCUM we will be printing a list of departments or subjects on which we need information. We will be concentrating especially on Stage 1 papers for incoming students. Everything written by students on courses that goes to print will remain anonymous, though in the first instance we would like your name and phone number or address in case we want to follow up what you have written.

WRITE CRITIQUE HERE OR ON SEPARATE SHEET AND DROP IT IN THE BIN PROVIDED IN THE STUDASS OFFICE.

YOUR NAME:

PHONE NO:

ADDRESS:

DEPARTMENT/SUBJECT/PAPER NO: YOU'RE WRITING ON:

COMMENTS: (workload, tutorials, style of lectures etc. anything you like or dislike)

STUDASS CALENDAR '74 TELL IT LIKE IT IS