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# CRACCUM

(thats all folks)

VALEDICTORY

Dear Readers,

We come at last to the end of Craccum Volume 47. For those of you who have helped clear those untidy bundles from the quad, who have truly enjoyed our weekly puzzles (which we disguised as typographical errors), who are Rawlsians at heart, who read from right to left and down the page, who are crack-shots with the Ingram M-10, who prefer chocolate milk with their methadone, all John Ford freaks, and especially those who actually drew or wrote something for the magazine, my highest regard and most cordial thanks. The rest of you can read Beano for all I care.

Stephen Ballantyne

CRACCUM Volume 47 Number 25



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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



Dear Sir,

In reply to the letter from the Auckland Malaysia-Singapore Students Association in which the above body disclaims any involvement in the article "friends in need" (Craccum 13th September), I find this typical and by their action to admit some truth in the article.

In the editorial the association is described as "freely formed and is thus tenuously independent" their letter certainly disproves this, they prefer to close their eyes and hope to go back aloof from their struggling brothers, with their degrees as buffers against any discrimination.

The editorial calls for action from the New Zealand people against De Silva's mob and yet the committee themselves are silent too frightened to say anything for fear of rocking the boat and upsetting their chances.

Annoyed

Dear Sir:

A Big hand for the organisers of the Eastern Cultural Concert, who put up a most splendid and educational concert for students in Auckland and other centres of New Zealand.

After seeing the concert, I have been much shattered from my stubbornly-held notion that overseas students are nothing but book-eaters who care about nothing on the campus. All my ill-notions are now totally washed away. Instead I see now that the overseas students are good students who love people and culture of our motherland, as vividly expressed in the concert. This was the most treasured impression I have of the concert. Two of my friends who went along with me to see the concert said excitedly after the concert that the concert had been most touching and meaningful.

I was most indignant to read recently the unwarranted and unsubstantiated statement by the Malaysian High Commissioner, that the Malaysian students in New Zealand are being subverted! Apparently he made this statement with specific reference to the Eastern Cultural Concert. He even went further to say that the concert was playing on Chinese chauvinism.

The fact that the High Commissioner 'delegated' two of his officers to trot along to see the Eastern Cultural Concert, on which he accused the students was most unthinkable. Obviously, the officers were either blind or they are 'foreigners' as such they could not see for themselves that the concert was beaming with realities of Malaysian life and culture!

I was most moved by the dance "When The Sea Roars". It depicts the life of brave Malay fishermen in the East Coast of Malaya. The fishermen work hard and even when the sea is rough they have to risk their life going out to fish because they want a living."

A great majority of the people of Malaysia depend their livelihood on Rubber. Rubber is the backbone of our country's economy. Not surprisingly, the action song 'Rubber Trees, Our Beloved Mother' vividly reflects the hard lives of rubber trappers. They sing out their love, their praise of our mother — the rubber trees, and even in time of hardship they will never leave the rubber trees. For the future of our motherland, they will struggle till the end.

I am most amazed to read from Strait Times (Malaysia — 10/9/73) in which it was reported the statement made by the High Commissioner, who said, "Where was the Malaysian Culture?" Sarawak is not Szchuan province and Malaysia is definitely not the Inner Mongolian autonomous region."

I have been wondering myself whether the High Commissioner had ever studied geography before. For all students would certainly realise that rubber and pineapples would not grow at all in Szchuan or Mongolia, and out-sea fishing is not done at all in these regions!

Accusation of the concert as being played on chauvinism was most unwarranted and untrue. Surely, the ignorance of the High Commissioner to the extent of not being able to recognize the realities of lives and culture of people of Malaysia as portrayed in the concert is a serious problem!

I propose he should cut short his stay in New Zealand and return to Malaysia to have a proper look around.

Indignant Malaysian

Dear Sir,

In reply to yet another report on the United Womens Convention . . . they are not always treated as such.

Pamela Williamson

Dear Ms. Williamson,

I have spared the readers of this paper the trouble of reading your letter, since you have plainly not troubled yourself to read the editorial of mine that it complains about. At least, you haven't read it very well, or so I would judge from the self serving, insightful and generally mistaken remarks which I edited out. (As for the personal insults, I took them out because I felt like it, and you can go and bite your bum).

Yours sweetly, S.J.B.

Dear Sir,

I would like to make three points about your editorial which I believe highlight your ignorance and 'perhaps' unconscious sexism.

1. When speaking of Menstrual Extractors you say "can prevent a woman from becoming pregnant even if she has not used any contraceptive measures prior to copulation". Have you perhaps found the fact of women taking the Pill very comforting?
2. The "morning after" pill is just that — for one morning after. Typical dosage would be approximately 10 m.g. of ethinyl oestrodol or about that contained in 100 days of the pill — not twenty years!
3. The acute effects of the morning after pill are extremely uncomfortable — nausea, vomiting, sweating, cramps, etc. However the blood level of oestrogen is comparable (about 1000 times normal) to that at the end of normal pregnancy and the effects (and blood-levels) are down to normal within a few days to a week — certainly not one year.

Get a few things correct, sir.

Stephen Streat  
 (5th Year Medical Student)

Dear Mr Streat,

Your first point: perhaps you can suggest alternative ways I could have ended the sentence you quote that are not sexist. How about ". . . can prevent a woman from becoming pregnant even if he has not used any contraceptive . . ." No, that doesn't quite pan out . . . how about ". . . can prevent a woman from becoming pregnant even if they have not used any contraceptive . . ." Golly, I don't think that works either. Maybe if I hadn't been — foolishly, I suppose — concerned with maintaining a sort of internal consistency in that sentence this would never have come up. Gosh.

Your second and third points: my source of information was a copy of the London Sunday Times, which I have at home somewhere. Oddly enough, I give that paper more credence than I give you.

Yours, S.J.B.

Dear Editor,

Inch is dead and the Inch revival movement will not foothold within metric miles however fast the speedometer with stuck on kilometers. The world remains as ever, further more and on as well, with INCH SUX as the Roman platitude. We must destroy all inches before the toehold solidifys, rigor mortis in our metric conversion. Such archaic disciplines which scream ANACHRONISTIC INCH, the only solution. Drive a wooden stake through the heart of each inch for INCH BEGETS INCH and has been known to mate with the daughters of man. TRIAL BY INCH a foreboding which stands as a lesson to us all.

I remain etc and wary of INCHES SYNDROME



# CRACCUM NEXT YEAR:

CRACCUM next year will assume a thematic format. To achieve this we need YOUR HELP.

We need copy to arrive through the holidays and help from interested people.

Each issue of CRACCUM will centre on a different subject and the first issue will gain a gamut of views on the question of what it means to be a New Zealander. This will not be attacked from the usual Waspish monocultural perspective but will include contributions from Polynesians and other ethnic minorities. This emphasizes our wish to get as many diverse angles as possible on anything carried in CRACCUM next year, making it a valid forum — a confluence of ideas.

The following is a tentative list of subjects to be covered: architecture and society; the rock scene in

New Zealand; the relevance of socialism; the Middle East; cinema, both New Zealand and overseas; religion in a secular age; Nyerere and the Third World; housing (including rents) in the city; Labour in power — achievements and failures; religious fringe groups; law and society; alienation; immigration — for and against and what forms; trade unions and industrial democracy; psychiatric hospitals and treatment of mental illness; the purpose of higher education; the media in New Zealand; rugby, racing and beer or the counter culture; the city; ethnic minorities and the individual in mass society.

That list would cover the issues of CRACCUM. It is, however, not definite and we are open to suggestions.

Secondly to achieve this we obviously need articles soon.

We also want people who are interested in writing regular columns. We want to run a regular court column (perhaps some law students would like to do it in roster), a column comment and a Studass column. Also we need items to be fed in to a miscellanea column.

To co-ordinate all this we need a group effort.

If you want to help in any way could you please leave your name and address in the Studass office or up in CRACCUM (you can leave your articles there, too).

We will send you details of what's happening. Shalom.

Brent Lewis  
Murray Colclough

## BURROUGHS BUGGERED

### COMPUTER COCKUP

During November 1970 the N.Z. Vice Chancellor's Committee recommended to the N.Z. Government that it accepts Burrough's contract to supply the Universities of Auckland, Canterbury, Otago and Victoria with B 6700 computers and remote computer stations to Lincoln and Waikato. The total contract cost was \$3,300,000 and in August 1971 a purchase order was placed following which the first unit was delivered to Auckland in October 1972.

Previously Auckland University computer users were serviced with an IBM 1130 which ran almost continuously. Saturation had been reached and the 1130 was too slow and too limited in core capacity to cope with the user demand.

The B6700 has a core size of 80,000 48 bit words compared with 16,000 16 bit words of the 1130. With test runs the ratio of processing speeds between the B6700 and the 1130 varied between 4:1 and 200:1 with an overall conservative average of 24:1. There is about three times the disk space available on the B6700, plus tapes, and with faster input-output devices the users looked forward to a vast improvement in computing facilities with the advent of the B6700.

Now, after ten months of B6700 operation, a meeting of about fifty dissatisfied users voted unanimously to form a representative Computer Users Committee in an effort to improve the existing computing facilities.

Many users have experienced a decrease in service with the introduction of the B6700. The crystallography department, a major user, claims to have experienced a five-fold reduction in useful throughput. The zoologists estimate they will have lost one year of computing time trying to adapt programs that were running successfully on the 1130 to run on the B6700.

Graduates users with a limited period of time in which to complete research have been seriously

affected. It was possible to book user-time on the 1130 and obtain many consecutive runs to assist with initial debugging of a program. Now, with a minimum turnaround time often greater than one day it may take a week to achieve what was done on the 1130 in an hour.

Apart from slow turnaround other complaints include output lost, lack of card punches and a general mismanagement of jobs. The potential user is also faced with a hastily compiled uninterpretable set of user notes which have been distributed piecemeal throughout the year.

The machine has had more than its share of teething troubles, and Burroughs, who supplied the contact at a large discount to gain entry to the New Zealand market and for advertising purposes have done their reputation much damage amongst current users. They have supplied a limited amount of software and have wasted time trying to repair faulty components which should have been replaced.

Mismanagement at all levels seems to be the major cause of user frustration. Although it was difficult to predict the demand for the B6700, the Finance Committee has allowed a paltry budget by any standard. We have a machine depreciating at \$8.00 per hour lying idle for 79% of the time.

The Computer centre itself is hopelessly understaffed. With Dr White as director it carries a staff of eight comprised with twenty-three at Canterbury. The centre lacks a manager, someone to organise throughput, improve the graded queuing system develop a users manual and library of available programs, someone to seek commercial contracts to supplement University work and to generally cope with tasks which do not require a computing background. At present the two operators cannot cope with the work load and the centre is not prepared to use its qualified staff for the mundane tasks of distributing output etc. in an effort to speed up throughout.

It seems inevitable that in order to cope financially departments will be charged for computing time. This

will enable Heads of Department to become aware of the costs of supporting such a machine, to estimate the user demand for the machine and will enable them to budget accordingly, perhaps at the expense of other research grants.

Meanwhile the computer centre has money available to employ more personnel. Most users regard it as urgent that:

- the working hours of the computer are immediately increased.
- a fast queue with turnaround of no more than 15 minutes is introduced.
- the staff of the Computer Centre is increased to the level of other N.Z. universities by early 1974.
- the undergraduate jobs are run at least once a day in 1974.
- graduate students are provided with a "monkey-run" service to allow fast debugging of programs.

If these proposals are implemented the Computer Centre may cease to be a source of anger and frustration and provide the expected service to users.

D.G. Campbell  
TAM Dept.

### STOP PRESS

The Vice-Chancellor has phoned the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr Corner, expressing his concern at recent statements by the Malaysian High Commissioner, Mr Jack de Silva.

Dr Maiden said the reason he had not made any earlier inquiries was because of out of town commitments. His action follows a meeting with History lecturer, Michael Stenson and Overseas Student Counsellor, Brian Lythe.

## PAPERS SWINDLE

### ARTS FACULTY TO SABOTAGE PAPERS SYSTEM?

A disquietingly persistent rumour from friendly members of staff over the last few weeks has been that the Arts Faculty are already printing their exam timetables for 1974 for inclusion in this year's calendar; and that only courses which fit in with this timetable will be accepted at enrolment. If true, this is most disheartening, for it will mean the conservatives within the faculty who, to the last, opposed implementation of the freer, more adaptable student orientated papers system have succeeded once and for all in sabotaging its implementation. It raises the question of to just what extent we can accept the word of the university authorities on anything. For this was a change made only after years of patient student-staff representations and much soul-searching on the part of the university once it was accepted no one here

believed that the university would go back on its decision. But this, in fact, would be the effect of fitting courses to an exam timetable. This timetable will certainly be based around students doing "normal" courses, that is, by definition, those who have voluntarily duplicated the old unit system, and will make no allowance for people who have planned, prepared and started on their own individual education. It is in fact worse than the current situation where students with dispensations to do "irregular" courses have the exam timetables manipulated to fit them; some have even been held incommunicado over a lunchbar so they can sit a second morning paper in the afternoon. However, the unyielding demand that courses be based around an exam timetable will result in otherwise good courses being bureaucratically rejected in February with no appeal rights, for senate will be unwilling, for purely administrative reasons to alter a published timetable. So rather than the current system with its stringent restrictions but

with room for a small amount of adaption to our interests we will have a system designed to fit students, but strait-jacketing them without even provision for the exceptions which were engineered under the old regulations. It is believed that a similar method is under consideration in the science and commerce faculties to hobble their paper systems.

If you want to find out more about this or to register your concern, I suggest you ring:

The Dean of Arts, Prof Tarling	458/409
The Acting Registrar, Brian Crimp	257/650
or, The Vice Chancellor, Dr Maiden	685/600

Who should all be pleased to help you, but if you give your name it could be your hard luck.

You could tell them what you think of nefarious university moves late in the third term when students are working towards exams too!

*Anonymous for good reasons*



# THE CHINESE REVOLUTION & THE THIRD WORLD

John Laird

The emergence of China on the world scene in the last two decades has injected a whole new perspective into international politics, one that has been little understood in the West, even as the Chinese themselves have been struggling to gain an objective assessment of international politics and their role in it. It seems superfluous to say that the Chinese will reach the status of superpower in the near future; what is of more concern is the form that a Chinese ascendancy will take, given their present formula of "seek not hegemony".

In this article, I attempt an analysis of some of the problems in determining trends in policy, and the impact of present Chinese views for the developing and developed world.

One of the problems is identifying to what extent the Chinese are motivated by Marxist-Leninist doctrine, as opposed to how much continuity there is with traditional Chinese Culture.

The Chinese have for thousands of years seen themselves as the centre of a universe surrounded by barbarians — even when invaded from outside, China has been able to "absorb" her invaders and preserve the essence of her culture. Out of this developed a sense of superiority, and a superiority which was acknowledged by states on the fringes of the Chinese empire by the payment of tribute to the Chinese court.

Therefore, the psychological impact of Western penetration of China in this century must be assessed in this light. China's "supremacy" has been challenged by barbarians from the West, but barbarians possessing an advanced technology. The question thus presents itself: is it not likely that in such a situation that Chinese pride would take refuge in a world view in which they claim moral superiority over the imperialist nations? The subtleties of the Chinese ego, which enabled them to reach an equilibrium as the world's oldest civilization, seem to indicate that this is so.

We have Mao's incitements to "serve the people" within China, and to eliminate egoism (by contrast, it is evident that US imperialism is motivated by an avowed self-interest). It remains to relate this moral standpoint in Chinese foreign policy, giving consideration to the Marxist-Leninist framework of ideology.

The traditional Chinese attitude shows that ascendancy does not mean control — whereas Western ideas of ascendancy are expressed in terms of control through economic ownership or "spheres of interest" backed up by military power. So if China, as she insists, does not seek world hegemony, why does she insist on promoting revolution, specifically, against US imperialism, and Soviet social-imperialism?

This paradox may be resolved with the following formula: If the world was transformed according to the principles laid down by her revolutionary theory, this would put China in a superior moral position of having been progenitor of a world order. This would then be a resurgence of the traditional Chinese position. This position does not necessarily imply imperialistic control, but would be a reversion to, or a resurgence of, the tributary system, with other states acknowledging China as the fountainhead of the new order.

In embracing dialectical materialism, and Lenin's characterization of imperialism as the main contradiction in present world history, the Chinese have

focussed their attention on relations between states at the international level. However, this has been comparatively recent, and has come after a period of uncertainty in which the Chinese have tried to determine which aspects of world problems are the major ones, within the framework of the dialectic. Some explanation of the dialectic is necessary here.

The dialectical view as expounded by Mao, is a system for identifying, and directing, all processes in life. Inherited from Hegel and Marx (and with parallels in traditional Chinese culture), it is based on the law of the unity of opposites, and states that "the interdependence of the contradictory aspects present in all things and the struggle between these aspects determine the life of all things and push their development forward". The task is thus to identify the principal contradiction, to which all other contradictions are subordinate.

**THE TEACHINGS OF TRUE PRINCIPLE CANNOT ALWAYS BE RECONCILED WITH THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE TIMES. IF ONE CANNOT ENTIRELY MAINTAIN THE DEMANDS OF TRUE PRINCIPLE, THEN TRUE PRINCIPLE MUST BE ADJUSTED TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE TIME, AND ONLY THEN DO WE HAVE THE PRACTICE OF TRUE PRINCIPLE —** Chao I, historian of the Sung Dynasty.

Analyst Peter Van Ness has pointed out that "for several years before 1965, official Chinese analyses of the contemporary world situation had avoided pointing out a principal contradiction and had instead put forward an alternative formulation which distinguished four major 'fundamental contradictions' — between the socialist and imperialist camps, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in capitalist countries, between the so-called oppressed nations and imperialism, and among the imperialist countries themselves."

The Spring of 1965 marked a turning point in the uncertainty over the principal contradiction. Polituro member P'eng Chen declared at the Indonesian Communist Party's anniversary celebrations that the contradiction between the "oppressed nations" of Asia, Africa, and Latin America on one hand, and "imperialism headed by the United States" on the other, has now become the principal contradiction. This standpoint is still the guiding force in Chinese policy today, with the difference that Soviet Social-imperialism has been equated with US imperialism, as is evident in reports from the 10th Party Congress held in August.

There are several reasons why the Chinese adopted this view in 1965: the US began systematic bombing of Vietnam in February 1965; China's policy of promoting revolution throughout Africa had proved to be a failure, as evidenced by the cancellation of the Chinese-proposed Second Afro-Asian Conference; and tensions between Russia and China, with a possibility of a Soviet strike against Chinese nuclear installations may also have influenced the Chinese to seek a broad united front, with US imperialism as the common enemy.

In looking at Africa as a main concern of Chinese influence, it is apparent that China misperceived the

nature of African revolutionary potential, by viewing the circumstances too assiduously through the lenses of her own revolutionary experience. This was inevitable to some extent, since the Chinese had no "realistic" contact with underdeveloped and colonized nations until the Bandung Conference of 1955, and therefore was operating "blindly".

In China's own revolution the emphasis was on armed struggle based around the interest of the Chinese peasantry in overthrowing feudal landlords, and directing this mobilized force through a democratic Leninist party against the reactionary Kuomintang regime, which was supported by foreign imperialists. Therefore, in fighting imperialism, Chinese and Africans had an affinity, but on the insistence of struggle as a necessary part of revolution, the Chinese were misconceiving the nature of African tribalism, whose characteristics were markedly different from Chinese feudalism. Lacking a class structure, the African problem was one of unity and identification of tribes as nations.

While the Chinese thus had interests in supporting those groups ready to adopt a Maoist model, they had also to deal with emerging nationalist governments. At the same time, a requirement of the Maoist model was that a true revolution would be expressive of the will of the broad masses. These were the basic contradictions with which the Chinese had to come to terms.

In opposition to the Soviet line of peaceful coexistence, the Chinese began support for guerilla movements from 1958. This was always done cautiously, however, with insistence that revolution could not be exported (i.e. from China) and that self-sufficiency was a basic requirement for true revolution (following their own experience). Guerilla schools were established in the friendly states of Ghana and Burundi, and contacts made with revolutionary groups throughout Africa, in particular through the use of the Afro Asian Peoples Solidarity Conference secretariat in Cairo.

**ALWAYS TO KNOW THE MODELS IS KNOWN AS MYSTERIOUS VIRTUE. MYSTERIOUS VIRTUE IS PROFOUND AND FAR-REACHING, BUT WHEN THINGS TURN BACK IT TURNS BACK WITH THEM —** from the Tao of Lao Tzu, c. 500 BC.

But seven years' of attempts to cultivate the Maoist model of revolution (and as part of revolution, include also "development") ended without success. A main objective was the Congo, with its two upheavals in 1961 and 1964, with the Americans and Russians also in contention for this strategic country. But Chinese bulletins revealed that they were not happy with the rebels' political leadership, and although the Chinese supplied arms via Tanganyika, they were not prepared to increase aid. By contrast, the Belgians and Americans intervened directly with the paratroop drop on Stanleyville.

These events show a Chinese adherence to the principle of popular mass support in revolution, without outside intervention, while Western imperialists were intervening with force to attempt to determine events in their favour.



Chou En-lai's 1964 tour of Africa was the first conspicuous Chinese presence in Africa, and generally resulted in even the more radical new states asserting independence and adherence to an African road to socialism, it was on this tour that Chou enunciated the Eight Principles of China's Aid to Foreign Countries. This contact was the high point in relations to that stage.

The next two years saw a plummeting of Chinese prestige, with several states breaking diplomatic relations. Among the reasons for this could be counted: the Chinese nuclear programme, attacks on the UN, the border dispute with India, increasing belligerence in relation to the Sino-Soviet split, and mounting revolutionary fervour leading up to the Cultural Revolution.

Between 1966 and 1968, all Chinese ambassadors were recalled except from Cairo, and diplomatic and overseas activity ceased altogether. From 1969, the Chinese have taken a remarkably new tack in foreign policy, that of a willingness to work with conservative regimes, such as Zaire, Niger, Rwanda Ethiopia, and Chad — all formerly targets of revolutionary polemic.

This can be equated to submerging minor contradictions to the major one of US imperialism, just as the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang formed an alliance to defeat Japan.

Through the Five Principles on International Relations, and Eight Principles on foreign aid, China is continuing the ancient tradition of proposing models for what she considers ideal behaviour between states. Strategies in international forums conform to these principles, as do relations with other states.

An example is the 1600-mile railway China is building to link Tanzania and Zambia to the sea, based on a \$356 million interest-free loan, to be repaid over 30 years. This will allow Zambia to develop her mineral wealth without dependence on Rhodesia and Angola for transportation, increasing revolutionary potential for the liberation of colonized Africa.

China this year also gave a \$100 million interest-free loan to Zaire (formerly Congo), when Gen. Mobutu visited Peking. Chinese money had been spent on attempting to overthrow Mobutu 10 years previously.

This reversal of behaviour, including pursuit of detente in the West, can still be explained in terms of Marxist-Leninist ideology. Mao has said that world war with imperialism is not necessary for achieving socialism, although China could survive one.

After flirtation with revolutionary movements, the Chinese are now gaining support through their adherence to their own principles and through action in the UN. Here they proposed at the 1972 UNCTAD meeting to reform the world monetary system on the basis of equal say for all nations, thereby breaking the monopoly of the wealthy nations. They have also criticized international price fixing monopolies, discriminate tariff policies, usury, and high cargo charges.

As the Chinese continue with their own economic miracle, ignoring for the moment possibilities of war with the Soviets, the new nations will find a new centre of gravity in China, to oppose unequal treatment by the imperialist countries.

The "developed" world, saturated by its own useless overproduction, and in need of outlets and raw materials, will have to come to terms with this new centre of gravity, with resultant re-examinations of the fundamentals of life and society in the West.

But this assumes enough intelligence in the West to be able to flow with events dictated by environmental necessities, and also that the path China is now following will remain consistent. One advantage is that Chinese culture has always followed closely its own patterns of thought, while in the West, there is a growing gap between ideals and reality (signs of a declining civilization?) We will know the outcome by the end of the century.



## FIVE PRINCIPLES FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. Mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty;
2. Mutual non-aggression;
3. Non-interference in each other's internal affairs;
4. Equality and mutual benefit;
5. Peaceful co-existence.

(First set out at Bandung in 1955; most recently reiterated at UNCTD, Chile, 1972)

## EIGHT PRINCIPLES FOR CHINA'S AID TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1. The Chinese Government always bases itself on the principle of equality and mutual benefit in providing aid to other countries. It never regards such aid as a kind of unilateral alms but as something mutual.
2. In providing aid to other countries, the Chinese Government strictly respects the sovereignty of the recipient countries, and never attaches any conditions or asks for any privileges.
3. China provides economic aid in the form of interest-free or low-interest loans and extends the time limit for the repayment when necessary so as to lighten the burden of the recipient countries as far as possible.
4. In providing aid to other countries, the purpose of the Chinese Government is not to make the recipient countries dependent on China but to help them to embark step by step on the road of self-reliance and independent economic development.
5. The Chinese Government tries its best to help the recipient countries build projects which require less investment while yielding quicker results, so that the recipient governments may increase their income and accumulate capital.
6. The Chinese Government provides the best quality equipment and material of its own manufacture at international market prices. If the equipment provided by the Chinese Government are not up to the agreed specifications and quality the Chinese Government undertakes to replace them.
7. In giving any particular technical assistance, the Chinese Government will see to it that the personnel of the recipient country fully master such technique.
8. The experts dispatched by China to help in construction in the recipient countries will have the same standard of living as the experts of the recipient country. The Chinese experts are not allowed to make any special demands or enjoy any special amenities.

# CON SON, THE ASIAN PARADISE

Some months ago I signed a petition calling for the release of political prisoners in South Vietnam. I don't remember what the exact wording of the petition was, but I signed it and gave it no more thought. Imagine my surprise when recently I received a parcel from the Embassy of the Republic of Vietnam (i.e. South Vietnam). There was no letter of explanation, just two issues of the Vietnam Weekly Bulletin and one issue of the Vietnam report. The whole thing was quite mysterious until three friends who had also signed the petition mentioned that they too had received the same.

Obviously the petition is being used by the South Vietnamese Embassy as a mailing list for propaganda. A week after receiving the parcel I received a letter containing a "fair answer" to the Amnesty report on civilian prisoners in South Vietnam, which again had no explanation attached. Using a petition as a mailing list is a clever idea, but it indicates that the South Vietnamese government is worried by us misinformed New Zealanders. For me the propaganda just wasn't convincing and I doubt if anyone else was fooled by it.

Consider the following statement from the Vietnam Report (15 June 1973):

At least in the eyes of his correspondent, the living conditions of Con Son residents are no worse than elsewhere in South Vietnam's 40 "re-education centres." On the contrary, as a result of Col. Ve's tolerant attitude, the life of the 8-9,000 detainees under his jurisdiction might be somewhat even less intolerable.

Ve's tolerance is something striking. As this reporter and his friends visited all of Con Son's eight camps, inmates constantly called out to us and invariably protested their being given too little food and inadequate medical treatment before condemning the South Vietnamese government for not releasing them in the time frame envisaged by the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam.

At no point in our three-hour talks with various prisoners did Ve say a word constructable as an attempt at cowering them into silence. More often than not, like a father confronted with a group of irretrievably ill-behaved children, he would shake his head and retire from the conversation, leaving the Communists completely free to air their grievances. "What can you say to these blockheads!" he would exclaim later.

It is reassuring to learn that the prisoners are blockheads and anyhow kind Colonel Ve might be making life for them somewhat even less intolerable.

Further on in the report is a photo of life in a prison. The caption reads "SIXTY INMATES PER ROOM — Not worse than elsewhere." How reassuring. Even more ridiculous are claims made about the "tiger cages" of Con Son prison. Prisoners in tiger cages are quite lucky. "... being required to do absolutely nothing besides washing their own clothes." No doubt they aren't allowed to do anything else. There are two photos of tiger cages showing what lovely places they are. One caption reads "INSIDE TIGER CAGE — Roomy and airy." However close inspection of the photo reveals that the tiger cages are roomy and airy in a vertical direction rather than a horizontal direction!

The "fair answer to the Amnesty report about civilian prisoners in South Vietnam" is actually an article from "The Economist" (July 14-20 1973). In spite of the claim that Amnesty's report is "one of the less credible dossiers it has so far produced," the author still admits "It is clear that a large number of non-communist opponents of Mr Thieu have been rounded up on various charges, and that some have been subjected to torture and brutal forms of imprisonment."

The Vietnam Report articles do not deny that thousands of political prisoners are being detained and that some are tortured. These atrocities are excused however, by the claim that the communists

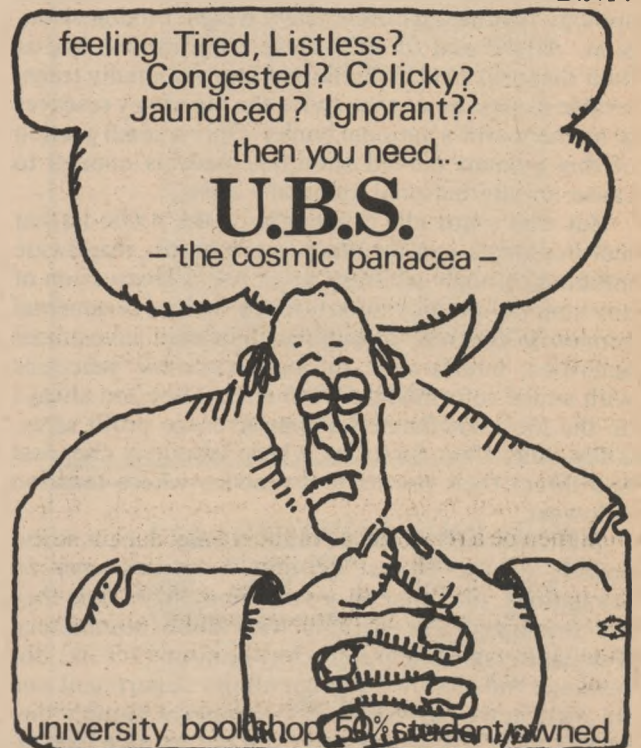
are really much worse. This claim is not substantiated by the authors.

Most disturbing of all is the attitude of Thieu's government to non-communist political prisoners:

"It would take a better than vivid imagination and a good bit of stretched interpretation to think that in some way the Paris agreement covers political prisoners who belong neither to the Government side nor to the NLF." (Vietnam Report, 15 June 1973).

So it seems that political prisoners are going to remain political prisoners for the future. And if you would like some free propaganda don't forget to write to the Embassy of the Republic of Vietnam, P.O. Box 2833, Wellington.

B.J.F.





# THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF LUCRE



## MULTINATIONALS THE TRANSNATIONAL MENACE by Tom Appleton

The American dollar is a sick old man: he suffers from constant heart attacks. Earlier this year a major stroke knocked him off his feet. But money doctors such as Donald G. Robbins weren't worried. Robbins is the financial wizard of the American Singer Sewing Machine Company. He knew what to do: he left the ailing dollar to live or to die and transferred some US\$300 million into sound healthy German marks. Several hundred other company chiefs did the same thing. Then early in February the dollar was devalued some ten percent. And while Germany crashed into a serious monetary crisis the big companies had made a quick and easy ten percent profit in speculation.

West Germany, for example, is the world's third economic super power. But when faced with an armada of multinationals it's like a skinny 90 pound apology fighting against a heavy weight boxing champion. At the end of 1971 these corporations had at their disposal US\$268 billion of internationally transferable assets: more than twice the monetary reserves of all the world's national banks. Only a small portion of this amount moved simultaneously is enough to cause an international monetary crisis.

But that's not all: this mafia of the 4,000 largest multinationals can do much more harm: worldwide inflation through arbitrary price rises: obstruction of any stability politics; interference with governmental economic controls through unrestricted investment activities; interference through economic sanctions with social reformist governments. They are always on the look out for better than average profit rates. They build their factories where labour is cheapest and direct their profits to countries where taxation is lowest.

Multinationals have developed into a new world power: of the largest economic entities only 50 are nations; the other 50 are multinationals. And they are organized like nations too: The International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation (I.T.T.) for instance runs its own foreign affairs department and its own news service. I.T.T. employs former diplomats and CIA agents and even has its own intelligence service to protect company secrets.

The biggest and most powerful of these uncontrolled private empires is the American General Motors Corporation (Holden, Chevrolet etc) with headquarters in Detroit. In 1971 this industrial giant sold cars and other goods for over US\$30million. This is more than the gross national income of most countries — in fact it is exceeded only by twelve nations.

At the number six spot stands the American International Business Machines Corporation with its headquarters in Armonk, New York. With 37 production sites in 13 countries, 12 research labs in nine countries and over 126 distribution companies inside and out of the USA IBM's stock value is even higher than GM's total turnover — something like US\$35 billion. And again this company's stock alone is worth more than that of all of West Germany's corporations combined.

Again, the second largest West German company, Siemens, had a total turnover of more than DM 15 billion in 1971 — more than the gross national product of the Irish Republic. While the forty largest multinationals together produce as much as the whole West German economy.

These billions mean power — concentrated in the hands of a few hundred managers. Without any democratic mandate, led only by the capitalist ideology of profit and expansion these hired hands reign over the progress of entire economies and the fates of millions of workers.

Sealed off in the upper floors of sky rises or in planes on their way to company conferences they make decisions of global importance on investments, Research, products, and jobs, currencies and prices.

Still, these guys only do what they're told — mainly for their bosses in the United States. Thus a report on multinationals issued on Thursday, January 4, 1973 — "The effects of US corporate foreign investment, 1960-70" — surveyed 125 American multinationals with combined sales in excess of US\$133 billion comprising 25% of America's non-agricultural export market. These companies, the report showed do not as the American trade unions so falsely accuse them of doing, shift from expensive American labour to cheap foreign labour. Oh no. On the contrary, companies which invested most heavily abroad had to increase their domestic employment very rapidly. In fact, the report states, while the work force in American manufacturing generally rose by a mere 10.8% the multinationals had to hire 26% more Americans to cope with the controlling of their overseas expansion.

Nor the report says, do multinationals weaken the dollar by investing it abroad and nor do they undermine the trade balance by importing goods to the US from their foreign factories. Buno means they only do that to other countries. As for the US, American receipts from profits, dividends and fees of foreign subsidiaries were a constant surplus in the balance of payments.

Not only did the multinationals surveyed contribute a trade surplus 100% higher than that of the entire remaining manufacturing industry; they also boosted their exports from their US factories by 205%, almost twice the rate of those companies that did not venture abroad.

Therefore, Salvador Allende's definition of multinationals is not entirely correct. Earlier this year, in a speech before a UN assembly he had said: "We are faced by a direct confrontation between the large transnational corporations and the states. The corporations are interfering in the fundamental political, economic and military decisions of the states. The corporations are global organizations that do not depend on any state and whose activities are not controlled by nor are they accountable to any parliament or any other institution representative of the collective interest. In short, all the world political structure is being undermined. The dealers don't have a country."

Not quite. Most of them do have a country, and that's the United States. That's also where most of the money goes. And that's also why "multinationals" is a rather confusing term characteristic of apologetic bourgeois economics; since the big grabbing arms of these companies reach across the world only to fill their own pockets, "transnationals" is indeed the fitting and correct term.

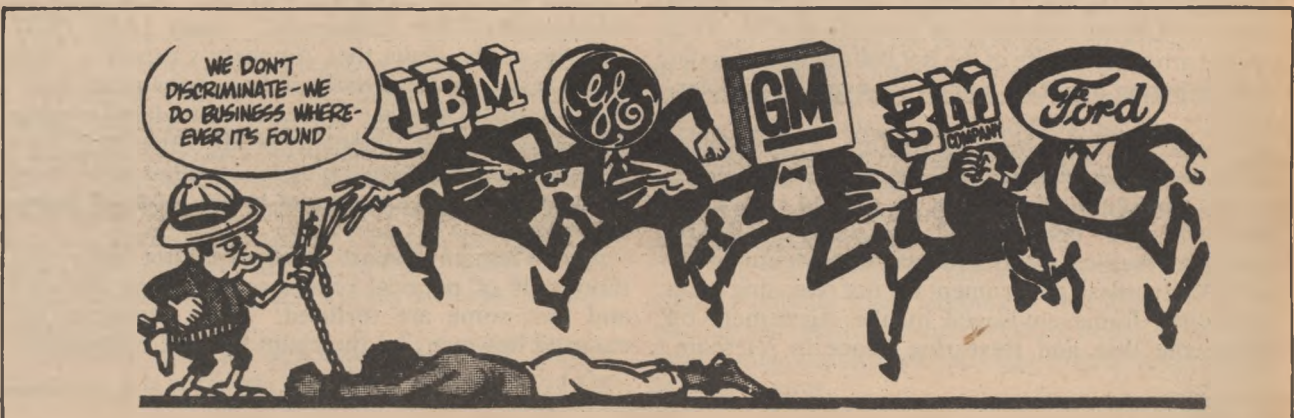
They enjoy an exterritoriality uncountered by any international treaty regulating questions of trade, job-, or monetary policies. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.) in the fifties was one of the preconditions for the removal of all hindrances to free world trade; money has become freely exchangeable; modern communications systems allow for lightning reactions to any new situation arising anywhere in the world.

Multinationals often like to present themselves as capitalist benefactors bringing superior technological know-how to the underdeveloped countries, increasing the wealth of the industrialized nations, taking over or merging with otherwise unprofitable companies, producing jobs and even guaranteeing peace all over the world.

However their neo-colonial exploitation of cheap African and Asian labour belies this image; their ferocious assaults of socialist countries like Chile or those with strong trade unionistic traditions like Britain as well as their ruthless investment policies clearly show a complete disregard for the people's actual needs.

One company director described what is called "taxplanning" as follows: "We always have one group of experts that tells us what the rules are and another group that tells us how to circumvent them."

Du Pont, for instance, the big American chemical and pharmaceutical company, has developed a peculiar political test. For such an exercise a number of





factors will be fed into a computer: available labour force, competition, consumer behaviour, taxation and import tariffs, wages, and monetary stability. All this will be multiplied with various factors like political preferences of the students, the petiti bourgeoisie etc and their government's leniency towards leftist political groups. In this fashion Du Pont's political advisors in Wilmington, Delaware come up with some simple and handy numerical key upon which management decisions will be based whether a major factory will or won't be built and jobs created in India or rather in Portugal or rather in South Africa.

Their behaviour in countries of the 3rd World is particularly telling in this respect. In the early fifties it was the United Fruit Company that ousted a socialist government in Guatemala; but that was by no means the last case of colonial style US interventionism.

Almost accidentally the American columnist Jack Anderson came across a document earlier last year, which proved conclusively that I.T.T.'s Harold Geneen and one of his company directors, former CIA chief McCone had approached the CIA and offered a substantial sum to keep Salvador Allende from being elected in the 1970 elections.

Similarly, the American Kennecott Cooper Corporation boycotted Chilean copper exports all over the world: a heavy blow to the Chilean economy, as copper accounted for 85% of its export revenues.

One and by no means the least important reason therefore for America's universal military presence

is to guarantee unperturbed continuity of our free enterprise economic system.

As always, it's the "little man" who is the real loser. The strongest weapon of the working class so far had been its solidarity. But strikes seem to be such an ineffective measure against companies that just pack up and start production at their plants in other countries. Cases of world wide solidarity are as yet rare. But slowly trade unionists begin to realize the necessity for multinational unions if they want to challenge multinationals with strikes across boundaries.

Charles Levinson, the leader of the International Federation of Chemical & General Workers recently went into organizing campaigns among 90,000 workers at Michelin plants in eleven countries. (Michelin is that French tyre company with the bubbly wee man symbol; it is also a remarkable multinational with an NZ\$1.400 million annual turnover).

Levinson wanted to get Michelin to negotiate with his union on a multinational basis. "My strategy," he said, "is to aim at Michelin because it has one of the toughest policies regarding union recognition. If we can clobber Michelin the other companies will fall right in line."

More importantly though, he said that "wage bargaining is just arguing about sharing the pie. We want a share in its baking," because "any investment decision by Michelin will directly affect workers in all its plants." Levinson threatened Michelin with solidarity pledges from American unions to block two

US\$200 million plants if his demands weren't met.

Michelin's answer is indicative both of the multinationals arrogant disregard for the workers' representatives as well as of the state of international working class solidarity: "I can't believe that American workers will strike to get better wages for Europeans," one executive close to Michelin said.

Levinson was successful against the Dutch chemical company AKZO last year in preventing it from laying off some 6,000 workers. (AKZO had intended to close down two factories and move production to Spain and Brazil).

But multinational unionism alone will not be enough: the unions will also have to think of new ways to get capital reserves, preferably by opening up their own union-owned enterprises all profits of which will go into the support of fellow workers suffering from the effects of strikes against multinational corporations. Because compared to these companies' reserves the unions are poor as church mice.

Eventually particularly in countries like New Zealand where prolonged union membership might result in an almost automatic parliamentary seat, unionists will have to press harder for investment controls, nationalization and similar measures — because otherwise in the not too distant future we might wake up and find that they've all packed up and gone to produce washing machines in Turkey, TV sets in Brazil, and cars in South Africa while there won't be any jobs anymore in this country. Or Some such 1984.

## A LOOK AT ONE MULTINATIONAL

# ITT FROM HITLER TO GENEEN

by Tom Appleton

The story of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation start Puerto Rico just before World War I. Sosthenes and Hernand Behn, the sons of a Danish immigrant and his French wife, inherited a tiny telephone network purely by chance when an acquaintance of theirs went bankrupt. The Behn bros had been sugar brokers.

After the war Sosthenes Behn had become a colonel of the US army and acquired quite a reputation for his ruthless and dare-devil enterprise. He merged their shares of the business and had it registered in New York under the unassuming name International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation — named so deliberately to be confused with the American Telephone — Telegraph Corporation which already had the game sewn up in the US.

Behn was one of the first to realise the enormous possibilities of this new form of instant information, that not only created a new kind of business, but also a new kind of diplomacy, a new kind of politics and has eventually emerged as the true basis for multinational expansion with control from a single point.

The first major break came in 1923 when the Spanish dictator Miguel Primo de Rivera was looking for a private firm to organise Spain's chaotic telecommunications network. Behn rushed to Madrid and took up an entire suite of the local Ritz — always bearing in mind that he should appear wealthier than he actually was. By a stroke of luck he managed to become friends with King Alfonso XIII and thus succeeded in gaining the contract.

Immediately thereafter he founded the Compania Telefonica de Espana and placed the Viscount of Alba, one of the most distinguished and influential

Spanish noblemen at the top. Only then did he go to the United States in search of specialists capable of fulfilling the contract.

Two years later he was lucky again. The Behn bros reputation had risen considerably since their Spanish operation; thus when Western Electric was facing anti-trust proceedings and had to rid itself of its international subsidiaries Behn easily obtained a US\$ 30 million loan from the New York Morgan Bankhouse. Overnight Behn became the ruler of a truly international telephone company.

In 1928 ITT moved into a newly-built 33 storey sky rise in New York's Broad Street. Sosthenes Behn began to develop a truly feudal life style; not infrequently he would stage banquets for two hundred people or more. Henry Ford, the Rockefellers and Morgans became his closest friends and his best public relations instruments. After the installation of a telephone network at the Vatican Behn presented the pope with a golden telephone. Then he went and made sure the whole world heard about it.

When the Big Crash came in 1929 Behn's empire continued to grow outside of the United States boundaries. For instance determined to get a toehold on the German market, which he had missed out on so far. In 1930, with the help of AEG and Philips, he obtained two German electronics companies: Standard Elektrizitaets Gesellschaft and Lorenz AG which were later merged.

In Germany he was facing competition from Siemens — a company, incidentally, which is worth of a separate study at some later date. However, Behn quite successfully counterattacked Siemens' warring on ITT, especially after Hernand Behn's

death in 1933.

On August 2, 1933 the newly elect German chancellor Adolf Hitler met for the first time with a delegation of American businessmen. It consisted of two men: Sosthenes Behn and his representative in Germany, Henry Mann.

One of the men whom Hitler and Behn agreed upon to be a mutually acceptable company director for ITT's German subsidiary was Kurt von Schroeder who was later to become a high ranking SS official and go between Behn and Himmler. Behn also used this channel to bribe Himmler. In return the nazi government invested into ITT's German companies.

Next ITT got in contact with Hermann Goering, the commander of the nazi air force, which resulted in a 28% share in the German Fokke-Wulf company whose planes were later to cause serious damage to the allies. Still ITT managed to obtain US\$ 27 million in compensation for war damage to its German companies, including US\$ 5 million for damage to the Fokke-Wulf plants on the grounds that they were American property destroyed by allied bombers.

Behn claimed that it was necessary to ensure that none of his telephone systems would be endangered by nationalisation. To protect the interests of his shareholders he had to keep in well with the regime in each country, "even though privately he may have abhorred their policies." It has remained characteristic of ITT to this day to say one thing in one part of the world and something else in another.

Yet when Schroeder was asked at the Nuremberg trials whether Behn had ever complained about his companies participating in German war preparations his answer was unmistakable: "No" ITT also didn't





mind removing all its Jewish employees both in Germany and later in Austria. Behn was indeed a skilful diplomat. "Hitler," he said, is a gentleman and he also dresses most elegantly." If the nazis had the won the war he would have appeared impeccably nazi, but as they lost he re-emerged as impeccably American and in fact came to Europe after the war as an advisor to the Americans.

During the war years ITT held very close contact with various high ranking German officials and Behn's emissaries got in contact with practically everyone ranging from John Foster Dulles, who was later to become Eisenhower's foreign secretary to the FBI to Chamberlain, Churchill and Eden. This resulted in a vast expansion of ITT's European companies with headquarters in Berlin. Most notably ITT was the first American company since the outbreak of the war to be paid US\$ 13.8 million in dividends by the Germans.

London and would never arrive — in a short time production came almost to a stand still.

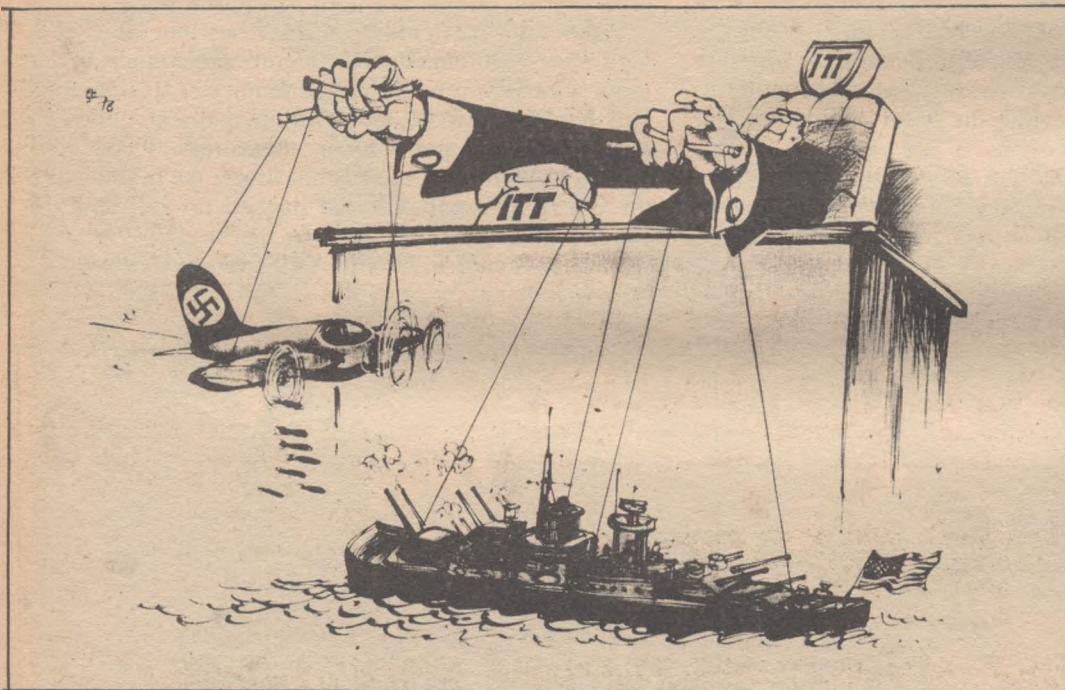
In due course one of those typical Stalinist court trials was staged in February 1950 which lasted four days. Vogeler admitted to the close co-operation between ITT and the military; in fact after the war several high officers had joined the company, among them admirals Stone and Halsey and general Marriner and Coulson. While Behn was a good friend of Truman's and of foreign secretary Dean Acheson, his predecessor, George Marshall and of the former minister of finance Henry Morgenthau. Because a co-operation with the military had seemed desirable, the military were now in a position to control the company's politics.

Two of ITT's Hungarian directors were executed. Behn retired in May 1956 at the age of 74 and died the following spring. Harrison, ITT's president hung around a few more weeks and couldn't cope alone

and more than 400,000 employees in 90 countries. Under Geneen ITT became an acquisition machine that gobbled up hundreds of enterprises.

One veteran executive of ITT described Geneen's personality as follows: "These government agencies and their lawyers are no match for Geneen. He confounds them. He works men to death. He is amoral, immune to persuasion, incapable of knowing right from wrong. But the anti-trust department doesn't seem to know right from wrong, either — not on any rational basis. And that's where Geneen multiplies his strength."

"His puritanical self-righteous sense and his amorality are separate within the guy, but they are strong forces that drive him. He tells them, 'you do what I tell you, but don't do anything wrong.' This is impossible. Some of the inner circle had to do wrong, they had to participate in corruption to accomplish what they were directed to do."



In 1942 ITT began to become more patriotic and started production of a high frequency direction finder for the US navy. This gadget was designed to detect German submarines. Thus ITT's airplanes attacked American war ships which in turn were equipped with ITT-built warning systems.

Behn's main purpose after the war in traveling in a dirty army jeep, dressed in a dirt-covered uniform, was to inspect his companies in Brussels, Paris and Antwerp. Also he made sure that his fellow army officials were dining exquisitely and getting the finest Epernay champagne. By the time they came to Germany there couldn't be the slightest shadow of a doubt as to his loyalty to America.

After 1945 Behn's luck seemed to falter. In Spain general Franco nationalized the Compania Telefonica. Juan Peron did the same the following year in Argentina. Behn tried to make up for this by turning to the American market. He bought two companies and they both were blanks.

Then in 1947 a group of stock holders staged a "revolution". They were most upset, because they hadn't been paid any dividends for nine years, while Behn and his directors had paid themselves US\$ 3.7 million in wage increases over that period. In vain Behn tried to fend them off: a year later he had to step down from his post as president. His successor was General Harrison, aged 56, who had come from A.T. & T.

But since Behn had retained his posts as chairman and chief executive officer and as Harrison wasn't much of a president, Behn continued to guide the company as before.

In other words: in October 1948 Behn travelled to Budapest and began some shit stirring. One should find it hardly surprising to hear that Behn was a dedicated anti-communist. He didn't therefore appreciate much that his Hungarian bastions of free enterprise should export goods to Moscow and suggested to his directors Edgar Sanders, Robert Vogeler, and Imre Geiger to do a little sabotaging.

\* Sanders, it later showed had been a member of the British secret service before joining with ITT. \* Vogeler, a former member of the US marines and an FBI trained counter-spy had seemed a particularly fitting man to take over ITT's eastern European branch. \* Geiger, had also had contacts with the CIA before becoming an ITT executive in Hungary.

Behn left little doubt that these were not entirely his own plans, Sanders later said. Apparently he had gotten instructions from 'higher up'. And so deliveries designed for Russia would accidentally go to Turkey; machines would be taken apart and put together again somewhere else; spare parts had to be ordered from

so he followed Behn shortly afterward.

The resulting vacuum had to be filled. A subcommittee got together and hired a bunch of professional scalp hunters and talent scouts who went searching the country for a suitable substitute. In Boston Massachusetts they came across an owl faced 49-year old company accountant by the name of Harold Sydney Geneen.

Geneen had an almost legendary reputation for making profits. When he left Raytheon Electronics for ITT, Raytheon's stock fell more than six dollars. While Behn created ITT as a multinational telephone company, Geneen was the one who transformed it into a multinational conglomerate. He felt that the overseas telephone business was not profitable enough — Castro for instance had nationalised the Cuban telephone company soon after Geneen's arrival — and so ITT began acquiring whatever businesses possible in the US itself. Anything with steady profits was acceptable — be it Avis Rent-A-Car, Sheraton Hotels, Bobbs Merrill Publishers, Continental Bakeries or a host of smaller enterprises. Under Geneen's government ITT rose from 52nd to 9th in Fortune's list of the 500 biggest US companies; with US\$ 8.6 billion of annual turnover in 1972 and net profits of more than US\$ 477 million



Sosthenes Behn



Geneen & McCone: Furtive & Ferretty

"Geneen wanted to become the highest paid management executive on earth. He wanted to run the biggest operation on earth. He wanted the most power. He cannot stand the presence of anyone else who wants power. Money he will give them. Power, no."

"He's not so much above as beyond the law. All law, especially anti-trust, is something to overcome. Remember, it isn't very hard to have contempt for anti-trust if you're a corporate manager. It protects the giants from competition, from a couple of little companies getting together to compete with some huge outfit. Look at Western Electric, for God's sake! Anti-trust certainly doesn't allow any entry into the field. So Geneen isn't the only one who looks at anti-trust law and sees a mess."

"But beyond this the laws are simply not meant for him. He has no interest in it. It is an irritant, a frustration to be resolved. He is a collector. He likes to reel in companies. He is a master of overkill. He likes to overkill. He has screwed up a lot of companies and part of his personality is weird but he is an unnerving genius who always has seven or eight counter measures developing at the same time to contend with seven or eight different ways a problem or project might turn out."

"he is way the hell and gone ahead of the government. He reacts to restraint and persuasion by cranking out more energy to overcome them. I know Geneen has this fantastic genius. I also know he is a nut."

Geneen is a very isolated figure, driven by a motivational force, that must have been genetic in Alexander the Great, Napoleon, General George Patton and is not notably absent in Richard Nixon. In fact he has recently been compared to Nixon: Geneen too believes so strongly in his ideas they cannot be shaken. He places great emphasis on knowing the facts of business. Therefore Geneen's attitude toward governments is one of disdain. In general, governments are obstacles to be overcome in the name of greater rationality and of course profits. "What do governments know about providing jobs?" It is this benevolent interest in the people's welfare that makes him disregard US anti-trust policy, as he feels it to be very mistaken at a time when the growth of those tiny US companies against competition from Japanese and European biggies should be encouraged.

ITT continued to run its own intelligence service and there were plenty of high level contacts thru John McCone, an ex-director of the CIA (no longer Behn's third and fourth rate spies) who became a director ITT. Like all major corporations ITT also employs

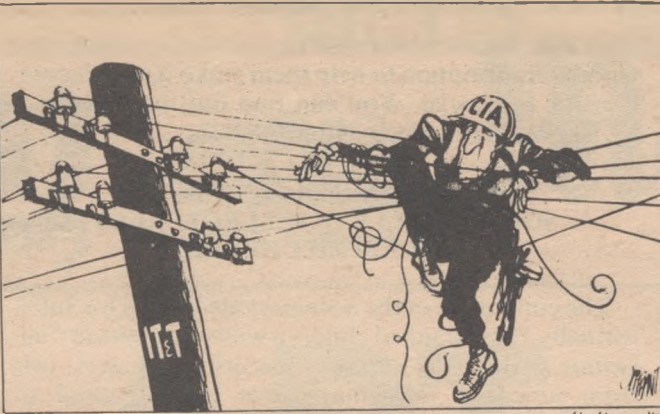


an army of accountants to advise it on tax evasion, company lawyers expert in circumventing anti-trust legislation and lobbyists to promote its political interests in Washington.

Something a little out of the ordinary was one document which had been conveyed to the Washington syndicated columnist Jack Anderson in February 1972. It was an ITT memo on the San Diego Convention. One Dita Beard disclosed her irritation at "that call from the White House. . . I thought you and I had agreed very thoroughly that under no circumstances would anyone in this office discuss with anyone our participation in the Convention. . . no one has known from whom that 400 thousand commitment had come. . . I am convinced that our noble commitment has gone a long way toward our negotiations on the mergers eventually coming out as Hal wants them. Certainly the President has told Mitchell to see that things are worked out fairly." It ended, "Please destroy this, huh?"

This was at about the same time when a major anti-trust case was swung at ITT. When Anderson blew the story somebody set up and turned on an office appliance capable of shredding documents beyond reassembly. Geneen later told a stockholders meetings in Memphis that this was "a local decision" resulting from poor judgment. But in view of the fact that not even a box of pencils is purchased at ITT's without authorisation from up the line, this explanation evoked nothing but sardonic smiles.

This "local decision" prompted a major scandal involving the identical set of Hunt, Kleindienst, Colson, Dean, Haldeman, Mitchell, Liddy and Nixon that was later involved in the Watergate bugging scandal. And while ITT was warring with the ministry



of justice, O.M. Scott & Sons, a Californian company which is owned by ITT, layed out a magnificent golf course at a certain San Clemente estate — free. The President invited the "Golfing Friends of the President" over to a party.

Not much later Anderson unveiled an even bigger scandal. Geneen had offered one million dollars to the CIA in 1970 to prevent Salvador Allende from being elected. Nobody believed it, until earlier this year Geneen could not help but admit before a senate committee that this was true. But he added, he could not see anything illegal in this action, as he was acting only in the interest of his shareholders. For too long Americans have regarded Latin America as their own "back yard."

John McCone was still the director of the CIA in 1964 when Geneen approached him with a similar proposal. McCone refused at that time on the grounds that the CIA never accepted private money. Six years later Geneen simply commanded McCone — who in the meantime had joined ITT as a company director

— to see the new CIA boss, Richard Helms, and offer him a million dollars for his services. This time McCone was much more approachable and in agreement with Helms contacted their "man in Habana", William Broe. After Allende's victory ITT went about staging civil war and economic disruption in Chile. Even after strong denunciations from Allende, Geneen was arguing in Washington at the senate hearings that ITT had wanted to help the Chilean people with housing and agriculture and show their confidence in the government of Allende.

On September 29, 1971 Allende nationalized ITT's seventy percent owned Chilean Telephone Company (Chitelco). When ITT's insurance claim for these properties was flatly rejected this year by the government-backed Overseas Private Investment Corp, which insures American overseas ventures, ITT refused to write the US\$ 92.5 million at stake off as an immediate loss. The sum appears on ITT's balance sheets now as "noncurrent receivable" which basically means that the company hopes to collect in full at some future date.

Discrediting a company like this, the way it has been done, will do it no harm. What is needed therefore is not more and more discrediting and ridiculing, but more deep analysis and understanding of what they are actually doing to people. We must learn to distrust authority and must not be confused, bewildered or wearied by their propaganda wars.

Sources:

Der Spiegel 26, 27, 28, 1973. Nation Review, September 7 - 13, 1973. Ramparts, March 1973. Time, May 14, 1973.

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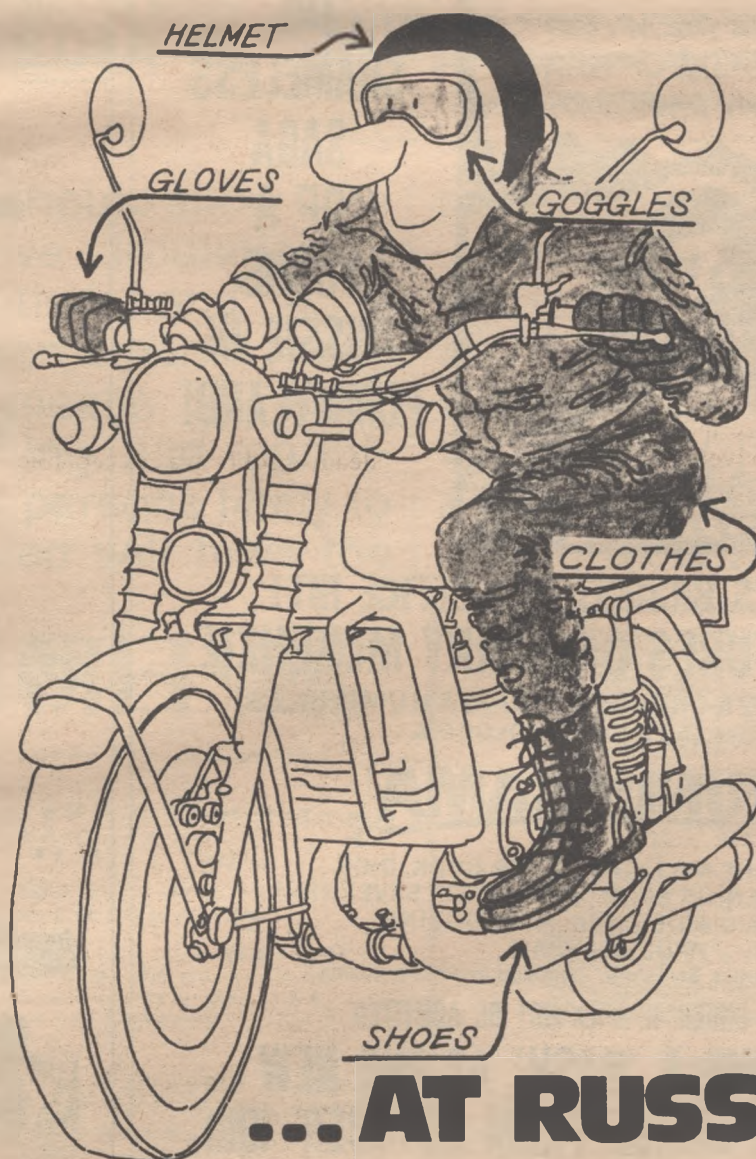
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# HO HUM

## WELFARE ACTION GROUP SERVICE BULLETIN

The major purpose of Welfare Action Group is to provide a means of information for community groups who seek help from students at Auckland University. This final W.A.G. bulletin for 1973 is therefore devoted to providing some news and contact points for a variety of community projects in which you may wish to participate during the summer vacation.

### GLENFIELD KINDERGARTEN

At Glenfield, a committee of local citizens is fundraising for a new kindergarten to be built in the area. On November 10th they will be holding a social. They

have asked for student volunteers who are concerned with Welfare Action to help them make Xmas decoration for the social. You can find out more about it by ringing Mrs Jean Burt on 448-932.

### AN ADVENTURE PLAYGROUND FOR SOMMERVILLE INTELLECTUALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN?

The committee of the Sommerville School for Intellectually Handicapped children wants to build an "adventure playground" for its students. They seek help from inventive and imaginative architectural or engineering students in the design and perhaps construction of the playground.

The special requirements of intellectually handicapped children in such a project provides a challenge for any person concerned with the general field of industrial design.

If you would like to talk about this project, write to "Adventure Playground", Sommerville I.H.C. Committee, C/- Mrs P. D. Stokes, 52 Taniwha Street, Glen Innes or telephone Mr Holland, Head Teachers, Sommerville I.H.C.

### DEFENSIVE DRIVING

Mr Dunn, Youth Activities Officer of the Auckland Red Cross is anxious to train more people as tutors in the Red Cross Defensive School. Defensive Driving takes up where "able to drive well enough to get a license" leaves off. Once tutors are trained then they get paid (a minute amount per hour) for their voluntary work in the school.

Defensive Driving is just one of many projects that Welfare Action Group people could get involved with during vacation with Red Cross. If you are interested, give Mr Dunn a telephone call at Red Cross Headquarters in Wakefield Street.

### CITIZENS ADVICE

Already a number of Auckland University students are involved in voluntary work with the Auckland City Council's Citizens Advice Bureaux. This is not just a job for enthusiastic "amateurs". You need to undertake a thorough training course before you are unleashed on the unsuspecting public.

Of course, if you are a resident of the Mt Eden Borough, you will have to be content with offering advice only to Auckland City Council Citizens. However, do your training now and get some practise in on the Auckland public. When the residents of Mt Eden Borough follow the national lead and elect a new Borough Council it will certainly be more enlightened than the medium sized Mt Eden frogs in their very tiny puddle, who apparently think that Citizens Advice is best done on the cheap through the local holy joes.

Telephone the Auckland City Council C.A.B. and ask for full information on how you can do your training for the job.

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# INCH ART ISSUE

## SWEEPS GLOBE

CRACCUM, WITH APPROVAL IN PRINCIPLE FROM STUDASS, IS SPONSORING A FLUXUS EVENT, IN WHICH THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD ARE INVITED TO SUBMIT MATERIAL FOR PUBLICATION. IT IS REQUESTED THAT THE MATERIAL REFERS TO OR USES THE LINEAL, SQUARE, CUBIC OR MORE DIMENSIONAL SPACE OF AN INCH. ALL MATERIAL IN EVERY MEDIA IS REQUESTED.



Steve Valentine shoots a publicity photo of the histrionic meeting of Bob Cinch and Terry Finch, marking the advent of inching towards a new era.

Participants are asked to include their names and addresses so that awards can be made and their copies of the issue can be posted to them.

Date-line for submissions is set at April Fool's Day,

1974. This should allow time for extensive circulation of this invitation, and it is hoped participants will assist by means of recycling, reporting, and reprinting so that persons likely to be interested will have the

opportunity to participate.

Material should be addressed to:  
INCH ART ISSUE  
CRACCUM C/o STUDASS  
UNIVERSE CITY  
A.U.S.A.- PRIVATE BAG  
AUCK. NEW ZEALAND

V O  
I D

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Dana Atchley,  
Ace Space Co.

### INCH INDEX

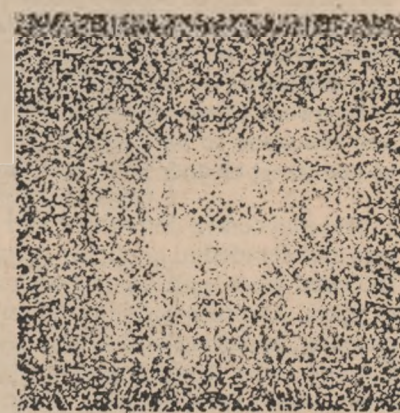
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INCH ART ISSUE  
CRACCUM C/o STUDASS  
UNIVERSE CITY  
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AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

Dada Correspondents early to translate inch-art proposal into earth's Mother Tongues.



A BIG INCH  
Stan Van Der Beck

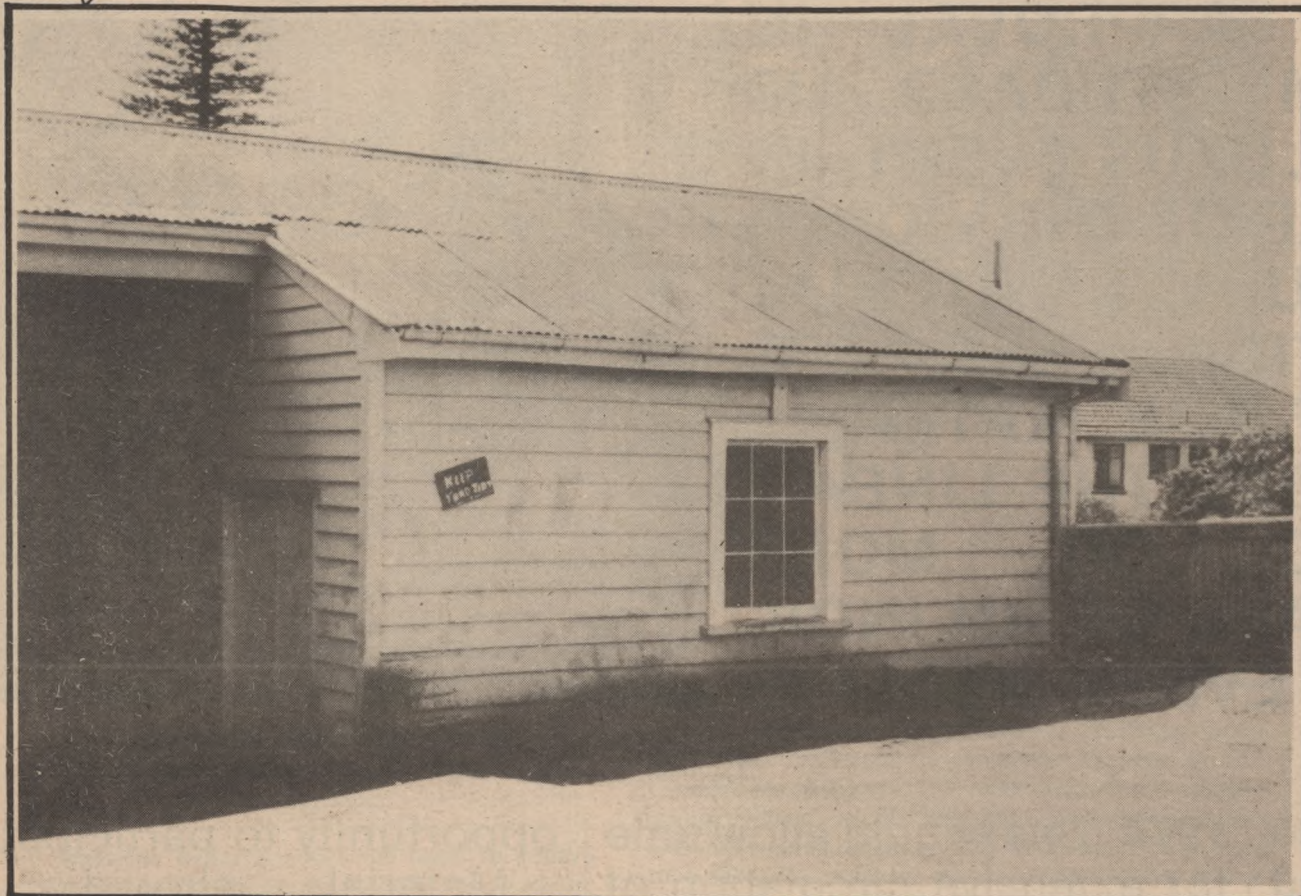
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WITH THE PATENTED  
"MAGIC INCH"  
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At the end of 30 days, if you say the Carey Pipe has given you the greatest smoking pleasure of your life, you may keep it. But if you are willing to go back to your old pipes, break the Carey into bits, return the pieces to me, and the trial will have cost you nothing. Send today for free trial offer. Write:  
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1920 Sunnyside, Chicago, Ill. 60640



# KIDS OR CARS

Before.



## THE PARNELL PLAYCENTRE

The Parnell playcentre, in its early days, was shunted between the Parnell Library Hall and St Mary's Church Hall. Neither place was designed to accommodate a playcentre, and neither had any facilities for outside play areas. No one seemed to want to house the centre, and lots of families in the area had never heard of them. While the playcentre was being moved around, an Auckland City Council Works depot on the corner of Birdwood Crescent and Parnell Road became vacant, and remained so for about a year, with the exception of one street cleaner who used the building.

The playcentre committee had a look at the buildings and decided to apply for permission to use them. Included were a group of timber and brick buildings in good structural condition, but badly in need of cleaning, repairing and interior alteration. The City Council, after considering the matter, negotiated a years lease, with monthly lease renewals after the year was up. This was rather an uncertain arrangement when so much needed to be done before the place could be used, but the playcentre parents decided it was worth while accepting the offer and trying to persuade the Council to offer a longer lease when the year was up.

Basically, the parents hoped that the more work they put into the buildings, the more public support they gained, and the more established the playcentre

became, the harder the Council would find it to remove them. The reason removal was feared, was that the Parnell Plan, an amendment to the 1970 Auckland City Council District Scheme, had specified the site be used for a carpark. This was listed as a third priority in the plan, which meant it was to be implemented by 1977, so the playcentre knew it had about four years to become established as an unmovable community service.

The gamble was worth taking, as the site had excellent potential for use as a playcentre, and was locationally central to the dispersed residential areas of Parnell. The layout of the buildings was good; there was a big outside courtyard fenced off from the road, a covered outside play area, an old stable ideal for conversion to a parents room-store room-office, and a substantial inside playspace. The courtyard was warm and sunny, and sheltered by the fence and an adjacent building. Renovation work was estimated at approximately \$1,000 for materials with labour provided by parents, friends and local businesses. Subsequent work by these people have completed the transformation into a playcentre in a relatively short period, and the result is very satisfactory.

The roll has approximately doubled since the playcentre moved into the old depot. There are now some 60 families involved in the centre, and instead of the old situation of being open 2 mornings a week,

the centre is open every morning for 2½ hours. No better facilities are available, the children have a greater variation of learning activities. Apart from the benefit to the children, the centre has brought people together who were unlikely to meet elsewhere. A high proportion of the families are Polynesian and single-parent families.

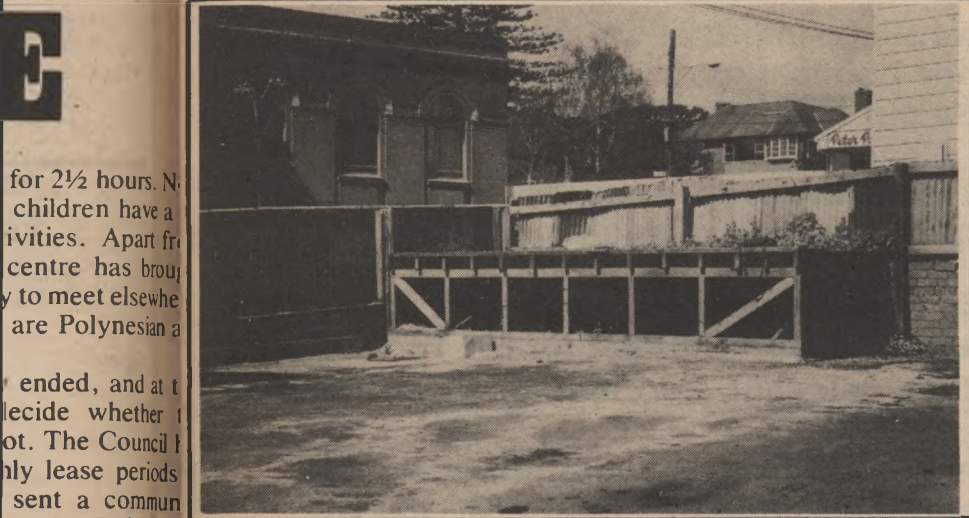
The first year's lease is nearly ended, and at this point the community has to decide whether the playcentre should stay at the depot. The Council has been asked to change the monthly lease periods to a longer lease period, and has sent a community advisor to examine the place and report to the Council. The parents involved are optimistic that after this effort the Council will recognize their claim for support. Hopefully, the whole idea of the car-park scheme will be altered. The site is only just over 5,300 sq.ft., and allowing for standard carpark size and aisle widths, the maximum number of cars that could be accommodated on the site is 30, unless a multi-storey parking building was erected, a scheme hardly justified on so small a site. Parnell Road will need more parking areas in the future, but the answer does not seem to be in destroying such a community asset to cater for cars. There are other sites which have not been considered, and after all it's a matter of priorities — cars or children?





AS A RESULT OF  
THESE INVESTIGATIONS  
THE COUNCIL HAS  
DECIDED TO  
REDEVELOP THE SITE

and alter.



PHOTOGRAPHS BY ROS EMPSON

for 2½ hours. No children have activities. Apart from the centre has brought to meet elsewhere are Polynesian and

ended, and at the time decide whether to proceed. The Council has only lease periods. I sent a committee report to the Council. I am optimistic that after their claim for site of the car-park is only just over standard carpark size number of cars the site is 30, unless a scheme is erected, a scheme. Parnell Road is a future, but the answer is such a community centre other sites which after all its a matter





# FRUGAL PHOTO INCH

AS A SPECULATIVE FACILITY, PERSONS ARE ALSO INVITED TO ENTER AWARDS AND PROPOSALS RELATED TO INCH-SUBMISSIONS. THESE ARE TO BE PUBLISHED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN THE SPECIAL-INCH ISSUE.

## NEW INCH PURSES FOR THE WINNING

Zymotic Refreshments and Quasi Zebras, of the Perforated Hot Air Balloon Uncompany, Spill, 13 Cockburn, Ak. 2, N.Z., will give free rides in company vehicles to the uncompromizing Holy Inch; optionally included is the shock headline; CHILD EATS FATHER (inch by inch), Comments, Yum, Yum.

For an inch afire, the Linda Pearce, Ritva Saarikko tandem bequeath a burning issue.



*for an inch away - a gallon of bad breath, an inch of nose - a wet drip, a rectal therm - a warm pigeon.  
Bandycoot, 23 Bellevue, Auckland Niche.*

For frugalist photographic inch or nearest offer, photographer begrudgingly proffers bonny Box-Brownie case, lined with tucktite spring operated chromium clasp, reasonable working order, body rough, suitable for lunch box, no dealers please. Contact Artie McClick, Acme Portrait Studio, down the hall, last room to the right at Eight by Ten Bourne Street, Ak., or telephone 604-005, anytime Tuesdays between 8:30 and 9:15 a.m.

Scratch Orchestra avails the following three tantilizing awards: to one bare inch, a pinch from Lisa, to the most opportune inch, one scratched metre of accompaniment, to the farthest travelled inch, one thousand paces of long distance music.

For finding the lost inch, a 1/2 one drop-out photograph of the haystack. 10 Bourne, Mt Eden, Ak.

For an inch of versa-visa, a minute of true pretense and a pint of false confession. Gratuitous bull-finch.

Whimpy Girls, every Wonderful one, of the Wimpy Bar, Queen's Arcade, Ak. 1, offer the Wimpy Girls, '73 autographed (purple ink) perfumed pin-up for the wimpiest, sc'impieist, impiest inches.

Best, for an inch of vanity — 100 ft. (30.48) x 16 mm spool type 651 emulsion in perforated winding B integral leader plus trailer 421 VI motion picture safety negative. Geof Steven, 2 Rota Pl., Ak.

## EXTRA!

Inch worm, inch worm  
measuring the marigolds  
you and your arithmetic  
you'll probably go far.

— Noel Coward

Passing theme-song for the duration of inch-art proposed by Half Inch, a little known character assumed by David Mitchell.

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



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

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



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## TO ALL CLUBS AND SOCIETIES:

We are wanting information on all Clubs and Societies for publication in Orientation Handbook (which goes out to all students at enrolling).

Could you please supply:

1. A short summary of your club/society's activities and/or philosophy, a relevant photograph (if you like).
2. Contact names and addresses of Chairman-President, Secretary Treasurer for 1974.
3. Any other relevant information you consider vital.

This information is to be handed in, or posted, to the Orientation Handbook Editor, C/- the Students Association Office preferably before but definitely by 9 November.

**Cora Baillie**  
ORIENTATION HANDBOOK EDITOR





# CRACCUM ARTS



## TWO RECORDS

I've been meaning to write a review of Spooky Tooth's new album for the last couple of weeks now but I can't think of anything much to say about it without inevitably harking back to "Spooky Two" and "Last Puff", and drawing unfavourable comparisons with these earlier and grander achievements. "You Broke My Heart So I Busted Your Jaw" sounds slightly flat and lifeless overall and although the Spooky Tooth style is still there in the reformed band, this record doesn't see them completely recapturing the Spooky Tooth that was. It resembles "Free At Last", Free's first album after going through the breaking-up and making-up quadrille. Both show the signs of a lot of hard work on too few good ideas, and both have a track or two that let you know you should keep an ear cocked for the next album. On "Free At Last" it was "Little Bit of Love" and "Catch a Train", on "You Broke My Heart" it's "Self Seeking Man" and "Cotton Growing Man". Free's next album was "Heartbreaker" so the chances look pretty fair for Tooth watchers, particularly in light of the band's decision to leave the singing to Mike Harrison and the writing to Gary Wright.

There used to be a category of pop known as Soul Music but people don't use the word much anymore — it's had its day, done its dash and died. Soul itself hasn't died of course but as a term of demarcation it's faded out of common usage along with 'psychedelic' and other relics of the mid-alte sixties and it's interesting to recall the various attitudes people had towards Soul music. John Mayall once spurned it as "all show business" and despised its commercial bias; the rock historian Charlie Gillett has said that the quasi-psychedelic punk bands drove him to Soul as the last remaining link with the roots of rock which had any integrity. Myself, I thought it was mostly pretty dumb unless the Spencer Davis Group was doing it which shows how open-minded I was.

Probably the two leading names at the moment

in what we could still define as Soul, (using the most restrictive definition possible), are Stevie Wonder and Sly Stone; holding a strong position on the rails must be Billy Preston and his "Music Is My Life" (A & M) has altered my own impression of the jan considerably. I could never muster up enough interest to actually shell out the \$4.99 for a Billy Preston album although readily admitting how good "That's The Way God Planned It" sounded on the radio, and especially in the film of the Bangla Desh concert. I think that film caused the first stirrings of real interest because I found Preston's performance the most arresting apart from Dylan's, and then recently two or three fine singles like "Space Age" and "Will It Go Round In Circles". It seemed about time to do some catching up so "Music Is My Life" was the first step.

To be honest the title track strikes me as a forced and unattractive bit of self-indulgence but that's the only one I've got a harsh word for. What comes as a surprise to me is that apart from "Circles" my two other favourites are the Jesus songs that open side two, because although I don't think I object to Jesus songs on principle I seldom meet one that I truly like — I'm not talking about gospel music, I'm talking about 'Jesus' songs. "God Loves You" and "Mike The Devil Mad (Turn to Jesus)" are superb things (partly because there's a lot of Gospel in them, like all good Soul Music and equally as good as most of Stevie Wonder's newer stuff, even vocally which is really something when you start measuring anybody's singing up against Stevie Wonder's. "Nigger Charlie" develops into a steaming instrumental jam that takes the song out to a full 6½ minutes. Preston's piano showing the influence of his one time mentor Ray Charles and the whole coda reflecting the barely controlled anger of the lyrics.

Although I suspect this is Billy Preston's best album I'm going to check out the previous ones anyway. Another one only ¾ as good would never go amiss.

Terence Hogan

## RIISING MARK-ALMOND (Harvest)

The dichotomy of Apollo and Dionysius are evident in this work. Rock, predominantly Dionysiac in its expertise manifestation, is transcended here by the limitless themes that Mark and Almond develop. Nietzsche in the *Birth of Tragedy* differentiates between two types of experience; harmonious and complementary; different and contradictory but irrevocably interwoven.

They are the paths to enlightenment common to music and religion of Appollo (a sudden flash of wonder at its highest intensity) and of Donysius (the release of an experience which subverts, converts, diverts, of forming part of the chain of what is happening — not necessarily knowing why).

Walter Breen in an article in *Crawdaddy* in 1969 makes a further distinction — the result of the effect of music on consciousness as distinct from mere memory stimulation or emotional catharsis: **mindstretching** versus **assault** or **impact**.

Mindstretching involves increasingly detailed subtle and expanding patterns "requiring entry into a different time zone" — simply tripping. A good example would be the ragas of Ravi Shankar and other Indian traditional musicians. Without analysis of the music, lyrics or even looking at the titles side one of the album could come into the mindstretching orbit. Side two does not — it is more Dionysiac assault music — first track "Riding Free" has a typically assault into: drum/bass/guitar/brass in consecutive predictability. The song is almost a rework of "Vehicle" by Ides of March.

But back to side one; the more interesting because viewed individually the five tracks lose their mindstretching "ness". Reluctantly and probably unnecessarily I will dissect them. Track one has the cool/hot reminiscent of Colin Blumstone. Class Mark-Almond are not plagiarists — comparisons are simply for illustration.

"Song for A Sad Musician" is next; throbbing vibes and rambling vocals about English musicians going to Hawaii (or anywhere) to play. The acoustic guitar and off-key background whistling of "Organ Grinder" evoke bright images of childhood. On track four, "I'll Be Leaving Soon" there are fine vocals by pianist/guitarist Ken Craddock. Final track features distinctive guitar work by Cat Stevens. All are varied and may be viewed on an assault level, or collectively as mindstretching.



The fluidity of Mark-Almond; their understated quality continue to contribute to their quiet success. Whether your experience of this music is Apollositic or Dionysiac will depend on your personal level of consciousness. Either way this is music that will raise that level.

— Glenn Smith

## CASH FOR TEXTS!

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# PSYCHIATRY

## THE QUACK CONSPIRACY

### THE SCIENCE OF INSANITY OR AN INSANE "SCIENCE"?

The recent visit to New Zealand of R.D. Laing, the famed psychiatrist who has campaigned for the abolition of his own profession, prompts an examination of this branch of medicine which maintains a monopoly on madness and continues to spread its influence far beyond its area of supposed competence.

The attacks mounted by Laing, Cooper (Cooper, 1967) and other "antipsychiatrists" are based on philosophical grounds, particularly existential notions. However, there are stronger grounds for questioning the validity of many of the underpinnings of this "Cinderella" of medicine: The scientific process proposes certain criteria alongside which many subject purporting to be a science can evaluate its assumptions and findings. Most psychiatrists attempt to cover themselves with the mantle of science even if the garment does not fit well. Those who would argue that psychiatry is not a science (and thereby remove it from the scrutiny and criticism of scientists) must nevertheless find it ethically incumbent upon themselves to provide a rationale for implementing certain practices on their patients. This rationale must rest on more than the hunch which springs from a privileged mind, the argument from authority. The bulk of this article will rest on the assumption that psychiatry is endeavouring to be scientific. In case the reader is tempted to conclude that the following arguments are the snippings of a psychologist jealous of his psychiatric colleagues it must be stressed that clinical psychologists have been party to the creation and perpetuation of many of the unsubstantiated beliefs which prevail in the remediation of abnormal behaviour. Because psychologists are supposedly trained in the research methods of science, and should therefore be more exacting in their theorizing and experimentation, they are also culpable for the present state of affairs.

### DIAGNOSIS AND THE MEDICAL MODEL

To understand the evolution of psychiatry it is necessary to be aware of several of the assumptions upon which medical practice is based. Medicine has centred itself upon a set of actual or assumed norms as to how the body should function. Any specified deviations of temperature, colour, size, pain threshold, visible state of tissue and other indices of level of functioning which are symptomatic of processes that lead to debilitation or death may be defined as illness. Man has always been regarded as possessing a mind and his behaviour as having its origin in the mind. Parallel with physical illness, if an individual's behaviour deviated beyond certain socially and culturally acceptable limits, and was not thought to be specifically criminal, it came to be regarded as "sick" behaviour stemming from a "sick" mind. When medicine began its takeover bid (anschluss?) of abnormal behaviour in the second half of the nineteenth century it moved in with all the trappings; people who exhibited abnormal behaviour became "patients" to be "examined", "diagnosed", and to have "treatment prescribed" for them. One form of the medical model argues that before symptoms will disappear the underlying cause must first be removed. Few would deny the logic of this in "physical" medicine when the cause can be palpably shown to be a particular bacillus, lesion, infection, etc located in a defined part of the body. However, the carry-over of this conception into the field of abnormal behaviour has had several unfortunate consequences. It has led researchers to automatically look for a specific biological event as "cause" of a disorder of behaviour, and when the "cause" has not been found the investigator resorts to dogmatic assertions.

The inquiry into the "cause(s)" of "schizophrenia" illustrates this point well. Present research purports to show that there is a small but consistent heightened probability of a twin "developing schizophrenia" if his proband has the "disease", even if they are reared in separate environments. (See for example,



Kringle, 1966). Such a finding has led some to assert that biogenesis is all important in "schizophrenia". They also imply that because no consistencies in the environments have been discovered then the social surroundings of the "schizophrenic" are of secondary significance (see for example, Gottesman and Shields, 1973). Assessing the contribution of the environment in abnormal behaviour is certainly possible using the methods of behaviouristic psychology and much has already been done. Yet delineating the contingencies which control the behaviour of each "schizophrenic" is a complex operation and we do not, at the moment, possess a quick, cheap way of doing it in the natural environment. The point of this discussion is this; it is improper to dismiss the environment as unimportant influencing factor in disturbed behaviour. True, the investigation of the environment may not have been fruitful thus far but this may be the result of employing inadequate methodologies and not due to the fact that the social situation of the patient is of no consequence. It is premature to assert that biological factors are superordinate in "schizophrenia" at this stage, and researchers in the area should maintain an open mind. The importance of this rather academic paragraph is to show that we know relatively little about abnormal behaviour. As yet there is no room for dogmatic stances, especially in an area where human wellbeing is at stake.

The use of inverted commas around such words as "schizophrenia" and "disease" in the previous section was intended to indicate the provisional use of such terms. The lack of evidence for lesions, germs and so on, as causes of abnormal behaviour must surely mean that the use of the term "disease" in the same sense that the word is applied to physical illness is not warranted. There are models of abnormal behaviour which are equally viable and these deserve more consideration than they presently receive. (Ullmann & Krasner, 1969).

Of course, if the term "disease" is not appropriate then it is perhaps pointless to talk of "schizophrenia" as though it really exists as an entity. Bannister (1968) reviews the utter confusion which surrounds the term and the purely arbitrary way in which it is used. This leads us to look at the "diagnostic" process itself (again, a medical approach). Two physicians may agree perfectly that because the litmus turns a par-

ticular colour then there are very likely certain substances in the urine indicating pathology. However, confront two traditionally trained "psychodiagnosticians" (be they psychologists, psychiatrists) with the same patient and obtain their diagnosis. There is now a considerable body of evidence which suggests that the probability of them agreeing is fairly low (see Mischel, 1968). Several studies have also shown that if you, as a patient, presented to an American-trained psychiatrist and an English diagnostician with the same symptoms the former is more likely to call you a "schizophrenic" while the latter is likely to label you "depressed" (Simon, Fisher, Jleiss, Gurland, and Sharpe, 1971).

Of course, the "treatment" one would receive would vary according to the diagnosis. One wonders at the consequences of a misdiagnosis. Perhaps concern over this is pointless as it has been shown that there is little agreement between psychiatrists as to what therapy should be applied to different diagnostic groups (Bannister, Salmon, and Leiberman, 1964). To top this off, the training in pigeon-holing that present psychiatric and, to a lesser extent, psychological curricula require is, according to the research literature (Mischel, 1968), likely to render the trainee a more inaccurate assessor of problem behaviour than a naive observer.

In a phrase the medical model, when applied to the field of abnormal behaviour, becomes the "medical muddle". That people behave in ways considered abnormal is undeniable but the traditional ways of analyzing it are grossly inadequate.

### TREATMENT

Custodial care was the best that one could expect until the 1930s. The last fifty years has seen the emergence of a whole range of therapies. Again, most of these appear to be founded upon traditional medical assumptions. If a "sick" mind gives rise to "sick" behaviour, and the brain is the organ of mind, then the best way to "cure" or at least alleviate the "sick" behaviour is to assault the nervous system in some way, be it by psychosurgery, electric shock or chemicals.

Take the first of these, psychosurgery. The coarsest approach is to ablate or sever neural pathways in the frontal areas of the brain although this is seldom done now. Laser beams and the implantation of radium seeds supposedly lend precision to what was a sledgehammer type operation. Fortunately, psychosurgery has fallen into disrepute within some sections of the medical profession. This is not surprising since it was/is based on rather tenuous assumptions about the role of the frontal lobes in controlling emotional behaviours. The effects of the operation are entirely unpredictable and the damage of brain tissue may impair functioning. Justice Department authorities in the United States are evidently interested in psychosurgery as a means for controlling antisocial behaviour and in some states persons convicted for certain crimes are given the choice by the courts of jail or psychosurgery (Older, 1973). I know which one I'd choose but to the unsuspecting, hospital and an operation might seem a tempting option.

Electroconvulsive or electroshock therapy (ECT or EST) is another "shoot and ask questions afterwards" type of treatment. It consists of passing a hundred or so volts (at a presumably safe amperage) through the frontal lobes of the brain for periods of usually less than a second. The two electrodes are normally placed on the temples although like most things involving the human body there are variations on the main theme. No one is sure of the way in which it works but it can produce noticeable improvement in patients although this would not seem to be long-lasting. It is often the treatment of choice for "severely depressed" patients although it has been applied to almost all diagnostic groups at some time or another. Overall, like psychosurgery, it is difficult to accurately predict what effect it will have.

Drugs form the mainstay of contemporary psychiatric treatment from the GP to the hospital. It is understandable why this should be so. They are easy to administer and to the physician and





psychiatrist encumbered with case loads far in excess of what they can manage this is a definite advantage. However, I cannot avoid the feeling that psychiatry has "sold out" to the pharmaceutical industry. Drug manufacturers are aware of the ease with which people can pop a pill in their mouths and so they play the medical profession with glossy advertisements which declare that "drug X reduces symptoms of anxiety" and cite their own trials and perhaps a few others reported in the literature in support of their claims. Many drug studies do not conform to what are regarded as minimal requirements for proper research design. Fortunately a growing number of researchers are becoming aware of the need for properly conducted investigations. Often the initial claims for a particular medication are found to be groundless (e.g. Greenblatt and Shader, 1971) or the drug is inappropriately prescribed (Lennard, Epstein, Bernstein, and Ransom, 1970). In the light of what has been said about the medical model of abnormal behaviour the notion that a particular drug will have an effect on a particular disorder would seem nonsensical. In what part of the nervous system does "anxiety" reside? Will the pill prescribed for it have its effect at that site and no other? The effects of drugs tend to be largely non-specific and while the medicament may have a "beneficial" effect on the behaviour causing concern it may also adversely affect other behaviours, some of which may be important, useful ones. The ultimate absurdity is reached when a second drug has to be prescribed to counteract undesirable effects of the first. It is likely that all drugs do, in many instances, is to mask the problem by subduing the individual. It is perhaps not an unrealistic comment that the most significant contribution of psychotropic drugs to psychiatric practice is to update the

method of restraint from physical to chemical.

Psychotherapy, particularly in its more traditional forms, reinforces the notion of abnormal behaviour springing from a "sick mind". Essentially most forms of psychotherapy aim at persuading the patient/client to "change his mind" whether it be by free association and insight (as in psychoanalysis) or reflecting back to the client his own statements so that he arrives at his own synthesis (client-centred therapy). There are many and varied mutants of these basic procedures but they all use verbal communication to try to effect some change in the patient's thinking in the hope that this will also lead to change in behaviour. In a series of papers Eysenck has shown that the effectiveness of these procedures has not been adequately demonstrated. Since his original paper on this subject (Eysenck, 1952), the arguments for and against this conclusion have appeared in the literature but it remains essentially unchallenged. Psychotherapy has yet to prove itself. Behaviour modification, which is based on principles of learning, has accepted the challenge of science and there is now an ever-increasing literature attesting to its success (Ullmann and Krasner, 1969).

To conclude my case; medicine would be fully entitled to monopolize the treatment of abnormal behaviour if its hegemony was founded upon demonstrated competence. This is not the case and as other writers, medical people included, have stated, psychiatrists have little basis for continuing to assert their superiority. (Werry 1970). The Second Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Hospital and Related Services (1973) strongly recommends the establishment of an Institute of Psychiatry in this country. One wonders what this would become; an organization for the perpetuation of outmoded, unproven methods and a hierarchy based on tradition, or a place where research was carried out and methods of remedying abnormal behaviour taught in a rational, scientific fashion. Per sistent, extreme irrational behaviour has traditionally been viewed as a sign of insanity. Many of the practices of psychiatry, clinical psychology are persistently and extremely irrational. There is a desperate need for psychiatrists and clinical psychologists to observe their own behaviour, to pinpoint and remove their own insanities before they attempt the same on an unsuspecting world.

Peter Priest

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# CALENDAR '74

## OPEN LETTER TO HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

This letter is addressed to all the high school principals in the districts open for students to come to Auckland University.

Early in August you were sent a letter from the Auckland University Students Association informing you of our intention to produce a Calendar for next year's students, describing and assessing all the courses that the University offers, written by this year's students. Two main purposes of the Studass Calendar are to give the incoming student a better idea of what courses are actually about to help break down general misunderstandings about University first year students have. To this end, University departments have also supplied information for the Calendar.

Well over one hundred high schools were sent letters asking for intending University students to write to us, giving us a brief idea of what they think lectures and tutorials would be like, and what they imagine the Students Association to be, as well as any general impressions of University they may have.

The trickle of replies we have had are proving valuable in assessing what misunderstandings intending students do have about University, but we are obviously going to need more replies to give us a true idea of what needs the Calendar should fulfil.

We have sent you this issue of Craccu in the hope that this further explanation of the Calendar will prompt you to ask your students to write to us — now or after the exams.

## STUDASS CALENDAR '74

The course description and assessment section of the Calendar is all but complete, except for these papers: Anthropology 3.10 (Social); Asian Geography 20.13, 20.14; Psychology IB; Geology 21.101, 21.102; Philosophy 29.10; Physics 111, 112; History 1A & IB; Sociology 82.10, 82.11; Maori Studies; Architecture.

Printing deadlines have just been received and I will have only a short time to find people to write these critiques. If you do not have time to write a critique now but you would like to write something for the Calendar, please write your name and contact number in the space below, and I will contact you after the exams.

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)



# NARCOTICS

## A BLUE PRINT FOR THE FUTURE!

### A PLEA FOR COMPASSION Viggo Monrad

Since its ascension to power late last year the Labour Government has exhibited a willingness to take stance on a wide-range of moral issues that its predecessor would handle only in the proportion to which its senility would allow. If the new Government often irradiates the impression that it is still feeling its way, that is perhaps understandable, for it is still in the throes of acne-eradication and must be given time to consolidate itself. Yet despite some monumental lapses, the broad thrust of vision remains largely intact. Problems of governing a complex economy aside, where it has recorded its most conspicuous failure is in the realm of narcotics.

For a party that vaunts ideals of social justice and rights for the underdog, its performance in confronting the realities of narcotic addiction has been ill-conceived, shallow and primarily ineffectual. The fundamental fallacy in Government thinking is that the drug problem can be calmly disposed of, perhaps even partly resolved by simply creating a Government agency. This super-institutional approach, so much endemic to mass modern society, is neatly adapted to any given situation and any mood, impulse, cry in the wilderness can be sheltered within its life-giving walls. But such a strategy, often so bland in its conception, contains the seeds of its own destruction. A good illustration of this is those proverbial Royal Commissions that are summoned under conditions of emergency to conduct investigations into pressing social problems, but which later find themselves reporting to a ministerial brick wall. The kind of mentality at work here is graphically exemplified in the reasoning behind the recent drug regulations.

The regulations were introduced in the hope that drug-users can somehow be regulated through the intervention of Government (a not unattainable goal if room is left for vision and innovation). The intention was that all privately-run clinics would be neutralised and that Big Brother would henceforth take the whip hand in streamlining and tightening-up criteria for the distribution of drugs to users in need and restrict the availability of prescribed narcotics to proven users. Minister of Health, Tizard's trump card was that several patients who had been subscribing to Dr. Roche's Methadone treatment programme in Parnell, unfortunately died within a short space of one another. The coroner's verdict was that death was a consequence of their association with Methadone. But this, if illuminating at all, is only fractionally related to the real cause of death. Factors of a more critical nature were the debility of their lifestyle, the detrimental backwash precipitated by a multiple drug habit and perhaps the most crucial variable of all, a pronounced preoccupation with the futility of living. Charges that Dr Roche's methods were open to grave abuse, for example that Methadone tablets seeped through to the black market, led to the conclusion that Methadone treatment should be conducted under State auspices and the laughable assumption that a bunch of medico-bureaucrats are in a better position to understand an addicts needs than doctors who have devoted a great deal of time and energy into trying to help these people.

What Tizard doesn't realise is that at least some casualties from this sort of treatment may be inevitable, simply because you are dealing with people whose will-to-live often has only the intensity of a barely-audible heartbreak. His attitude to the problem

is a classic example of man's irrational fears succumbing to the expedient of brute logic concealed beneath a veneer of crew-cut efficiency masking evasiveness and ignorance. It is machine-age man, blindly reacting to the law of the jungle in a way that can only spell ecological and psychological doom. Mr Tizard, in true technocrat fashion as mobilized the artillery of the State to meet the problem in head-on frontal assault. A bit unfeeling, you may think, yet it is the kind of policy one might expect from this breed of "nice guy" turned politician.

Two major strains appear in Tizard's outlook: First, any policy re narcotics that might appear beyond the pale is jettisoned in favour of one that is likely to have less dire electoral consequences. This



may be depicted as the craving for respectability by the image-conscious politician. Second, there is an ingrained, often unconscious, obsession with socialist principles which has the effect of superannuating private concerns out of existence and replacing them with Government agencies that, in theory are supposed to smooth out the rough edges of society. This kind of policy is all very fine if invoked with judicious measure. But it has been known to backfire, and not without good reason.

Let us look more closely at the implications of Mr Tizard's drug regulations and in particular, the efficacy of that mode of treatment known as the Methadone way. In the first place Tizard has fallen victim to the widespread myth that Methadone is incapable of inducing states of euphoria. But this is nonsense, for the drug reacts on the nervous system in much the same as any other central nervous system depressant. This, in turn, makes a mockery of everything that Methadone stands for. Secondly, it creates a habit that most users will affirm is harder to kick than that of other hard drugs. While withdrawal from Heroin or Morphine bring on violent convulsions vomiting and diarrhoea that may last for three to five days, Methadone has a way of penetrating the marrow of the bone so that it produces a dull aching sensation that may persist for weeks. It is the more dramatic

and less prolonged Heroin withdrawal that is the more beneficial psychologically, for it scores positive and fairly rapid results. The other corrodes incentive and is less conducive to success. This is perhaps less pertinent to Dr. Roche's style of treatment which stresses a low dosage methodology (as opposed to the high dosage "blockade", the purpose of which is to ply the addict with saturation doses of Methadone in order to "block" the habit) coupled with group therapy. Yet it is certain that if a patient acquires a habit he will, should he withdraw be subject to these anguishing symptoms. The upshot is that most junkies would rather steer clear of Methodone altogether and stick to less dangerous habits. (In America the abysmal failure of the Methodone programme is borne out by the flourishing state of the black market).

In spite of the obvious drawbacks associated with using Methadone as a bridge for easing a person off hard narcotics, the Health Department has doggedly pushed ahead in promoting it to the exclusion of other drugs like morphine and pethidine which often prove to be more compatible to the peculiar needs of the individual. The ironic part of it is that Doctor Savage who was appointed overseer of the Cathedral Clinic when the new regulations can into force (even in spite of Mr. Tizard's assurances that he would not be invested with this hegemony because of his reputation for toughness) often strove to resist the rigidity of the new regulations and shaped his own de facto policy in a way that was not wholly in accord with the spirit and letter of the law. Then word came through that Dr. Savage was to be relieved of his post and who should be appointed in his place? None other than Dr. Fraser Mac Donald (darling of Woman's Lib. and fairy godfather of the suburban housewife, and Sunday News Superstar). What an ideal choice we might say. But beware! Dr. MacDonald is a wolf in sheep's clothing. He's dangerous, dangerous because his smile is the inspiration for trust. And he is a man

who likes to play the issue as safely as the context will allow. Needless to say the junkies hate 'im.

Mr Tizard's refusal to let any drugs other than Methadone in linter from through the net is simply an aspect of that common complaint about politicians namely "the - shut - your - eyes - to - anything - if - it - embarrasses - you" syndrome. Mr Tizard is quite obviously not prepared to accept the fact that Heroin and other such drugs are not destroyers per se in quite the diabolical way they are made out to be. Why is it we may ask that there are old junkies around who have been tasting for years and yet continue to lead normal lives and hold respectable positions in society? There may be a few giveaway symptoms like hands that quiver, but these are perhaps more indicative of a deepseated paranoia than physical or irreparable psychological damage as such. The high correlation between Heroin and a high death rate is rather a product of widespread use of insanitary needles and undernourishment which weakens resistance to illness and may open the way to diseases that the body is ill-equipped to combat, (death, of course, may also result from foolish and unwise use of the drug in a way that in analogous to driving a car at 90 m.p.h. in a built-up area)

This leads on to another argument in favour of a whole new origination toward the problem. Why



many Heroin users suffer from the effects of malnutrition is that they have to pay such astronomical prices to get hold of the stuff on the black market. A user might spend over 40 dollars a week to feed his habit alone. This leaves little to maintain his body in good working order. Many junkies, to pay their way, start peddling the stuff themselves, thus farther inflating the drug traffic. If the commodity is in short supply they will seek to fill the deficit through smash-and-grab raids on pharmacies. Since the discontinuance of Dr. Roche's programme, chemists raids were negligible. The nexus is obvious. When dope was freely available to the addict with the tacit blessing of the law, the bottom fell out of the black market, and the problem was at least circumscribed. The tight-lipped character of the new regulations, however, were almost calculated to give the extra-legal suppliers a firm shot in the arm. The economy of the under ground arose Phoenix-like from the ashes and the way was once more clear for the free play of profiteering and petty extortionism. What had happened was that the junkies were thrown out into the streets to fend for themselves like wolves. True there was still the Cathedral Clinic dispensing its precious orange juice, but that scarcely began to meet the problem. (Only a quarter to one third of Auckland's addicts have even bothered to register). The clinic is so inefficiently run that the purpose it serves it highly questionable. Requests for withdrawing tablets may be delayed for days and this for the addict is frustrating and even embittering. In addition the promised physical check-ups have proved nothing more than a damp squid. If probing your pulse once a week, testing your focus and few other miscellaneous shufflings around the anatomy are the criteria of a thorough physical examination, then one feels that the doctor's time would be better spent in playing a round of golf (or scrabble!)

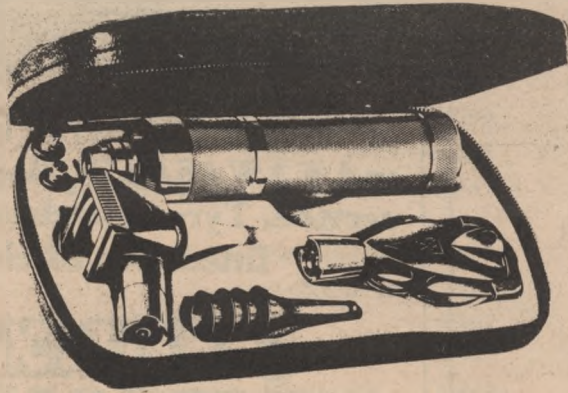
The new regulations also brought in requirements insisting that the drugs be dispensed in liquid rather than in injectable form. But this misses the point altogether. It is only by injecting the junk through the veins that any real ecstasy can be gained. Taken through the mouth the dope merely induces a mild stone and is therefore hardly alluring to the hard-core junkie. Many give the clinic a wide berth for this reason alone. In reality the sanctions against the hypodermic syringe are merely a product of the emotionalism that condemns the symbol without even appraising its underlying function. Let's for God's sake be realistic about this. The needle after all is a vital and necessary part of the junkies equipment and if he wants to get hold of one he can easily do this by sifting through rubbish tins. The advantages of relying syringes through a clinic is that they are subject to the strictest standards of hygiene and the junkie is then protected from shooting viruses, bacteria and other extraneous matter into his system.

A final criticism that can be levelled at the new Government service is that its stony institutionalism precludes the nurturing of personal contacts between Doctor and Patient, so important to the addict undergoing the anguished process of withdrawal.

What, then, is the blueprint for the future? First, I wish to make it clear that drugs are here to stay. Whether you regard this as a good or bad thing the fact remains that they have always existed and always will as a necessary antidote to the human condition. Secondly, as our society becomes more complex and the bubble of materialism ruptures into a running sore, drug usage will increase. That is not to justify it, of course, but let's at least be realistic about it. What we must do is work out tactics that at least meet the problem half-way. My first priority, apart from alerting people to the dangers of unregulated drug

consumption would be to try to eliminate the paranoia that surrounds and colours the life-style of the junkie. What this means is that dope be directed through legal channels, whether governmental or private, would be freely available to the addict. A broader range of drugs should be dispensable, not merely the so-called wonder drug Methadone. If one recoils at this idea, one should constantly bear in mind that habitual drug-taking is not so much a physical problem as a psychological one. Drug usage is simply one way of smothering deep-rooted psychological deficiencies. If a person wants drugs, he will get them, no matter what, and it is immaterial whether they are to be found on the right or wrong side of the law. If such a policy were introduced, it would render the black market more or less redundant and go some way towards containing the problem, as has been the case in England where the addict population as a percentage of the total population is small. A prerequisite toward adopting this kind of approach would be to eradicate the kind of prevailing straitjacket mentality that thrives on emotionalism rather than reason (i.e. reason tempered by compassion) and is exemplified in the cosy, solution-in-a-nutshell approach of middle-class politicians like Mr Tizard and a host of media-struck medical practitioners like Dr. Fraser MacDonlad. Instead of treating the junkie as an animal fit only for the slaughter, we could view him as an integral member of society (how many of our captains of industry are virtual alcoholics?) and as a person who has something to contribute. In this respect Government agencies can perform a valuable service, but their continued functioning should be subject to the proviso that they exist to serve the people, not the image of the Government that administers them.

## Reconstruction & Medical Aid For Vietnam



SURGICAL UNITS FOR VIETNAM CAMPAIGN 1973

### Save a life or a limb in Vietnam

This is an appeal to the humanity of every New Zealander. It's an appeal to *act* in a practical manner to reduce the continuing suffering and death rate of the people of war-ravaged Vietnam.

Now that the American and New Zealand military involvement in Vietnam is over, we all have a personal responsibility to help in the urgent tasks of reparation, restoration and reconstruction of that country.

### You can help Human suffering demands a human response

Today, the need of the peoples of Vietnam for materials to reconstruct their landscape, and for help to restore the health of their wounded and sick after the devastation of the bombing, is greater than ever. New Zealanders can aid the Vietnamese by giving generously in cash to the appeal for reconstruction and medical aid.

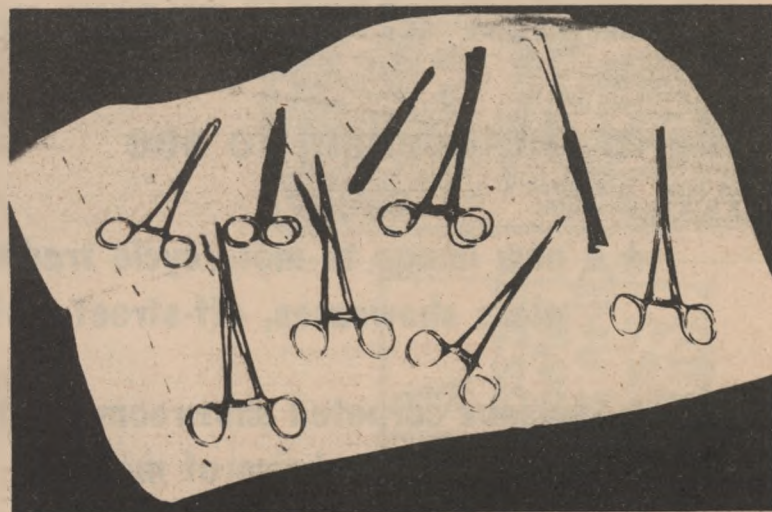
The appeal has been launched with the aim of raising money for two specific projects. One of these two projects, to raise funds for **mobile surgical units**, aims to provide every village in the areas administered by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam with essential medical care which is urgently needed, but in many places still lacking.

You don't need to have much expert medical knowledge to appreciate that such units would have tremendous value in the war-torn villages of South Vietnam.

This is the least we can do to show our concern about the great damage inflicted upon the Vietnamese people.

Money is needed urgently from New Zealanders. The Wellington Committee on Vietnam has set itself the aim of contributing one of these units. Will you help your organisation to do the same?

All cash aid given will be channelled through the British Medical Aid Committee for Vietnam who are assembling these units and arranging their dispatch to South Vietnam.



A total of 200 of these mobile surgical units is required and European and British committees have already undertaken to provide 120 of these.

Each **mobile surgical unit** will be staffed by a medical team of seven. The equipment is readily transportable and contains 140-150 items including:

Complete midwifery set	costing \$260
One microscope	" \$200
Instruments for minor and immediate surgery	" \$200
Dental equipment	" \$70
Equipment for eye surgery	" \$80
Resuscitation and anaesthetic equipment	" \$560

These items, with others, are all to be transported in stainless steel cases.

The total cost of each **mobile surgical unit** will be approximately \$2000 (£1025 sterling)

It should be stressed that the health services in the areas administered by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam are freely available to *all* civilian Vietnamese who live in south Vietnam regardless of their political affiliation.

A.U.S.A. is committed to raising \$2,000 for one of these units. \$500 has come from the Overseas Aid Fund. The rest is up to you. The International Affairs Office will organise various functions in the first term next year, however over exams, collection boxes will be placed in prominent positions e.g. Library, Stud, Assoc, office etc.

**PLEASE GIVE FREELY  
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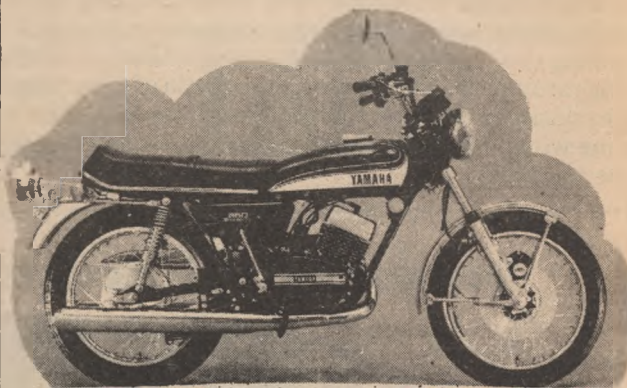
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## THE 25 BIGGEST "MULTINATIONALS"

The companies are listed according to gross annual turnover and I have transcribed the respective figures into NZ\$ million for easier reference. In doing this I followed a slightly incorrect but arithmetically rewarding key of assuming one US\$ to equal NZ\$ 0.75 — thus to obtain the actual figures in US\$ just add 25% to the above amounts.

The figures for I.T.T. as indicated in this table pertain to the period ending at December 31, 1971. For 1972, according to Time Magazine of May 14, 1973 annual revenues had risen to US\$ 8.6 billion while net profits were up to US\$ 477 million. The German newsweekly Der Spiegel calls I.T.T. the tenth largest multinational conglomerate while the British Economist of April 7, 1973 calls it "the country's ninth largest company". So, how am I to know?

In relation to the enormous turnovers profits seem to appear rather small. But don't let yourself be fooled by that. For one these are only the doctored figures as they appear in the annual company reports for the stockholders. Subtracted from net profits after tax are all directors' salaries, special bonuses for the managerial and sales force sharks as well as replacements of assets and investments into

new branches designed to increase production capacities and thus profits. In short: net profits is what's left after even the slimiest & trickiest lawyers & accountants couldn't think of anything else to skim off.

However, many of those myriads of new "public" companies registered in Delaware each year provide enormous projected sales and huge profits figures to attract buyers on the over-the-counter sections of the New York, Toronto, Chicago etc stockmarkets. Whereas the big combines more often than not thrive on the stock markets but skillfully trick their "public" out of appropriate dividends.

Another aspect is this: compare the total number of employees to the net profits and you'll come across another favourite capitalists' argument: "even if we were expropriated and all our money evenly distributed among our employees — in some cases it would amount to no more than one thousand dollars, though, admittedly, in some it might be as much as ten thousand dollars. "That's not exactly to be sniffed at — specially when you consider that the average hourly wage in the States has just been raised to US\$ 1.60 — which is a fart of money. But almost NZ\$ 9.000 more for every American Standard Oil worker every year — not bad; specially when you consider how he breaks his back now for — what? 3000?

No.	Name	Country	Main Product Line	Gross Annual Turnover in		Net Profit as Indicated in		Total Number of Employees	Countries with Productionsites outside of home country	Total of Production Sites
				M NZ\$	NZ\$	in million	NZ\$			
1.	General Motors	USA	Cars	24.730	1.643	773.400	23	28		
2.	Standard Oil	USA	Oil	16.363	1.278	143.000	40	120		
3.	Ford Motor	USA	Cars	14.379	324	433.100	?	?		
4.	Royal Dutch/Shell	Holland/Britain	Oil	11.142	788	185.000	50	70		
5.	General Electric	USA	Electronics	8.247	412	363.000	?	?		
6.	I.B.M.	USA	Electronics	7.239	943	265.000	13	37		
7.	Mobil Oil	USA	Oil	7.212	472	75.000	16	?		
8.	Chrysler	USA	Cars	6.999	726	227.400	4	5		
9.	Texaco	USA	Oil	6.588	790	75.200	17	71		
10.	Unilever	Holland/Britain	Foodstuffs/	6.547	2.161	324.000	70	?		
11.	I.T.T.	USA	Detergents							
			Electronics/	6.427	294	398.000	69	?		
			various services							
12.	Gulf Oil	USA	Oil	5.167	490	57.200	34	?		
13.	British Petrol	Britain	Oil	4.542	316	70.600	28	41		
14.	Philips	Holland	Electronics	4.540	85	367.000	50	100+		
15.	Volkswagen	W.Germany	Cars	4.327	34	202.000	16	16		
16.	Westinghouse	USA	Electronics	4.051	153	180.700	?	?		
17.	Siemens	W.Germany	Electronics	3.409	47	308.000	25	55		
18.	Du Pont	USA	Chemicals	3.367	314	106.000	23	24		
19.	I.C.I.	Britain	Chemicals	3.252	181	190.000	?	?		
20.	R.C.A.	USA	Electronics	3.247	135	118.000	7	14		
21.	Farbwerke Hoechst	W.Germany	Chemicals	3.179	72	142.000	57	150		
22.	Goodyear Tire	USA	Tires/Rubber	3.151	149	139.200	70	116		
23.	Nestle	Switzerland	Foodstuffs	3.099	113	111.800	69	224		
24.	B.A.S.F.	W.Germany	Chemicals	3.034	72	104.500	25	80		
25.	Daimler-Benz	W.Germany	Cars	3.000	102	147.000	7	7		

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# WHY NZUSA HAS NO PRESIDENT

## HARA KIRI

Last weekend I went to Massey on your money for the national executive and Special General Meetings of NZUSA, recipient of nine thou. plus dollars from your hands each year.

Saturday was a complete loss. The morning from ten 'til lunchtime was taken up with officers reports, most of which said nothing constructive. It was apparent that generally the most usual NZUSA trick was being used in which the constituents are kept in the dark 'til the meeting when everything is illuminated for a flash, after which the hierarchy get very heavy on anyone not satisfied with the brief view. We found Auckland's request for urgent work on semester systems and on course assessment, needed well before Christmas, had been neglected while the Education Research Officer (\$3,500) had been writing confidential (hence secret) reports to the Education Department on confidential material sent from the Education Department. Christine Gillespie (the E.R.O.) was also resigning in the near future because of the amount of non research political work she was having to do for the NZUSA education lobby. I don't know what the Education Vice President Graeme Clark (\$2,500) who is the pusher of our political/education wheelbarrow has been doing.

After lunch (69 cents-spoonful braised stew, 2 scoops potato, spoonful Watties mixed veges; bun, tea or coffee free) the meeting continued on the minutes of the last National exec. Ed who was doing pretty well at his first meeting came to his own here when the plans for the USP Student Union came up — it was obvious those responsible hadn't done their homework and were glibly quoting someone else's optimistic figures. And to guarantee a big loan on that basis is pretty stupid.

At three the meeting dissolved and the soccer match was brought forward half an hour. South won 1-0 in extra time due to the efforts of such great South Islanders as Dave Wickham (Auckland) and Alick Shaw (Victoria) and their 11 team mates, North's ten had no show and only the valiant work of Waikato President Carl Gordon, who found his vocation in life — goalie in social soccer teams, prevented a rout.

After tea (much the same as lunch but with soup) the majority of members went to hear Graeme Clark deliver his famous speech on education at the Massey Coffee bar and to indulge in character assassination, which tale I'm saving for the next paragraph, while Ed and I went back to our billet.

In August Neil Newman from Auckland was elected President of NZUSA for 1974. Post Mortems carried out by some surprised constituent presidents showed the voting to be thus, Auckland 9, Waikato 4, Massey 4, Lincoln 4, Otago 1, the required twenty two votes. Extreme discontent was evident and motions of no confidence were strongly hinted at. Since August the rumblings have grown, fomented to some extent by NZUSA officers visiting constituents, but none the less seeming to have strong local support. I came to this meeting early to try to test the wind as I had been adding votes in Auckland and didn't like Neil's chances. At the start of the meeting on Saturday however, his chances were very good. Massey (5), Auckland (9), Canterbury (7) and Lincoln (4) opposed votes of no confidence on principle, Victoria (7) were taking the view, "you made a bad decision, now stew" and were intending to abstain. So at this stage, Neil's future seemed secure, a vote of no confidence would have been massively defeated. Neil arrived late, having driven down overnight, and very quickly began to make enemies. He insisted on speaking on almost everything, in one or two cases displaying a lack of depth of understanding, and he also had a tendency to "heavy" other delegates at the table, which they obviously weren't appreciating. During the social soccer game he was ordering people around, rather than letting them enjoy themselves. Reports I received of the evening function had people being lectured on various topics, again this must have gone down badly from the indignation expressed by several formerly allied delegates.

By Sunday morning the voting situation was still the same, but there was a growing lack of tolerance towards Neil which could be felt each time he spoke.

At half past ten the S.G.M began and the chairman, President Stephen Chan, requested that anyone wishing to bring forward the rumoured no confidence motion do so immediately so restructuring could be considered apart from any personal consideration. Syme from Otago then moved such a motion and Carl Gordon (Waikato) seconded it, almost it seemed, in order to have it discussed. From then on it was all downhill, the only time Neil's chances rallied was when the paid Vice Presidents were attacking him. Neil seemed to be playing cagey, quibbling and altogether gave a bad impression. Auckland had decided not to join this debate the night before, for both Ed and I felt that we could not be both scrupulously honest and fair on this question and we did not wish to be subjected to cross examination on Neil's short comings. Until the very end it was in the balance, for the sour taste of an assassination did not really appeal — "no confidence" motions have a habit of proliferating. Then Neil tried to blackmail the meeting by putting forward the view that the motion being discussed was not valid; this pushed Victoria to vote for the motion, both Canterbury and Auckland only refrained from joining this movement out of personal sympathy for Neil. The final vote, declared after lunch, NO CONFIDENCE 19, CONFIDENCE 9, Abstentions 14, was in fact, not an honest indication of where people stood because once it was apparent Neil was out, personal consideration could be allowed to colour the judgement.

The restructuring motions were then considered but the important ones collapsed because of lack of basic research by the NZUSA Head Office group ("the mafioso"), and because most delegations were feeling wrung out after the long no confidence debate.

Could Neil have been NZUSA President? The answer is no if two or three constituents remained implacably opposed to him even if the others wholeheartedly supported him, which they didn't. Could Neil have gained the support of the constituents

opposed to him? Probably not, for much of it was based on impressions gained over two councils and several national exec. meetings. If he had engaged in writing articles for student newspapers, undertaken an extensive campus tour and prepared a clear statement of his intended policies for NZUSA he may have, but because of his personal problems, even in Auckland we only saw him infrequently and one of his visits was almost interpreted as an attempt to put down the officers of the new exec over the 'bubble'.

Could Neil have won the vote on Sunday? The answers is almost certainly yes but he tried too hard, was too aggressive and generally gave a very poor show; only his weak points were displayed. However, for the reasons above, he could not have held office and it would have been better not to have forced the issue, to have resigned (using this as a vehicle to put forward his positive points and ideas) and to, at the same time, announce his intention of standing for re-election.



## CAREERS WEEK MONDAY 12TH NOVEMBER TO FRIDAY 16TH NOVEMBER 1973

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEWS DURING CAREERS WEEK. INTERVIEWS ARE BY APPOINTMENT ONLY AND CAN BE MADE WITH THE CAREERS AND APPOINTMENTS OFFICE (LOCATED BEHIND THE UPPER LECTURE THEATRE). ANY TIME AFTER 1 OCTOBER 1973. THE VENUE IS THE COMMON ROOM, FIRST FLOOR, STUDENT UNION.

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Recruiting on behalf of client firms — all disciplines considered.

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Recruiting on behalf of client firms for Management Trainees: Accountants, Supervisors-Engineering, Production, Industrial Engineering. Disciplines interested in Economics, Accounting, Mathematics, Engineering.

### SHELL OIL NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

Recruiting Graduate Chemist for Laboratory Accounting graduates for Finance, Mathematics for Computing, Engineers-Mechanical, Civil for Engineering.

### STATE SERVICES COMMISSION

On behalf of Government Departments all types of degrees except Pure Sciences at Bachelor level (i.e. no Zoology, Botany, Physics, Chemistry, Biology graduates). All other degrees Arts, Engineering, Commerce, Law. Architecture except disciplines noted above under BSc degrees.

### THE TREASURY

Recruiting graduates for investigating work in Economics, Government Expenditure and Accountancy including the most recent sophisticated techniques — disciplines Economics, Accounting, Mathematics with some Economics.

### WILBERFOSS & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants

Recruiting Staff Accountants for Audit and Secretarial work.

### UNITED DOMINIONS CORPORATION FINANCE LIMITED

Recruiting Management Trainees from the courses Arts, Commerce, Law. Especially interested in the disciplines Accounting, Economics, Political Science.

### IN MOST CASES, INFORMATION PAMPHLETS ON THE ABOVE ORGANISATIONS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM — THE CAREERS AND APPOINTMENTS OFFICE

### A LIST OF POSITIONS OFFERED AND DISCIPLINES CONSIDERED CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE CAREERS AND APPOINTMENTS OFFICE

INTERVIEWS ARE BY APPOINTMENT ONLY AND CAN BE MADE ANY TIME FROM 1 OCTOBER 1973, AT THE CAREERS & APPOINTMENTS OFFICE.





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