



LETTERS and Other Grrap

Dear Sir,

Your invitation on page 2 of issue 6 was too much of a challenge to pass by. It would seem from your account of the Autumn AGM that once again AUSA has been had. If you sincerely believe that engineers are dullards and morons with a meccano complex, and if your published letters are representative of wider student opinion, then you've all been taken for a ride. To quote a more widely read educationalist than any of these learned gentlemen you apparently consulted:

"Never judge a book by its cover".

Objective study of the engineering student body would reveal certain facts that are apparently well concealed (perhaps deliberately so) from the remainder of the student community.

The Engineering Society is unmatched on campus in its loyalty and unity of purpose. It has provided in the past, and will continue to provide in the future, a healthy environment for student activity, both academic and social. Its effectiveness can be measured by the success of its annual publications (Proceedings and Engineering), its common room facilities, its staff-student liaison, its Cabaret, Ball and Annual Dinner and all this despite the rigorous demands of one of the hardest bachelor degrees on campus. None of this could have been achieved without dedication and a maturity far exceeding that credited to engineers by the student body at large. The Engineering Society would appear to be the only branch on the AUSA tree that shows any sign of corporate student life, that which fulfills the true aims of a student union.

The question therefore becomes, if this is the content of the book, why the objectionable cover? Answer that question, and you will hold the key to AUSA's survival.

I.G. BUCKLE

Senior Lecturer in Civil Engineering.

Dear Brent,

Thank you for publishing that magnificent article on Les "Roly-Poly-No-Time-For-a-Tea-Break" Harvey. About time too. We know there have been all those articles about him in "Eve", "Woman's Weekly", "Thursday" and "Seventeen" but that's not enough for a man of Les' calibre.

We are really looking forward to the second article, an in-depth study of his wonderful way-of-life and anyone interested in starting a Les Harvey Fan Club should address all mail c/o The Railway Hotel, Whittaker Place. To celebrate Les' birthday all the pubs in town are selling Les Harvey "Wallbanger" cocktails at half price.

Really good to hear that Les is going to get overall control of the new Civic Square Project. Right on, Les!

Signed

Fraser Clark,
Wayne David
Kevin McKain
Steph. Taylor

Thart article on Les Harvey was the biggest load of old bullshit we've ever seen in Craccum.

Dear Ed

I'm not saying anything against my greengrocer, but whenever I buy fruit and veges off him he always puts each different item into a new bag. This wouldn't worry me except that my purchases usually consist of two oranges, two apples, one banana, three small tomatoes etc. Since I usually forget my kit it's a hell of a job to juggle all these little parcels home, and then I just throw the bags away. It seems such a waste of energy!

How can I persuade him to put them all into one big bag?

Yours faithfully

SUSAN HEAP.

Dear Ed,

Having read several copies of Craccum this year I am disappointed to see that the usually high standard of social comment has been blighted by the regular inclusion of "Halloran's column".

Purportedly a vehicle for political discussion, the space allocated to him weekly has all the hallmarks of a grubby little gossip-column of the type usually found in a noted New Zealand weekly.

Berating people as "insecure" and "alcoholics," and raking up sordid tales of wife-swapping and other so-called "immoral" behaviour may give Paul Halloran an egotistical thrill: they contribute little but petty sensationalism and titillating muck-raking.

Halloran's Tenants Protection Association is a social-aid organisation of immensely important value to people who are unable to defend their legal rights; Studass should have given TPA (and the others) at least their \$500, if only for the simple reason to keep Halloran so busy continuing to be useful to tenants that he would have had no time to write for Craccum.

Yours,

G Colgan.

Dear Brent,

Congratulations, Halloran's column is the best advertisement Craccum has ever given the National Party — such exposure!

May I suggest an alternative title for Halloran's column, "Everything you always wanted to know about the National Party but were afraid to ask." Should the editors feel this title is too lofty in relation to the column's content (being unpretentious socialist and all that) why not give the column a more earthy title like "Smut Mutter".

On thinking about this the latter title would seem more appropriate since the column is obviously destined to always remain a "Mutter". If it were any louder the column would be outside the law.

SMUT MUTTER for ever

John Cruickshank.

P.S. Suggest pseudonym for solumn "P. Bartlett".

Dear Ed,

"What's good for the goose is good for the gander" — was my retort upon hearing the Government's recent announcement that British migrants will be required to obtain entry permits to enter Godzone. Even better is the decision to require present British Nationals living in New Zealand — to get re-entry permits when and if they return from overseas jaunts. If they want to stay here — why don't they become Kiwis?

For far too long Pommie stirrers have been coming over here in hordes bludging off the Social Security, filibustering the Studass A.G.M.'s, inciting our unions into militancy and getting our girls in the family way.

Britain dumped us, (like a container full of Danish butter), for the greener fields of the E.E.C. — turning aside the bonds of blood, trade and brotherhood that had once united lion and cubs on the beaches of Gallipoli and Dunkirk. Only now does she recognize her folly I say "Good on yer, Kirkie, you're a beaut."

RIGHT-THINKING KIWI.

P.S. Now that the Pakistan Government is allowing New Zealanders to enter their country (and live and work if they wish) without visas — I feel that we should reciprocate. After all, New Zealand is not a racist country. Aussie's let us in free grata and we return the compliment. Why not so with Pakistanis. Its better to build bridges. . . .



"They're re-decorating the 'solitary' cells."

CHILDRENS PARTY

This year the Stuass children's party will be held in the Cafe on Saturday, May 4th, from 1 p.m. until 5 p.m. We need people to:

BAKE CAKES AND MAKE SWEETS
HELP ON SATURDAY MORNING
TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN IN THE AFTERNOON
HELP TO CLEAR UP AFTERWARDS
DRIVE A FIRE ENGINE
COLLECT FOOD ON FRIDAY 4th

Please leave your name at Contact or leave a message at 74-740 ext. 203, or 769-793.

P.S. If anyone knows of a fire engine or a brightly painted bus that children could ride on we would be really pleased to hear.

THANKS

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FRANCE:

the race for second place

This week

France goes to the polls to elect a successor to the late President Pompidou. Yet it is not expected that the elections - scheduled for May 5 - are likely to produce a clear majority for any one presidential candidate. Instead - as strange as it may seem - the real race is for the second place in Sunday's poll.

Under French electoral practice, if there is no clear majority for one candidate - a run-off election between the two top candidates is held at a later date (May 19th).

Throughout the 16-year history of the French Fifth Republic, the Gaullist Campaign slogan was 'us... or chaos'. The memory of the political hurly burly of the Fourth Republic - when governments rose and fell every six or seven months - sufficed to persuade Frenchmen to remain solidly behind the general and his followers. Then, the splintered French left, the squabbling politicians of the Socialist, Communist and radical factions - could scarcely agree on anything - let alone unite behind one candidate capable of providing a realistic alternative to Gaullism.

Now, ironically, the roles have reversed. Pompidou's death last month has unleashed an unseemly clamour for the Gaullist mantle. For Pompidou had bequeathed no obvious nor designated successor.

Yet, whilst the Gaullists sparred with each other, the Left swung solidly behind one candidate, Francois Mitterand, providing its most unified challenge in decades.

FRONT RUNNERS

On the left without rival is the Socialist leader Francois Mitterand, 57. A graduate of law and political science, Mitterand was elected to the National Assembly in 1946 at the age of 30 and received his first Cabinet appointment a year later. He has served in no fewer than eight different post-war governments.

Deeply disturbed by what he viewed as de Gaulle's authoritarianism, Mitterand ran for president in 1965 and for de Gaulle into an embarrassing run-off election.

Since then, Mitterand has forged an informal alliance with the communists. In 1972 the Socialist Party, after an energetic overhaul, has agreed on a common electoral programme with the Communists for the first time since the pre-war Popular Front.

George Marchais, the French Communist Party leader, cemented this alliance when he refused to run as a separate Communist Party candidate in the May ballot - endorsing Mitterand as a common candidate of the Left.

Mitterand, however, will be hoping to attract important votes from the centre. He has therefore been avoiding too close a public embrace with the Communist party. Electorally, it seems Mitterand must be careful of being seen to be too dependant on Communist support. Likewise, in a realistic appraisal of the French political scene, the Communists are prepared to endorse Mitterand without extracting too big a public commitment that might harm Mitterand's chances.

Mitterand is committed to a broad programme of social, and economic reform - including widespread national-

isation of industry. Yet, he remains somewhat of a mystery - over his likely foreign policy. However, he is the most likely of all the major candidates to further widen France's foreign policy differences with the United States - although he is known to be both pro-European and pro-Israeli. During his 1965 Presidential campaign, Mitterand bitterly opposed France's nuclear 'force de frappe'

complaining that the money would be better spent on 'schools - not bombs'. He remains committed to an immediate cessation of nuclear testing in the Pacific.

Mitterand is a complex, yet attractive figure - who moves easily in artistic and literary circles. A Mitterand victory cannot be ruled out. A relatively united Left could arouse a new enthusiasm at a time of diminishing returns from the economic policies of a grand co-alition that has been in power for sixteen years. It may well be that in 1974 - with no Gaullist candidate of the stature of de Gaulle or Pompidou - that the French electorates may well feel that the time has come for a change of direction.

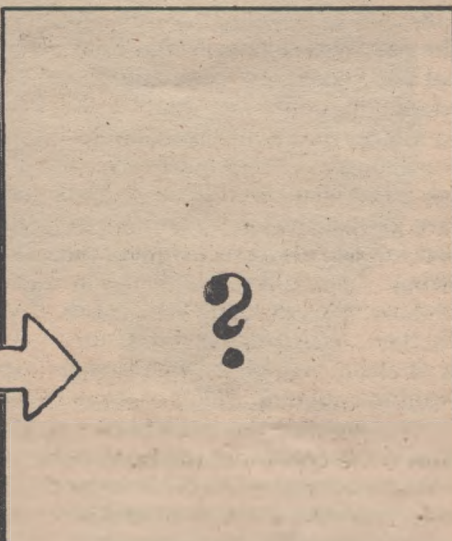
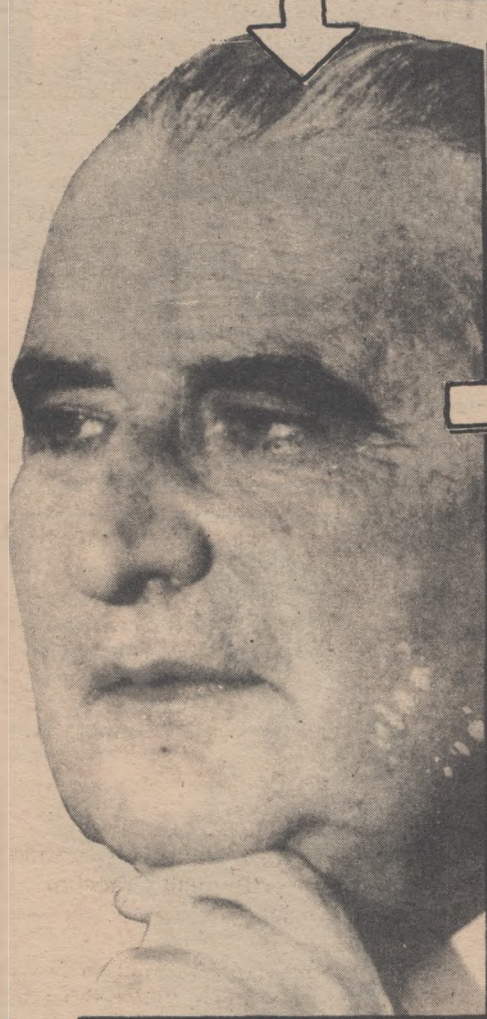
It is mooted by some political pundits that France's traditionally large undecided vote may go to Mitterand because none of the Gaullists provide a compelling alternative. Mitterand knows that his best chance would be if the Gaullists failed to agree among themselves and were forced in a run-off to fall back on a lacklustre compromise candidate like the present Premier, Pierre Mesmer.

The leading Gaullist candidate is Jacques Chaban - Delmas, 59, a former war hero of the French Resistance. Chaban, who was Pompidou's Premier from 1969 to 1972, has been preparing for the race for the last two years. Indeed he was widely criticised for his 'poor taste' in declaring his candidature only three hours after the late President's burial. Nonetheless, he was promptly endorsed by the Central Committee of the Union Des Democratiques pour la Cinquieme Republique, the Gaullist party. Its leaders believe that only Chaban - a vital and attractive campaigner who has been Mayor of Bordeaux since 1947, can beat Mitterand and keep Gaullism in power.

Chaban's ministerial career spans the Fourth and Fifth Republics. Like Mitterand he was a member of the Mendes-France Government in the mid-1950's - rising to the qualification of Inspecteur des Finances. Later, Chaban was to play a discreet but effective part in bringing de Gaulle back to power in 1958. While de Gaulle was president, Chaban was Speaker in the National Assembly.

Pompidou made him Premier in 1969 - yet sacked him three years later, following a series of minor scandals that culminated in the revelation that Chaban, like Richard Nixon, had not been paying his taxes, a fact that he is likely to be reminded of in the coming weeks. However Chaban's dismissal was more than a result of his attempts to introduce a more progressive domestic policy, ('Gaullism should be synonymous with social reform') and his attempts to make French T.V. freer from Government manipulation. Such notions - coupled with his own banner-waving seemed to offend both Pompidou and the Gaullist right-wing.

Since his dismissal, however, Chaban Delmas has managed to strengthen his ties with the rank and file as well as the established Gaullist barons - including



leader, Chaban resorted to the old taunt that 'Mitterand is allied to a political formation that still owes allegiance to a foreign country'.

Chaban's closest rival for the chance to oppose Mitterand in a two way contest is Valery Giscard d'Estaing, 47, the current Finance Minister, who entered political life in the early fifties. He was a personal aide to the then Prime Minister Edgar Faure (who is also a candidate in Sunday's poll). Giscard has been Inspecteur des Finances since 1959, although he belongs not to the Gaullists but to the Independent Republicans - the conservative rump of the middle-of-the-road 'majority co-alition' formed by

such heavies as Michel Debre, a former P.M., and Alexandre Sanguinetti, the Secretary-General of the Gaullist Party.

In his first press conference as a candidate, Chaban pledged to resume the very slightly leftist 'new society' programme that he had inaugurated as Premier. At that time he linked pay rises and pensions of people employed in state-owned industries to productivity gains and the cost of living. Chaban - described by 'Newsweek' as 'oozing with charm', has tried to build up his image as an 'expert' in foreign affairs.

He has hinted at a more conciliating attitude towards the Common Market and the United States. To satisfy right-wing Gaullists, he warned that Socialist-Communist co-alition backing Mitterand would, if elected, turn France into a 'totalitarian hell'. Referring last week to the left-wing

Although the Independent Republicans derive their support from provincial notables - such as small town bankers, business and professional men - it seems likely that Giscard may also win the backing of the Centrist parties if he is prepared to move leftward - as he indicated in the first week of the campaign.

Seeing himself as the catalyst for a new majority of Gaullists, Republicans, Centrists, Reformers, and socialists - Chaban can boast that he is the only candidate to enjoy Pompidou's confidence to the very end.

Giscard's reputation as the intellectual whiz-kid of the much lauded 'French Economic Miracle' has become somewhat tarnished recently with an annual inflation rate of 15-16% and a 28% drop in French foreign reserves in

France

the past five months. Pledging that the maintenance of full employment will take precedence over curbing inflation, Giscard has been a front runner in recent opinion polls. Yet die-hard Gaullists regard Giscard with somewhat less than enthusiasm - disapproving of his pro-American, pan European foreign policy. They also recall that it was Giscard who came out publicly against in the 1969 referendum that ultimately drove the general from office. For Giscard -despite his long service in the ruling co-alition has never been a devout Gaulist although in recent months he has been careful to avoid any open disagreement with his Gaullist colleagues in the Cabinet.

Fancying himself as a French-style Kennedy, Giscard has been trying to soften his somewhat aristocratic and haughty image. Newsweek assures us that the Conservative Giscard has even taken to 'wearing turtle-necks, playing soccer with his home-town team and entertaining party rallies with a barrel-accordion'.

During the first week of the Campaign there was speculation that the older Chaban-Dealmas might do a deal with Giscard - giving him the premiership, with the promise of backing him for the presidency in seven years time - in return for keeping out of the 1974 race. Yet it is unlikely whether Giscard would be satisfied with the premiership - or with being Chaban's heir apparent.

In fact - if recent polls are anything to go by - Giscard looks like having a better chance than Chaban of being the candidate to oppose Mitterand in the May 19th run-off.

To make matters more complex a host of lesser candidates - including former premier Edgar Faure, 65, and Jean Royer, the populist mayor of Tours, anti-pornography campaigner and the champion of France's petite bourgeoisie - are also vying for the line honours. Both are likely to make inroads into the Gaullist vote in the 1st ballot. Royer's candidacy in particular, is likely to bite into Chaban's core of support and increase the likelihood of Giscard heading the Gaulist camp in the 1st ballot.

The present premier, Pierre Messmer, believed by many to be the ideal compromise candidate to heal Gaullist divisions - was also an early starter. After a brief skirmish with Chaban-Delmas (and despite threats by Messmer aides to release information that would embarrass Chaban) - Messmer eventually withdrew his candidature. A colourless figure - few Paris watchers gave Messmer much hope of beating Mitterand in a run-off anyway.

THE LAST LAP

With the Gaullists at each others throats it now seems likely that Mitterand will amass the most votes on May 5. However it is doubtful whether he will reach the magic figure of 50% that is necessary to elevate him to the Presidency on the first ballot.

A public opinion poll, published in Le Figaro last week gave Mitterand 36% of the vote, Giscard 27%, and Chaban Delmas 26%. More recent polls indicate that Chaban has lost ground even further and looks in danger of being eliminated in Sunday's poll.

Support for Mitterand appears to be mounting, with the Socialist leader

obviously regarding Giscard as his principal threat. The economy, of course, is the predominant issue - with Mitterand trying to pin the blame for inflation on the Finance Minister.

Mitterand's task, despite the growing clamour, is not easy as he cannot win the second ballot unless he can attract the support of a large number of Frenchmen who have traditionally feared the 'RED' tag.

Even if Mitterand does become President, his problems are not over. Although the French president is not answerable to Parliament and appoints his own premier - the prime-minister cannot govern without a majority in parliament. France, like Gough Whitlam's Australia, could be faced with that unenviable dilemma in the constitution: the possibility of a paralysing conflict between the President and a National Assembly majority with diametrically opposed political convictions.

Whatever happens in the long-run, the real contest this Sunday is between Chaban and Giscard for second place in the first round.

Mike Rann

NATIONAL'S PROSPECTS

That long haul back to a point of self-assurance and acceptability for the National Party after their 1972 election defeat is by no means complete.

The past twelve months has seen party statements proclaiming that National had recovered from its loss, but this hot air has only developed any substance in recent months.

To a large extent the reason for this upswing in confidence is the rough patch that the Labour proposals are getting the acclaim that was hoped for while others are just not working.

Looking forward to the 1975 elections, then, its obvious that a major area of attack will be for mismanagement of the country. Much of the value and force of this particular charge will depend upon the perennial weapons of censure for an opposition — the level of inflation, public hospital waiting lists, the amount of unrest seen to exist in industry and the like — at the time immediately preceding the election. Therefore, there are insurmountable difficulties in the way of gauging the accuracy of such future criticism, as the country might well be running sweetly by then.

Naturally, however, it would be misguided of the National Party to think it could just sit back and wait to be re-elected. Its 1972 policies were either rejected as outmoded or, in some areas, there were no policies at all. The National Party realizes it must present the image and reality of an updated party and as well as fresh thinking this involves the selection of more worthy candidates. Many of National's M.P.'s do not have the ability or background for the foresight needed to guide the future of New Zealand. Perhaps more than anything else the parliamentary section needs an influx of young blood or its quite obvious that the National Party will be quite unable to present a viable alternative to the voters' minds beyond 1975.

Any consideration of the issues that include a recognition of the impact of the lowering of the voting age. This move will result in a total of around 250,00 people under the age of 23 who will be voting for the first time and to have any chance of victory the

National Party knows it will need to attract a good number of these votes. It's worth remembering that during the last election Mr Marshall claimed there were many similarities between National and Values and that National could accommodate most of Value's ideas. The success of the Values Party, despite such a link, must have given added impetus to any such move and the adoption of Values's concern and solutions for our decreasing quality of life would be most welcome.



In doing this the National party would be demonstrating a move in line with the thinking of many people at present. However, the cornerstone of the party will have to remain its belief in the worth of private enterprise — a term which conjures up images of the worst in big business and personal profiteering. Its the responsibility of the supporters of the system to propose measures to curb these excesses, constituting the ugly face of capitalism, as Mr Heath put it, for the government must act where capitalism falters.

Individual enterprise is a more acceptable term, appealing, as it does to our "do-it-yourself" natures. But, those who miss out on, or cannot take full advantage of the benefits of the



system also need to be provided for — the unemployed, unskilled, ill, elderly, solo parents and so on. A party that has a generous attitude towards these people can truly say that it "puts people first". This area of policy is already seeing changes and it is not inconceivable that National will emphasise it in the 1975 elections. A realistic, not moralistic, approach is wanted, much to the bewilderment of the unenlightened backwoodsmen that the party sorely needs to replace. That politicians cannot sponser fresh thinking in these matters is bad enough, but an unquestioning embrace of Noxon's "Ask not what your

country can do for you, but what you can do for your country," is completely irreprehensible.

The individual enterprise ethic will provide the scope for a wide-ranging attack on Labour for its socialist leanings and the extension of the role the government is playing in fields such as importing and exporting, tourist accommodation and shipping services. Unfortunately, the word "socialist" was already well over-used by the close of the fist sitting of parliament last year and its misuse will further weaken its meaning. Te Superannuation Bill provide many headaches for National, especially in its cash accumulation provisions. Opposition has not and will not be directed at the defects in the final scheme that the submissions have already pointed out. National will be capitalising on the dissatisfaction arising from the Act's implementation next April, but it would do well to remember the way large numbers of people who will for the first time secure superannuation cover.

For the National Party to have any hope of regaining the treasury benches it must show a swing away from what is regarded as the right, to bring itself abreast of voter's sympathies generally. While its economic basis will probably remain steady, it must show that the Labour Party does not have a monopoly on humanitarianism or social interest and seek to reflect a balanced concern for all sectors of the community.

CAPPING REVUE

The folks who presented last years smash hit capping revue have now put their clothes on and are ready to hit you with the 1974 version, confidently entitled:

" COULD IT BE DONE CLEANER? "

OR

" A FOOT IN BOTH CAMPS "

'Disgusting'

'Revolting'

'Disgusting'

WYNARD TAVERN, 29 SYMONDS STREET (just past the Kiwi)

THURSDAY 2 MAY at 8.00p.m.

FRIDAY 3 MAY at 8.00p.m.
& 10.30p.m.

SATURDAY 4 MAY at 8.00p.m.
& 10.30p.m.

BLUES JAZZ ROCK
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RECIPE FOR SUCCESS:

DISSOLVE, RE-FORM, AND ADD A MAJORITY ...

The elections to be held in Australia in just over three weeks time, on 18 May, are by no means a routine event. They belong to that rare order of elections that follow a double dissolution of parliament.

The last such one was in 1951. Briefly, this means, (1) that all the federal M.P.'s in both houses of parliament — the House of Representatives and the Senate — are up for election on the same day, instead of Members of the House of Representatives only (as in normal general election), or half the Senators only (as in a normal senate election); (2) that the election has been called before the government has run a full term.

It is a form of snap election. Now, snap elections are usually called by Prime Ministers in order to strengthen their parliamentary majorities and extend their terms of incumbency by capitalising on electorally favourable circumstances. What makes the 1974 elections even more peculiar is that it wasn't Whitlam's design to go to the pools at this time. He was forced into it by a complex and sometimes bizarre sets of events.

Summarized starkly, the constitutional and political background to the double dissolution is as follows:-

Australia is a federation in which the states' house, i.e. the Senate, has virtually the same power as the House of Representatives. The balance of party strength in the two houses, however, is rarely similar. For not only are Senate and H. of R. elections often held at different times, but Senate elections are conducted under a system of proportional representation. Governments, however, are formed by parties from majorities in the H. of R., and regardless of their relative strengths in the Senate. Consequently, Australian Governments may well be faced by a hostile opposition majority in the Senate. This, in fact, is the situation Whitlam inherited after winning office in 1972. Since then, Labour's legislation has had to run the gauntlet of a Senate populated by only twenty-six Labour Senators out of sixty.

How ruthlessly a Senate opposition majority wields its constitutional powers to frustrate the government's legislative programme is a matter of political tactics, as well as of the cohesion of the opposition parties and how strongly they fear a possible double dissolution. The present opposition parties in the Senate — Liberal, Country and Democratic Labour — have been notably tough on Labour's legislative programme. Not only have more than a score of bills been amended, but, more importantly, several major items of government legislation have been rejected outright or deferred, including a compulsory national health insurance scheme, a trade practices bill and electoral reform bills. The only solution available to the government to deal with such a legislative impasse was a double dissolution. Whitlam threatened this but never acted. For throughout 1973 the Government's poll ratings were too depressed, and ministerial gaffes and minor

political set-backs too frequent to risk putting the tenure of the government at stake.

However, a normal Senate election was due before June 1974. Labour hoped at least to strengthen its forces there, though the prospect of winning a majority was bleak.

It was in this situation that a political crisis burst in April, a result of the appointment by Labour of the seventy-two year old former leader of the D.L.P. Senator Vince Gair, to an ambassadorship in Ireland. The politics of the appointment lay in the creation of a sixth Senate vacancy in Queensland, Gair's state, and the consequent chance for Labour to increase its Queensland representation in the May elections.

The whole manoeuvre was botched. Gair's appointment was made public before he had formally resigned from the Senate, and while the matter of his resignation was being clarified, the Queensland Premier, Joh Bjelke-Peterson, (Country Party), smartly got out the writs for the election of five Senators only. The sixth place, Gair's thus officially became a casual vacancy to be filled according to the constitution by an appointee of the Queensland state parliament, which is dominated by the C.P. Liberal Coalition.

In Canberra, the impassioned opposition parties in the Senate closed ranks and threatened to bring down the government by refusing to pass a supply bill. Whitlam's hand was thus forced. If an election was to be precipitated it might as well be preceded by a double dissolution. The game of bluff on both sides was over — and both sides probably regretted it as soon as it happened.

Labour, of course, has most to lose in the elections, in that its control of Government is at stake a mere eighteen months after it had laboriously struggled back to power, after twenty-three years in opposition. Premature loss of office as a result of a mid-term election the party did not want would inevitably disappoint and embitter the rank-and-file, bring the party's internal divisions to the surface again, and cause Whitlam's leadership to be challenged yet again.

On the other hand, the Labour does not retain a working majority in the H. of R. (and I believe it will) it will have regained more than merely the status quo.



For regardless of the precise result in the H. of R., Labour will improve its relative position in the Senate. Simple electoral mechanics ensure this. Because all Senate seats are up for election, the quota of votes needed to elect such Senator under the system of proportional representation employed in the Senate elections is only just over nine per cent. At this rate, the strength of Labour's popular vote should enable it to increase its Senate representation from twenty-six to twenty-nine or thirty.



Whitlam

Moreover, Labour will also have freed up the legislative blockage in the Senate. For after a double dissolution has been held, legislation which has twice previously been refused by the Senate may be put to a joint sitting of the two houses, in which case the government's H. of R. majority should allow it to override the opposition

in the Senate — especially a more closely balanced Senate than the present one.

Had the Liberals, or rather, the Country-Liberal coalition parties not felt they had a better-than-ever chance of regaining power, they would not have precipitated the election. In my opinion, however, the Liberals allowed their righteous indignation over the 'Gair affair' to warp their political judgement. This, coupled with Liberal Leader Sneddon's ambition to be Prime Minister and to prove his leadership before his party dumps him, plus the Country Party's desire to capitalise on the current pural antagonism towards the government, pushed the Liberals into an election before they were ready for it, and before the electorate is ready for the 'old gang' again. For the Liberals, therefore, the elections are a mighty gamble in which they stand to either regain power in the H. of R. at the expense of the opposition's firm control of the Senate, or else lose all.

For the Country Party the situation is different again. Whatever the election outcome is, they cannot lose. For current antipathy towards the Labour Government among rural interests should enable the C.P. to capture at least two predominately rural seats in N.S.W. from Labour. And in these circumstances the C.P. is unlikely to suffer a significant loss of representation in the Senate. Such marginal electoral gains, which may be insufficient to put the Liberal C.P. coalition back in power are, nevertheless, highly valued by a sectional party, fighting a long-term battle for survival against demographic trends, and a short term battle for influence within the anti-Labour opposition forces.

In coalition terms, therefore, the C.P. is still indispensable for the return of a non-Labour government on two counts — first, its currently enhanced seat-winning capacity, and secondly, the

extraordinary prestige and image-value of the C.P. leader, Doug Anthony. The credibility of a prospective coalition government depends somewhat more on the C.P. leadership of Anthony and Nixon than on their Liberal counterparts, Sneddon and Lynch. Indeed, there are many Liberal voters who would prefer anything to Sneddon and Lynch. Indeed, there are many Liberal voters who would prefer anything to Snedden as Prime Minister. Consequently, the 1974 election presents the coalition in an interesting and rather ambivalent stage in which there is considerable tension between the Liberal Party's historical impulse to work towards freeing itself from dependance on the C.P., and the present muscle-flexing mood of the C.P. Already, in the campaign, strains have been evident between the coalition partners. At the outset, Sneddon and Anthony disagreed over the Liberal Party's budgetary promises; and Anthony has made it plain he would like — even expects — to be Treasurer in a future coalition government. In the non-Labour camp, which party is the tail and which the dog is a nice question that Liberals themselves are most reluctant to answer.

What of the two metropolitan minor parties — the Democratic Labour Party and the Australia Party? In 1972, the DLP entered a stage of terminal morbidity, which the 1974 election will accelerate. In 1972, having failed in its prime objective of keeping Labour at of power and seen its national vote shrink to a mere five per cent. it attempted to stave off demise by merging with the C.P. in Queensland and Western Australia, under the ancient non-Labour banner of National Alliance. Short of money and members, its resources will be strained beyond coping point by combined general and Senate elections. It will undoubtedly concentrate on the latter. Never strong enough to win representation in the H. or R., its parliamentary influence has depended on its Senators — five in recent years —

holding the balance of power in the Senate. Now all five have been swept aside, and when the Senate votes are counted, preferences distributed and quotes filled, the most the D.L.P. can hope for is two Senators. In the long run, the demise of the D.L.P. may turn out to have been the election's most significant effect on the structure of the party system.

In many respects, in 1974 the Australia Party is playing the role of antagonist to the D.L.P. Here we see two 'value' parties are loggerheads — the one driving its Bartlett-type outlook from its church-



Snedden

going Catholic care of supporters; the other embodying a cluthe of trendy, liberal permissive, secular etc values. There will be no exchange of preferences between them, and the Australia Party will survive.

With only three weeks to go, the

answer to the obvious question to ask about any election — who's going to win? — is far from clear. This is because when converted into two-party terms, the Labour and non-Labour forces are finely balanced at present. For although there was never any doubt in 1972 that Labour would win, in the event the 'Its Time' election in Australia produced nothing like the landslide of seats witnessed in New Zealand. Whitlam's majority in the House of Representatives is only a modest eleven seats of 125. A loss of only six seats would put him out, and on the 1972 results, a swing against the government of only .15 per cent would account for that many. The public opinion polls are no help at this stage in predicting the result, except to confirm the obvious — that the election is a cliff-hanger for the main contestants. The most recent polls showed the Labour and combined non-Labour forces to be virtually neck and neck. Furthermore, the pools are unlikely to be of much further help in the brief time before the election. It is plain that the result will be so close as to be outside the limits of the polls' ability to predict with certainty.

So we will just have to wait. However, my small bet is on Whitlam, more I should add, on the basis of intuition than on a series of reasoned judgements. What are some of the factors that will contribute to the outcome?

In the first place, it must be accepted that the Whitlam government has lost ground since the '72 elections. There has been inflation and industrial unrest, especially in N.S.W., and the 'style' of the Whitlam government has been criticised. But there is also full employment and the economy as measured by indices like capital investment is strong. Besides it is doubtful whether voters perceive the Liberals as more competent managers of the economy, under the circumstances

than Labour has been, least of all those voters who attended to Snedden's first utterances after the election was called. However, let us concede that Labour's economic record will lose them several suburban marginals to the Liberals. Add to this a couple of rural seats to the C.P. and the balance sheet begins to look grim for Labour. But there has been a boundary redistribution giving two new seats — one in Perth, which is fairly marginal but which Labour may win, and one in the A.C.T. which Labour will win.

In addition, there are local factors, such as the nomination of the popular Labour Mayor of Brisbane, Clem Jones, for the highly marginal, Liberal-held seat of Griffith. Labour is tipped to even this one.

Then there are the preferences of the minor parties to be considered, and in a delicate electoral situation, they assume enhanced importance. On the one hand the ability of the D.L.P. to channel votes into the non-Labour camp is weaker than in 1972; on the other, the Australia Party generally provides a small bonus of votes to Labour candidates.

Next, of course, there is the image of the parties as projected by their respective leaders. Here Whitlam has a clear advantage over Snedden, as polls have constantly shown. And the Liberals are too jealous of preserving their status in the coalition to permit the more charismatic Doug Anthony to personify the non-Labour forces.

Finally, how the campaign evolves, how the press lines up or what marginal effect eighteen-year-old voting will have are typical additional imponderables in what should be the closest-run election since 1961, which Menzies won with an effective one-seat majority. I wouldn't give Whitlam many more than one.

PETER AIMER

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INFLATION

Inflation is one of the most serious and complex problems facing our society and the world as a whole.

It can't be regarded as purely an economic problem but rather a phenomena involving issues diverse — social justice, distribution of economic wealth, political power and changing social values.

It is in this context that a solution must be found. It is also in this context that we must view the Government's recent measures.

For the origins of the present inflation we must go back to the events of 1966-67. Internationally we had the collapse of wool prices which meant a fall in real international income. We also had events like the Paris worker riots, the Vietnam war — all of which catalysed radical change of values and attitudes among workers everywhere. Internally we had Muldoon's deflationary measures (removal of subsidies etc.) and devaluation which meant a significant rise in prices. Again peoples' real income fell. Previously the Arbitration court had compensated workers for price rises but in 1968 gave a nil wage order. Even non-militant unions saw this as inequitable and unjust. The Arbitration process was discredited and direct free-bargaining began.

CALENDAR YEAR	CONSUMERCHANGE	
	PRICE INDEX (CHANGE)	MONEY WAGE RATE
1966	2.8	2.8
1967	6.0	5.0
1968	4.3	3.8
1969	4.9	5.9
1970	6.5	12.9
1971	10.4	22.6
1972	6.9	9.2
1973	8.2	

(at the present time inflation is running at about 10% p.a. and is rising).

As a consequence of the free-bargaining both prices and wages have risen rapidly with the aggregate figures suggesting that workers have increased their share of national cake.

However the consequences of this power struggle involved the whole of our society and not just unions and employers. Inflation (i.e. declining purchasing power of money) benefits those that own property. It doesn't harm manufacturers who can pass on higher costs in the form of higher prices. Inflation doesn't harm the strong.

It does harm those who hold their savings in cash of low-interest savings. People in weak unions, (e.g. miners, etc): wages have risen by only 43% in the same seven year period compared with 92% rise for transport workers), or without unions are left behind in the bargaining. People in depressed areas lose out. People on fixed incomes lose out. Inflation has a distortionary impact on the economy. People that are rational will spend their cash as quickly as possible and buy real property, e.g. paintings, land, buildings — mainly unproductive speculative areas.

It is in this context we must view the Government measures as an answer to the problem of inflation.

(1) a general wage order of 9% effective on 1st July.

(2) restoration of free-bargaining of conditions equivalent to a wage rise of 2.25%

(3) any agreement over this must be approved by the Industrial Commission.

(4) all wage increases except for the 2.25% may be used as justifications for price increases.

(5) a revised price control scheme whose effectiveness will probably be limited.

(6) a rise in social security benefit.

It can be easily seen that the impact of these measures will be to raise gross wages by about 11%. Of this 9% can be used as a justification for price increases. Economists usually accepted that this will lead to a 5.6% rise in prices — more in labour-intensive industries, e.g. clothing, less in capital-intensive, e.g. farming. The additional incomes will cause a higher level of demand in a situation of excessive demands and shortages. This may cause additional pressures on prices especially of land and housing. Imports will also continue to rise as a means of absorbing the excess purchasing power. Fortunately we still have adequate overseas funds to permit this.

These price rises must be seen in the generally inflationary N.Z. and world context. The current rate of inflation in N.Z. is around 10½ and rising. Recently we've had the impact of higher fuel costs and rising interest rates (especially as liquidity tightens). Rents — these will boost the domestic contribution to inflation to nearly 10%. To this we must add the international component which has been considerably worsened by the rise in fuel prices. Mr Freer recently quoted some rises of 400% in raw materials' prices. This could add another 4% inflation. This means that our rate of inflation could rise of 13-14% in the later part of this year.

Where does this leave wage and salary earners? Their gross pay in the year from July 1st will rise by 11%. However their take-home pay will be reduced by the steeply rising marginal tax rate in



"I got to admit my inflation has been curbed."

the range of incomes most workers get. Most will pay 1/3 of their additional income in tax. Thus their real wage increase will be around 7-8% — in a period where prices will rise by 14% — this means a significant reduction in real income. When workers real incomes decline governments fall. The general wage order process isn't getting anyone anywhere.

What we are concerned about is inflation. **The above argument suggests inflation in N.Z. is partly an outcome of a conflict between unions, workers, employers, and occasionally the government.** A struggle over the shares of the national product. Workers in the late 1960's were conscious of the growing inequality in our society. In 1951 the top 10% of the work force received 16% of the income. In 1966 the same group received 25% — the rich were growing richer. The wage explosion was an expression of discontent with this situation.

However the method and institution used to correct this social injustice has probably worsened this inequality. **Inflation hurts the poor more than the rich.** It also has obscured debate on whether pensioners etc should receive some share in economic growth and rises in productivity. This bargaining process benefitted the strong at the expense of the weak. The rich and able lost very little. So we haven't moved very far since 1966.

What is to be done? There are two objectives (at least) involved in this argument: (1) inflation

(2) distribution so that our society is and appears more equitable and fair (we shouldn't forget the third world in this context).

I feel that we can no longer let the question of distribution, i.e. wages, profit, prices, rents, dividends be solved totally on the market place. The Government must cease acting purely as a compensator and rule-maker — it must begin to actively set profit rates etc, so that a wider public interest is reflected rather than purely sectional interests.

Somehow we must come to a political consensus on a more just distribution of economic wealth. In this discussion we could suggest:

(1) higher basic minimum income for all,

(2) restructured and redefined income tax so capital gains and on non-money incomes are taxable and so tax rates go up to say 75 cents in the dollar, for incomes over \$20,000,

(3) introduction of a wealth tax,

(4) introduction of subsidies on essential goods,

(5) most important, we must debate the levels of wage and salary payment — should Kirk get \$27,000 while a solo mother struggles on \$45 a week?

These aren't easy questions to answer, but we must attempt to redefine what we mean by a just society. We have accepted the status quo for too long and it is now being rejected by the losers in our society. If we don't and if we just continue with our existing set of attitudes and institutions we won't be able to reduce inflation except at great cost (unemployment). If we don't reduce inflation from its rising role we may run the risk of a hyper-inflation and a collapse of our society as we know it.

DOUG ANDREWS

SOCIETIES REPRESENTATIVE

Nominations are called for the position of Societies Representative of the Auckland University Students' Association. Nomination forms are available from the A.U.S.A. Office. Nominations which should be in a sealed envelope addressed to the Association Secretary and accompanied by a photograph, brief biographical details and a policy statement, close at 5 p.m. on Thursday 2nd May 1974.

The Societies Representative shall supervise the affairs and safeguard the interests of all affiliated bodies formed for the purposes other than sport and shall be Chairman of the Societies Committee . . . and shall also deal with all matters concerned with N.Z.U. Arts Festival.

Sheryl Cederman,
Association Secretary.

The small article printed on page 7 of last weeks Craccum should have been inserted after the article about Disabled Students. Craccum apologises and reprints it.

If any disabled students have noticed areas which, with minor modifications, could be made more accessible, please contact me (Cora Baillie, Welfare Vice President, c/o Studass) and I will see what can be done—

Any other ideas about major modifications would also be very handy as guidelines in the designing of future buildings.

**CORA BAILLIE
WELFARE VICE PRESIDENT**

Halloran's

WHEN THE LAST REMAINING member of the Hawaiian Royal family was asked about the coming of the white man, he mentioned his two biggest grievances.

The white man, he said, brought two scourges to his islands, Christianity and venereal disease. He preferred V.D. though, to Christianity.

At a meeting recently at Penrose High, parents by and large were opting for the return of compulsory religious education in schools.

This suggestion came from a meeting called, we are told, to discuss sex education in schools.

Supporters of the move want us to follow dear old "Mother England" in the introduction of this. Probably it's seen by them as a way to stop schoolgirls getting duffed.

They would be better employed if they opted for contraceptive advice being given to those under sixteen.

Then these religious freaks could sleep more easily at night and not have to worry about church on Sundays.

More revelations about the NATS

Those to go — by boot or retirement.

Retirement: Carter — Raglan
P.B. Allen — Bay of Plenty

Boot: McCready
Sir Roy Jack

THIS SPORTING LIFE...

(being a short history of how the university destroyed symonds street and found a playing field to hide in).

Once upon a time — to be more exact, it was round about the time when most of you lot were first gazing out of your cradles and crawling around the then uncluttered foreshores of this delectable region — there was a very small university college in Auckland: a cluster of not unpleasant buildings around the Princes Street wedding cake.

There were no more full-time students than would have fitted comfortably into the halls of Kings and Grammar where, I might add, they would have felt immediately at home as that was where they mostly came from.

And this was where and why and when and at which, best beloved, the history of an obsession began.

In the good old days (whenever they were), New Zealand's post-colonial social establishment preferred to send its sons to "finish" at Oxbridge. The "native" institutions of higher learning were fit places for the lower orders, who attended part-time as student teachers, law clerks and government functionaries-in-the-making.

Not that there wasn't you understand, a proper colonial pride in the existence of the University of New Zealand and its constituent colleges. It was, after all, staffed by the rejects from the Mother Country's oldest universities. But proper pride apart, no-one to have worried very much in the early days about the provision of playing fields. Given that they didn't worry at all about books or staff either, it is scarcely surprising.

World War II and a relative expansion of demand in the post-war pressure cooker altered the terms of trade. Some at any rate of the "better" families sent their sons to the native institution; some at any rate of the university's own graduates were appointed to the staff.

The social establishment had a highly ambivalent attitude to the university. On the one hand, a very proper and economical view, as befitted the reluctant tax and rate-payer, suggested a functional or hard-nosed view of universities. They were placed which produced teachers, lawyers, accountants and doctors albeit, except in the case of the last-named, such slaves had need of only minimal qualifications and might acquire further education only in their own time and at their own occupational peril. On the other hand, there was what one might call the "romantic" view of a university, based on experience back "home" and myth. Such a view posited the university experience as residential horseplay, licensed by privilege, legitimated by property and burnished by the accidental acquisition of a little learning and the deliberate cultivation of inter-elite contact. Parenthetically, the "Grand Establishment", which dominated Studass elections, and Capping "festivities" were lineal descendants of this latter tradition.

So is the very odd notion that team games have any intrinsic connection with the purposes of a modern university. Oxford and Cambridge, which are not very modern universities, have them — playing fields, that is — so must we. Accuracy is not, of course, a feature of the romantic view of anything, including universities. Oxford and Cambridge do not have playing fields, Oxbridge colleges and Oxbridge clubs have them. And so could you too afford the odd playing field, my child if, like one of your Oxbridge college you owned, by historical happenstance, half of Liverpool docks.

Meanwhile, as the old establishment came into the university, down in the Queen Street boondocks another kind of expansionism rose in conflict with that of the university. The Princes Street wedding cake sat in the centre of a suddenly very desirable piece of real estate. To the City Fathers, old and new-rich alike, the university rapidly became that incubus-on-the-hill. There were "badlands" out in Tamaki, they said, appropriate to such nasty and non-functional purposes as geography, geology, botany and chemistry. Symonds Street, Princes Street even were more appropriate to the professional goings on.

Battle was joined. The Conflict was not by any means a clear-cut town-and-gown affair, as it might have been in the 'thirties or 'forties. Both sides were deeply interpenetrated. Real New Zealanders had been appointed to the staff in the late 'forties and early 'fifties; the social establishment was represented on both sides; university members were on the city council; architects demonstrated the miracle of the quart and the pint pot.

The university remained in situ, licensed, as it turned out, to vandalise one of the finest urban sites ever given to a university. A pyrrhic victory for the forces of enlightenment; that's to say for the people who believed that education should not only be theoretically available, but should also be truly accessible to all.

A traumatic time of it was had by all concerned in the battle. Kiwis do not, after all, take kindly to verbal conflict. Fists, not words are their preferred weapon; action, rather than articulation, is the cultural norm. Somewhere along the line, however, a university had defined itself.

From the extremity of cross-pressures in the establishment, a reconciliation of sorts emerged. The hucksters found they could live without Princes Street; the expansion towards 10,000 students, which had been the starting point for the

university's feasibility studies, meant an expanding city and juicy pickings all over the place to distract attention. The old establishment too could identify with the magical 10,000. It was at the outset after all less a statistical projection, more an aspiration — something to do with that was how many members Oxford has.

Still, however, the functional-romantic ambivalence remained. Dreams of ivy-covered fraternity flickered in O'Rourke and Norman Spencer. In reality, of course, the romantic notion could withstand neither the expansion and the neo-brutalism with which it blighted Symonds Street, nor the social facts of life for a city university.

But somewhere along the line, as the regiments of irregulars had gathered under the opposing banners of city and university, a faction among the true believers had wavered in its support for the city site. Quarts might well be poured by skilful en-

gineers into pint pots; but where were those attributes of the true and ancient university of pleasant myth and memory?

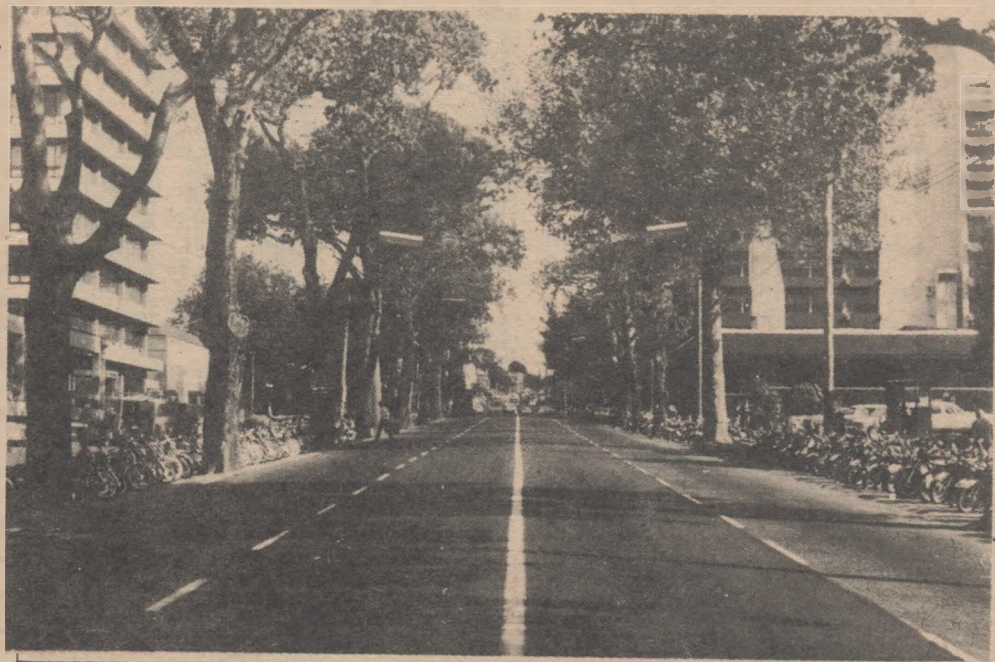
Ive could be sacrificed; ivory towers on the rates and taxes was out; but for what the effort to reproduce in Kings and Grammar the playing fields of Eton, if all they taught was to be driven out in the physical constraints of the university?

And that is why the University Grants Committee is being asked to fork out money (which it can't, of course, find for things like books and bursaries) to buy out an established amenity — Winstone's Nursery. It is why there are going to be 44 acres of derelict university playing fields fronting the Hobson Bay debauch.

The dear dead days are gone beyond recall; 9,000 students live and work in every part of the Auckland area, which is beginning to be like a real city — a series of interlocking communities each with a life of its own in which students, who in their spare time are also real people, can and do play an increasing and valuable part. So maybe these communities need more playing fields. What the university needs (apart from books, buildings, better bursaries and staffing ratios, that is) is on-site recreational facilities for the many with the odd hour to spare and a need for exercise which can be fulfilled independently of gathering two teams together.

I know what the clubs want — they were very carefully asked by the establishment which has never asked itself how it got to be hung up on games. That's how the 44 acres turned up. It seems like an awful big play pen for a few hundred overgrown adolescents to carry on here just where they left off at school.

Ruth Butterworth.



forty acres of harbour or sports fields for 1400 students?

(The University Senate and Council approved in principle the filling-in of over 40 acres of Hobson Bay for University playing fields as part of a Hobson Bay Marine Park scheme in 1972).

The proposals were outlined only sketchily from a glossy and misleading publicity brochure. Since then they have never been fully outlined or discussed.

However, recently Council secretly decided, after an unusual 6-5 vote, to go ahead with negotiations to purchase the Winstone nurseries at Orakei Road as part of the sports complex.

We seem to have become involved in a rolling commitment which, once made in principle, proceeds inexorably and without question on its way.

Considerable unease has been aroused within and without the University. As the Harbour Board is to initiate further discussions with interested people and the public it is time that we do the same. The main questions as I see it are:

1. Does the University need 45 acres of playing fields? If so, do its needs warrant the filling-in of over 40 acres of harbour? Could students' recreation needs be met without filling-in of harbour?
2. What are the likely capital and maintenance costs?
3. Is the scheme, as a whole in the public interest, and one in which the University should participate? Are there better alternatives?
4. Is the public being given a chance to make up its mind and express its opinion?

Taking these points one by one:

1. Whether we really need 45 acres of playing fields or not cannot be properly examined at this stage as the Vice Chancellor has refused to release ANY

of the planning material until it has been studied and sanctioned by the Council. The implication of his excuse that any one part, such as the questionnaire on student sports preferences, would lead to distortion, is that Council has so far been acting on a distorted view of the matter.

However, some general points can be made:

- a) Are community relations best fostered by students playing for local teams or for separate university teams on exclusive university grounds?
- b) Is it desirable to have a separate university complex? University teams already use Council grounds. Why not simply provide more Council fields for university use as at Shore Road? If the object is more recreation why not provide more space for tennis, net-ball and volley-ball on the main campus where it could be used at lunch time? The car parks are available if we get our priorities right. There is a site for 3 grass tennis courts at Old Government House.

c) It was estimated that there were 800 members of clubs using fields in 1970 and that there would be a 75 per cent increase to 1400 by 1975. Regardless of the accuracy or otherwise of the forecast (which may soon be tested) the numbers remain small. They are already playing competition sport. Despite the questionnaire it seems unlikely that

demand will increase dramatically in the light of changing recreation patterns and in view of the remoteness of the proposed fields. It seems ridiculous to suggest that such small numbers warrant the filling-in of 40 acres of harbour (a unique public recreational amenity).

Remember that contributions to the Harbour Study Programme by Dr Michael Larcombe and Tony Watkins have concurred in the opinion that filling harms the harbour. Larcombe states on p.313 of his Ecology report: 'Ideally, from an ecological point of view, the maximum amount of foreshore, intertidal and subtidal area should be retained in its natural state.' Note also that the environmental impact report on the present scheme concedes that apart from serious pollution from Newmarket creek the ecology of the Bay is remarkably sound. Fish, shell fish and wading birds flourish.

d) Alternative provision for sport could be provided on campus and at Shore Road-Portland Road without extra filling. A report by M.B. Starling and G.A. Wright in 1970 recommended the construction of 2 extra fields there. Probably 4 or 5 fields could be provided outside Shore Road and more fields or tennis and netball courts inside, if residents were agreeable. Provision of extra facilities on campus and at Portland Road would in all probability provide better for the recreational needs of most students than a bid complex further away. The University should thoroughly investigate this alternative.

2. Costs have never, to my knowledge, been discussed. They are crucial of course. Starling and Wright estimated it would cost \$8,000 to \$10,000 to develop one extra field on an existing reclamation in 1970. The cost merely of developing the field surfaces on the proposed 45 acres could not be less

than \$200,000 and could easily be double that amount. The cost of total reclamation and development could hardly be less than \$1 million and may be much more. How is it to be paid? By selling off our capital assets at Tamaki? Will the sale of Tamaki scoria cover all costs? And what will the annual maintenance costs be and how will they be paid? Will transport to the fields be provided and what will it cost? Won't the cost be out of all proportion to the likely benefit? Will finance be diverted from academic development?

3. The scheme as a whole suffers from serious defects. Impounding water inside the railway embankment would further harm the ecology of the harbour. Filling a total of 120 acres or more would change over one third of the inner Bay into an area of land. Traffic will be introduced along a road running in front of Tohunga Crescent, Takutai Street and Logan Terrace.

The hydraulics of impounding are doubtful. Silting will be far, far more serious than at present; pollution and algae blooms are a real possibility (with chemical spraying recommended). Filling in for University fields by the use of Orakei Basin silt could lead to a 70 per cent run off and serious silting of the rest of the Bay. One could go on.

The total cost has never been revealed.

4. The scheme involves a major public work affecting over 350 acres of harbour and the surrounding residential area. Public participation is vital in the planning stage and is recommended by all leading town planners.

It is essential that the University not be seen to be trying to bulldoze the public. So far requests by the Hobson Bay Action Group that the University support or advocate full public participation have been ignored. It has been our contention that in such matters the University should always act as a 'model' public authority.

Secrecy, attempts to deny public participation and lack of proper consultation within the University hardly fit that image.

MICHAEL STENSON

CAPPING PROGRAMME

Several small ads and articles have appeared in the last couple of issues. However, here is the programme to date.

SATURDAY MAY 4th, Children's Party in the Cafe — Many helpers are needed here to blow up balloons, set out food and help generally (including helping to clean up afterwards). Helpers welcome at the Cafe from 11 a.m.

SUNDAY MAY 5th, KARONTOMBA — the great Charity Music Festival. This is at Western Springs and features 5 groups. The cost is \$1.60 for the whole day, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

MONDAY MAY 6th — This whole day has been devoted to the sale of CAPPING BOOKS. For every book you sell, you get 5c to put in your pocket so it's a get-rich-quick scheme.

TUESDAY MAY 7th — Major stunt in the quad along with various other events, times and venues to be advised.

PUB CRAWL LEAVES QUAD AT 3.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY MAY 8th, TROLLEY DERBY IN DOMAIN. — Get to it and build those wonderful conglomerations on 4 (or more) wheels. The first heat at 10.00 a.m.

... Evening — there will be a Harbour Cruise. All you do is come to the Capping Office on the 1st floor of the Student Union Building with \$3.00 and they will give you a ticket which entitles you to a boat-ride, free grog (as much as you can drink) a band and dancing.

THURSDAY MAY 9th, All morning to carry those floating (?) edifices across to Devonport in time for the 1.00 p.m. start.

... Afternoon — ½ day off lectures to watch the race — Ferry departs at 12.20 p.m. from the Ferry Building in Quay Street and then crosses to pick up people from Devonport and join the Race. Cost is 50c per person.

... Evening — Free stir for all those people who sold Capping books and \$1.00 to all others.

REVUE

Yes... believe it or not there is a revue this year! It's at the Wynyard Tavern in Symonds Street (just up past the "Kiwi") and is being performed on the nights of Thursday May 2nd, Friday 3rd and Saturday 4th.

There are two shows on both Friday and Saturday nights so there is no excuse for missing this great show. It's the performance of the year with an all-out effort from the Phoenix 5 and 9 Club. It only cost a dollar and is well worth the small investment.

Remember... the Wynyard Tavern on Thursday May 2nd, Friday 3rd and Saturday 4th, and it only costs a dollar.

BOOKSELLERS NEEDED

Yes, it's our yearly get-rich-quick scheme!! All you have to do is go into the Students Association Office and put your name, phone number and the area that you would like to sell in, in the book. Then the Sales Organiser will get in touch with you and let you know when and where you can pick up the books.

For every book that you sell we will give you 5c commission, so that means that for every 100 books you sell we will give you \$5.00. Yes!! It's the only way to get rich — get in, and sell, and you can earn enough money to go to the functions over Capping and still have enough left over to spend on grog for the May vacation. There is a whole day on the Capping Timetable devoted entirely to the sales of Capping Books — so you are not missing out on anything if you head off into the suburbs to sell these hot-cakes.



Squatting in Kentish Town

To get perspective on squatting in London, you have to know about Centre Point, an office block at the centre of the West End whose creator is some kind of unrecognized Warhol.

Centre Point is the dream machine of financier Harry Hyams, the architect is Seiffert. A pleasant, tall building, Centre Point obtained permission to grow so high through a complicated deal with the council.

Since the floor area of buildings, and thereby their height, is subject to building regulations that express it as a function of site area, for purposes of planning, part of the road area around the site was bought, as it were, and lent, as it were, back again.

Thus was permission to build Seiffert's design achieved. The construction technique was unusual in that the lift shaft was built first, and the fabric suspended from it. This required a method of tensioning, and finally bonding together, cables which balance the tensions of the structure

and hold it together; so much so, that no way has been devised of demolishing the building without it, as it were, exploding. Possibly for this reason the central heating has been on for the eight years it has stood empty, since according to a spokesman, the heating is on 'to prevent deterioration'. The block is empty because the rents are robustly high, and Mr Hyams, who reputedly lives in the penthouse, wants a single tenant for the rest of the building.

Meanwhile, the value of the building has risen from 8m pounds to 40m pounds, and serves as model if not security for the two similar empty blocks he has subsequently raised.

The reason why the blocks are worth so much is because there is a shortage of office space in London. Actually, there is really a surplus, if you count all the empty offices for which Centre Point stands as symbol; but since they're all so expensive, nobody can afford them, so that creates

a shortage, and it's the shortage that makes them all so expensive.

A similar pattern has characterized housing. Since 1950, a terraced house in a one time slum area like Notting Hill has risen in price by up to 5,000%. For this reason, buying a house has looked a good idea even to people who didn't want to live in it. Concomitantly, many of those people who did want to live in such houses found it difficult to buy or rent one, since they became so expensive.

So in spite of an estimated 100,000 empty houses in London, or more precisely, because of them, there has come about a housing shortage sufficient to put somewhere between two hundred and two thousand people (estimates only) on to the street.

So a first point is; the property market in London is so flamboyantly odd that squatting appears reasonable to all sorts of persons who would normally find it shocking; in other words, the climate of opinion is favourable.

Squatters rights date back to the 1470's and have chiefly survived to redistribute neglected land to those who would work it. Although, no

doubt, there is always some squatting going on, as a mass phenomenon it is cyclic; the last flowering having occurred in the period 1918-1920, when soldiers, promised 'Homes fit for heroes', came back from the first world war to find that there weren't any.

The first well publicised squat of the contemporary era was the 144 Picadilly squat, which took over a disused hotel at the south westernmost tip of Mayfair in the summer of 1967.

This squat drew a lot of attention in the media, partly because one of the squatters was an Evening Standard reporter. Its spokesman tended to be Dr John Pollard, who saw the squat as much as a protest against the lack of cheap accommodation for young visitors to London at that time, as a comment on the housing situation that was to become symbolised by the just completed Centre Point.

Shortly afterwards, squatting dropped back into media obscurity, the lead disaster stories of the time being drugs, Vietnam and International Socialism of the Continental model. **Two other stories were picked up however.**

One of these was of the Digger movement, a latterday version of the Christian anarchist movement of early America. The English Digger movement spun off a commune on DORINISH, a shrubless hillock of turf half a mile off the West Coast of Ireland. Donated by John Lennon to anyone who could get it together to live there, a group of Diggers, major among whom was the ex-shop-steward Syd Rawl, supported existence on a diet of fish and edible seaweeds for two years before capitulating to the inevitable refocusing on the major source of free materials, the city, which by this stage had begun to offer the possibility of free housing.

Similarly in 1968, the Arts Lab, which had been a focus for the psychedelic avant-garde of that generation, found itself pushed out of the warehouse it rented in Covent Garden by redevelopment. Moving in the form of the New Arts Lab, it settled in Mornington Crescent, where it was again displaced by creeping demolition. It finally roosted in Kentish Town, where it found itself a neighbour of Dr John, Syd Rawle, the Students Housing Community, and, most important, a food shop called Com-



Reclamation — Impromptu services.



Squatting cyclic

rented dwellings. The first of these is achieved by a squat that occurs soon after the rent payers move out, where services are still connected or can still be connected by the relevant authorities, and running the house is similar to renting one, with the difference of not paying rent. The second life occurs when a building is vandalized of services (concrete down the lavatory, pipes and windows out but floors still in). At this stage services can usually be re-established by means of impromptu wiring and piping from their service junctions at the front door. This sort of squat occasionally produces advanced techniques, notably the polytheneing of a roof to produce an attic greenhouse, and methane producing closed system lavatories. If the house is too far gone for these techniques it becomes derelict, 'a derry', a source of free materials to those who can use them, and occasionally homes for the more vagrant elements of the community.

If this essay seems to treat the Kentish Town Community as if in some sense it were over, this is because the argument implies it must be. The Squatting Community of Kentish Town can be felt as the physical manifestation of two principles; **that all things taken to extremes turn into their opposite, and that freedom exists at the interface between two cultures;** in this case the culture of the past, and the culture of the future.

The emergence of free housing is the necessary upshot of people being able no longer to buy it or rent it.

That this has first occurred in the field of housing is because housing is the first commodity in the U.K. to display consistent inflation at rates of 100% a year and more. This puts it, as it were, into the future. As this rate of inflation becomes standard across all commodities in the exponential acceleration of the dream-reality misnamed economics, squatting will fade into a whole background of reversed effects in which industrialization is centred in the countryside and towns

munity Supplies which supplied unprocessed food at wholesale prices plus 10%.

Kentish Town provided a natural epicentre for squatting, since it arguably contained some of the contradictory sort of conditions outlined at the beginning of this essay, to a greater degree of purity than anywhere else in London. The last functioning working class area to the immediate north west of town, Kentish Town retained a population many of whom were born in the same street where they lived, a number of small businesses, a street market, and other sorts of cultural homogeneity which would occasionally surface in ritual like street parties or the mysterious appearance of wreaths in a street mourning the death of a neighbour and the closing of gates after the departure of the cortege.

Surrounded by the Middle Class areas of Bloomsbury, Highgate, Hampstead, St. John's Wood, and nowadays Islington, the houses that reach 50,000 pounds to 100,000 pounds in neighbouring areas are classified as slums in Kentish Town, and are therefore to be demolished.

What they are to be replaced by isn't really known. The original technique was tower blocks, but since lots of inhabitants suffered from difficulties that were attributed to height, the Council hit on the expedient of building them lying down on their sides, which has created difficulties attributed to length, since when, the possibility of building them upside down having been ruled out, the planners are uncertain what to do. Nor are the houses really demolished any more, since, added to the problem of not knowing what to do, spiralling costs in labour and materials means that the Council simply wouldn't be able to afford it, whatever it was.

The pressure of these essentially abstract forces is so strong that they are commemorated in the landscape, rather as the structure of building legislation has thrown out Centre Point, whose emptiness is protected by Securicor, priests to the Egyptian necropolis two miles to the south.

In Kentish Town the atmosphere is more like that peace that comes after some terrible and unnatural disaster, like war, with a central core of wasteland surrounded by tower blocks to the west, horizontal tower

blocks to the north, a delightful row of terraced cottages to the east, and to the south Queens Crescent market, one of the cheapest in London.

On the other side lie the half empty streets of condemned houses.

Beneath the labyrinthine care of a council composed of socialist policy and conservative executive (the nicest combination) what happens is a bit of everything. Some houses are demolished, some are vandalized by citizens, some are vandalized by the council (and both are tinned up), some are inhabited by the original population, and many are squatted.

Communities of squatters exist in other parts of London, notably in Islington, Notting Hill and Southwark, similarly working class areas under

squatters have produced the range of facilities which, in a low-rent era are normally scattered over the city, but in a high rent era are concentrated on the one area where housing is essentially free.

In the first week of 1974, within a quarter mile of the disused railway station of Kentish Town West, could be found a food shop turning over two tons of brown rice a week, the Institute for Research into Arts and Technology, Community Sculpture (street events), Action Space (inflatables), the head office of a Mental Patients Union, three printing presses, two rock groups, a digger free store, a religion (the Polytantric, "There it goes. . .") the London film makers Co-op, a video unit, and about 800 squatters, of many nationalities, mostly describ-



Nov 5th — Burning off tarmac in St Leonard's Square.

pressure. Here the less benign councils and more intensely concreted landscape have produced a more sternly political culture. But under the more tolerant conditions of Kentish Town, and subjected to a surprisingly low amount of police harassment,

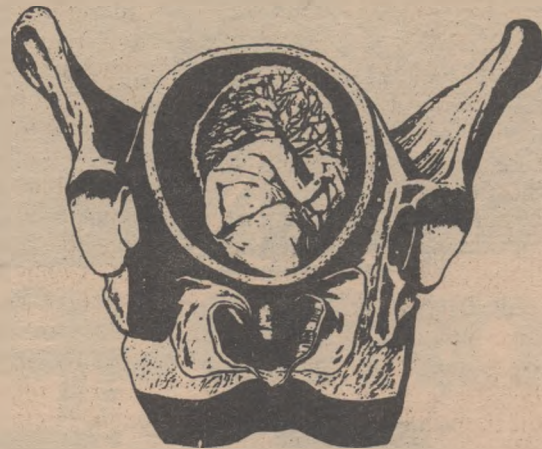
able by the official phrase, 'young persons in transit'.

The infrastructure of such a community is sufficiently complicated to be undiscoverable. Houses, however, can be said to have three lives after they have fallen through the net of

are depopulated areas rich in natural sources of bricks, firewood, cannibalized machinery and back gardens.

JOHN COX

WOMEN, ABORTION AND THE LAW



SUBMISSION TO THE NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMEN- TARY SELECT COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS

The Women's National Abortion Action Campaign was initiated to campaign for the removal of all restrictions on women's right to control their own reproductive lives. We believe that one of the most outstanding injustices to women in New Zealand is the fact that restrictions on this right still exist, a right which we feel is basic and essential for the achievement of real emancipation and human dignity for the female sex.

A NOVEL IDEA?

Our point of view on abortion and birth control in general is far from new; it has been put forward for decades by women all over the world. From the beginning of the twentieth century, women in many countries have demanded and fought for the legalisation of abortion, on basically the same grounds that we do: that women have a right to freedom of choice in a matter concerning them so closely.

SCIENCE AND SOCIAL POLICY

Women have always wanted control over their reproductive lives. What is new is the possibility today for meeting that desire easily and safely. Medical science can now provide women with complete security against unplanned childbirth.

The great advances in contraception made in the past few decades have raised women's expectation. Sexual relationships need no longer be fraught with anxiety about unwanted pregnancy, anxiety which has been a blight on the lives of virtually all women and which no man has to experience.

The new methods of early abortion which have been developed can further dispel that anxiety by providing a simple, non-traumatic solution to contraceptive failure.

Women cannot effectively choose to prevent pregnancy unless they have all the means of prevention available to them.

We have laws prohibiting abortion, the origin of which dates back to last century. For most women who conceive accidentally, the only alternative offered by this society is compulsory continuation of pregnancy. The right to choose, which was never guaranteed before conception, is definitely unavailable after it, except to the few who have the cash and the connections. And their "choice", involving as it does clandestine activity and possible risk to health, is just as degrading an alternative. Equally degrading is the manner in which the law allows abortions only to those whose health is seriously endangered or those who are prepared to have themselves certified to be on the verge of mental collapse.

Sterilisation operations are refused to women on the grounds that they have not produced sufficient children. Many gynaecologists do not consider

women fit to make such a decision for themselves, and they arrogantly make it for them. Applicants for sterilisation operations are also required to obtain the consent of their spouse, even if they are separated from them.

EFFECTS OF RESTRICTIONS ON THE RIGHT TO SHOOSE.

Since abortion has been labelled a crime, it is extremely difficult to get an accurate picture of how many women suffer through lack of access to safe, legal, abortion. The facts are buried under a heap of secrecy and hypocrisy. The only serious study we know of is the National Research Bureau Survey made in early 1972, which was commissioned by the Abortion Law Reform Association. That survey estimated that about 6,500 illegal abortions were taking place annually. It also estimated that attempts at abortion totalled about 11,000 per year.

There are other figures which have bearing on this question, such as the continuing high rate of births outside marriage, the numbers of women under sixteen who give birth, and the proportion of brides who are pregnant, which is widely claimed to be one in three. It would be ridiculous to pretend that all the births involved in these cases were voluntary. The area in which it is most difficult to see the effects of abortion laws is that of married women; having no recourse to adoption, these women must resign themselves to additions to their family if they have an unwanted pregnancy. According to the above-mentioned survey, married women constituted well over half of those seeking abortion.

Our case does not stand on numbers alone. If an injustice is being done, it matters little whether it is to one person or one million; it is still an injustice. But it is clear to us that the abortion laws and other restrictions on birth control have been responsible for bringing a great deal of strain and misery into the lives of many thousands of women over the years.

THE WIDER IMPLICATIONS

Women's susceptibility to the unplanned birth of a child is used to discriminate against them in employment and throughout public life. Employers refuse to promote women or accept them for positions of responsibility on the grounds that they might

get pregnant and have to leave. Only a few years ago, a large national bank had a policy of sacking women upon marriage, in anticipation of their becoming pregnant! Mortgage finance is refused women on these grounds also. In fact when women try to make any kind of long-term commitment, they come up against this barrier of being considered a "poor risk".

We insist that if women are to be able to enjoy equal opportunity with men, they must be given the means to plan their lives, and this includes the means to exercise freedom of choice over when and if to have children.

THE CURRENT CONTROVERSY

1. "Abortion is murder."

This argument is raised on the claim that a foetus is a "human being". The point at which it is said to become a human being is the "moment of conception".

We consider this argument to be based purely on faith, not scientific knowledge. Science explains human life as a continuum, with the process of conception merely a stage along the way. If opponents of abortion wish to be consistent they should all oppose contraception as well, but only some of them do. The state has not upheld the view of this last group by banning the non-medical use of contraceptives.

"Human life" is different from "human being", the latter being the status accorded to all members of society. Embryonic human life has only the *potential* to become a human being. It is at birth that we begin life as social entities and it is at birth that society regards us as human beings, counting our age from that point. This is the prevailing attitude and it is a perfectly rational one.

2. "Abortion is dangerous."

Claims and counterclaims abound on this question. We believe, however, that there is no question that early abortions, performed on healthy women under proper medical conditions are even safer than childbirth.

We concede that there are dangers inherent in the abortion procedure, just as there are in any operation. But how can they be compared to the dangers of illegal abortions performed by unqualified people?

It will be time to discuss the essential dangers involved in abortion when the practice is given the same priority and is researched equally as fully as are methods of improving fertility and maintaining pregnancy.

3. "Legalised abortion will mean overcrowded hospitals."

The end result of uninterrupted pregnancy is birth. Confinements take a lot more hospital time and space than straightforward abortions (which incidentally, leave only one person to care for instead of two). Early abor-

tions have been carried out successfully and safely overseas in clinics staffed by paramedical personnel; there is no need to increase the burdens on general practitioners.

4. "Legal abortion will lead to permissiveness."

Here we get a little closer to the real motivation behind the anti-abortionists' campaign: the desire to enforce one morality (their own) for all.

Moral persuasion against extramarital sex being something of a lost cause, the self-appointed guardians of public morals try to discourage it with punishment. "Women must pay for their sins", it is said, on the assumption that all unwanted pregnancies occur outside marriage. But even married women are not to be spared: "Women must pay for their irresponsibility."

There are many reasons why women become pregnant unintentionally, not the least of them being ignorance of, or lack of access to, effective contraception, for which we have these very moralists to blame.

5. "Legal abortion will lead to euthanasia."

What we are seeking is women's right to control their own bodies. We find it hard to see how people can associate this with the killing of the aged or infirm. It seems to us that a society which accorded women this fundamental right fully (and nowhere in the world has this yet been done) would be a humane and just society.

6. "The population will decline — the labour force will be depleted."

Women's rights are to be subordinated to what is claimed to be "the interests of the nation."

There are more rational and humane ways to ensure a productive society than arbitrarily raising or lowering the population level. The idea of claiming population considerations to refuse a woman the right not to have a child is as obnoxious as the idea of using that excuse to refuse her right to have a child. We would protest just as strongly if the tables were turned and women were being forced to have abortions. Freedom of choice is our major concern, not which of these choices is made.

7. "Abortion on request will deny men's rights."

A man should not be able to have children to order by forcing a woman to go through with an unwanted pregnancy. A right to decide for a father-to-be cannot be legislated for without condemning some women to compulsory motherhood. In any healthy relationship, mutual agreement would easily be arrived at without resort to the law. We are opposed to any measures which bolster the tradition of regarding women as breeding

machines, and their children as property.

8. "Women will abuse the freedom to have abortions at will."

This is like saying that people will get sick on purpose to take advantage of free medical care.

The first line of defence against unwanted pregnancy is knowledge of an access to effective, safe, contraception. If that defence fails, for whatever reason, the only one left is abortion. Since we do not believe abortion itself to be wrong, we have no moral objection to the number of times women resort to it. But if women did not have really adequate protection against conception, it seems highly unlikely that they would deliberately choose abortion instead.

have seen both sides of the House assuring Members that should the abortion issue arise in Parliament they will have a "conscience" vote. It is the height of injustice and hypocrisy to propose to exercise this right in parliament while continuing to deny it to the public. If it is a "conscience" issue, why does the law have to come into it?

NO CONCESSIONS — IT IS AN ABSOLUTE RIGHT.

We are opposed to the idea that restrictive abortion laws need only to be slightly reformed. We think that the right to control one's own body is absolute, and those women who seek abortions for reasons of physical or mental health, rape, economic and family difficulties, or risk of foetal deformity have a double claim to this relief.

fooled into thinking that partial reform, while it may not be all that is needed, will at least be "a step in the right direction."

We wish to point out why it will not, and why it will instead be a setback. We will go over the four restrictions which are most commonly made:

1. "Abortions may be performed only in licenced hospitals."

The simple procedure required for most abortions can adequately be carried out in a clinic or doctor's office. Hospital boards are notoriously conservative. Already, fewer abortions and sterilisation operations are allowed in public hospitals compared with the number estimated to be done in private hospitals, where fees play a persuasive role. Restricting abortions to hospitals would help those who could pay large sums of money at the expense of those who could not.

2. "Abortions may only be performed by licenced physicians."

This sounds reasonable enough at first, but a closer examination shows the following disadvantages:

Most doctors have neither the time nor the inclination to do abortions. Many have probably never had any more experience of abortion than a cursory study of it at medical school. If we train people in the special field of midwifery, why not train special auxiliary staff to do abortions?

Looking ahead a little, this restriction would also deny women the right to use self-abortion techniques when they are perfected, which may be in the very near future.

3. "Abortions may not be performed beyond a certain point in pregnancy, unless the women's life is at stake."

This kind of restriction essentially says this to a woman:

(i) at a certain stage, your body suddenly belongs to the state and it can force you to have a child, whatever your own reasons for having an abortion late in pregnancy;

(ii) because late abortion entails more risk to you than early abortion, the state must "protect" you even if your considered decision is that you want to run that risk and your doctor is willing to help you.

There are many reasons why a woman might seek a late abortion, and she should be able to obtain one legally if she wants it. She may suddenly discover that she had German Measles in early pregnancy and that her foetus is deformed; she may have a sudden mental breakdown; or some calamity may have changed the circumstances of her life. Whatever the reasons, *she belongs to herself, not the state.*

4. "Abortions may be performed only when the married woman's husband or the young single woman's parents give their consent."

We have already indicated our point of view on the "rights" of the father-to-be. Investing veto power in anyone but the pregnant woman herself violates everything that the right to abortion should give her: the freedom to decide for herself what happens to her own body.

Restrictions like these will bring about an equally unjust situation to that which we have now. They will satisfy to some extent those women who can buy their right to choose; they will make poorer women suffer. A partially reformed law will give people the illusion that things really have changed, while in reality the female population has been saddled with the same basic denial of dignity and freedom.

We reject these methods of buying women off. We want no concessions: we want women's rights.

WHAT MUST BE DONE IN NEW ZEALAND?

To correct the injustice of restrictions of this right, the government must implement the following programme as an urgent priority:

1. All laws restricting women's right to abortion must be repealed.

No woman wanting an abortion should be refused. This may require the setting up of special clinics and training programmes for providing the qualified staff for them. Such clinics should be part of the free medical service.

2. All laws restricting access to contraceptives and advice on contraception must be repealed.

Contraception must be readily obtainable and free on social security. Public educational campaigns to combat ignorance of effective contraceptive techniques should be launched by the government. These should be of an informational nature only and must not be directed against any particular social group because of its economic status or racial origin.

Special efforts must be made to improve birth control methods, including abortion and temporary sterilisation, so that there are entirely satisfactory methods for all women at all times.

3. All legal or other impediments on the right of a person, married or single, to voluntary sterilisation at their own request must be removed. Forced sterilisation, or attempts to impose sterilisation as a pre-condition for abortion must be outlawed.

4. Sex education must be widely extended throughout the state education system and must include education on the means of preventing conception. Sex education must be on a factual basis and attempts to impose a particular moral view must not be allowed.

The curtain of hypocritical secrecy which has smothered the whole subject of birth control, particularly in regard to abortion, is beginning to lift. The second wave of feminism is encouraging women to speak out against the intrusion of the state into their own personal affairs, and against the paternalistic manipulation of their lives.

We will not be bought off. We will not be satisfied until the right to choose has been won for every woman.



THE RIGHT TO ACT ACCORDING TO ONE'S OWN CONSCIENCE.

We recognise that some people sincerely believe abortion to be morally wrong. We are aware that there are Catholic and other women whose beliefs would never allow them to consider abortion for themselves. We respect their point of view and do not ask for a moment that they act any differently from the way their consciences guide them.

We would appreciate a similarly

BEING A WOMAN WITH AN UNWANTED PREGNANCY IS SUFFICIENT QUALIFICATION BY ITSELF.

In fact this is the only qualification that the vast majority of women seeking abortion have. If it is not legally recognised, these women will continue to seek relief in self-abortion or backstreet abortion and the problems will continue as before. They want a solution to their problem, which is unwanted pregnancy. There is no other solution but abortion.



This woman was the victim of a criminal abortion. Her body was photographed exactly as it was found by police in a bloody and barren motel room; exactly as it had been abandoned there by an unskilled, profiteering abortionist. Becoming frightened when "something went wrong" he left her to die alone.

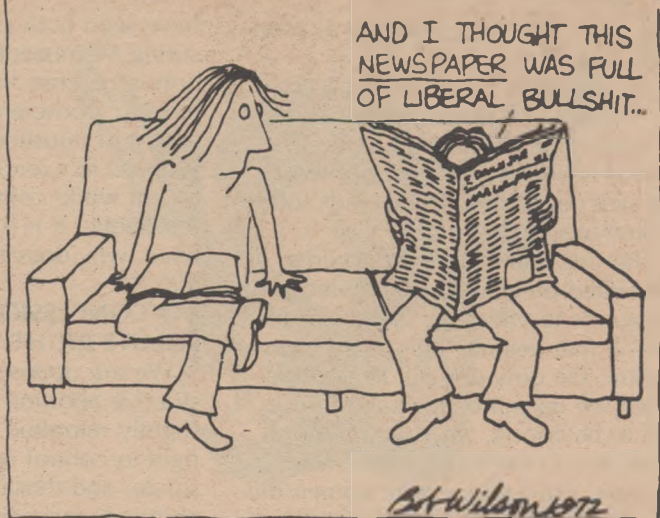
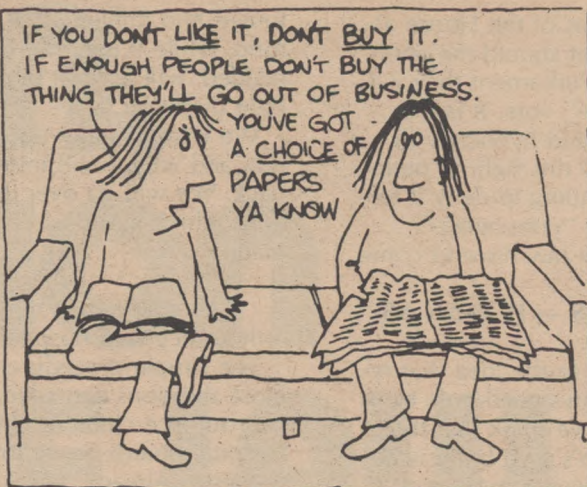
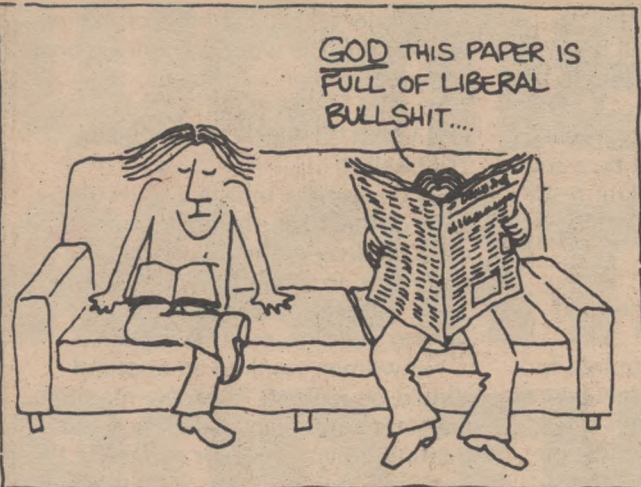
generous outlook towards those who want legal abortion available. No-one should have the right to coerce another into acting against their will, especially when it is a matter concerning their own body.

Successive governments have been guilty of perpetuating the coercion of women by refusing to remove the restrictions on abortion. Recently, we

Adoption is no solution. It is inhuman to force a woman to bear a child she does not want. Childless couples must be helped by other means which do not depend on the sacrifice of a woman's dignity.

It is lack of respect for this dignity which leads to the inclusion of some restrictions in "liberalised" abortion laws overseas. Many people are





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Playin' Favourites

DON McLEAN

With a sure instinct for commercial trends, Don McLean flashes his roots. Never really liked McLean much, ya know. *American Pie* was tasty but insubstantial as an album. Lightweight.

Still, this isn't as bad as I'd expected. *Fool's Paradise* is nice and the cover, with an extravagant inner jacket, will probably notch up the sales. McLean fans will rave till Armageddon but no souls will be saved.

That clean wholesome appeal was always a bit much for me. And *Vincent* with its overflowing sentiments.

Canada, Our Home and Native Land

MAINLINE

Canada is the home of the Guess Who, Scrubbaloe Caine and Anne Murray. It's also the home of Mainline, a country/rock group.

They've nothing new to offer. Sure, *You're My Heart's Desire* and *I Am Normal* are a good lark. *Motorcycle* fills your eardrums with big bike machine. The engines snarl. The ears crackle. *Get Down To* I like a lot. *Going To Toronto* is about a guy who's "been to Australia/I've even been to Amsterdam" but he likes Toronto 'cos his gal's there. It's followed by *Nova Scotia Breakdown* — 39 seconds of a traditional tune and nuthin' to do with Foggy Mountain.

Some of it's good, nothing's startling — all good Middle Of The Road country/rock. Perhaps Mainline is a bit too light and not mean and rough enough for a name like that. But it's good to see a rock band not taking themselves too seriously. Kids enjoying themselves with none of that Rock is Art bullshit.

Strong In The Sun

TIR NA NOG

Tir Na Nog is the acoustic duo of Sonny Condell and Leo O'Kelly and this is their third album — their first to be released here I think. Their image is one of Middle Earth folkiness. Irish Moss. White Magic. The little people, you know.

Though still, by definition, an acoustic duo, Tir Na Nog receives support here with bass, drums, and keyboards. Not entirely acoustic but no Electric Warriors all the same.

The title track you'll remember for its airplay as a single. It's not typical of the group and no one song on this album captures all the group is about. It's largely folk though not entirely so. For Variety Is the Spice.

Maybe some day some smart record executive will shorten the name to T Nog. I'll pray they restrict their flights of fantasy to dulcimers and guitars. Lor' knows there's enough Marc Bolans in this ol' world.

Solid Rock

THE TEMPTATIONS

Having carefully avoided the majority of Motown music for the last years, I approached the new Temptations' record with something akin to repudiation. I like their version of Bill Withers' *Ain't No Sunshine* and *It's Summer and The End Of Our Road* are palatable but the record has some embarrassing moments. Like the beginning to *Ain't No Sunshine*. The kind of thing that blurts out when everybody else in the room is silent and you're just hoping the album will hurry along into the next track. *Stop The War Now* is a parody of itself — stretched out to 12 minutes and 20 seconds with repetitions of The Lord's Prayer at five second intervals.

Seven of the eight songs are Barrett Strong/Norman Whitfield compositions — the exception being *Ain't No Sunshine*. Strong and Whitfield have added enthusiastic liner notes — usually the last ditch attempt to sell a record.

The Temptations have been faced with no many internal hassles and overcome them all. Everyone in the group must be of equal quality. This "makes the Temptations not only the greatest recording group in the world . . ."

Rave on.



"It's the music press, Herr Beethoven. They want to know what dope you're using, what your opinion of the groupie scene is, and whether gay-rock is a valid contribution to contemporary music or just another passing fad."

WILLIE DIXON LONG TIME COMIN'...

Willie Dixon is the major catalyst between the blues and rock music of today. He will be appearing in Auckland on May 30 with his own six-piece band.

A brief listing of his compositions reads like the nucleus of blues/rock. Legendary tunes like "Spoonful"; "The Little Red Rooster"; "I Just Want to Make Love To You"; "My Babe"; "Back Door Man"; "Bring It On Home"; "Wang Dang Doodle"; "The Seventh Son"; "The Same Thing"; "I'm Your Hoochie Coochie Man"; "I'm Ready"; "I Ain't Superstitious"; "Insane Asylum"; "I Can't Quit You Baby", and scores of others.

Rolling Stones, Muddy Waters, Allman Brothers, Led Zeppelin, Foghat, Johnny Winter, Cream, Dr John, Pointer Sisters, Elvis Presley, Rod Stewart, Chuck Berry, Kathi McDonald, Doors, Sly Stone, Ten Years After, Van Morrison, Johnny Rivers, Eric Clapton, Siegel-Schwall Band, John Mayall, Peggy Lee, Peter, Paul and Mary, Howlin' Wolf, Bo Diddley, Paul Butterfield, Mose Allison, Crowbar, Jimmy Smith, Lowell Fulson, represent only a partial listing of artists who have called upon the compositions of "The Master Storyteller", Willie Dixon.

Willie Dixon was born on Thursday, July 1, 1915 in Vicksburg, Mississippi. He lived in the Vicksburg area until the age of 11 when he moved north to Chicago to live with a sister. At 14, Willie returned home to Vicksburg until again hearing the call of the windy city at the age of 17, where he has headquartered ever since.

Willie recalls his early writings as school poems that he eventually set to music. His first actual song was originally titled "Somebody Tell That Woman", now titled "Big Boat (Up The River)", as recorded by Peter, Paul and Mary. This tune was originally recorded by one of Willie's first groups, The Four Jumps Of Jive, in 1939. However, this was not Willie's first taste of "show business". In

1937, Willie was crowned Golden Gloves Heavyweight Champion in Chicago, fighting under the name of James Dixon. A slight misunderstanding between Willie and his manager, occurring in the boxing commissioner's office, causing some small disarray in furniture placement, brought a short suspension from the ring and pushed Willie deeper and deeper into the world of music.

Prior to discovering that his compositions were in demand by recording artists, Willie recalls selling many of his early works to travelling western and country blues groups in the 1930's at the rate of \$15.00 to \$20.00 each, outright and with no royalties. With his father earning an average of \$12.00 per week at a local box factory, the money for young Willie's tunes was well put to use by the family.

His first "big" selling tune was "Signifying Monkey" (also titled "You Call Yourself The Jungle King, But You Ain't A Doggone Thing") which sold about 40,000 copies, also recorded by one of Willie's early groups The Big Three Trio on the Bullet record label in the early 1940's. The sales represented an amount equal to about 500,000 copies on today's market.

Next came the Muddy Waters giant "I'm Your Hoochie Coochie Man" (Chess, early 1954) which sold in excess of 75,000 copies during its initial release period. This tune, along with "The Seventh Son" which helped launch the career of Johnny Rivers; "My Babe" which has been recorded by Elvis Presley, Peggy Lee, Peter, Paul and Mary, Nancy Wilson, Nina Simone, Peter and Gordon and Ike and Tina Turner just to name a few; "I Just Want To Make Love To You", as recorded by Muddy Waters, The Rolling Stones, Foghat, Otis Redding, The Norman Luboff Choir, and many, many more, Willie regards as his all-time best sellers, totalling well into the millions.

In the early 1960's a new breed of rock and roll musician from England was beginning to make waves in the United States. The basics they were

using were the offsprings of United States recordings that were being marketed in the United States almost exclusively as "race music". While "Beatlemania" was starting to sweep the nation, another group from England came to Chicago to record in the now legendary "studio of the blues", Chess Records, which was located at 2120 South Michigan Avenue, an address the group later dedicated one of their compositions to. This group immediately got together with two legendary blues/rock figures, Muddy Waters for his guitar prowess and "The Master Storyteller", Willie Dixon.

For their first United States recording, the group recorded a tune that Willie had written originally for another legendary bluesman and close friend, Howlin' Wolf. The tune was "The Little Red Rooster" and the group was The Rolling Stones. The Rolling Stones went on to record other Willie Dixon masterpieces, including "I Just Want To Make Love To You". **Today, Willie Dixon is really just beginning to receive recognition as a performer and recording artist.** More and more converts are asking: "How is it that fame, or at least recognition, should have eluded one so obviously deserving of it's accolades as Chicago blues/rock composer, producer, Willie Dixon? He may well be the single most influential artist in modern blues/rock!"

Willie Dixon's first album in five years was released on December 1, 1973. The album titled "Willie Dixon — Catalyst" on Ovation Records. The album includes four of Willie's standards, "My Babe"; "I Just Want To Make Love To You"; "Bring It On Home"; and "Wang Dang Doodle", plus six brand new Willie Dixon compositions.

The band that Dixon is bringing to Auckland with him includes his son Freddie Dixon (electric bass), Carey Bell (harp), Buster Benton (guitar), Lafayette Leake (piano) and Clifton James (drums).

Next week I will be reviewing the album.

— GLENN SMITH

maori artists and writers

The 1974 Maori Artists and Writers Conference held at Te Kaha was the gathering together for the first time of as many of the Maori artists, writers, and creators produced by this country as possible.

The purpose — to get them talking to each other and to share their knowledge and experience with their people. By this sharing of experience it was hoped to bring about a strengthening of the bond between the artists and their people and their land without either of which they could not exist.

The Conference was also looking to the future by seeking to foster and develop the interest and ability of our young and their attendance at the conference was stressed. Representatives from Secondary schools in the Auckland area were sponsored to the Conference to meet and talk with the artists.

Maori painters, writers, carvers, sculptors, photographers, poets, singers, and musicians attended the Conference where they exhibited their art, ate, talked, laughed, sang and slept together in a unique hui. The artists present ranged from Ivan Wirepa, who gave a recital on the grand piano in the meeting house, Tukaki, to Dunn Mihaka, a writer, who said his claim to fame as a writer was having written a letter to Mrs Whetu Tirikatene-Sullivan and having got a reply.

The Wairoa Conference, being held on Queen's Birthday Weekend at Wairoa is hoping to widen the scope of the Conference to allow workshops to be given by the artists. The main purpose of this is to help pass on the knowledge and experience of the artists to the people and to develop their abilities — especially in the young people. To this end it is hoped



that it will be possible to sponsor students from Papakura High School, Mangere College, and Seddon High, and possibly others if money can be raised.

Conference organisers are hoping to set up a national coordinating body at the Conference to ensure that this becomes a continuous, ongoing action, not just an annual exhibition, thus helping the growth, in depth, of Maori creative art as a cultural expression of the people.

Buses will be running from Auckland on the Friday of Queen's Birthday Weekend. Auckland convenor for the Conference is:

Haare Williams,
Auckland Teachers College,
74 Epsom Ave,
Auckland.
Phone 605-980 or Papakura
88-869.

On Campus the contact is:
Mrs Merimeri Penfold,
Maori Studies Dept,
24 Wynyard St.
Heoi ano,
Na Michael Walker.

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Father Bernard Dennehy (recently returned from Peru) writes on the changing role of the Catholic Church in South America. . . .

CHRIST ON CAMPUS.

2. the theology of liberation

The recent death, in a battle with government troops, of Father Domingo Lain, a Spanish priest who joined the guerillas in Colombia two years ago, is a reminder to us that in Latin America Christians and the Church are taking an ever more active part in the struggle for liberation.

Other well known names include Camilo Torres, also from Colombia, Archbishop Helder Camara and Dom Frago of Brazil, and Bishop Sergio Mendez of Cuernavaca, Mexico. Influential movements such as Priests of the Third World in Argentina and Christians for Socialism in Chile also point to a radical change of outlook among some, at least, of the sub-continent's Catholic majority.

Since the Conquest 450 years ago religion has very often been in fact the 'opium of the people' in South America, serving to prop up colonial rule and the accompanying appresion and exploitation, and preventing the awakening of a social conscience in the faithful. Today the Church recognizes that the Gospel has inevitable political implications and says that —

'the Gospel when preached authentically to an oppressed man must necessarily conscientize, that is, it must help him become aware of his personal dignity, of the situation of deprivation and injustice in which he lives with all its economic, social and political consequences, and help him to struggle against this situation.'

(Statement of the Peruvian Bishops, August 1971. n.30).

The colonial religion had emphasized the 'divine right of Kings', justified the confiscation and invasion of the Indians' lands by the Conquistadores and taught an ethical system which served to strengthen the colonial rule. Under this system the cardinal sin was rebellion (was not the rebellion of Adam and Eve at the origin of all human suffering?) and obedience and submission to authority were the corresponding cardinal virtues. Pride, implicit in rebellion, was condemned as vigorously as humility was extolled. Ambition for the goods of this world was considered the cause of perdition, and evangelical poverty (wrongly understood) as the corresponding virtue; 'blessed are the

poor, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven'. Thus, wittingly or unwittingly, the missionaries served as a counter-insurgency force effectively dampening spirits made rebellious by the harsh conditions of exploitation.

The theology of liberation, on the other hand, stresses that one must be aware of the social and political implications inevitably present in the preaching of the gospel, and ensure that this preaching contributes to the integral human development of the person. **Faith must help one to face reality, not to escape from reality.** It must help one to see and solve the



problems of life and not relegate these to a 'worldly' sphere which has nothing to do with the 'salvation of the soul'. It must live and not deaden man's social awareness.

The following are some elements of the new approach which underlies the growing commitment of the Latin American Church to the cause of liberation:

1. Salvation is total liberation; it is not

just the salvation of the soul in the life after death, but the salvation of the whole man, body and soul, and of all humanity. It is the liberation of man not only from sin but from all the consequences of sin — injustice, discrimination, poverty, disease, illiteracy, malnutrition, dependence and domination. Salvation is integral human liberation.

2. Salvation occurs in history. There is

not a history of salvation distinct from human history. God speaks to us today through the events of today, the 'signs of the times' which are, among others, the rapid pace of change, the rising expectations of the world's poor majority, nationalism, technology, urbanization, industrialization, the growing gap between the rich and the poor. God acts in human history to bring about salvation (integral human liberation) not only through believers but through all men of good will. Some believe that liberation movements begun by atheists such as Salvador Allende, Fidel Castro and 'Che' Guevara must be situated within the historical process of salvation.

3. Sin, the obstacle to salvation, must be redefined. It includes not only



personal sin but also the 'situation of sin' in which lives the oppressed majority of the world's population, namely, the institutionalized violence which systematically denies human rights in the name of 'law and order', the lack of opportunity to live a dignified human life, the world trade and monetary systems which unjustly favour the already rich and prevent the development of the poor nations. This situation is also described as social sin, institutionalized sin, structural sin, the social dimension of sin. Even with personal sin, new categories are emphasized — the betrayal of one's class, strike-breaking and black-marketing are considered more seriously.

4. The goal is the new man and the new

society. The gospels speak often of the conversion necessary to become a new man in Christ and the book of Revelation speaks of the new heavens and the new earth but only now are Christians beginning to realize all the social implications of this doctrine for today's Church.

5. The truisms that 'faith without works is dead' and 'worship without works is hypocrisy mean much more in the light of the theology of liberation.

This new approach leads to concrete options and consequences for the Christian style of life in a situation of injustice and oppression:

- A. Given the fact of institutionalized violence and sin in the structures of society, the preaching of a gospel of love, respect, dignity and equality of men has an unavoidable political dimension.
- B. Given the division of society into opposing classes, the haves and the have-nots, the oppressors and the oppressed, faith demands that we make an option, and for the Christian that option can only be for the poor and oppressed class of this world. Thus the Gospel is conflictive.



KARONTOMBA: A CHARITY MUSIC FESTIVAL

This is a Music Festival at Western Springs on Sunday 5th of May. There are 4 bands featured at the moment, but we are trying to get a fifth. The idea behind this is to raise money for our own charity . . . THE STUDENT HANDICAPPED PERSONS TRUST.

The idea of the Music Festival was born out of the Albert Park Concerts; however we extended the idea and brought you this 10-hour concert.

We are working with the idea that people can come and go as they please along the lines of previous Music Festivals.

We hope that you will show support for this venture, all the bands have featured in Auckland before, and all are top rate musicians:

MAMMAL are featured — remember their fantastic performance at Orientation Congress, and in Albert Park the day after.

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So . . . there we have the line-up!

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INTERVIEW: DAVID PAWSON

Interviewer Selwyn Yeoman

David Pawson is a Baptist Minister from Guilford, England. He is speaking this week in B28 at the invitation of the Evangelical Union.

Q: Why are you here?

I have come over to share. To help people to understand God is alive and Christianity is still very relevant.

Q: Why this tremendous resurgence of interest in religion and mystical/spiritual experiences?

Because everything else seems to have come to a dead end. People have explored so many things and they have not given the joy and satisfaction they thought they would. There is a very real sense now that we only have a limited amount of time to find meaning. This world is failing to meet our needs. Young people do not feel that their parents have been able to pass on to them a meaningful existence. They are looking everywhere they can to find this meaning and one area that has not been explored for a long time now is the religious area. Now in Guilford we have a Buddhist temple being built for meditation. People are looking to the east. The Beatles went out east. They didn't find what they were looking for. People are trying to find some meaning. This of course is what christianity can give.

Q: This new search has been sparked off by deep social issues. Yet for both christians and non christians this renewed religious interest has resulted in a decrease in concern about the same issues?

There is a sense of frustration in that the social issues really are getting too big. The individual can't do much about them except protest. What happened to the student revolution? There maybe a sense of escaping and trying to get away from the world and its problems. I don't believe the world's problems can be solved outside of Christ. I think he is the only one who can solve them.

Q: What do you mean by a statement like that?

As far as this world goes I am a pessimist. I don't believe that man can solve his own problems. We can relieve suffering while we can but I don't think we can get on top of the situation that we are in. But I believe Jesus Christ is coming back to this planet. He is the only one who can solve the world's problems. We need a world statesman of this calibre to sort them out. I believe he will.

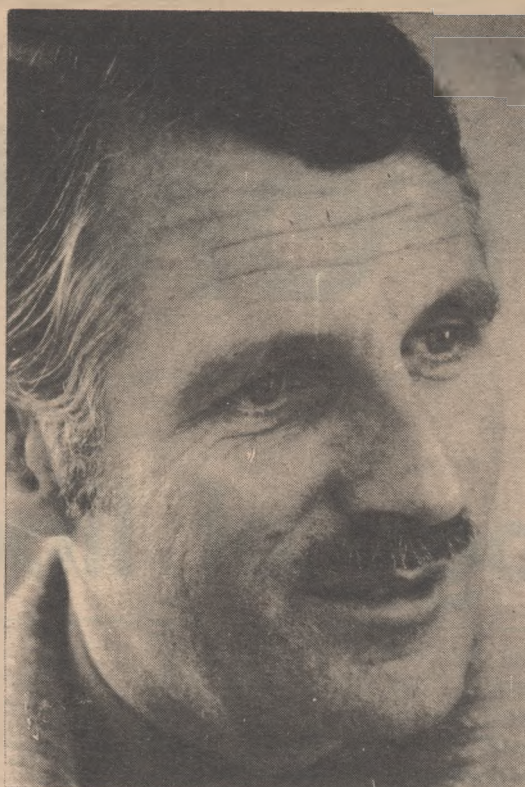
Q: In view of the fact you see the answer to the world's problems in this

Eschatological sense. What is the relevance of christian preaching now in the last quarter of the twentieth century?

Basically unless people get right with God now they just will not share in the future when things do get put right. The most basic relevance of the christian gospel as I see it is to prepare them for the future and give them an opportunity to share in it and find a life that doesn't finish up in the grave.

Q: The Jesus movement. How much is it a right wing political reaction to the radical movement and to the left wing tendencies of modern theologians?

There may be a little truth in that. The ultimate question you have got to ask is whatever the motive behind the movement has it arrived at some reality, has it reached some truth? Whatever set the young people off on this track, the real question is where did it lead them.



Q: How do you see the Jesus movement relating to the church?

At the moment the Jesus movement in a large degree is going back into the church, in the states at any rate where of course it began. If you want to find the Jesus movement today you will find it largely inside the church.

Q: How many people who came into the Jesus movement on a big 'high' later dropped out?

When Christ became popular there was the danger that people would just jump on the bandwagon. Undoubtedly this has happened to quite a few. They were just promised a trip on Jesus and not faced with the demands of a total relationship. That happened in Jesus's own day. The Parable of the Sower tells you that there are those who only make a superficial response.

Q: Do you think that within the Jesus Movement and perhaps in most christian teaching

that there is an over emphasis on spiritual experience and on experience generally, and not enough emphasis on what is happening in the material world, on history and facts-things outside a person's experience?

I think there might be an imbalance there. It needs correcting but that in itself is a reaction to the days in which it was all mental and no experience. We have to combine the empirical as well as the existential if we are going to get a proper integration.

Q: Is the christian's concern simply for the saving of man's soul or for the partial renewing of the whole of society whether or not the whole society is actually christian?

The christians concern is for every need he meets in people whether that need is physical, mental, social, spiritual or whatever. It is his job to meet that need where ever he can and it does involve at some point seeking to improve conditions and change legislation. The christian doesn't ever expect to create the ideal society. He is not an all out social reformer in the sense that he doesn't expect to build a Utopia here. If he sees a need if he is a real christian he has got to do something about it. That is why christians do not go as wholeheartedly into social reform like the communists who do believe they can achieve heaven on earth, by revolution or legislation. Christians don't have that optimism. Yet a real christian really does have to respond to need whatever that need is.

Q: Where does the historic, Jesus Christ of Nazareth fit into this week?

Well he is still alive and His Spirit is active and therefore people today can have a living relationship with him. know Him personally and allow Him to do for them what he did for people 2000 years ago. That is how he fits into next week.

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 HE NOW APPEALS TO GOD HERSELF TO SAVE
 HIS ROTTEN SOUL... FOLLOWING THE PATH
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 CHRISTIAN DICTATORS-HE WRITHES WITH FEAR
 AND GUILT CALLING ON THE NAME OF GOD-
 AS THEY ALL HAVE DONE IN THEIR DEATH
 THROES... WILL THE RESULTS BE
 SPICED? WHO KNOWS? GOD HAS
 PROVEN HERSELF TO BE FAIRLY
 SYMPATHETIC TO HER FRIENDS
 IN THE PAST.....

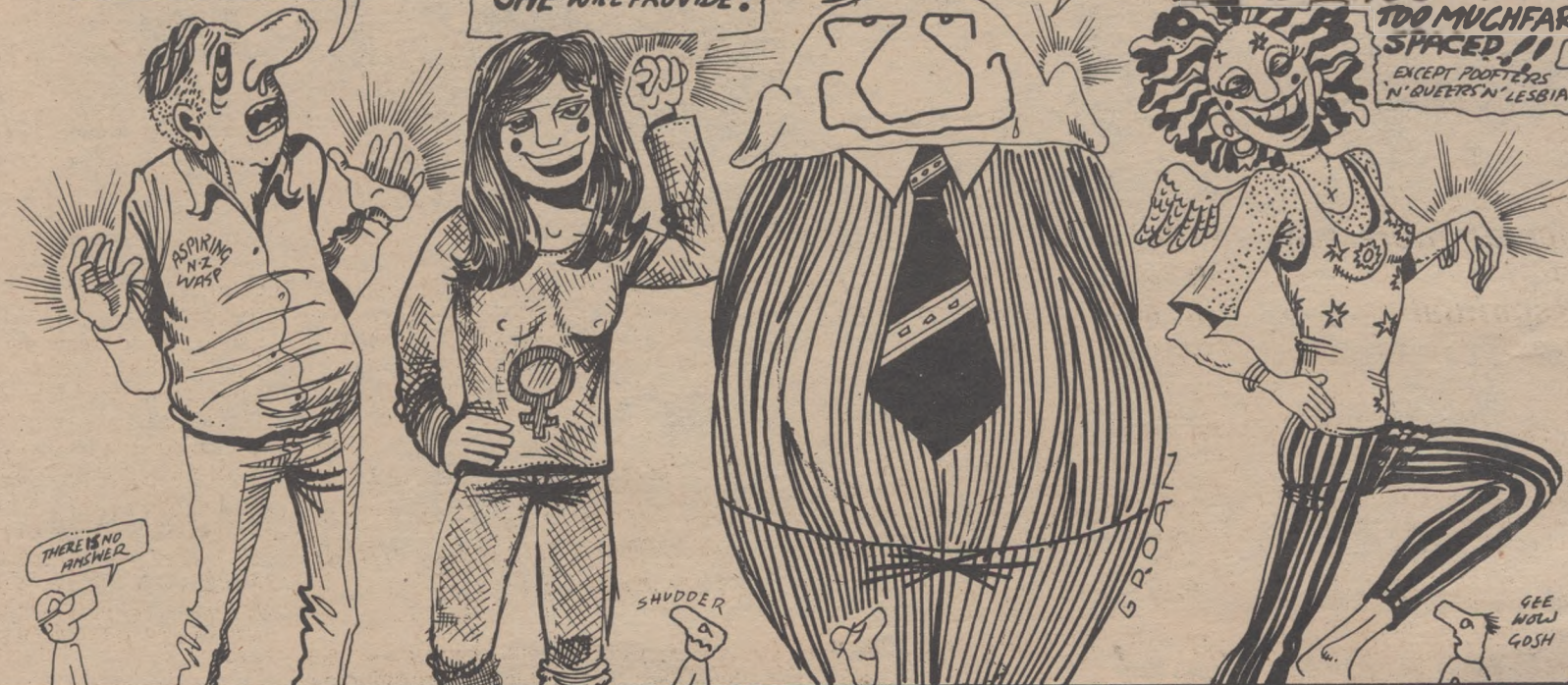
A RASBERRY UP Y'R NOSE

O GREAT ONE, SIR-SPEAK!
 TELL ME... WHAT IS THE
 ANSWER!?

TRUST IN GOD....
 SHE WILL PROVIDE!

SPEAKING QUITE FRANKLY AS A
 SUPREMACY CHAUVINISTIC RIGHT
 WING CAPITALIST LIBERAL PIG
 THE MAN HAS ONE OUTSTANDING
 FEATURE.... TOP SHARES!

HEY MAN!! *!*
 GOD IS A SUPERCOOL TRIPPED OUT ACID
 FREAKKKY TURNING ON ALL THE NAVIGATORS
 UP IN THE SKY... FAR OUT FAR OUT...
 GOD IS REEELLY INTO
 PEACE 'N' LOVE 'N' LIGHTSHOWS
 'N' COSMIC ORGASMMMS
 'N' ME 'N' YOU 'N' ALL GODS CHILLIN...
 TOO MUCH FAR OUT
 SPACED!!
 EXCEPT DOCTORS
 'N' QUEERS 'N' LESBIANS...



2 pomes!!

Since we appear to have run out
 of copy, and twenty pages are
 easier to print (and therefore
 cheaper, get?) than nineteen, I
 was told I could have the last
 half of the back page for my
 very own. So I am very pleased
 to present.....

PONSONBY

There's gas in my nose.
 A rubbish fire's smoke
 Greys the clothes.

The cats look like rats
 And have fleas big as lice.
 Ants eat the honey.
 The freezer's full of ice.

You get propositioned as you're walk-
 ing home.
 The noise from the neighbours won't
 leave you alone.

The classiest plant is verbena.

Ponsonby.
 Oh Ponsonby!

You dirty habit.
 I'll give you up.



Susan Heap.

PROFESSOR JOHN

Professor John, will it be
 long before
 again,
 of people with mortar-board dreams
 needin' you, and when

stage, to sing the praises
 ens, from I to III
 the Lord, Professor John,
 grees.

To Life.

you're back
 Because lots
 are

You take the
 of Dick-
 We'll thank
 You gothere, by De-

Sorry, we seem to have
 mistaid the poet's name....



CAPPING PHOTOS?

black and white
 contact
 Garth Kennedy
 craccum office
 30-789

(Chris)?
 ed's note: this page was finished
 well after midnight. Try to make
 allowances.

PHW!



Attention was drawn by a news item on Radio Hauraki (Sunday 14) to a group of civilians stopping a bulldozer from working in a Reserve in front of their Glen Innes Homes. The area, Inglewood reserve, is under the jurisdiction of the City Council. The Council leased this land totalling 8½ acres to a Mr Harrison, who is proposing to use it for horse grazing.

The land in question had a bulldozer moved into it at the usually fast destructive pace. The neighbours got up in arms at the sight of the bulldozer and caused the operation to be temporarily suspended. Mr Dean of Parks and Reserves was called in to mediate. He was heard to dismiss the area as 'rubbish' and was generally at a loss

to understand what the fuss was all about, thus giving his final seal of approval on the bulldozer.

The council leased the land with the idea of improvement - however the council in their infinite wisdom seem to deem bulldozer rape as improvement. Thus the City Council's Karma Reserve hits another low.

