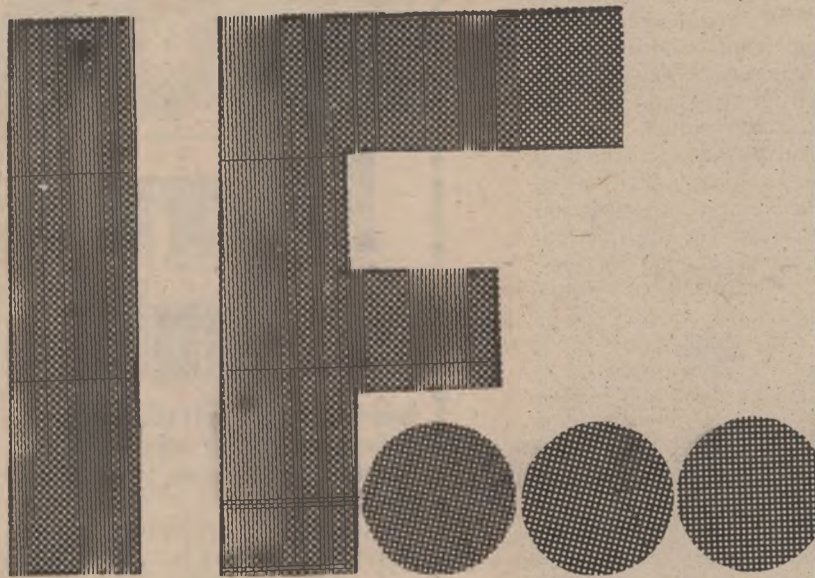


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NO. 12 / AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS NEWSPAPER / JUNE 4th, 1974 / VOL. 48



CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS BILL

The language of the prevailing Law
and Order, validated by the Courts
and by the police is not only the
voice but also the deed of suppression'
Herbert Marcuse



These words are quoted by Angela Davis in her book 'If They Come in the Morning: Voices of Resistance' and she goes on to say 'Repression is the response of an increasingly desperate imperialist ruling clique to contain an otherwise uncontrollable and growing popular disaffection leading ultimately, we think, to the revolutionary transformation of society.'

Dr Oliver Sutherland spoke at the last Sunday meeting of the Auckland Humanist Society. His topic was the Children and Young Persons Bill. A Bill which will be law before 1974 is through. One of the number of shocking details I learned about that evening included the paucity of submissions made to the government concerning this Bill. The right to make submissions on all bills (to be enacted) is a right exercised by a few groups in New Zealand. As Dr Sutherland remarked, a number of submissions were made in relation to sections in the Drug Offences Bill, especially the right to search without a warrant. He suggested the reason for the concern over this Bill was that the provisions affected the 'middle-class pakeha'.

The Children and Young Persons Bill

will of course affect a minority, the majority of whom will be Polynesian. Is this any reason to ignore such provisions? For example, s.5 and s.6 which give wide powers not to some sort of welfare officer but to the POLICE!! They may enter any dwelling without a warrant with 'reasonable grounds for suspicion' and remove a child with whatever force is necessary. WHO are the police? What exactly is their role under this great new Labour government? This kind of task is the work of Maori and Pakeha social welfare workers. Dr Sutherland's submissions suggested that not one but three or four people should be involved. Three welfare officers of which two must be women and one interpreter if necessary.

The fact that Polynesian children will be most affected by this Bill is supported by Justice Department Statistics which show that during 1973 approximately 61% of children convicted were brown. On remand in Mt Eden there were 108 sixteen year olds; 8 fourteen year olds; 1 thirteen year old; and 2 twelve year olds (one anomaly being that no-one under 14 is sentenced to Mt Eden).

200 children appear in the Children's Court in Auckland each week. Proof that at least one third of those convicted would not have been incarcerated in some institution has been shown here in New Zealand.

Legal representation for young people in Nelson resulted in the reduction of convictions by one third. In this Bill, if the Magistrate thinks fit, he can appoint a barrister to assist the Court and the child can be directed to pay the lawyers fee. The Bill also provides for cases to be heard in the Magistrates Court for those who are between 14 and 16 if they offend with someone who is over 16. This means:

1. No suppression of name
2. Liable to heavier sentences.

One part of s.27 ensures that the case may be heard in the Children's Court but the child may be sentenced in the Magistrates Court and thus be under the Criminal Justice Act 1954. S.32 makes it clear that the police are the GUARDIANS of the offender (supposedly innocent until proven guilty) for up to 14 days before the disposal of the complaint.

Angela Davis' words mean nothing for New Zealand. Repression? we may as well be asleep---see no evil...

Repression crawls into New Zealand's legislation not because we have a desperate ruling clique or even a seminal revolutionary fervour but because we perpetrate Myths.

Myths which are our education systems and our news media. Myths such as 'All New Zealanders are equal', 'We must preserve our precious mediocre democracy'. 'We are mediocre' These myths will last because we, as a nation, refuse to see anything different in ourselves. Do children, particularly Polynesian children, not exist?

(she'll be Right mate) Should we feel bound to accept a Bill which, for various reasons, was not a reality until the time for submissions was past?

Perhaps the movie 'If...' is a microcosm of the future of New Zealand. Once we have gone back to the sea, literally drowned in repressive legislation the seeds of discontent may surface.

Raewyn A. MacDonald

mc cready's rhodesia

Mr McCready

is a spokesman on Maori Affairs
for the National party

'It was interesting to find the ready demand for Rhodesian Tobacco from almost every country in the world.

Here of course sanctions have failed sadly because they are selling tobacco today that was considered more or less sweepings years ago. They cannot produce enough for world demand.

The farming economy of Rhodesia is at present in a very good shape and goes to

show that with the determination of these people they must win out in the long run.

My next call was with Mr John Humphrey who is Vice-President of the Centre Party. Mr Humphrey gave me the impression that he was like a ship without a rudder — he had no policy to offer the people all he could say was that if his party became government they would set up commissions to decide the various issues.

He advised me to go and see Garfield Todd if I wanted to know the true story of Rhodesia, but the fact is that the people of Rhodesia told Garfield Todd in no uncertain terms that his policy was not acceptable and they voted him out.

He went on to say that all Parliament-

arians in Rhodesia were off the beam. It is interesting to note that his party hasn't got one seat in Parliament, and judging from public opinion they haven't got much of a chance either.

He reminded me of Mrs Jones who was watching the battalion march past and made the comment that her little boy, Willie, was the only one in step.

My next visit was a real contrast, it was with the Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, who impressed me greatly. He is a man with a purpose of policy which he and his colleagues are determined to carry out.

He is a man who has the highest respect of the majority of people in Rhodesia both Black and White.'



PRESS STATEMENT

HOBSON BAY SPORTING CENTRE

The Auckland University Students Association reiterates and emphasises its need for playing fields as set out in the submissions presented to and accepted by the University Council in 1962 and 1970, said the President of the Association, Mr Edward Haysom today.

Mr Haysom went on to say that 12 years of interest and work by sports clubs, and their part in initiating the original discussions had drawn the attention of the University to the disadvantage Auckland University was at when physical recreation facilities were considered. Comparisons with all other Australasian Universities show that Auckland lags far behind Canterbury University, for instance, has nearly a 50 acre playing field complex.

The current situation is one temporary gymnasium and two sports fields, which are grossly inadequate for nearly one thousand students involved in team sports.

Mr Haysom pointed to the questionnaire which was circulated in 1972 to all students. There were seven thousand replies, of which a large majority indicated that if the sporting facilities were available, they would use them more than once a week.

However, the Association recognises that before any decision is made, the correct Town Planning Environmental Impact, and Legislative procedures must be followed, and although Hobson Bay seems the most viable site, the Association is prepared to await the outcome of the results of these procedures.

E.R. Haysom
PRESIDENT

Dear Sir,

What does the Executive think it is doing by maintaining itself at its present low of only 9 out of the 15 Executive positions filled? They should have called for nominations of the other positions long ago, and have made some effort to have this Association run by a more responsible body that can be represented by only 9 people! Also, I have heard that the Presidential and Vice Presidential elections are to be held in the end of July. Surely the nominations for these important positions should be opened soon.

Disgruntled Student
P.S. When are we going to have the People Service of tea and coffee that we were promised at the Autumn General Meeting

CRACCUM this week was hung out to dry by Mr T.F. ('The Famous') Brent Lewis, with articles benignly submitted (or even written) by Mike Rann, Jeremy Templar, Umpty Dumpty, Murray McDowell, Raewyn McDonald and a host of unmentionable lovelies. (Me for instance) Drawings by everybody. Design by.....er.. well, to be honest there wasn't any design. However, layout was performed with consummate ease by Chris Brookes (for the last time) and M. Tom Appleton. Typesetting was done entirely on our very own IBM typesetting machine by Louise Furey, and typing by Rangi Harron. (See, we're even getting some new faces!) The Trojan something-or-others (efforts, perhaps?) of popular strongman Graeme Easte also deserve a mention. Only a mention, though. (He's in advertising, you know).

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Dear Sir,

I read with much regrets, the article entitled 'MSA - yes or No?' in volume 48 No. 11 of Craccum. The president of MSA has obviously taken what apparently was no more than a personal remark in another article entitled 'AMSSA - The End Is Near?' Craccum Vol 48 No. 8), by unleashing an all out offensive to discredit AMSSA - its activities and what it stands for. Despite the shortcomings, if any, of AMSSA in the past years, the Association should not be the scapegoat of the current controversy.

Some of my colleagues and I feel most disturbed by the sweeping statements to the effect that 'AMSSA has not been able to put up anything decent except moan over their so-called past glories'. While AMSSA did have some really big past glories to look back to, the last (1973) committee never used these to glorify or mislead anyone. It is certainly most unfair to degrade one association and thus upgrade the other in the way the article was construed to appear. While admitting that the committee last year did neglect some aspects of members' interests, it certainly was not as bad as made to believe. For a start, I would invite anyone, including Mr Nair, to match each activity organised by AMSSA last year to any one organised by MSA in the same year.

There was certainly no question of jealousy resulting from the failure of inviting the Malaysian High Commissioner to attend our last National Day function. As in line with the Association policy over the years, AMSSA felt it to be a matter of courtesy to invite the High Commissioners of Malaysia and Singapore, even though fully conscious of the fact that the former or his representative would never turn up. Our policy was to maintain a friendly relationship with these people for the obvious reason of student representation. What we were annoyed was, in the letter declining our invitation, the High Commissioner very bluntly suggested our dissolution. We felt that it was a lack of tact on his part. But what followed from the statement he made on the Eastern Cultural Concert was completely a separate matter which was sufficiently dealt with in our Special General Meeting on September 27th last year. It is therefore most regrettable that this should be linked with jealousy of MSA.

Admittedly, my above clarification while in no way a full reply to the article in question, will never hide the fact that as long as these two associations - AMSSA and MSA - exist in Auckland, charges and counter-charges of this nature will surface from time to time despite the claims of good understanding and friendly relationship. The supporters of these two associations are separated by a gulf of ideology differences and personal interests which,

sadly enough, are perpetually forced to focus on the one same thing - the Malaysians whom they stand to represent. What has appeared to be hand-shaking often is no more than mutually at each other's throat. Not suprisingly, many older members from both sides are getting tired of the whole set up. And yet, nothing will change - not until the hitherto uncommitted and indifferent majority decide to make their choice, one way or the other but not both.

Yours,

J.H. Chew

Vice President
AMSSA
1973

Dear Brent,

I wish to correct an impression given in the article 'MSA: Yes or No' (Craccum 8 May) that AUSA has an arbitrary policy concerning the affiliation of clubs.

MSA will not be affiliated until it has satisfied the following requirements of the AUSA constitution:

46(i) Every affiliated body -

(a) shall have its membership open to all members of the Association, provided that the S.R.C. may waive this requirement in the case of any particular body where it is of the opinion that such waiver is necessary or desirable for the proper functioning of such body.

(b) shall have its membership open only to members of the Association unless the S.R.C. otherwise determines in any particular case provided that the office-bearers of any such body may be persons not being members of the Association if the rules of such body so provide and unless the S.R.C. in any particular case shall otherwise determine.

(c) Shall provide facilities for all members of the Students' Association to vote at the General Meeting of any affiliated body or General Meeting of any section of that body.

AUSA is therefore not being unreasonable in asking MSA to allow all students full membership. I am however, unwilling to take issue with the statement of Mr Nair's that the MSA constitution can be easily altered, but I am sure many Malaysian students would be aware of the implications of initiating any move for such a change.

I would also like to note that at no stage were copies of the MSA Constitution made available to us: there was no application from them for affiliation this year, nor was any attempt made to communicate to AUSA the resolutions passed at the MSA SGM last September.

We have always been willing to talk to MSA however, it appears that MSA does not wish to talk to us.

E.R. Haysom
PRESIDENT



Halloran's nub

Over the holidays it gives you time to reflect on what is happening with Craccum and certain conclusions can be drawn.

From the input of student material it's as clear as ever that students remain boring and apathetic as a mass.

That student politicians quickly gather all the vices, but lack any virtue and that the more some try the harder the pricks attack them for trying.

I'm not one to spread false or nasty rumours about the National Party or its members, indeed some of my best '...s' are Nats. One piece however cannot go unmentioned.

Blue ribboned and blue chipped seat of Remuera has caught the eye of an Auckland City councillor.

This balding, vocal and often hoarse defender of the 'Right' is thinking about having a trot against Highet for selection. Thinks he may do it this time, but definitely next time anyway. His favourite comment at public meetings 'This meeting is being disrupted by a vociferous minority who's noise and aggression greatly exceeds its numbers'. He's round, clean cut and a real bundle of joy.

In my column before the last undated issue I wrote about sex and religious education programmes at Penrose High. This has drawn some flak from Dr Olaf Lippold, a very reasonable man for a Pom.

He objects to the term 'religious freaks' and as he is not one himself he is entitled to do so.

In order to create no further offence or to continue the alleged existing one the following correction is offered.

All collectors of Craccum please take your scissors and paste and insert the following over page 6 '.....' where religious freaks is mentioned.

This will then allow all interested parties to fill in their own opinions and thus end the conflict of views over the values of sex and religious education.

Can't be any fairer than that!

ACHTUNG!

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THE DUKE BOWS OUT

Last week Duke Ellington caught the A Train. Ella Fitzgerald, Count Basie and Benny Goodman were all there to see him off.

Perhaps Ella at his funeral was thinking of that line in 'Solitude' that she sang so often:

'A flower that lingers,
Then dies away.'

It was impossible to like music and not respond to Duke Ellington. As far back as 1922, he was zapping them out at the Carlton Club where he began his musical odyssey and a half a century later the beat was just as strong.

'I feel 70 years young', he said in '69 and he validated that statement by leaping up his usual quota of 300 concerts.

It's thus with a blend of nostalgia and sadness that we note his passing. He was the last of a glorious era. He created swing and through the band that bore his name, consolidated his reputation.

He never became an antique for as a professional he would not ever allow himself the latitude of nostalgia.

Music for him was always intuitive. A song was a mode of expression, so there wasn't anything particularly extraordinary in the fact that he wrote 'Solitude' in 20 minutes in a hurry for a record date.

Edward Kennedy Ellington was born in Washington in 1899. His father was a butler at the Whitehouse and as a child he was to see an affluence that was not yet his.

He was to be the most urbane diplomat that jazz was to have and yet

this was always laced with tolerance.

He encouraged fidelity in others. Those who entered the Ellington band stayed on and on. The incomparable Johnny Hodges' sax was only stilted by death after almost 40 years with the band and Harry Carney remains yet, he was there



at the beginning, he never left and now he has witnessed its final exit.

How will the future reckon with Ellington. His 1400 pieces - an extraordinary blend of prolificacy and quality - should ensure his remembrance.

Among them are motion picture scores, ballet suites, religious music - the whole gamut of musical creativity.

None of us saw Beethoven. A few of us however, heard Ellington. To Auckland he came twice. At the end of his last concert, the Duke played Lotus Blossom. There was a simple elegance about that piece and yet it was haunting too. It was Billy Strayhorn's favourite piece and those of us who knew that, knew the Duke was playing something special that night.

Strayhorn was Ellington's friend and collaborator of over 30 years. When he died the Duke wrote some words that stand, as well as any others, for his own epitaph.

'He had no aspirations to enter any level of competition yet the legacy he leaves, his oeuvre will never be less than the ultimate on the highest plateau of culture.'

Ellington never talked down to his audiences, yet he reached them without vulgarising his style. He created a democratic music but did it without fanfare.

What then was the secret of Ellington's popularity. To his fans, the answer lies on the nearest phonograph.

BRENT LEWIS

OPEN LETTER TO N.Z.U.S.A.

At the recent NZUSA meeting in Wellington, amongst other remits, two were passed concerning the Middle East. They were as follows:

1. That NZUSA recognises that the Zionist rulers of Israel deny the rights of the Palestinian people, and believes that the rights of these people to self-determination can only be settled by all the peoples in the area forming a democratic and secular state of Palestine.
2. That NZUSA condemns Israeli expansionism and calls upon the superpowers to cease using the nations and peoples of the Middle East as pawns in a struggle for world domination.

On face value these resolutions appear relatively unbiased, but under close scrutiny they contain many inaccuracies and distorted facts, besides being written in highly emotive tones. We note that the phrasing of the first resolution is such as to include the term 'Zionist rulers of Israel' rather than the less emotive term 'Israeli government.' (Is this because it is wished to give to the term 'Zionist' the same connotation as was given to the word 'communist' in the McCarthy era?)

We question as to why Israel has been singularly selected as denying 'the rights of the Palestinian people' when in actual fact Israel is the only nation in the Middle East who recognised the formation of a Palestinian state - in May 1948. This area was immediately invaded NOT by Israel, but by the armies of five Arab nations - Egypt, Syria, Trans Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq; and has ceased to exist from that time on.

We agree that 'the rights of these people to self determination can only be settled by all the peoples in the area.' We take issue, however, with the solution proposed. The Palestinian liberation organisations propose the establishment of a 'democratic and secular state' - this state is restricted to all Jews who were living in the area prior to 1917 - which effectively excludes the vast majority of Israel's present population. And what we may ask do NZUSA suggest that the world do with the over 2 million Jewish refugees which would result?

In the second article, the use of the term 'Israeli expansionism' implies that this is Israeli government policy. It is true that Israel has expanded since its establishment, but ironically in each case this has been as a result of Arab aggression and in no case initiated by Israel. We agree entirely with the second part of this resolution - but why link it with the first?

Signed,
Students for Peace In
The Middle East.

(Also see P.10)



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NOT JUST A MOUTH

In the wake of the cleanup of the United Mine Workers and the conviction of its former president, W.A. 'Tony' Boyle, for murder, various individuals and groups have deservedly been praised for their contributions to this great effort. But the man who masterminded the five-year fight to bring down Boyle has not been mentioned.

Boyle and eight others have now been found guilty in the hired killing of Joseph A. 'Jock' Yablonski, and his wife and daughter on the night of Dec. 30, 1969. Before that, Yablonski, guided and sustained by Washington attorney Joseph Rauh, had begun a dangerous and seemingly hopeless struggle to oust Boyle as the corrupt dictator of the mine worker's union.

The mass murder of the Yablonskis naturally spread fear throughout the union, but the crusade was carried on when Rauh met with a little band of 100 reformers just after the Yablonskis were buried and helped organize Miners for Democracy (MFD).

Rauh and two surviving Yablonski sons then went after Boyle in the courts. They smashed his effort to expel MFD leaders from the union; they forced free elections of district officers; they pushed criminal charges against Boyle for embezzling union funds, and they pressed for indictment of the Yablonski murderers.

Meanwhile, Rauh successfully renewed his pressure on the Labor Department to intervene. Earlier, after Yablonski had lost a close election to Boyle in 1969, Rauh had tried to get the Labor Department to impound the ballots and investigate 100 complaints of pre-election fraud, but George Shultz, then the secretary of labor, refused to act.

After the murders, however, Rauh turned on the heat and finally got action from the government agency, which enabled the reformers to upset Boyle's 1969 'victory' by prying massive vote fraud and financial manipulation. Boyle was sentenced to five years in prison and ordered to pay a \$130,000 fine. More than \$11m was restored to the union's pension fund.

Above all, Rauh obtained new and honest elections. The MFD-backed reformer Arnold Miller again against Boyle, who was still free on bail, and Miller won. When he took office on Dec. 22, 1972, he was able to say with confidence, 'The era of one-man rule in this union is over.'

One reason Rauh's role has aroused so little attention is that over the last 40 years he has been in the thick of so many notable, even historic, crusades for justice and human rights that the press has come to take for granted his performance. In many, if not most of his public cases, incidentally, Rauh has received little

or no compensation.

Although he is well known and appreciated in the circles that matter to him, Rauh has never had the spectacular kind of publicity generated by such flamboyant lawyers as F. Lee Bailey, William Kunstler and Melvin Belli among others. Nevertheless, in the nation's capital Rauh is now a living monument to civil rights, civil liberties and political liberalism in the classic sense.

As a protege of the late Felix Frankfurter, Rauh went straight from Harvard to the new Securities and Exchange Commission, which reformed Wall Street in the early days of the New Deal. Later he was a law clerk to Supreme Court Justices Benjamin Cardozo and Frankfurter. During World War II he served as an officer on the staff of General Douglas Mac Arthur. When the war ended he returned to Washington as deputy chief of the federal housing agency. His great achievements, however, date from 1947 when he left government for good and went into private practice.

He became one of the founders of the liberal but anti-Communist Americans for Democratic Action, which he later headed for many years. At the height of the Joe McCarthy witch-hunt era, Rauh defended - usually without fee - more than 100 government employees charged with disloyalty or being security risks. It

was thankless work.

As counsel for playwrights Arthur Miller and Lillian Hellman, Rauh did much to limit the free-wheeling persecutions of the House Un-American Activities Committee. The lawyer's family got some unexpected attention when Marilyn Monroe, then married to Arthur Miller, came to stay with the Rauhs during the case.

As the unpaid general counsel for the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, Rauh was in the forefront of the fight for the civil rights bills of 1964 and 1965, which revolutionized the U.S. political scene. He was also a leader in the fight to save the Supreme Court from Nixon appointees G. Harrold Carswell and Clement Haynsworth.

For many years, this youngish-looking lawyer of 63 was chairman of the District of Columbia Democratic Central Committee and, as a delegation leader to numerous national Democratic conventions, he has left a lasting and enlightened imprint on the party's platform and rules.

'As long as American liberalism can deliver a few Joe Rauhs every generation, powerfully wielding the weapons of freedom, reason and persuasion', remarks Arthur Schlesinger, 'we stand a good chance of bringing about necessary social changes a few steps ahead of catastrophe.'

CLAYTON FRITCHEY

JOSEPH RAUH INTERVIEW

Joseph Rauh was the John F. Kennedy Memorial Fellow for 1974. He exemplifies the tradition of the crusading lawyer having been involved in Civil Rights and industrial actions.

Not only this, but he has impeccable legal credentials having been an associate to both Felix Frankfurter and , two of the most distinguished judges ever to sit on the U.S. Supreme Court.

Politically he belongs to the liberal wing of the liberal wing of the Democratic party.

In Auckland Mr Rauh was questioned by Dr Hodge and Dr Elkind, lecturers in international law; Margaret Wilson, lecturer in industrial law; Professor O'Connor, professor of law and Brent Lewis who just happened to be there.

Hodge: Would you say that the political situation in the United States today is one of retrenchment.

Rauh: It's a lull more than retrenchment. Since the Roosevelt administration when the conservatives have come in, they have tried to turn the clock back. Certainly the Supreme Court has changed since the more liberal Earl Warren Court. However, although Nixon stopped the forward dynamics, he hasn't really been able to turn the clock back.

Hodge: Then you would describe the silence of the radical left as exhaustion or defeat.

Rauh: It's a combination of things depending on the group. Let's take first the student attack on war. The war isn't over, we're still supplying weapons to South Vietnam but our boys are home. The motivation of the radical left, it ended with Vietnamization because people now think the war's over. The feelings of our people are not aroused by our giving of alms.

In the race question, the radical left there is partly being worn out. There's a feeling that separatism hasn't worked. The Black Panthers who were leading the movement exemplify this. Bobby Seale ran for election in a Western city where the clear majority were white. What could be more integrationist than this? Then take the Muslims. I had to explain to some Maoris who had read Malcolm X that I thought if he was alive today, he wouldn't be Malcolm X, he would have taken an American name. Elijah Muhammed (the head of the Muslims - now talks of integration. There's now disillusion or separatism among blacks.

Hodge: What about White separatism.

Rauh: Busing's the big example. What encourages this separatism is the administration attitude.

Hodge: When you say the Administration's not pushing this, do you include the Supreme Court.

Rauh: In a couple of years time when busing comes up again there's a good chance it will lose. Busing that just divides the suburbs is self defeating. For example, Washington D.C. has 70% black population and 95% of the students are black. Most of the white students go to private schools. 2 million people live around Washington - that population is all white.

In Detroit and Richmond, busing has been ordered beyond the corporate limits of the city. In the Richmond case, it came to the Supreme Court and Mr Justice Powell didn't vote because he was on a school board in Richmond. What you have is 3 Nixon judges against busing and one of the serving cases voting against which allowed the case to go through.

Now, in the Detroit case, Mr Powell, has not disqualified himself.

If by some prayer Justice Powell should vote in favour and we should have metropolization of busing we would then try Washington.

Elkind: You've said the difference between a society with a written and an unwritten constitution isn't that significant. Perhaps you would like to comment on my own observation which is that the difference is the role that the lawyers themselves take. We don't have Joseph Rauh's in New Zealand, we don't have Lawyers challenging the Courts on the grounds that they violate some fundamental principle.

Rauh: I would have thought that there were people where there is no written constitution who would seek to have the laws interpreted to give the broadest scope for individual rights.

.....The 4th Amendment of our Constitution forbids unreasonable search or seizure. Thus the courts must decide is a wire unreasonable,

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is an arrest without warrant unreasonable and then they make their decision.

Here they make decisions based on common law. For example a policeman here says to the arrested man you're entitled to a lawyer and you do not have to give a statement until you have seen him. In the States this is guaranteed by the Miranda decision which is one interpretation of the 4th Amendment whereas surely here it is guaranteed by the history of Anglo-Saxon law.

Elkind: In New Zealand, lawyers know the constitutional limits to which they must confine themselves and they appeal to the judges.

Rauh: The exclusionary rule is something similar to this. If for example you violated the Miranda law by not telling the arrested man of his rights and he spilled out his confession it couldn't go into the court because it had been illegally obtained. But here I understand the law does not have the exclusionary rule. That is a difference but is not a difference I respectfully suggest based on a written constitution. There is nothing in the 4th Amendment that says unreasonable search is illegal. We decided simply by putting it out of the air on the grounds of fairness that we would enforce that rule - that the law couldn't use the fruits illegally.

This attitude did not come from a written constitution, nor was it prevented here by the lack of one. It is more a case of mores on what's fair or not being reflected in the law.

Elkind: The difference perhaps is in the Constitution draws a protection around certain rights which makes quite clear are not to be contravened by a majority against a minority. This means that the minority may prevail against the clearly expressed beliefs of the majority. I don't think that's true here.

Rauh: I think you're right. The legislature is restrained by the Constitution. But I have a hunch that where injustices occur here they are fought by reference to Anglo-Saxon law. We are a much more litigious country; we use the Courts far more which is extraneous to the fact we have a written constitution.

For example we have relaxed the rules on right to sue much more than you, which makes it a far more active concern of the law.

Our pressure groups respond to this also. Take the National Assoc. for the Advancement of Coloured People Legal Defence Fund. If they want an issue decided they go out and find the plantives, the parents of black children who have been discriminated against and our Courts always uphold standing to sue.

An ecology group which opposes a company polluting a lake, like the Sierra Club, will bring suit.

Justice Brandeis and Justice Frankfurter, would have heart failure. They didn't think Courts should decide these sort of things. They believed in judicial restraint. But the Courts now accept the complaints of people in these areas to the extent that the determinants have moved out into society.

Wilson: I'm wondering since you have had experience in working as an advocate in the industrial field, if you could comment on the impression that people have of labour unions in the States. The unions there seem to have as opposed to here no groups. For example in the Vietnam war many of them supported the war.

Rauh: Labour in the United States is very divided. Liberal unions like the United States Automobile Workers Union, the State Country Municipal Workers exist alongside the conservative unions like the Construction Workers.

It's true Mr Meany, the head of the labour movement did support the war in Vietnam but a lot of labour did oppose, although it was the minority.

Labour is more conservative in our country. We do not have a Labour Party, there's a good deal of affluence, many workers do live in the suburbs and its true many have lost their idealism since we were on the picket lines.



It's also true that our Labour movement is new. It started in the 1930's with the Wagner Act and President Roosevelt and lacks the historical tradition of the European Labour movement.

On the other hand on many issues the Labour movement is the most progressive force - on more aid to education, on better housing, on health care where our benighted country's trying to get what you have. I don't mean its the most Liberal force - I mean its for it and its the strongest force.

I've been critical of the unions - some of the unions are racist and in fact in the last election Mr Meany sup-

ported Mr Nixon by withholding his support from Mr McGovern.

Wilson: Surely the progressive things they're for, are for themselves.

Rauh: You're absolutely right. But nonetheless because they're working men these things do aid the general population.

Wilson: So you couldn't really say that the labour movement has any socialistic philosophy.

Rauh: Socialist - that's a word in the United States that's a very bad word. When Roosevelt came in we were a capitalist society which he changed into Welfare capitalism. But if you want to get something through you wouldn't call it socialistic. Call it progressive or liberal but you call it socialistic and you'd drown from the start.

O'Connor: Could we ask Mr Rauh generally what he thinks are the chances of impeaching Mr Nixon?



Victim of a hysterical 'red hunt' - beaten-up car worker in Los Angeles

Rauh: The difficulty is in the Senate where a majority is needed. He has a great deal of support from the South where his policies have endeared him - his war was very popular, the Southerners are the most militaristic in our country and so has his attitude over civil rights.

I say unhesitatingly, I favour impeachment, I favour conviction, the rule of law must be vindicated.

The danger is not impeaching - the danger that the public should feel someone is above the law.

The thing that is worst about Watergate is the idea that they all do it. That I reject the idea that all politicians are crooked is cynicism beyond despair. I can point to many politicians who do not fall into Nixon's mould.

O'Connor: There are people who argue that with impeachment, Congress would assume a superior role to the President and this would mean a constitutional imbalance.

Rauh: That is why I would not have voted for the conviction of Andrew Johnson. There the issue was one of policy. Should we have a tough policy to the south after the civil war or not.

Impeachment should only be used when justice is obstructed.

Hodge: It looks like Gerry Ford will be in the lead for the nomination of president in 1974. Would you say he would beat any democrat?

Rauh: It depends on temper of the country and economy in 3 years. This matters more than who the candidates are.

The strongest candidate is President Kennedy's youngest brother, Ted. He has a liability because of the Chappaquidick incident but he would be a strong candidate.

You've been very interested in international affairs. What do you see as potential trouble spots?

I understand the students here were fine in opposition to Vietnam and the nuclear tests against the French. I'm a little surprised that there's been no reaction to the fact that the United States is about to put a military base in Diego del Garcia.

One of the wisest men I know was Benjamin Cohen, he's over 80 now. In the 50's he predicted the Vietnam war was going to happen. He now says the same thing is going to happen in the Indian Ocean.

Maybe it is closer to Australia but I would have thought the students would have raised hell about nuclear submarines being in the Indian Ocean.

New Zealand is a small nation but smallness doesn't predetermine impact. The Quakers have used the force of moral persuasion to advocate for change.

You as a multi-racial society have a great deal to offer the world and you should use this example.

Lewis: Traditionally in the States from Clarence Darrow onwards, lawyers have challenged the system and overcame it. Do you think, for yourself as a crusading lawyer that it has been worthwhile.

Rauh: Yes, I think we have made progress in my lifetime. We have brought a legal revolution for blacks although I'm saddened that this has not had a greater effect on the people.

Yes, it's been worth it and furthermore I don't think you can have a more enjoyable practice than feeling that you're not only being a lawyer but being an idealist as well.

I wouldn't trade my nutty clients for General Motors.

blowing Your brains

Most people who read or talk about intelligence seem to understand something quite definite and specific is meant by that word, something that we inherit at birth, or that at any rate seems to 'exist' somewhere in the brain. Intelligence, they say, that's easy to define: a propensity to think preferably deeply and clearly. If you're intelligent, if not rich, whereas if you're not intelligent you must be either just mediocre or dumb or moronic - and therefore just good enough to work in an office or a factory, happy but dumb.

In fact, dear reader, you may be the victim of such notions yourself, God bless your little pinhead! In that case, you've got a surprise coming: intelligence, or what we have come to call intelligence today, is largely the invention of one man, a Brisher (Pom) by the name of Sir Francis Galton.

Galton was the youngest of eight children of a wealthy armaments producer, who also owned a bank and left his son a fortune when he died. This privileged position no doubt accounts for most of what is to follow.

Galton is generally accepted as a genius. He was the one who discovered dactylography, a simple as well as intricate method of identifying criminals and ordinary people by their finger prints. He explored then unknown parts of the world, and discovered certain atmospheric conditions which have since become

known under the name he bestowed on them: anticyclones.

One eminent American psychologist, Lewis Terman, tried to establish a series of I.Q.'s to measure the intelligence of famous by-gones. Galton was high up in the 200's, a kind of peak of intelligence. His famous cousin, Charles Darwin, only reached 135, which is still pretty good, though the average I.Q. is something between 90 and 110.

Despite his intellectual prowess, Galton had some pretty warped ideas. For example he drew a geographic map of the distribution of 'beauty' in England, not realizing that beauty is many things to many people. He also believed that an intelligent dog could be superior to an imbecile human; at any rate he shared his contemporaries' contentions of the superiority of the British race over all others, and was equally convinced of the enormously high standard of British Upper class intellectuality.

After leaving school he wanted to become a doctor and began to study medicine, which studies he interrupted in favour of a journey to Eastern Europe and Turkey. After his return he took up mathematics at Cambridge, only to fall violently ill just before the final exams. Psychologists found it very interesting to note that henceforth his main interest seemed to lie in measuring and counting things. As one psychologist said, 'He has a fixation to measure everything, the height of mountains, the number of petals in a flower, the height of sounds, the length of arms, the diameter of seeds,

the speed of thoughts, the ability of people to listen to lectures without people falling asleep. There were no limits to measurability for him.'

In other words, a plain nut. The same year he failed his maths course his father died, and left him the aforementioned fortune. With a part of this fortune Galton travelled to Egypt and the Sudan and after his return dedicated his life to playing soccer for five solid years. After that he explored large parts of south-western Africa and studied meteorology. In 1859 Charles Darwin published 'The Origin of Species' which in effect stated that man and mollusc were made of the same matter and had a common origin. Galton, being Darwin's more intelligent Cousin, immediately set to work on studies of his own. Ten years later he published his own masterwork, 'Hereditary Genius.'

He had studied 977 eminent men (no women) from 300 families in an effort to show that within the human

species genius is hereditary in the same way that properties are hereditary between different species. He argued somewhat along these lines: fame is an indication of natural selection, this natural selection being due to the persons' superiority, or, in other words, their intelligence. With that in mind, Galton set forth searching through the biographies of famous men, looking for clues as to what determined their intelligence. He noticed that famous men seemed to run in families and assumed that this was sufficient proof of hereditary genius.

Galton almost religiously believed in intelligence. People having that property, were in his own words, 'good and noble, born to be kings among humans.'

It seems odd, but apparently nobody had ever bothered to define intelligence before Galton. In the process of doing so he almost unwittingly 'invented' something which it took almost a hundred years to eradicate from the minds of scientists. Take for instance Galton's 'migration theory': He thought that the more intelligent people were attracted by the hustle and bustle of city life, while the more mediocre ones were quite happy to live a leisurely life in the country. Thus, his argument goes, you get your dumb country dudes and your clever city kids.

Being preoccupied with numerical measurement, Galton also thought up the concept of the intelligence quotient, the I.Q. He never actually manufactured a test, but premeditated the results these tests should have. If the normal, average I.Q. was seen to be 100, then the scale must go down on the left side of the scale indicating extreme or moderate intellectual weakness, and up on the right side of the scale indicating everything between normality and genius, with Galton himself at the very top of the scale.

Thus, to Galton's own surprise, idiots and geniuses have one thing in common: they're both equally far apart from normality, poles apart from average intelligence.

As he made further progress in his field of knowledge he also came

PART TWO

Now for some more questions and answers.

1. *Is there a relation between the size of the brain and the degree of intelligence?*

People with I.Q.'s around 25 (idiots) or up to fifty or seventy (imbeciles) tend to have smaller than average brains, often irregularly built, with fewer folds and bits of torn tissue overgrown with scars. The average European brain weighs about fifty ounces, but some geniuses have had considerably larger brains. The Russian writer Turgenev had a brain of 72 ounces. Then again, the famous French writer, Anatole France only had 35 ounces of brain.

Most Eskimos have larger brains than Europeans, as have some African peoples. The Tasmanians (a distinctly different race which was wiped out in much the same way now applied to exterminate the tribal cultures of Brazil's Amazon Jungle) had the largest brains of them all.

2. *How do we think?*

Basically it seems that when a person hears the word 'elephant' he or she then sees a mental image of an elephant. Some recent research has given cause to the belief that this image may not be in the brain at all. The brain may very well 'only' be a system that registers certain signals and ascribes certain functions to them. But there may not be an image of an 'elephant' in your brain at all, the brain merely 'knows' what to do, when it hears the signal.



3. *Are geniuses really more intelligent?*

According to Francis Galton, that's the only point for having I.Q.'s - to determine that one person out of a thousand is a genius. In fact, some people who are now accepted as geniuses were thought of as cranks or idiots at their time: Copernicus, who claimed the earth was a planet circling around the sun. Albert Einstein, because he claimed that an hour may have the same 'length' as a year. And so on. I.Q.'s measure standardized intelligence, and require standard answers. Very intelligent people are often too creative to fit into these strict standards and fare pretty badly in such tests. There aren't many creativity tests around, unfortunately.

4. *Are country people really dumber than city people?*

Well, some experiments in the U.S.A. seemed to indicate that there was a gradual increase in the intelligence of country people who move to the city. Apparently the degree of intelligence is largely influenced by stimulation from the outside world. On a large scale the improvement of living conditions seems to indicate that every ten years the entire population's intelligence goes up ten points on the K.Q. charts.

5. *Do smaller families produce more intelligent children?*

Yes.

6. *If you've got a low I.Q. does that mean you'll have to remain dumb for the rest of your life?*

In 1946 psychologist Bernadine Schmidt published the results

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FACTS and MYTHS ABOUT HUMAN

INTELLIGENCE

across some very startling results, such as the impoverished mental imagery of great scientists or the workings of psychologically disturbed minds. One morning, while taking a walk, he decided that as an experiment, he would imagine himself to be a secret agent in a world full of counter-intelligence spies. 'I got as far as Picadilly Circus,' he wrote, 'and then even the horses at the cab-stations seemed to lurk at me.'

Later in his life he propagated eugenics, which is a highly suspicious form of racial - if not indeed racist - hygiene. His marriage remained childless, thus unfortunately bereaving us of a living proof of his theory of hereditary genius.

Two Frenchmen, Alfred Binet and Theodore Simon, were the first to develop an I.Q. test. They were two doctors who had heard of Galton's theory of intelligence, but it was only when they were asked by a government commission that they formulated such a test. This was done in order to have a neutral - looking scientific method of eliminating from public schools such pupils that could not follow the courses. As it meant a social degradation to the pupil, the government was seeking a means of diverting the blame for such a decision from the teacher.

This test, which in a modified form as the Stanford-Binet test is still in use today, was quite complicated. Here are some simpler examples of typical I.Q. test questions as you might encounter them today.

Come on, give it a try. See how you fare in the I.Q. business.

of an experiment that she conducted over a span of eight years. She followed the development of 254 school children with an average I.Q. of 52, which is pretty low. By improving the educational methods and spending a good deal of attention on these kids, she managed to raise their intelligence by some 41 points, on average.

7. Why are I.Q. tests necessary?

Most of these tests are verbal tests; those who want to fare well in them will have to comply with the ruling conventions of language use. An important part of European culture and its world-wide derivatives is logical thinking. Logical thinking, however, or rationality, is by no means the only way of thinking. Unfortunately the I.Q. tests measure with rather an imprecisely adjusted grid. In silently presupposing this logicality I.Q. tests also carry an inherent image of the world, which is that of European supremacy and ambition to rule.

8. If I.Q. tests are fixated upon European culture, how can you measure the intelligence of people say from China or Africa?

There are certain 'culture-free' tests which were specifically designed for primitive non-European cultures, and they seem to fulfill their purpose.

9. Is there a relationship between race and intelligence?

Boy, is there? Is there ever! To begin with, Sir Francis Galton put up a scale reaching from one to sixteen, at the top of which stood the British, Scottish, Dutch and Germans, at the bottom, however, the Poles, Caucasians, Hottentots and

assorted other black peoples.

Let me quote, in contrast to that, a portion from a modern American university text book:

'No one will seriously claim that the Hottentots have shown the same mental ability in the development of their country as the European settlers in South Africa, or that the Eskimos have ever excelled as inventors the way the Germans did...The fact that it seems to be unfair, to apply tests on a bush man which are used in Europe and American can in itself be seen as sufficient proof of the African's inferiority.'

In fact, American blacks do tend to have lower I.Q.'s than American whites by about 15 points. It seems to me however, that in view of the history of the American black population and its present living conditions the theory of a racially based intellectual inferiority is plainly stupid and nothing else.

10. Are there any known cases of people whose intelligence developed without any cultural influences?

There are at least forty known

cases of so called wolf-children, that is to say children who grew up among wolves in the woods. A similar case was that of Kaspar Hauser, who was presumably some illegitimate royal offspring and had lived in a darkened room all on his own for most of his life. Food would be placed into his room for him, but he had never seen a human face. He escaped or was freed at the age of 17 and found in the streets of Nuremberg, Germany in 1828. He couldn't speak but seemed to know a few words.

He did not seem to be able to distinguish between reality and drawn pictures. During the first months of his new life he could not recognize anything. Looking out of the window he would see mere patterns of disconnected chunks of colors and lines. Nor could he tell distant things from close ones.

Eventually he learned to read, write, speak and so on and by the age of twenty seven he had overcome all his handicaps. He was found murdered one day, thus leaving this world as mysteriously as he had entered it.

United States: Who Pays the Bill for...

THE HIGH COST of PRESS FREEDOM

When student-edited newspapers in the United States print material--stories, editorials, cartoons--that the university authorities or members of the community regard as morally or politically offensive, the plaintiffs have a hard time finding a court of law that will rule in their favor. The latest uproar in a series of disputes over freewheeling US student journalism concerns *Observation Post*, published by the Student Senate of City College in New York.

The details of this particular controversy are of small importance--it has to do with an allegedly pornographic cartoon described by US Senator James Buckley as "vicious and incredibly offensive"--but the principle involved is of the utmost concern to student journalists who refuse to conform to their elders' opinions of what they should or should not publish. In mid-March, the Senator urged the Council of College Presidents to consider a proposal for "the expulsion of any student or group of students who deliberately abuse the tax-supported education institution's power to impose student fees which go to pay the costs of printing and publishing campus publications." *Observation Post* receives 12,000 dollars a year from student fees.

Now here comes the paradox: most student journalists with an urge to speak out independently on social and political issues would find themselves in essential agreement with Senator Buckley. They would deny "deliberate abuse," but they would be the first to insist that no newspaper can be independent politically until it is independent financially.

On campus after campus, student newspapers are attempting the painful transition from a fee-supported, university-subsidized "institution" to a press that is beholden to no one. Of course, they must contend with advertisers and search for customers, but if the transition is gradual enough it can be done. Unfortunately, it is not always gradual. After a dispute last year at the University of Florida over a "scandalous" article in the student-edited *Alligator*, the President of the University cut off all funds and ordered the paper's editorial offices on campus to be vacated within less than a year. The paper has managed to survive because the stubborn young journalists gained widespread student sympathy. (And any paper that students read, an advertiser will buy space in.)

The *Columbia Daily Spectator*, founded in

COLUMBIA SPECTATOR



The Harvard Crimson



THE MEDIA

1877, declared its fiscal independence from Columbia University in 1971. Trouble started in its second year when a request for a loan from the University to buy new typesetting equipment was turned down because of the paper's other long-standing debts. A solution was found when the *Spectator* agreed to repay part of the loan by doing freeprinting for the University on its new machine. In this case, the difficulty was neither moral nor political but financial. A Special Commission on the Student Press reported two years ago that, "Responsibility, service to student bodies, and self-esteem of newspaper staffs generally result from fiscal independence." If

financing through student fees is the only way to keep a paper going, then the Commission recommends that the funding be done on a clear contractual basis. It should be noted that some of the most successful and prestigious student newspapers have been independent for years, including the *Michigan Daily*, the *Harvard Crimson* and the *Yale Daily News*.

The history of campus journalism in the United States goes back to 1839 when the first student weekly was launched at Dartmouth College. Harvard started its first weekly in 1856 and brought out the daily *Crimson* in 1883, although its famous rival, Yale University, had brought out the *Yale Daily News* a decade earlier. By the end of the last century, virtually every institution of higher education had some form of student-run publication. Today, there are more than 1,200 campus newspapers, many of them dailies. More than six million copies are printed every week, except during examination periods and vacations. The Intercollegiate Press Association and the US Student Press Association serve as nationwide representatives for campus newspapers.

A recently conducted survey of the student press in the United States summed up the controversy over the limits of press freedom that the universities have, at one time or another, tried to impose. This was its fairminded conclusion: "Across the country, there are abundant examples of student newspapers that have led the way in exposing evils and achieving improvements on campus and in communities. There are also plentiful examples of ineptness, unfairness, and other excesses. The one is the price of the other--just as in journalism at large."

Rossini: Overtures
Gardelli: New Philadelphia
Performance: Ordinary
Recording: Ordinary
Surfaces: Average.

Included in Rossini's large output of orchestral works, is a number of very popular overtures. The *William Tell* in particular, is so well-known as to hardly need mentioning. However, it seems to be a case of if you like one, you will like them all.

This particular collection includes the three Rossini overtures, (*The Barber of Seville*, *The Thieving Magpie* and the abovenamed) as well as three lesser-known ones. The performances of the pieces could probably be described, in all fairness, as standard. The musicians of the New Philharmonia under Gardelli's somewhat uninspired direction, play to their usual, excellent form. The recording is, again, standard.

So here then is a record that will probably at least suit all those Lone Ranger fans -- even with Silver at only a half-gallop.

Age of Clubs SDDA 392 \$4.50

CHILE : A PR



On my way back here after being in the Argentine, I passed through Chile and made some enquiries for a friend of mine, Luis Alberto Alfonso, a Colombian who has lived several years now in Chile and was working with a United National institute for the study of the social sciences, a thing called FLACSO. Luis Alberto is married to a Chilean girl and they have two little adopted children, and neither of them has been politically active in anything, although their house always had an open door, especially for Colombians living in Chile or travelling through, many of whom were involved in left-wing groups. On the night of September 23, around midnight, the military police arrived to arrest Luis Alberto and his wife on the grounds that they were foreigners and hence under suspicion. The police had obviously been tipped off by a neighbour of the Alfonsos; they had no idea that the wife was Chilean, nor even knew the name of the couple. They only knew that foreigners lived there. Nena, the wife, refused to move. The end result was that they took off Luis Alberto and she hasn't seen him since. For several weeks she had no news at all. Now at last she has received a letter from her husband and has been able to send him food and clothing. In the Ministry of the Interior she has been informed that there are no charges being brought against her husband, and that he will shortly be released. But the days and weeks go by, and he is not released. Either they are trying to rake up charges, so as not to admit error, or they're holding him until wounds inflicted during torture and interrogation have properly healed. We don't know.

Luis Alberto's case is one of the milder ones. The summary executions of prisoners, both Chilean and foreign, especially during the first days of the new military regime, probably run into several thousands. It is impossible to get any reliable statistic. Better, maybe, to listen to the accounts of various individual experiences and draw some conclusions.

* A first hand report from Santiago, prepared for the latest *Retrieval: Newsletter of Current Events*.

Hospital employees shot while helping wounded.

Jaime and Miriam, for instance, with their six month old baby were among the first group of Colombians to be evacuated. Jaime is a medical student, and the coup found him in a general hospital where he was a trainee medico in a working-class area; Miriam and the baby were in their little flat down-town when the bombing started, on Tuesday morning, September 11. During the week that followed the couple were separated and had no news of one another. She could not leave the flat; apart from the danger of being arrested as a foreigner, she would have been risking a stray (or not-so-stray) bullet, since street fighting was rife and the flat

is very near the heart of the city and only a few blocks from the presidential palace (La Moneda) which was the first thing bombed. Jaime could not leave the hospital. He recounts the piles of dead bodies which the soldiers left heaped up for burial in a common grave; men, women and children, naked, impossible to identify; the doctors were obliged, at bayonet point, to attend to wounded soldiers and obliged not to attend civilians.

Two hospital employees, activists in their union and members of the CUT (Workers' Federation, Central Unica de Trabajadores), Jaime recounts, drove out with the ambulance to try and save people lying wounded on the pavements and in the gutters. They were accosted by soldiers who wanted to see their papers. On discovery of CUT membership cards, the soldiers lined the two men up alongside their ambulance and shot them dead on the spot. The ambulance driver got back to the hospital very pale and shaky to tell the story.

In the hospital itself, Jaime relates, there were several raids during those first days. As a foreigner with a record of militancy in left-wing groups in his own country, his life was in danger. During the first raid the Catholic nuns hid him in the chapel; during the second he and a fellow doctor (or student doctor) performed a caesarean operation on a pregnant woman (who didn't need it!) in order to

be occupied in the theatre while the soldiers made their search. Their ruse worked, and they were not molested. A lady doctor, Tello, head of a department in the hospital (el Barro Lukas) was taken out and shot. Dr Tello was an active member of the Socialist Party, but had said a few hours earlier that she had nothing to fear as the soldiers would surely respect her age (about 55) and her position. She was wrong.

Miriam, from her flat window, noticed that the block was cordoned off with soldiers, and that there were many men in uniform on the rooftops of the surrounding houses and flats. It turned out that the headquarters of the Socialist Youth Club was an old house on that same block. The soldiers set fire to the building and as the young lads climbed out through the skylight, like rats escaping from fire in a barn, the men on the rooftops shot them down one by one. As far as Miriam could see the boys were not even armed. She felt such repugnance and such hate as she saw them being picked off helplessly, that she would have given anything to get a machine gun and to be able to kill the soldiers. At that moment, she said, with tears in her eyes as she recalled it, she had no care about dying. She only wanted to kill the brutes.

Chief Admiral & other Military Men imprisoned or shot.

Miriam's attitude helped me to explain and understand the attitude of the resistance groups which put up a valiant and suicidal attempt to ward off the military blows during those first days. In working-class areas, especially factories which had been taken over by the workers during the government of Salvador Allende (notably the Sumar textile industry) the workers resisted with arms they had been storing against the likelihood of armed attack. But their rifles were useless against tanks and bombing from the air. Even with the weapons passed into them at the last minute by rank and file soldiers loyal to the workers' cause, they were unable to resist for long. Not only were hundreds (or thousands) of workers killed in the battle, but also the loyal soldiers have been imprisoned or court-martialled and shot. It is quite impossible to obtain information on the number of military men imprisoned or executed; the figure is probably high. On the eve of the coup, quite a few leading officers, including the admiral chief of the navy, who refused to collaborate in the violent overthrow of the constitutionally-elected government were either forced to resign (as in the admiral's case) or disposed of. The one-time head of the army, General Prats, who had already resigned from his post as well as from the Defence Ministry under pressure from his fellow generals, was forced to leave the country.

Bit by bit, from first-hand reports like that of Jaime and Miriam (who escaped into the Colombian Embassy and were flown out) one piece together the nightmare experience lived through by supporters of the Unidad Popular (Popular Unity) government of Salvador Allende, from Allende himself, who was found dead in his office after the palace had been burnt and bombed to a ruin (officially Allende committed suicide!) his cabinet ministers and chief advisers, most of whom are held prisoners on Dawson Island (a military outpost with a temperature below freezing point) under charges which range from high treason to embezzlement, right down to the petit-bourgeois and working-class militants who belonged to one or other of the left-wing parties and groups which comprised the Unidad Popular as a common front in an effort to advance towards a socialist state. Those who have not been able to reach the safety of a secure hiding place have been ruthlessly hunted out and submitted to torture, interrogation and firing squads.



Meanwhile at the Football Stadium

For several weeks the National Stadium was the setting for the most violent atrocities; it was converted into a giant prison camp and the arena was used for mass executions. One of the men killed was Victor Jara, well known composer and singer of protest songs, whose English wife, Joan, was allowed to locate and bury his remains. She found the body with the fingers cut off both hands, the tongue cut out, the testicles battered into pulp. They broke his wrists because he was playing and singing to keep up the spirits of his fellow prisoners. One account of what happened in the stadium tells of the prisoners' efforts to achieve a minimum of organisation for the distribution of blankets, rations, etc., and to keep a check on prisoners taken from the cells at night. They elected a leader to represent the 200 or so prisoners in each cell; there were some 100 leaders all told. The guards got word of this and passed the news on to their officers; as a result the hundred cell leaders were made witnesses of the firing squad for several days, and then were lined up themselves to be shot. In fact a lot of the cells were loaded with blanks — 46 fell dead, the remaining 54 were led back to their cells. This kind of psychological torture, as well as physical suffering, has been the lot of all suspects who have fallen into the hands of the military police.

'This government may be shitty, but it's ours'

Such outright repressive measures are not the result of a whim; they cannot be explained by attributing unusually ruthless and sadistic temperaments to the members of the ruling military Junta; but rather by the circumstances in which the coup took place. The government of Allende was not only legally elected; it also enjoyed the backing of the great masses of the populace. Despite many failures, the common people were behind Allende and put their hopes in the Unidad

Popular. In one of the mass demonstrations some months earlier, one placard read: 'This government may be shitty, but it's ours!' (Es un gobierno de mierda, pero es nuestro!) The words sum up the general feeling. The masses of working people were being mobilized in the factories and in their barrios, as well as in the countryside, to push the Allende administration further towards socialism. The military men who toppled him were, and are, aware that they have to stamp out all possible pockets of resistance in a population of which some 50% (according to the most recent election results) have shown themselves favourable to Allende. They are dealing, also, with the one country in Latin America whose citizens have an over-all high degree of political awareness, and with a people who have been given a taste of what the beginnings of a socialist state could be like.



Why did it happen to us?

The military takeover depended for its success on the most ruthless and implacable action, which is why the generals brought out all their guns. In a matter of hours they had the country on its

knees. The Chileans have an exceptionally sacred democratic freedoms and respect, at any rate, in Latin America also have no previous military dictatorships, and are fairly commonplacé in American countries. They have been able to build up, over the most coherent and self-wing workers' movement in the Communist world in 1922, the Socialist Party, not to mention a host of smaller groups which have grown out of a long process: even the Christian Democrats produced

their left-wing group, the MAPU which became a factor in the Unidad Popular. This whole edifice of ideas and movements — i.e. the ideology given tangible shape out in a matter of hours most unpromising blocks which have even been waged against in South America. The Chileans stunned and uncomprehending to lift their heads. My impression they are trying, gradually, to put themselves together and, at least, the first obvious question is: how did it happen like this? And what happens to us?

It is too soon to ask kind of complete answers to questions. In March 1971, just released from a Bolivian exile in Chile, publishing an interview with Allende, the author Deb makes some pointed remarks. 'If the popular masses do not hold out against them, then it will either sink into a period of reformism or disappear under a forcible blow.' He says: 'The instinct for self-preservation of the bourgeoisie allied to imperialism and the strike may accumulate setbacks and give rise to an even more all belief.' (cf. *Retrieval* 2:121)

Bosses sabotage economy:

undecided war. With these remarks indicates the source of the opposition to the government, despite the shortcomings on the various political fronts and lines of action which exist in its ranks, did not succumb to reformism. It not only nationalized copper and other important resources (without granting indemnities to former North American owners) but sought out the bulk of the bank assets and a process of workers' own control of industry. Nearly all the foreign firms and industries affected did not remain inactive at the end of Allende's first year in power, was cast, and the opposing forces already lining up in an undeclared civil war.

The bourgeoisie and imperialists and large proprietors in the country) began to sabotage industry and production. The economy was being crippled, and Allende did not have a majority for his Popular in the house of Parliament. Found himself in a difficult position, within the government, was being ahead, mobilising the masses, overriding the bourgeois demands by means of a plebiscite. (Of this opinion was the MAPU, the Christian left-wing group of the Socialist Party, which was internally divided as the MIR (Movimiento de Liberación Revolucionaria) a belligerent left organisation which came out of "disunity" in 1970 in order to collaborate with the Unidad Popular government from outside, i.e. the MIR remained sectoral, diametrically opposed to the system of bourgeois democracy, but prepared to support the government

PERSPECTIVE

knees. The Chileans have an exceptionally sacrosanct democratic freedoms and reputation, at any rate, in Latin America. They also have no previous experience of military dictatorships, which are fairly commonplace in the American countries. They have been able to build up, over the years, the most coherent and disciplined left-wing workers' movement on the continent: the Communist Party, not to mention a host of smaller groups which have grown out of a long process, even the Christian Democrats.

Their left-wing group, the MAPU, which became a factor in the Unidad Popular. This whole edifice of opinion and movements — i.e. the ideology given tangible form in a matter of hours — most uncompromising bloc which has ever been waged in South America. The Chileans are stunned, uncomprehending, to lift their heads. My impression is they are trying, gradually, to put themselves together and to ask the first obvious question: "What is happening like this? And what is it for us?"

It is too soon to ask any kind of complete answers. In March 1971, after being released from a Bolivian prison, he interviewed with Allende. The introduction Debray makes some pertinent remarks. "If the popular front (Allende) does not hold out against the forces of reformism or disappear under a forceful blow," he says, "the instinct for self-preservation of the bourgeoisie allied to imperialism, stricken, may accumulate its backs and give rise to an even more radical belief." (cf. *Reason*, 2:121)

Bosses sabotage economy: undeclared war
With these remarks, he indicates the source of the problems of the government, despite its shortcomings and the various political groups and lines of action which exist in its ranks, did not succumb to the reformism. It not only nationalised the copper and other important resources (without granting indemnities to former North American owners) but bought out the bulk of the banks, started a process of workers' ownership control of industry. Next, the foreign firms and industries affected did not remain inactive at the end of Allende's first year in power, as was cast, and the opposing forces were lining up in an undeclared civil war.

The bourgeoisie and imperial capitalists and large property holders in the country) began to sabotage industry and production. The economy was being crippled, and Allende did not have a majority for his policies in the house of Parliament. He found himself in a difficult position, within the government, working ahead, mobilising the masses by means of a plebiscite and action. (Of this opinion was the MAPU, the Christian left, the left-wing group of the Socialist Party, which was internally divided, as the MIR (Movimiento de Liberación Revolucionaria) a belligerent left organisation which came out of "civil war" in 1970 in order to collaborate with the Unidad Popular government outside, i.e. the MIR remained a factor, diametrically opposed system of bourgeois democratic forms etc., but prepared to support the government

in its fight for socialism.) Other groups within the government (notably the Communist Party and the hard core of the Socialist Party, Allende's group) were for coming to terms with the more progressive elements of the opposition (i.e. the elements of the Christian Democrat Party) with a view to averting a head-on clash. The Communist Party, for example, advocated a sort of "advanced democracy" rather than an outright socialism. The Communists did not consider the moment ripe for the implanting of socialism in Chile. This divergence within the Unidad Popular was never really resolved. A clear-cut economic policy was never decided upon. Meanwhile the opposition — big business, imperialism disguised in a hundred ways, high financiers, etc. — prepared for the overthrow of the regime.

Over the final months of the Unidad Popular's existence the economy was almost at a standstill. Only the extraordinary efforts of genuinely popular organisations, e.g. the JAPS — Juntas de Abastecimientos y Precios (Committees for Supply and Price Control), were able to keep things afloat, despite the prolonged strikes in commerce and the transport industry. Meanwhile, under the stimulus of MIR, MAPU and other organisations the working masses were preparing for war. Efforts were made to divide the armed forces, which would have been the people's only chance of victory. But these plans were detected and ruthlessly stamped out. The generals, urged on by the defenders of the status quo (that is, the status which had been quo before Allende — decided to take the initiative and act before the popular forces did. The outcome was the blood bath of September 11 and the days that followed.



Prices rocketing up since coup

The outcome is also a military regime now well installed in power, dedicated, to use the phrase of General Leigh, Chief of the Air Force, "to wipe out all traces of Marxism in this country." For the moment the people's plight is simply hunger. Price controls have been lifted and the dollar left to readjust its price without government intervention. As a result,

the prices of basic food items have soared, while wages remain as before. Price increases are in the area of 500% to 900% which seems an exaggeration — but it is a fact. A bus fare of 2½ escudos is now worth 40 escudos; wine (the most popular drink) has gone from 18 escudos to 200 or 300 escudos, etc. The market places are stacked with meat and vegetables — since the boycott and sabotage have been lifted — but the people do not have money to buy the products before their eyes. It can be expected that the government of General Pinochet and his friends will give high priority to production boosting and the building up of "national" industries (with foreign capital) along the Brazilian model; under the military regime in Brazil the industrial boom and the increases of dividends have become as well publicised as the misery of the millions of Brazilian labourers has been glossed over. In Chile, with its political history of agitation and unrest, the generals will have not such an easy time as their Brazilian counterparts in keeping the masses subdued. We can expect, therefore, that repressive measures, so far from diminishing, will be increased.

Learning some hard lessons

Over the coming weeks and months, while watching the route which the Chilean generals and their advisers take in the economic field, militants in left-wing groups all over this continent will be busy trying to analyse the story of Allende and the Unidad Popular, explaining its fate and learning some hard lessons. We can expect some serious studies from foreign observers who were able to escape. For the moment not much has been published. Just yet no one can say whose "fault" or whose political error it was that led to the Chilean experiment's defeat. Much depends on one's political viewpoint. In any case it has been an incalculable blow to the people in Latin America who work for a Socialist society in the various countries of the continent.

The overthrow of Allende is, without any doubt, the single most important event since Fidel's victory in January 1959 and the beginning of Cuba's socialist revolution. Since then Cuba has called the tune and set the pace in revolutionary activity in the twenty Latin American republics. When Castro plugged for guerrilla warfare (up to Che's death in October 1967), the "armed combat" was the order of the day in many countries. (Our Camilo Torres was caught up on the crest of that wave of enthusiasm in 1965). When, under economic pressure these last few years from the Soviet Union, Fidel started plugging for the Communist Parties in each country (he did it implicitly, of course, but very clearly), then the emphasis moved off all-out confrontation with the enemy. Following on the bloody coup in Chile I think we can expect a swing, once more, in favour of guerrilla activity in which the future fighters and political leaders of the left will surely learn from the successes and failures, above all the failures, of liberation movements over this past decade and a half. In Chile today the only movement whose cadres remain intact and undiscovered by the military men, despite rigorous searches and investigation, is the MIR whose policy has long been underground activity and the non-acceptance of the rules of the game imposed by bourgeois democracy.

Clearly there are no simple answers to revolutionary activity, nor any blue prints, and the problem is falsely represented when stated as an either/or option between "violent" or "non-violent" revolution.



To tell you the truth, we still feel pretty "shook-up". But we can be sure that in the actions of the Chilean generals and the US capitalists, many more people on this continent will conclude that there is no peaceful way to socialism.



TWO TYPES OF BIAS

It is easy to be blasé about killing and oppression if you're a globetrotter and a purveyor of journalists' objectivity or if you're entrenched in the dogma of a jesuitical creed.

The first is exemplified by the 'New Zealand Herald' and the second by the 'Peoples Voice'.

The 'New Zealand Herald' has sent to Chile its diplomatic correspondent J.C. Graham. In a credential carrying society the naive may feel humbled by the title.

To me, however, J.C. Graham is merely the representative of one of the most right-wing papers in New Zealand.

His credentials are suspect as he sent back despatches from Viet Nam in the late 60's justifying American involvement. They validated manifest destiny, and they supported the domino theory — both theories that were shown up as right-wing vindications for overt militarism.

Still, every sucker deserves an even break. Perhaps Mr Graham's years of writing the 'Herald' wine column have diluted his conservatism.

His first article is a soft-sell for the military junta. It is bland and inoffensive in its language. It stands neither for nor against. In fact, it stated with an olympian impartiality 'that whatever else was a victim, truth must be suffering' Mr Graham's despatch claims that he will give the story from both sides. He, thus, allows people to tell their stories.

Of the seven people he selected to tell us what happened in Chile, five can see the merits of the junta in varying degrees, and two are vehemently opposed to it.

The two who are against are described as a 'leftist woman foreigner' and a left-leaning foreign student'.

The premise is that one can only be left-leaning and foreign to be a supporter of Salvador Allende.

As Chile today is a totalitarian state, winning criminal status is easily achieved. Why should any Chilean trust a foreigner taking notes which may be used against them.

Further, the 'Herald' makes the blunder of referring to the 'Communist Allende government'. The Popular Unity Government was an amalgam of three parties, the radical, the socialist and the communist. To describe it as 'communist' is stereotyping and inaccurate, though it may serve a purpose.

Mr Chappell, associate editor of the 'Herald', assured me that Mr Graham's despatches had not been sub-edited. 'We do not direct our journalists,' he said.

One may be sceptical about that statement. However, questions I feel as a journalist that should be asked of Mr Graham are: How did he decide who he was going to talk to, were his interviewees arranged and if so, by whom, to what extent was he a guest of the junta, how long was he in Chile and what background reading did he do?

The whole article, I feel, is permeated with bias. It is however of a subtle kind.

In presenting people with vested interests to represent the Chilean people as a whole, Mr Graham does a disservice to the objective journalism he proclaims. In talking of the concern for Chile as a 'vogue', Mr Graham shows where his real sympathies lie.

In quoting people under titles such as 'the parties' Minister of Economics', Mr Graham gives the junta's representative a legitimacy which is just what they are asking for. The junta is now feeling its isolation. It realises that 15,000

murdered people cannot be argued away. However, the nest best thing is to get businessmen (two of whom are quoted) to think that business must go on.

In Britain, on an issue of principle, the British government decided to cancel Rolls Royce's contract with the Chilean junta. British businessmen, from the report in the 'Observer' have stressed that if the government doesn't fulfil its business contracts then confidence in Britain will sag.

This, ultimately, is the line that J.C. Graham will push. Not acceptance of what the junta has done, but rather for a plea for the normalisation of business relations. From these spurious justifications for a bankrupt materialism should be a long voyage to the socialism of the 'Peoples Voice'.

However, dogma can make cowards of us all.

Ultimately, what the P.V. demands is a lack of imagination, a belief in everything the papers print and the absolute validity of revolutionary immorality (à la Mao).

On the question of Chile, the P.V. peddles a line that is as obsequious to Peking as it is contemptuous of humanity.

Last September, while Israel and Sweden opened the doors of their embassies in Santiago to the refugees, the Chinese kept theirs shut.

Diplomacy may have benefited from such attitudes but surely an entente cordiale between the People's Republic of China and the Chilean military junta is nothing other than expediency justified and cynicism exulted.

The P.V., of course, mentions nothing of this. Its line is that the Popular Unity government, by continuing 'a misleading political line', suffered a form of retributive justice.

Sometimes one wonders if one is dealing with Marxists or Calvinists!

With the P.V. though, accusation becomes the substitute for revelation, and victims, by a double-think that anticipates 1984, become their own oppressors.

And a plethora of revolutionary rhetoric is there to justify any stance, no matter how contradictory. Thought control is masqueraded as freedom of the press.

The P.V. is other than just a mass of paper. Turgid arguments arguments for expedient decisions are an indictment on those people who write them.

If you're a sychophant, by all means digest what the P.V. offers, but I personally won't stomach such nauseating self-justification.

If you want to know what is happening in Chile, remember that you won't get it from either of these two papers.

They're two of a kind - creating their own particular

synthetic. They intermingle half-truths and distortions and abuse their mandate of informing the public, by putting blinkers on the facts.

If we are ever to have a free press then the censorial fetters of the present press must be exposed.

Brent Lewis

Just so you don't think we ignore sports results, here are a few for starters.

Senior A	vs Eden	won	21 - 19
Senior A Reserve	vs Eden	won	9 - 6
Varsity Lawyers	vs Northcote	lost	10 - 12
Varsity 3rd Blue	vs Otahuhu	won	16 - 10
2nd Restricted Goldvs	Grammer Old Boys	won	14 - 3
2nd Open Gold	vs Teachers	won	59 - 3
2nd Open Blue	vs Grammer Old Boys	won	21 - 9
Varsity Fingletoads	vs De la Salle	won	13 - 18

Anyone who has failed to get a mention has only themselves to blame.

PART-TIME WORK

The Students' Association has acquired a new **IBM Standalone Composer** at great expense. This magnificent machine is to be used for typesetting for Association publications as well as outside work. The machine is very similar to an IBM typewriter and requires very little extra training to use.

We are looking for operators. What we have in mind is for two people to share the job on a part time basis. A short training course will be given and we will pay for your time during this. So if you are a competent typist and would like a part time job on this basis please contact the Association Secretary, Sharyn Cederman phone 30-789 ex. 85.

VORSTER ATTACKS UNIONS

The South African Government has banned three leading white trade unionists in Durban, and said that it was considering taking action against 'pressure groups' that were 'trying to bring about unconstitutional political, social and economic changes.'

The three, David Hemson, David Davies and Helton Cheadle, work in the offices of the textile, garment and furniture unions in Durban and were involved in the strikes by Africans in Natal last year and last month. Mr. Hemson and Mr. Cheadle marched with the black textile strikers in Pinetown last month.

The men have been banned for five years and placed under house arrest.

At the opening of the 1974 session of parliament in Cape Town, the President announced that 'pressure groups' with radical and even revolutionary aims would not be allowed to receive funds from abroad 'to further a cause which could not find sufficient backing in the country itself.'

The ban of foreign funds will hit the Christian Institute of Southern Africa, which received 75 per cent of its finances from abroad (mostly from the evangelical churches in Germany), the black consciousness movement SASO, the Black Community Programme and the Black People's Convention, the only black political party in South Africa.

The Guardian

DEATH PENALTY FOR AIDING GUERRILLAS

The Smith regime is to introduce the death penalty for aiding guerrillas or for failing to report their presence to the authorities. It will also be an offence punishable by hanging to undergo guerrilla training or to recruit people for guerrilla training.

Amendments to the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act tabled by 'Minister of Justice, Law and Order', Desmond Lardner-Burke, increase the maximum penalty for 'terrorism and acts of sabotage' to life imprisonment or death.

The Minister is also to have increased powers to prevent political meetings. At present he can ban any gathering for three months by publishing a notice in the Government Gazette.

A 16-year old African faces the death penalty if he is convicted on charges 'brought against him in the Salisbury High Court of being involved in a guerrilla attack in which a white farmer's wife died.

He is alleged to have taken part in an attack on a farm in the Centenary area on January 24. Guerrillas are said to have thrown four hand grenades into the farmer's house, one of which killed Mrs. Gertruda Kleynhans.

Another white woman was killed in a landmine explosion near Centenary on September 2. She was the wife of a policeman who had recently moved into the area.

In another explosion later the same week three more people - one white and two African - were injured.

Anti-Apartheid News

'JEWS AS TROTS'

Until recently the Australasian Union of Jewish Students was as much concerned with politics as President Eisenhower used to be.

What brought about the change, Arnold Roth the President of the Union explains, was a series of resolutions from the executive of the Australian University Student's Association which would have evicted Israel from the Asian Students Association if passed.

However there is a referral system on Australian campuses. The result was a crushing defeat for the resolutions - not one of the campuses voted in favour of the resolutions.

Arnold Roth said the resolutions had a salutary effect on Jewish students.

'It taught us that we can't just react to events.'

This was the signpost of a reactionary body.

'What we wanted to prove,' he says, 'is our campaign that we were fighting, is against a committed minority.'

On some Australian campuses some students saw the issue as a way to reactivate radical politics in the wake of Vietnam and there were some who were genuinely ideologically committed.

These people felt that as we supported liberation movements which are a really good thing in South East Asia and Africa, so we should in the Middle East. This, he says, is fallacious as argument by analogy as it only leads in circles.

We wanted to have the issue discussed, something he says that A.U.S. had been reluctant to do.

Generally, our strategy emphasised, he says, the fact that Jews must act as Trots, harassing people with information.

Their methods were effective, he says but their arguments were bad. Their knowledge of the Middle East, he said, was as broad as the pamphlets on their tables and no deeper.

Now the issue appears dead but Neil McLean, the President of A.U.S. had said that the trouble with the resolutions is that they were badly worded. We take this as meaning, he says, that the issue may be resuscitated.

Arnold Roth sees the Middle East as an argument between 2 justifications. One, he says, was solved by the creation of Israel and the other has been artificially stimulated.

The solution he believes lies in separating the Arab States from their alleged support for the Palestinians.

Pressures, he feels will ultimately destroy the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan. There he says a minority holds sway over the Palestinians. It is the logical Palestinian state once it is properly governed.

The solution however he stresses does not have to be predicated on the dismemberment of the Jewish state. That he says is as unjust as what happens to the Palestinians.

There is however, a division on the question within the A.L.P. with Gough Whitlam and Bob Hawke taking opposite sides.

Hawke, says Roth, has given us courage. He is a non-Jew, yet he identifies with our courage.

As for Whitlam, Roth says, while he admires him as a Prime Minister, on this issue his attitude is 'pragmatism gone mad'.

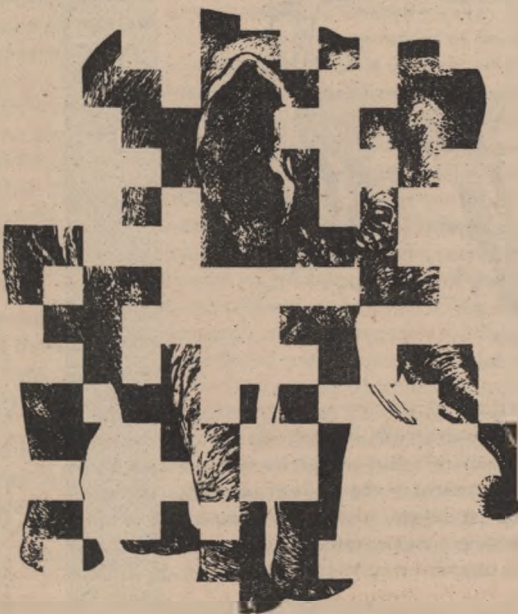
Too often in Australia he says, support for Israel is based on war-time experience. People there see Arabs as Wogs, he says, and we gain the dubious benefit of a racial backlash.

Looking at New Zealand, Roth says that trends in evidence there don't seem to reach here.

However a series of resolutions have come before N.Z.U.S.A. condemning Israel. They were passed at May Council. Soon they will be debated on campuses.

Arnold Roth on this, has this to say, 'it reached New Zealand later than anywhere else. But it looks like it will lead once more by uninformed

people.'



EMERGE

THE REPTILE

DRAGON rock music



Peace Factory just after Christmas 71.....the reemergence of the merry pranksters and all the wild dreams were taking shape. Nick Hunt owned 500 acres of farm land down the line from Te Kuiti and had been hearing a bit about the Californian trippers and Woodstock and everything. It was pretty obvious Yasgur had done the right thing with his land and it was time Te Kuiti did a little loosening up.....It was the early Jerusalem days and Hemi was making the whole transient community seem respectable. It needed a ken kessey of sorts and some sort of catalyst.....a few pranksters, the grateful dead and maybe a party for the locals. It soon fell into place, the land was great, the people arrived and the atmosphere was suddenly congenial enough to support a resident rock group.

The group was young, made up of three musicians, their roots in the American West Coast scene and their experience limited to the past few tenuous years of the new generation nausos. They were following on the heels of the rock genesis, rock and roll had been finally laid to rest, Haight Ashbury had dissolved with the last few copies of the Electric Cool Aid Acid Test and the outdoor festival was at last a well documented media event, bringing the now music to the now people.....it all looked good, the beginning of the seventies.....and it was only going to get better.



Peace Factory was a strange setup even then, a group of wierdos living just out of town on a respectable slice of Waikato farmland: It could read like a freak show if you like.....there was the seven year old blonde whizz kid from America who was popping the hallucinogenics as fast as he could get them out of the wrapping. There was Greville who brought the kid over with his two millionaire girl friends and his psychedelic(?) combi. The Establishment would open his Milo tin every time they were in the area and bust him for carrying around enough lisurgic acid to blow the synapses out thru the frontal lobe of every farm boy in a ten mile radius..... There was Nick, a great guy, a straight up farmer with a few spaced contacts. He threw a party for the locals who obediently arrived, met the degenerate hippies, turned on, tuned out and were never seen again.

And so to the Embriolic Dragon, right now only two Dragons, Ray and Todd, featuring at the factory. They had with them a drummer, Div Vercoe, who survived the disbanded group Molly. It was the days of the alter egos, the capable musicians out fronting the pioneer groups, show bizz had turned the corner and the progressive spirit was being carried through the university circuit and associated scenes by Alister Redells Original Sun, Henry Jackson's Killing Floor, the Underdogs, Fresh Air. It was all moving along so well and when Ray, Todd, and Div formed a group, called it the O.K. Dinghy and headed down to Nicks Barn they must have felt right there in the mainstream, right there on kessey's bus with all the gear, psyched up and zapping..... the start of Dragon I do believe.

What happened at Peace factory is history now. It was Cowellero who finally painted the barn and ran the Festival. They all bent their heads freely and all changed just like the good songs say..... but it was all to end with the big one of March 71. You should really have caught the scene in the Te Kuiti courtroom, full of fermenting psych, caught in the falling crest of the two month old wave..... In the gallery a mass of long hair and behind the benches the even longer curled wigs of the bald prosecutor and back up system..... and out there, in front of the dock was Cowellero politely explaining how he couldn't stay long because he was really a space preist from Venis who had called in to turn the world on and if they smiled a little his left eye lid would stop twitching.

It was all over, the girls went South to work in a

psychiatric ward just out of Christchurch and the nucleus headed up to Waikato University.

Now our likely heroes are in a farm house ten miles out of Hamilton where they face six months of dissallusionment and the breadline. The establishment, soon to be known nation wide as Eureka, something to do with Ray, a bath and a fit of genius, was the home of the humble OK. Dinghy..... dry rot in the bilges and a meagre life boat of split peas and maggie soup. The pacifica dances, managed by Greville and Cavellero, had folded and with no residency the group managed to live for a few months on two nights work, skim milk and lots of faith in the Dead..... grotty days, the forerunner of even grottier ones.

The serious live music scene had gone into recess with only a hard core of dedicated musicians carrying on the good progressive head music and after another bust, a professional liability, a few more concerts to the now growing group of velievers at Waikato, the O.K. dinghy weighed anchor and rowed up the coast to Auckland where their final allusions were ground to dust.....two months at the 'Cordova' lounge, a sought of reception place for outcast psychopaths together with the early pub gigs were enough to cripple even the strongest beleiver.

A break came in May when OK Dinghy went into hiding, worked up a well rounded classic Hendrix set and went North to Warkworth for CONGRESS, the week long architectural students happening in the deserted ruins of the Warkworth lime works. They were among five groups who braved the Freezing cold May outdoors to play the week long evening rock concerts associated with the symposium.

Aug, after another futile few months and we're in Palmerston North for Arts Festival Massey; one of the early raging music festivals under the auspicious of the Students Association. The festival rocked to the sounds of Australia's Daddy Cook, Rick and the Rockets, now loosically mammal, the local group Electric Angels and the now well established O.K. Dinghy.....three nights of extended jam, the days of Morrisons' Soul Kitchen, Carcia's Dark Star, hours of hussy raves in the sort of electric atmosphere you wouldn't want to be wet in..... I remember that festival, Palmerston North stood on its head.



Auckland, late 71, still three piece, more cabaret, night-clubs and hotels, and Orewa at Christmas.....the teeny holiday scene in the Rock and Roll hall, a ten man tent and fifteen sleeping bags, eats at four in the morning back in some local boppers kitchen and Ravy Davy Burgess, the bizarre apostle of Rant and Roll, now a paid up member of the O.K. Dinghy entourage. Div leaves the group after Orewa, joins Breeze and marries. Ray and Todd go back to Hamilton to work on the next group with Den Bedgegood and Larry Abbot, ex Movement. The group, Antepot, plays for six months between the small but healthy head environment of Waikato University and Talda Two, the heavy metal rock club of the mid Stones period revival. These were the days of the Burgess leaper, the extraordinary group appendage and court jester, 'funky music really brings out the bass guitar in me', whose jumping jack flash was to become the most talked about new addition to the rapidly evolving rant and roll revival.

June 72 and we're back in Auckland.....Ray and Todd have started writing their original material and feel real confident enough to try their new set on the hard core critical audiences. This circuit was thriving; it was the days of Bowey and Yes, of the Strawbs and Pink Floyd, the new spaced music of mellotrons and synthetisers, gay liberation, ORB and Dogsbreath, of painted glitter and the final return of insanity. A teapot fell out as a club group because they wouldn't compromise their mat-

erial and with their original songs and Josie from the Good Time Band they moved to Do Re Mi among the red leather vinyl...d heavy duty Axminster of the then new club.....It came down to earth and the group with it. One night ray looked around to discover they were becoming just another background group in just another bopper hideaway and turned to Todd, gave the nod, and they turned off their amps, packed their gear, and headed out into the night to form the real Dragon.

Dragon, mark one, was initially pretty shaky, Div replacing Larry, Neil Reynolds replacing Div, Graham Colins replacing Dan Bedgegood and Finally together with Josie our two unlikely heroes had a group, the name came from the l ching and the new Dragon Address became Murdock road.

Dec 72, Dragon headed for the Mount for the Christmas rave up at the Peter Pan hall and the rest reads like a continual conflict of ideology and miss-management. The crowds were small, the locals intolerant and the powers that were finally sacked the too progressive group and they left Billy T.K.'s Powerhouse to finish the season. Graham Colins leaves, a health food man who can't handle the burger, steak and egg intake, and Dragons' present organist, Ivan Thompson, ex Mandrake, replaces him.



Auckland, mid January, and the group gigs, the Occidental Hotel, blows with Chas Kennedy, and the New Tabla, high school gigs, and another few concerts at Waikato University..... the group takes one more step forward. Two final personel changes before they start their Levi residency; Neil Reynolds leaves and Neil Storey, ex Mandrake, and Mandrake joins as drummer and Mark Todd's brother, joins as vocalist and the NOW Dragon breaks thru. 'Underground Music' is formed, a company to provide the business efficiency of an organised back up system. Three months elapse before Levis becomes unbearably heavy and forces the group back to Tabla chasing a regular income. Highway were back there in November doing a 100% no compromise set, their backs to the audience jamming in the atonal polyrhythms of the N.Z. Mahavishna.....an admirable group.

Late November Dragon go next door to Do Re Mi again and in January take a paid company holiday in preparation for the residency at a new club, the Incredible Joint in K'rd. Bill Browns club was to be Dragons home for only a fortnight but the club, up by the strip joints, was to get off to a great free opening night.....the walls creaked and the floors sagged to the pressure tactics of five, six hundred people crammed one to the square foot in the two storey former residence. The club continued against all odds and finally closes amid broken glass and unprovoked violence, not to mention the blue coats of the fire inspector and city Engineer.....Dragon are now playing at Grannies and should have a set coming up at one of the Hauraki Sunday night concerts.



Well.....it all reads like the conventional local rock group makes good saga.....this tale of Ray, Todd and Dragon.....the road of the local musician.....the good the bad and the beautiful, the festivals, the teeny clubs, the frustrations, the good guys and the rip offs.....its all the same when you look back over four years of hard work and you feel it's all sort of worthwhile when you can stand back and listen to their music, a little piece of our countries rock music.....their own.....guided by Ray and Todd it evolved in its own special way.....building and weaving thru the years of accumulated influences of the early days.

Dragon have recorded an album called 'Universal Radio' which is to be released soon.....It will be a good one.

Derek King



HEY, YOU BLOKES!

JUST SO THAT you can't say that Craccum never publishes anything about students, here are some on-the-spot, action-packed photos of you lovely people in various compromising situations (sort of a Craccum version of "On the Social Scene"): a selection of poses from the Graduation Parade, some dear little things at the Children's Party, some Sports Tournament shots...the famed Drinking Horn...and some very in-ter-esting people at the social event of the year, the Graduation Ball.....



Old Five
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Old Five and Dimers Like Me
BILLY JOE SHAVER

Country music, you may have noticed, is at a Rocky Mountain high this time of year - filtering thru to the consciousness of the masses. Yeah well, if you never thought you could like country music this could well be the album to prove you wrong.

Billy Joe Shaver, in the tradition of male country singers, comes across as total masculinity. None of the 'is he isn't he' biz which surrounds yer Bowies and Reeds. Shaver is out riding a horse in Marlboro Country; splashing rhu the river and taking a long draw on his cigarette. The woman in his life is left behind in a log cabin to look after the kids and whisk up a treat.

But who the hell is Billy Joe Shaver anyway? This will be an album to haunt the bargain bins. Maybe kids in the year 2525 will love it; laughing about our naiveties and wondering what cows and sheep were.

The land is dying. Country music, in one form or another, lives. Susan Raye is celluloid loveliness, Tom T. Hall is a schmuck and Johnny Cash is well, who the heck is Johnny Cash anyway? But Billy Joe Shaver, as Tom T. Hall will tell you, is good.

I trudge on down the interstellar highway; my mind ripped apart by Roxy Music pieced together again by Van Morrison. A hopeless case of indifference.

Jeremy Templer

Last Train to Hicksville
DAN HICKS AND THE HOT LICKS

If Ed Naha reviewed this in *Circus* mag it'd be graded with a drawing of the infam-our mouth. Like bananas only different. Ed's way of saying 'savoury - but for special tastes'.

It's the kind of record that reviewers rave about the buyers ignore. Quality, as we all know, doesn't necessarily make for popularity.

It's thrities-type music with country influences. A nice tongue-in-cheek intro to *My Old Timey Baby*, slick vocals from Naomi Eisenberg on *Success* and Maryann Price on *Vivando*. Everything works out fine.

Live dangerously. Check them out.

Jeremy Templer

Butterfly Farm
MADDER LAKE

If you've ever read *Go-set*, the Aussie mag, you'll know all about Madder Lake. But most every home-grown artist gets rave reviews so you still gotta be sure.

Madder Lake is a great rock band to get yet rocks off to and *Butterfly Farm* is everything *Go-Set* promised it is. Well worth the effort of checking it out at your record store.

All right I know It's much safer to spend your money on someone you can be sure of - Santana, Tull, the Who etc. But in this way you miss many a good album.

Maybe you got *Tales from Topographic Oceans* and you're less than satisfied while records you'd have been better to spend your money on pass you by. Maybe some great unknown records a perfect gem and the world just keeps on turning. Get wize, kid.

Jeremy Templer

The Best of Procol Harum
PROCOL HARUM

Natch, you'd think the best of Procol Harum would include *A Witer Shade of Pale*. But the record companies are strange machines and it's all a matter of recording rights. Festival doesn't have the rights to *A Whiter Shade* which is a pity 'cos in all other respects this is a fine album.

I caught Procol at the Town Hall in Wellington last year. Understand they weren't as well received in Auckland as they were down there. Three standing ovations and although I'd gone along a bit sceptical I came out quite impressed. Yeah, as far as I'm concerned they amke some

mumble..
grunt..
records...
oink...



very good stuff but also a lot of so-so material without ever achieving a nice, healthy balance. So a *Best of* collection makes the best way to listen to them and here we have *Homburg*, *Shine on Brightly*, *Conquistador*, *Simple Sister* and *A Salty Dog* plus some other early material I'd never heard before. One for the archives.

Jeremy Templer

Burn
DEEP PURPLE

Once there was a guy named Ian Gillian who sang vocals mean and menacing. He sang things like *Living Wreck* and everything within hearing range curled up and died. Next to Daltrey, Chapman, Plant and Farlowe he stood as one of the great rock singers.

His band was Deep Purple and they were the loudest band in the world, playing at a volume well above the lethal level. But Purple's bassist Roger Glover left and was replaced by Glenn Hughes, formerly of Trapeze. And Ian Gillian got more interested in the producing side of the recording biz and said goodbye to the rest of the boys in the band.

Well, Deep Purple always represented the summit of heavy metal trash, ever since *In Rock*. Led Zeppelin came close to matching them with the second album but they never followed it up and *House of the Holy* isn't going to change that. The closest I ever got to actually liking Deep Purple was *Fireball* but I was always so wasted after it all that I finally gave the album away.

Sure, they make great singles. Four minutes worth reeking of hidden menace and designed to rip your skull apart. There wasn't a foot that wasn't tapping to *Smoke On the Water* down at the disco.

And so we have the new Deep Purple Album. *Burn*. The title track you've all heard by now and most fans will have the album. Straight into the best seller lists, that's what succes does for you.

Clear the decks. Purple are back.

Jeremy Templer

No Visible Means Of Support
BRASS MONKEY

You gotta laugh at the anonymity of it all. The liner notes tell you it's a group of five talented musicians - Ken, Mike, Les, Dougie, and Peter - and that's about as much as you and I will ever know.

But there was a first album. I came

across it the other day in the bargain bin of a city record store.

Open Every Door and *Run For Shelter* typify the harder sound of the group while songs like *Queen of the Night* run smooth, gentle and flowing.

You could fool your friends by telling them Brass Monkey's a new group just discovered by Eric Clapton and, yes, that's Klaus Voorman on bass. Turn the volume up and they're bound to be impressed.

If you're an avid rock fan with lots of money to spend you might feel Brass Monkey is worthy of your support. But they're no different and no better than anyone else.

Jeremy Templer

Back to the Garden
DAVE CARTWRIGHT

Dave Cartwright is a grown-up Donovan and better than most. *Back to the Garden* delivers the goodies *Cosmic Wheels* failed to. Cartwright sings songs with titles like *My Cobweb Broom*, *Nights of Magic* and *Dance of the Seasons* with the lyrical content to match it. The cover says it all and lines like 'Why don't we all plant a tree

Fill the air with leaves and blossom' are thrown around to the enjoyment of all. Good clean fun. Get a copy for your garden gnome.

Jeremy Templer

Hits / Greatest and Others
JOAN BAEZ

Vanguard have done it too, for here again we have a collection of past recordings. Because its an anthology I prefer to just list the songs for you. The night they drove old Dixie down, Dangling Converstion, Help me make it through the night, Blessed Are, Eleanor Rigby, Let it be, There but for Fortune, the Brand New Tennessee Waltz, I pity the poor Immigrant, Love is just a four letter word, and Heaven Help us all.

So if you saw the concert and you enjoyed it, but don't have any Baez albums, toodle off to your record dealer and pick up this little souvenir.

Wyn Drabble

Different Drum
LINDA RONSTADT

Linda's made it big so Capitol have released a new album containing selections from previously released albums. But they're good songs by some great songwriters - Jackson Browne's Rock Me On The Water, Carole King and Gerry Goffin's Will you still love me tomorrow, Livingstone Taylor's In my reply, Bob Dylan's I'll be your baby tonight, Lauro Nyro's Stoney End, Tim Buckley's Hobo, etc, etc, etc.

In short, a pleasant nostalgic album for Linda Ronstadt and Stoney Ponies fans.

Wyn Drabble

Brownstone
BROWNSTONE

This is a Playboy album, so if you want an L.P. with a bunny on the label, go and buy it - but there is a lot more than a bunny to this one. From a little known group of musicians assisted vocally by Barbara Lopez, comes an enjoyable driving album. The quality comes from Barbara Lopez' voice which acts as a sort of substitute for the departed Ms Joplin, crossed with a generous helping of Grace Slick. So if you like Grace and Janis, go and ask your friendly record dealer to spin the bunny and then see what you think about Brownstone.

Wyn Drabble

THE BRAND NEW
WEBB
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SALE

STARTS AT 8.30AM WED 12th JUNE.
P.S. THE MONTY PYTHON BOK IS HERE NOW ...

Cheap rates for students

NEW ZEALAND STUDENTS' ARTS COUNCIL NATIONAL DISCOUNT SCHEME

N.Z.S.A.C. is pleased to inform constituents of the following discounts obtained under the new National Discount Scheme, which will enable all financial members of S.A.C. to secure concessions using the ISIC card. The scheme enables any student from any part of the country to obtain discounts wherever they are offered, further with the use of the ISIC card, groups presenting 'cultural' activities have been more willing to provide discounts as the card has a photograph of the bearer and consequently should eliminate abuse of the system.

The following includes those offering students discount, so check the name of the promoter on a show, and coming attractions with discounts offered to SAC members.

Amalgamated Theatres:

Top price seat in the theatre, for the next price down. One membership card can purchase two tickets. The discount is applicable at all times except Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays.

The Symphonia of Auckland:

Offer a 25% booking concession, on all concerts.

Benny Levin Promotions:

Will be presenting the 'Supremes'
Auckland Town Hall June 19
Wellington Town Hall June 20
Christchurch Town Hall June 21
Dunedin Regent June 22

Two shows each night: 6 p.m. and 8.30
Concession offered: \$5.10 seats for \$4.10
Later on this year Benny Levin Promotions in association with Robert Raymond will be presenting: The D'Oyley Certe Opera Company, Ivan Rebhoff, John Mayall, Lulu, and tony Christie.

Coburn Artists:

Coburn Artists are presenting a series of jazz concerts featuring some of the very best jazz performers in the world today. The first of these concerts will be Sunday June 16 at His Majesty's, Auckland, 8.15 pm; It will feature Ralph Towner and the Gary Burton Quartet....concession offered: \$1.00 off each ticket.

Later in the year the series will feature Turk Murphy's Ragtime Band, Dave Brubeck and Roland Kirk.

Court Theatre — (Christchurch)

Gives a concession: \$2.00 seats for \$1.20

Downstage — Wellington

Student concession: \$1.25 for coffee and play. Normal prices are \$2.00 members and \$3.00 non-members.

Mercury Theatre — (Auckland)

Offers a student concession. The next production at the Mercury is 'Heroes and Butterflies' by Robert Lord, which will receive its world premiere on Wednesday 5 June.

N.Z.B.C. Symphony

Offers a student booking concession.

Prestige Promotions

Will offer discounts on activities.

J.C. Williamsons Theatres Ltd

Offer a discount of \$1.50 off top price seats. The discount would not apply to any performances on a Saturday. Williamsons hold the right to suspend discounts for any attraction if they feel it necessary. One ticket per card.

Di Robson,
Assistant to the Director.

DANCE

CONTEMPORARY DANCE FILMS TO BE SHOWN (FREE)

'Modern' or 'Contemporary' technique is this century's alternative to classical ballet. It has evolved from the solo art of Isadora Duncan to an accepted technique, codified into daily progressive exercises by Martha Graham. 'Contemporary' technique, which is now being taught by Sue Bell in affiliation with Auckland University, is based on the idea of 'tension between opposites: falling and balance, and the stretching and contractions involved in breathing'. Modern dance, then, has widened the dancer's range of movement by breaking the classical lines of turn out, rounded arms, and pretty poses. It has attempted to develop a dance vocabulary for the whole spectrum of human emotion as well as a philosophy appropriate to this century. The 'University Dancers', under Ms Bell's instruction, wishes to both train dancers and educate apprec-

iative audiences in Contemporary techniques.

Three films:

Martha Graham:

'Dancer's World'

Alvin Ailey:

'Rock a' My Soul'

Paul Taylor:

'Dances'

will be shown Wednesday June 12th at 1.00p.m., and 7.00 p.m. in Room 002, Old Arts Building, free of charge, for all those interested in learning more about the recent revolution in dance.

Classes are currently being held in the gymnasium Mondays and Wednesdays 5.00 p.m. — 6.30 p.m. and Saturdays 10.00 a.m. — 11.30 a.m. at 50 cents per class.

The best way to learn is to do! The University Dancers extend a welcome to all newcomers. Come to the Wednesday 12th 5.00 — 6.30 p.m. class and attend the 7.00 film showing, with a discussion afterwards, or come to any of the scheduled classes in the gym.

For further information contact:-

Michael-Ann Corwin... 659-838

Ms Sue Bell... 600-711(day)
601-116(night)

The hit revue

'COULD IT HAVE BEEN DONE BETTER CLEANER.

Praised by critics and public

RETURNS

For a Four-week season of two shows per night Friday and Saturday at

the Wynyard Taverny

The Wynyard Tavern, 29 Symonds Street.

8.00 and 10.15 p.m. - \$1.50

Coffee and food available

Lynn
Bloore, Evan Rogerson, Bill Smith and Chris Hampson, with pianist Kevin Roberts, wrote most of the show, and stole the rest so skilfully that only anyone who's heard the second Monty Python record would know.

Newspaper critics, including the Herald's Iain MacDonald, have praised the group's satirical venom, but they prefer to see themselves as faithful interpreters of the cultural milieu of that happy land that lies between Pakuranga and Eketahuna, where the framed Desiderata forever hangs above Dad's dress gumboots.

(NB audience limited to 90 a show - be early!)

Heard at the party...

Lemon & Gin the crystal bright drink that mixes well

- ☐ Lively with Lemonade or Lime
- ☐ Young with Cola
- ☐ Worldly with icy sparkling tonic
- ☐ Fun with Fruit Juices

...or light & bright on its own if you prefer. There's nothing quite like Glenvale Liqueur flavoured with Lemon and Gin.



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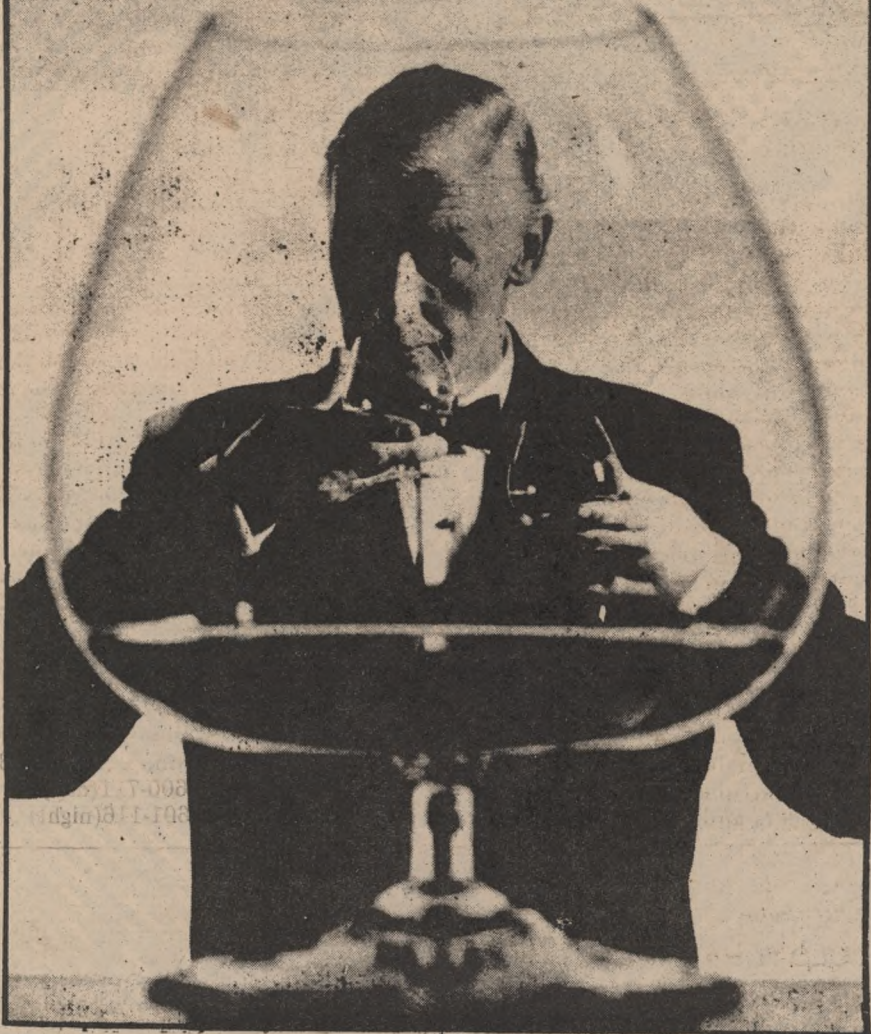
MON - FRI 8 - 11 pm

SUNDAY 2 - 10 pm

TOWELS FOR HIRE

Premises available for hire - Phone 378-375

WINE



This week I feel that I should explain two terms, vinifera and hybrid, that I casually dropped in the last column. The grape vine is the genus *Vitis* in the botanical family that includes, among other things, the Virginia Creeper. The species *Vitis vinifera* is most important for winemaking and is responsible for all of the world's great wines. This species originated near the Caspian sea and was one of the first domesticated plants, having been under cultivation for at least 5000 years.

During this time selection has produced a wide range in the size and shape of the berries and bunches, colour, leaf shape and growth habit and there are at least 5000 named cultivars of *Vitis vinifera*, several hundred of which are commercially important. The vinifera fairly soon spread over the Mediterranean basin and thence to all the wine-making areas of the world.

The vinifera has rivals for wine-making in certain species native to eastern Asia and to North America. The Asian species are not very important for wine although certain American species, especially *Vitis labrusca*, are extensively grown for wine-making in the eastern United States and Canada. The fruit of these American species, especially *Vitis labrusca*,

has a strong distinctive wild flavour which carries over into the wine. To someone used to drinking wine from vinifera grapes this flavour is very unappealing and it is usually rather derisively described as 'foxy'. Also, as they age these wines often develop a harsh bitter flavour.

Now our story takes a dramatic turn. One hundred years ago the vineyards of Europe were almost wiped out by the depredations of the phylloxera. This is a parasitic louse with a very complicated life-cycle that spends one stage of its life on the roots of the grape vine. Being native to North America the native wines had developed a resistance to it but when it was accidentally imported into Europe on the roots of an American vine it rapidly spread to the vinifera vines which were without resistance. After several desperate years during which many drastic remedies were tried without success it was found that grafting vinifera scions onto American rootstock, particularly *Vitis riparia* and *Vitis rupestris*, was successful. Another remedy was to cross american species with vinifera; certain of these hybrids were

sufficiently resistant to phylloxera to be grown on their own roots. Unfortunately, the 'foxy' taste of the American species was carried over into these hybrids. There was another compelling reason to develop hybrids; not only were they phylloxera-resistant but they were more resistant to cold, humidity and other natural enemies than the vinifera vines and they were also heavier producers. Since then the phylloxera has spread throughout the world and there are very few areas where vinifera vines are grown on their own roots.

The phylloxera struck New Zealand about eighty years ago at which time wine was made almost entirely from vinifera grapes. Although the remedy of planting grafted vines was known the growers were reluctant to adopt it as it would mean several years during which their vineyard was out of production and there was no Government compensation for uprooting diseased vines. When finally the growers accepted the inevitability of replanting, they did so mainly with the heavier yielding hybrid vines. A particularly popular hybrid was Albany Surprise, a sport of the American grape Isabella, which was discovered at Albany. (Surprised? Although mainly a table grape it also made a rough 'foxy' red wine and for many years until just recently was the most widely planted grape in New Zealand. Other hybrids commonly grown in New Zealand include: Red-Baco No. 1, Seibel 4643, Seibel 5437, Seibel 5455; White-Baco 22A all of which are named after their French hybridizers.

Although hybrid grapes are heavy croppers and are resistant to many diseases and climatic conditions they unfortunately tend to be rather acid and to be deficient in sugar. Thus in making wine from them the must (i.e. juice) has water added to dilute the acidity and then sugar added so that the alcohol level will be sufficiently high. Unfortunately, some makers carry this amelioration to excess with watery flavourless wines as a result. Thus arose to the dismay of many accustomed to European wines, the New Zealand tradition of light, acid, strongly flavoured but rather monotonous hybrid wines. However, vinifera vines predominate in recent plantings and we may eventually return to the situation of the last century.



Student Travel Bureau

PACIFIC PROGRAMME

Student Travel Bureau (STB) has planned an expanded programme of student travel to the Pacific area this summer vacation.

The major high light is another Pacific cruise following on the success of last summers. The cruise (Pandoc '74) will depart Auckland 11 December, visiting Suva, Pago Pago, Vila and Sydney prior to returning to Auckland on 26 December. Student price \$264.00, but as limited space available early bookings are essential.

There are two flights to New Caledonia which return via Fiji. Both cost \$180.00 with the first departing 27 November (ANOU 1) and the second 11 December (ANOU 2). For those who want an inclusive holiday in Noumea, STB has one in January for \$299.00 which includes travel and accommodation (HOCAL).

In addition STB can book Epic and excursion fares to Fiji, Rarotonga, Samoa and Tahiti, and assist you plan accommodation etc once you are there. Later in the year details of the work camp in Fiji will be available.

So if you want to travel to the Pacific see your STB office or Travel Officer.

Remember, watch out for STB flight programmes to Australia, Asia and North America.

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If you'd like more information on any financial or associated matter, call at the BNZ Campus Branch, and arrange time for a chat with Russ Blakeman; he'll be very pleased to help. Or, ring him direct on 370-385.



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Tom Skinner



AUTHOR 'BLACK & FREE'
Wed. June 12th.
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CRACCUM CLASSIFIEDS ARE A CHEAP BUT EFFECTIVE WAY OF FINDING A BUYER OR SELLER TO SUIT YOUR NEED. OVER THE LAST YEAR WE HAVE EVEN SOLD A SCOW AND A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, NOT TO MENTION ALL THE SMALLER ITEMS ADVERTISED IN OUR COLUMNS. WITH A 10,000 CIRCULATION CRACCUM CAN ALWAYS FIND A BUYER FOR WHAT YOU HAVE, OR A SELLER FOR WHAT YOU WANT. TRY US. WE'LL ALSO FIND YOUR LOST PROPERTY FOR YOU - IN FACT WE'LL HANDLE ANYTHING, ALL FOR A SMALL CHARGE OF 50c OR A DOLLAR. THIS OFFER IS ONLY EXTENDED TO INDIVIDUALS, NOT TO BUSINESSES OR SOCIETIES, etc.

the RED SHIFT and the EXPANDING UNIVERSE

Overcome by forces beyond our control and drawn at faster than the speed of light, irresistibly toward the 'Black Hole' we found ourselves in the left-hand world of 82 Victoria Street West.

Here even the energy of ant-particles and photons of light cannot escape, and although our light may be hidden from observers at the University of Auckland it does not mean that we do not exist.

Here in the future the new world is found and it is for those with a spirit of adventure, who dare to traverse the space between us, to discover it.

We await your coming.....

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