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# CRACCVMI

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# the editor speaks out

A more balanced Craccum is our goal for 1975. There is always a danger that a paper such as ours' can lean too heavily on a narrow spectrum of issues. A few years back, though a member HART, I felt that Craccum narcotised its readers with a glut of material on South Africa and Indo-China. Last year many students felt that Craccum leaned too heavily on foreign affairs, perhaps to the detriment of subjects and issues closer to home - particularly campus affairs. Over exposure must be avoided, whilst block busters tend to turn people off.

Craccum will continue to speak out on issues editorially. We will not - we hope - be frightened to 'have a go' when we feel the occasion or issue merits our comment. It would be said, however, if Craccum becomes the vehicle for a particular ideology - or confines itself to too narrow a set of issues.

Craccum should not be a Broadsheet, a foreign affairs review, a People's Voice - or a school magazine. Balance is essential and we hope this year to cover campus, Auckland, national and international news and views - as well as reviews of various types - within each issue of Craccum.

At least two pages of student news will be incorporated into each issue. Once a month - as proved so successful last year - four pages, in the form of a lift-out supplement will be given to various groups to express their views.

Regular features will include a page (or thereabouts) per week to commemorate the International Womens' Year, a media page, a God page, a War and Peace page and a poets corner every month. Contributions for these pages will be welcomed.

1975 promises the greater use of columnists - both regular and casual. Dr Bob Mann, prominent environmentalist, anti-war activist and Senior Lecturer in biochemistry - has agreed to write a fortnightly column. Dave Colburn has also promised to furnish regular pieces - commenting on local social and political issues. Ruth Butterworth, Associate - Professor of Political Studies and well known writer - will be contributing a monthly satirical piece. Studass President Clare Ward will "report back" to students from her monthly newsletter. Former Peace-Media boss and Northcote Borough Councillor - Bill (call me William) Ralston will endeavour to be our resident wit. Jeremy Templar, Editor of Karero, will oversee our music/records department - assisted by Henry Jackson, Glenn Smith and Alistair Grimes. John Adams will take care of poetry and Roger Horrocks will run our film page. Tim Shadbolt, Paul Halloran and Brent Lewis will be back!

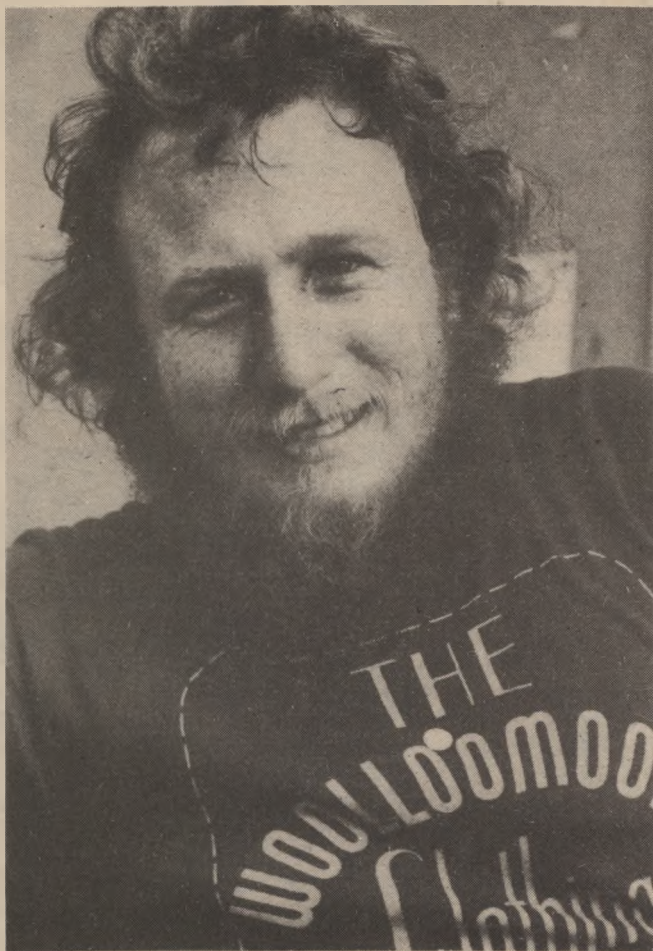
Anyway, we'd love to hear from you - whatever your political views. Whether or not Craccum is a 'success' in 1975 depends ultimately on whether students will co-operate. Start now by writing us a nasty letter.

Cheers  
Mike Ram  
Editor

Chief Reporter for 1975 will be Rob Greenfield. Rob a final year LLB student last year came up to Craccum to write an article earlier last year and somehow got lost in the mire that was 74. Robs main brief this year will be to cover Campus news and activities and will be responsible for a Human Rights Series Craccum will run during the first term.

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## CRACCUM 1975...



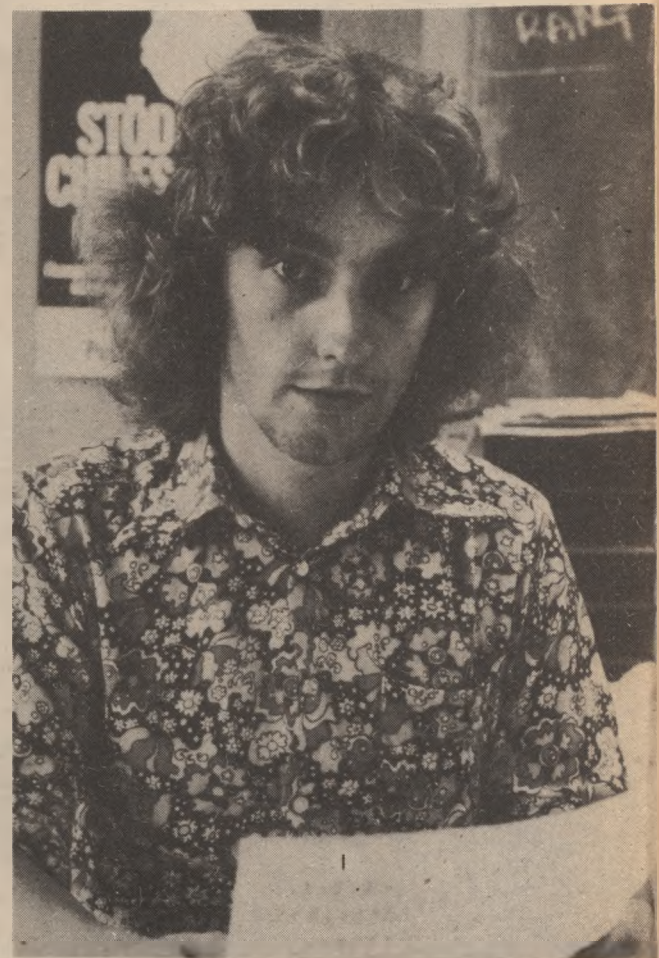
paul gilmour



mike rann



rob greenfield



chris brookes

### DOES YOUR GROUP NEED PUBLICITY?

Obviously, with a small, - overworked staff we can't hope to cover the whole gamut of subjects and views that would be of interest to students and outside readers. Yet we are frequently criticised (sometimes abused) for not featuring articles on some particular topic that the critic thinks would enhance our paper.

We therefore invite groups, organisations and individuals to contribute material. If you have an axe to grind - be it Cafe Prices, Keynesian Economics or Christ's Second Coming - then tell us about it. If you think Craccum is too right or left wing, then help restore the balance. It's your paper. If your club or organisation has a meeting coming up, let us know.

So, instead of moaning that your group hasn't had any column space - try self help. Letters to the Editor will be gratefully received - hand them into the girls in the Studass Office, or bring them up to Craccum. Free access (upon request) to Craccum's typewriters is available for would-be writers.

### NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE?

Well, perhaps not - but Craccum needs volunteers to help with proof-reading, sub-editing, lay-out, reporting, photos, music, film and book reviews and general odd-jobs. Last year Salient, our Wellington equivalent, had a staff of 50 volunteers. Our call for volunteers netted about seven.

One or two hours a week would be much appreciated. Craccum has proved a great launching ground for future careers in the media. At least we are a happy band. Those interested are invited to attend a preliminary function in the Craccum Office (Top floor in the Studass Building - if you can't find us ask at the Office) on Wednesday March 19th. Don't be shy.



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# 'SORRY, NO VACANCIES,'

## (said the man...)

"The unemployment situation and the high cost of accommodation is creating a desperate situation for many students" said Mike Treen, Welfare Vice President of the Auckland University Students Association.

Mr. Treen is worried that the Government's delay in providing a cost of living bursary will mean that many school leavers and university students will have to reconsider their intention to enrol at university this year.

Auckland University's Student Employment Bureau is receiving around 60 applications a day from students seeking jobs - and they have practically no vacancies available for them. The jobs that are available are usually of very short duration such as 2-3 day gardening contracts. Mrs. Baylis, the Student Employment Officer, said she expected many students to face difficulty and hardship this year. She saw the high flat and food prices and the lack of any prospect for much part-time employment as leading to very low standards of living for many students. "I have met one unemployed student who is living on toast and porridge and have had contact with a number of students during the year who have tried to live on a budget of 50c a day. I expect more students to be in that situation this year" said Mrs. Baylis.

The Students Association executive which met last week was shocked when it obtained this information. Mike Treen speaking for the Association said that "it would be a sign of criminal irresponsibility for the Government to ignore our plea for assistance".

"Students face a situation, Mr. Treen said, where their holiday earnings have been cut by loss of overtime, unemployment or simply by the fact that many of the higher paying jobs such as in the freezing industry just were not available to students. Out of these reduced earnings they must meet a myriad of increased costs. Board at university halls of residence has increased 20% making it double the boarding bursary of \$350.

Text book prices have increased, travel costs have soared due to the destruction of housing in the inner-city area by motorways and office blocks. On top of this University departments are intending to make a compulsory charge for xeroxed materials given to students. Fine Arts students pay an average of almost \$200 per annum for materials and science students must pay for field trips related to their courses, and inflation has increased general living costs. This has resulted in bursary levels being totally out of touch with present day reality.

"Women students are especially disadvantaged. Because of unequal pay and opportunity holiday earnings are substantially less than their male counterparts. Although they make up only 1/3rd of the student population, which is in itself partly due to finance difficulties, they comprise 2/3rds of the part-time Employment Bureaus roll during the academic year. Women with children must also pay creche fees at university. "Escalating costs such as these will mean that very soon only the sons and daughters

of the very rich will be able to afford to go to university. Is that the Government's intention? At present only 5% of the student population come from families whose father is either semi-skilled or unskilled, yet that sector comprises 40% of the labour force and pays almost 40%

of the Education Bill. Does the Labour Government want this 5% reduced still further? We appeal to Labour Party supporters and members to tell the Government that you take the principle 'education available to all' seriously and join us in calling for a Cost of Living Bursary," said Mr. Treen.

"The time for delay is over. Students are deciding now whether they can afford to attend university. The Government must tell the students of the country whether they are going to provide the necessary assistance or not before enrollment

begins. Students want to know if the Labour Politicians are going to live up to their election promise of a general tertiary bursary more closely corresponding with the cost of living or are they going to add one more broken election promise to the "Labour Achieves" manifesto when they go to the polls.

"Finally I challenge the Minister of Education, Mr. Amos, to debate the government's bursary policy in front of those who it affects at Auckland University during the first few weeks of term," Mr. Treen told Craccum last week.

## WONAAC

WOMEN'S NATIONAL ABORTION  
ACTION CAMPAIGN, AUCKLAND.

P.O. Box 68-266  
Newton  
20 February 1975

### PRESS STATEMENT

The following press statement was released today by the Women's National Abortion Action Campaign (WONAAC), Auckland.

"The Women's National Abortion Action Campaign (WONAAC), Auckland, protests strongly at the latest police action in laying charges relating to abortions performed at the Auckland Medical Aid Centre.

"This means a further restriction on women's ability to procure abortions. If doctors performing abortions in good faith within the law are going to be harassed and possibly prosecuted for

performing these operations, many will refuse to take the risk, and women will find it even harder to obtain safe legal abortions.

"And from now on any woman applying for a legal abortion faces the prospect of being dragged into court afterwards to give evidence about this personal operation.

"In the face of this drastic action by the police the need for urgent measures on the abortion issue is clear. It is time the Government stopped trying to ignore the issue, and took firm action in defence of the rights of the women of New Zealand.

"The only just solution is for the Government to take abortion outside the realm of the law and to make it a medical matter like any other operation - to repeal the abortion laws."

Wendy Morris  
Publicity Officer  
For WONAAC, Auckland.

## THE FUTURE OF PORTUGUESE TIMOR: DILEMMAS FOR INDONESIA AND AUSTRALIA.

- a talk by Dr. Steve Hoadley, 8 p.m.,  
Tuesday, March 4th.

Portuguese Timor is scheduled for decolonisation. But the change of status presents new problems to neighbouring countries.

One set of problems is political: will an independent Timor be politically stable? Will internal rivalries break into violence and attract intervention by outside powers. At what point does internal turbulence become the legitimate concern of neighbours?

A second set of problems is economic: can Timor survive? What resources are available? Can the people be provided for in an equitable fashion? What will be the role of international trade and capital? Should New Zealand extend aid to a new Timor?

The third set of problems concerns fulfillment of the ideals of self-determina-

tion of peoples. What sort of act of self-determination would best comply with UN principles? Who should supervise

it? Would Indonesian annexation of Timor be contrary to international law and if so, what can be done about it by the international community in general, New Zealand in particular?

Dr. Hoadley visited Timor in December 1974, interviewing local political party leaders, officials, and informed residents. He also interviewed Australian, Indonesian, and Portuguese officials and academics in Canberra, Jakarta, and Dili. He is now preparing a paper on Timor for the Institute of South East Asian Studies, Singapore. He will display photos and documentary materials at the talk.

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## student counsell- ing

Don't forget Student Counselling Centre... for people at the University (including children and dogs).  
WHERE — 51 Symonds St (see photo)

A place to come and talk, listen to records, think, get some help, experience new things.

### ACTIVITIES (only a beginning)

**Shared lunches;** Bring something to eat and we'll supply the rest. Also watch some exclusive films put on by Wayne... 12.30-1.30 at 51 Symonds St (Wed. 3rd, Mon 10, Wed 13-March).

**Experience in Creative Living** — with Tony, Debbie, Gill and others. Starts Thursday 6th, 7.30-10pm for term 1.

**New Horizons:** is carrying on. Get in touch with Karen at the Student Counselling Centre.

There are lots of exciting things to do: watch for more news.

## Type setting?

### TYPE-SETTING NEEDED?

We would be happy to advise you, and give you a quote.

Did you know we have our own magnificent type-setting service right here on Campus?

See Tina at Students Office.



## your environment...



All the time, in the university and in the society at large, conflicts occur. Some people want a racist tour, others don't; some want to destroy Indochina in order to save it from Kommunist, others feel this is wrong.

Local issues, often of much less real importance in my own view, usually get (with the 'aid' of our peculiarly parochial press and broadcasting) far more coverage and public interest.

One such local matter, trivial on the world scene but important to Aucklanders, and also to other New Zealanders in that it has become a test case for environmental impact assessment procedures is the Auckland Harbour Board's proposal to fill-in a large part of Hobson Bay.

This matter has many interesting aspects which there's no space to deal with here. For example, it raises the fascinating possibility that the Harbour Board, if it keeps on destroying ('developing', they call it) the harbour, may do itself out of existence - though that worthy aim may be taken care of rather sooner by political processes of rationalising local government.

The day has now passed when secret promoters could arrange projects with major environmental impact while keeping the public ignorant of the matter. Assessment of environmental impact will, from now on, follow a clear pattern. The promoting party must give the public an **environmental impact report** which not only discloses what is planned but also examines thoroughly the possible environmental effects, and shows how alternative plans would be even more harmful. The public then scrutinise the statement and offer their comments. Public participation is intended to ensure that those whose lives will be affected by the decision have some say in it, and that the widest range of information is drawn on before any decision is fixed. Clearly and quite unavoidably, the final judgement will include considerable components of personal value judgements, on which people will differ. The Ministry for the Environment then publishes its environmental audit, including the public's comments, and makes a recommendation to the relevant government agencies &/or parliamentary committees.

The aspect of the Hobson Bay Fill-in, Caper which most dismays me is that some important people involved in the issue seem to have a most unfortunate view of the nature of social conflict, and so I want to suggest a few notions on the role of conflicts in our society, and how we might deal with disagreements.

Many of us Kiwis seem to feel that the world can go along without any **real** conflicts. A typical Kiwi Editorial writer, bless his anonymous waffling heart, usually conveys the general impression that, because we're all jolly good, reasonable, **responsible** fellows (except the odd unreasonable trade unionist, of course!) we couldn't seriously disagree.

Others among us recognise that disagreement is actually rather prevalent, but look forward to a day when it will be expunged from Godzone, uncomfortable wart that it is, when sufficient unquestioning respect for Authority has been forced into the populace.

Yet others, very few as far as I can tell, think that disagreement will be with us at least as long as the poor, in

fact rather longer, and concentrate therefore on the only remaining question: **how** are conflicts to be dealt with?

Being in this latter select group myself (what-you guessed?), I view the others as immature, dopey, wishey-washey, and other pejoratives of that ilk.

However, within my own elite group there are at least two kinds. Some recognise that, people being what they are and having different values, on a given issue Jack will disagree with Joe and may never resolve that conflict. For example, the general question of how high team sports should rank in a university's scale of values is **AND WILL REMAIN** a matter of genuine differences of opinion. But it would be nice to think that, in a university of all places, Jack and Joe would see that their conflict of values on that issue should be, firstly, subject to open, honest discussion; and then, whether or not agreement is finally reached, the parties involved in the conflict should **NOT TAKE IT PERSONALLY!** I have friends among staff and students who

# MUST Conflicts be Clashes?



disagree with me on many value issues the role of team sports in our university, and 101 others; but we ought to be able to discuss these differences of opinion, and sometimes end up agreeing to differ, without feeling personally attacked.

Does all that sound platitudinous and therefore not worth saying? I wish it were so; but in fact, we see in our university all too many examples of folk who have every appearance of feeling that honest disagreement is somehow abnormal and inadmissible. One choice little group of department heads, for example, on encountering what you might have thought was a normal move by an academic committee to carry out its properly constituted responsibility for reviewing a fairly new and experimental course, respond by wild-child temper-tantrums in the committee, and proceed to move for the **abolition** of that committee! And in the issue of Hobson Bay, there have been already (with a stinking premonition of more to come) several reactions which appear not to have assumed that there is real scope for honest disagreement in the matter of whether our university should acquire 40 acres for

sports fields. Individuals and groups who happen not to concur with the value judgements of those who are promoting the sports fields are treated with very limited respect; dissent,

is a dirty word, or at least not a respectable one.

My own personal reaction to this is one of grief. If we 'educated' people can't handle conflicts without turning them into needless clashes on a personal level, what hope is there for the world or even little Auckland? Any credible scenario for the future entails unavoidable conflicts; there will always be disagreements, especially over decisions which involve (as sports fields and fill-ins must) value judgements. If we face this fact, we can then move on to work out ways of acting in conflict. These ways have ranged from wars down to encounter groups; a wide choice of procedures is available, and an extensive academic literature exists on the field of conflict resolution. May we not hope that open, frank discussion will be the general rule, and that when people meet different (often irreconcilable) values, the disagreements will be stated and received without personal rancour?

Bob Mann

## dodgers strike out

A few years ago, during the Vietnam war (remember the Vietnam war?) news came that a patrol led by Lt. William Calley had 'pacified' a village known as My Lai, or 'Pinkville'. 'Pacification' had consisted of killing 103 unarmed old men, women and children, and throwing their bodies into a ditch.

A conventional wisdom of the time (subscribed to by left and right) stated that Calley alone could not be blamed for (i) something that was hardly unique in the Vietnam war, and (ii) something which involved vast impersonal forces over which he had no control. Thus, it continued, American Society was responsible for the Vietnam war, and therefore My Lai; and therefore all Americans share a common guilt with Calley. Laudable though the desire was to see Calley as part of a chain of guilt, the

guilt which leader-writers took upon their fellow countrypeople ignored one fact. The fact was that 57,000 Americans had left their friends and families rather than take part in any My Lais. They were known as 'dissenters' if you agreed with them, and 'deserters' or 'draft dodgers' if you were the Pentagon.

They went to Canada and to Europe (especially Sweden) and either tried to ignore the war or spoke out against it. They formed themselves into anti-war organisations and waited for the day when the computerised lunacy of the Asian war would end. When it officially 'ended' (i.e. Americans no longer got killed) they waited to see if the establishment, having admitted its own mistake in theory, could forgive those who had seen the mistake earlier in practice.

Which brings me to 'President' Ford's announcement of September 16. The price of refusing to kill, maim and burn is 24 months' community service in low paid jobs, and the swearing of a new oath of allegiance to the flag (apple pie and mother are optional extras). If already convicted of evasion or desertion, a 9-man board headed by Charles Goodwill (sic), an anti-war Republican, will look at the sentence. The price for killing 103 civilians is freedom (Calley's superiors) or

if found guilty, a few years in an open prison with parole (Calley).

The price of waging an undeclared war and ordering the deaths of countless thousands, is a \$60,000 a year pension and a free pardon. The standing of morality on its head has not gone unnoticed by dissenters in Europe.

"I'm surprised that Ford has offered a conditional amnesty, the same President that offered Nixon an unconditional one," said one in Stockholm. It's an easy reaction to share. Whatever the electoral politics behind the two moves, what sort of society is it that allows the criminal to to free with a golden handshake for the sake of 'healing the nation's wounds', and hounds in the meanest way the conscientious objector, ostensibly for the sake of the same unity? Medals and money for the warrior, punishment for the pacifist. Ploughshares take another fall in value. Most veterans' organisations have dismissed Ford's offer as 'absurd'. Those who supported the war see it as a betrayal of those who died, obeying orders - and since they probably wanted Nixon to stay in office, they can at least claim some consistency. Those who opposed the war see it as an unacceptable humiliation. Rightly so. Licking America's wounds is one thing, licking its backside is another.

### FILMS

Tuesday - 4th March - 7.00 pm B. 28

P & Q Associates present the "Italian Job" and "The Amorous Adventures of Moll Flanders".

Friday - 7th March - Quad - 7.15 pm.

Horror & Comedy Films - including "The Jokers", "The Fearless Vampire Killers", "Stitch in Time", "Scars of Dracula", "Carry on Camping" and "Curse of the Demon".

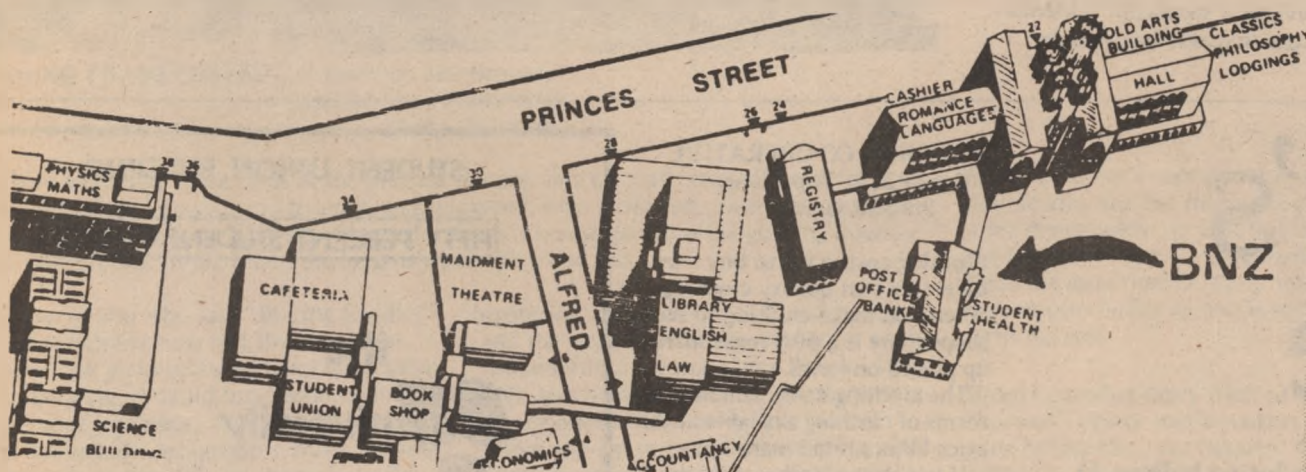




# Fair go!

The Bank of New Zealand Education Loans are especially designed to give you a fair go. To help you meet the financial demands you face on campus. The great thing about them is their flexibility. You can arrange a short term loan to get you through that rough spot. Or you might like to enquire about a long term loan to help you plan things out over the years you're at Varsity.

Call in and talk it over with Branch Manager, Russ Blakeman at the Bank of New Zealand Campus Branch, Old Student Union Building. He'll be pleased to help you. And you'll be surprised just how much he can help you.



*Full banking services at the*

## **Bank of New Zealand**



## the media

# THE RADIO B STORY



The foundations of Radio B, 1XB were laid in early 1969 when as a law school capping stunt a twenty-five foot yacht loaded with transmitting equipment sailed for the Hauraki Gulf.

After three full days of pre-recorded transmissions on 1390 KHz New Zealand's second and final shipboard pirate radio station sailed for home.

In 1971 several of the original students got together and formed the present organisation. The station was located at Grafton Rd in what had been an old record company studio. Programmes were relayed up to the main campus by telephone line, but this proved unsatisfactory and later in 1971 the Station moved to its present site. Getting established on a capital of some thirty dollars proved a tough task for the original crew of four women and seven men who sought equipment valued at over eight thousand dollars, but the previous radio experience of some always ensured a professional sound. A

licence to broadcast was sought from the then Minister of Broadcasting Mr. Walker. Capping 1972 rolled round but licence decision had been made so "Jonathon Schwartz" and others decided to broadcast without the authority. Five raids with five radio inspectors and four flat tyres later the pirate station went off the air after twenty four hours of broadcasting.

A phone call from the then Minister of Broadcasting stating that the pirates, whoever they were, would be prejudicing future chances of Radio B getting a licence proved correct and it took a changed Government in 1973 with Mr. Roger Douglas as Minister to grant a short term licence for the 1974 Orientation period.

By the time of the Orientation '74 broadcast most of the old crew had left: Selwyn Jones, Lisa Judd, Paula Worthington, Mike Brooks, Kay Sutherland and Angela Penney had either graduated and left University or had obtained jobs with Radio 1, Radio Windy or Radio Avon. Rowan Mnss and Stephen Bertram had grown out of the venture and only Glenn Smith, current Station Manager remained.

Glenn supervised a successful Orientation broadcast that was heard as far

away as Invercargill.

With 1974 at hand the Station expanded to its present compliment. Technical

Director Tim Stanton with the help of Robert Gordon, Mike Stretton and Richard Segedin had rebuilt most of the equipment. Later joined by Neil Dudley, a news component was also added with News Staff Fraser Folster, Dorothy Anger and Ross Johnston. Head Announcer Stuart Dryburgh has been assisted by Pat Courtney, Larry Somerville, Glenn Smith and others.

At present a dozen people are directly involved in the running of the venture, all labour being voluntary and free. There is no regular income and equipment is added to or improved only as finance becomes available, often from student grants as well as from donations. The Station is a political, editorially independent and strictly a non-profit organisation: all income goes to the capital improvement of the Station and its facilities.

One of the main and continuing projects for the future will be to present a successful case to Government to obtain short term licences for specific major University events such as Arts Festival and Open Day. Only the future will see whether public and student opinion in favour of this prevails to sway the Government.

FRASER FOLSTER.



# President's Welcome

There is a lot to do . . . a lot to hope for . . . a lot to believe in. I feel very optimistic and excited in anticipation of a fantastic, wonderful year.

The most important thing that I hope to see happen this year is the emergence of an idealistic and friendly student community. This hope is shared by many people - including the fifteen StudAss Executive members. We have a lot of plans for the rest of this year and I hope I can explain some of these in the next few issues of Cracum.

One of the most disillusioning things about university life is that we come here expecting to find freedom and creativity and instead find these ideals are not a part of your average university course. The new dimension of thought and living and reflection are to be found outside the lecture room in the fellowship and philosophies of teachers and fellow students.

There is room for everyone who wants to find something here. There is so much happening within the Association there is a place for every student, and we need your help to carry out our plans.

If you haven't already made contact with StudAss, just come along to the Association office (across from the

cafeteria) and ask either for me or any other of the 15 of us. We will welcome you with open arms.

I can feel it in my bones. This is going to be a good year.

Clare

P.S. I will take this opportunity to ask for help for two particular projects in which I am involved.

First is the fruit and vegetable co-operative which operates every Thursday during the term. If this is to work properly, we need for everyone who uses it to also help with it.

If you can come down to the city markets at 7.30 Thursday morning and help buy or load or if you can help set up stalls at the varsity at 11.30 am, or if you can help sell between 12 and 2 pm, or if you can help clear up between 2 and 2.30, then you are really needed.

## CLOTHING CO-OPERATIVE Room 223 - Top Floor, Student Union

Clothing costs a lot to buy - we offer low cost quality clothing. When you make clothing to sell to shops there is a 60% retail mark-up placed on items.

The clothing co-op will have all forms of clothing available at the price before retail mark-up.

If you make clothes, join the co-op and make a part time income. We need lots of people to sew or knit or make other things.

It is possible we will accept second hand clothes of a good standard. Also zips, threads and other things will be available later.

The co-op will open, initially, on Fridays between 10.30 am and 3.30 pm.

If you are interested in selling your garments and goods thru the co-op or you want other information, please phone for details - Beverly Austin - evenings Manurewa 63931 or Sue Stover - evenings Auckland 360283

The co-op has always had a community philosophy - that co-operation among many people benefits everyone economically and socially. It's also a lot of fun. Leave your name at the StudAss office and you'll be contacted.

The second project is the garden that StudAss is growing in Balmoral.

At the end of last year the Deaf Center in Balmoral asked us if Auckland University students would sup-

## STUDENT UNION BUILDING

FIFTY PERCENT STUDENT OWNED

the  
**u**niversity  
**b**ook  
**S**hop



welcomes new students  
in & old students back

If you have any problems, suggestions or queries, please see:- Kitty Wishart (Manager) - Gil Hanly (Texts) - Russell Morris (Stationery) - Mary Pennylegion (Personal Orders)

port their hostel and pensioner flats by developing a big vegetable garden on the half acre of land beside the Deaf Centre.

We have started the garden but we need lots of help to keep it growing. If you like gardening and have got green fingers (even if they're only pale green) we'd really dig to have you. Again, come on in to the StudAss office and tell me.



# FRI ALERT!

Fri Alert has become the latest addition to the burgeoning nuclear protest library and as such will probably receive a barely stifled ho-hum from a public already bored with tall tales of long voyages, heavy seas and heavy Frenchmen.

But this book deserves a real chance and should not be condemned on sight as radioactive bombast. What makes "Alert" relatively unique is that the writing of this book is an achievement in itself almost equal to that of the voyage to Mururoa.

The protest voyages of previous years to the test zone had been motivated by a variety of fairly recognisable impulses; a quest for a new cause after Vietnam, the carry over of Dam the Bomb sentiments from the sixties, a lust for adventure and other more doubtful motives in which mercenary interest figured often.

For the Fri and the Spirit of Peace in 1973 the reasons were more complex. So complex that until now no-one has really been able to express them adequately, everyone in the campaign had their own personal idea of what they were striving for and how it should be obtained. The result was what one as-

tute observer, I think it was me, called "an experiment in rational anarchy".

Elsa Caron, through expert editing, blended together excerpts from the Captains log, Naomi Peterson's diary and various recollections from the crew into a fairly homogeneous narrative. The books layout gives it the impression of being an Aquatic Whole Earth Catalogue complete with glossy colour illustrations with circles and arrows and a paragraph on the back explaining what each is about. Whether intentional or not this resemblance belies the Fri's counter-culture approach to the problem of nuclear weapons.

The book then divides itself into two parts, the first detailing the voyage, capture and release. Part Two gets technical and never really got round to reading it. The first part of the story would be of general interest and well worth buying for its own sake while boat minded people would no doubt be at-



tracted to the other smaller part at the back which gives detailed plans, statistics and diagrams about the Fri and its frequent repairs.

More honest than Mitcal's rambling tale of misadventures in the Boy Roel Saga the Fri book is on a par with David McTaggart's "Outrage" (Greenpeace III's story). Until such time as Maurice Shadbolt's long promised novel based on the peace fleet is published Fri Alert should remain the best material for those interested in trying to fathom the rationale behind the people behind the protest.

Bill Ralston



## One dark night in Transylvania...

YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN, directed by Mel Brooks, starring Gene Wilder and Marty Feldman.

There were only three of us in the preview theatre, but we made enough noise for ten; we giggled and gasped, and tittered, and snickered, even guffawed, from the opening credits to halfway up Wellesley Street, for there is no escape from the gushing insanity of Mel Brooks' fertile brain; the laughs come thick and fast.

Those of you who saw "Blazing Saddles" will remember how Mel Brooks makes films: he picks up images and hurls them desperately, in rapid succession, at his bemused audience; throws punches in all directions like an aggressive drunk, hoping that one or two will get through. In the process he makes good jokes and unbelievably bad ones, goes from the mundane to the completely impossible, and uses clichés, exaggeration and all sorts of gimmicks to overlay everything with his own particular brand of lunacy.

"Young Frankenstein" is brimming with the same style of idiocy as "Blazing Saddles", but the vast potential of the plot, in this case the old Mary Shelley classic, is much better handled, and the result is a first-class lampoon.

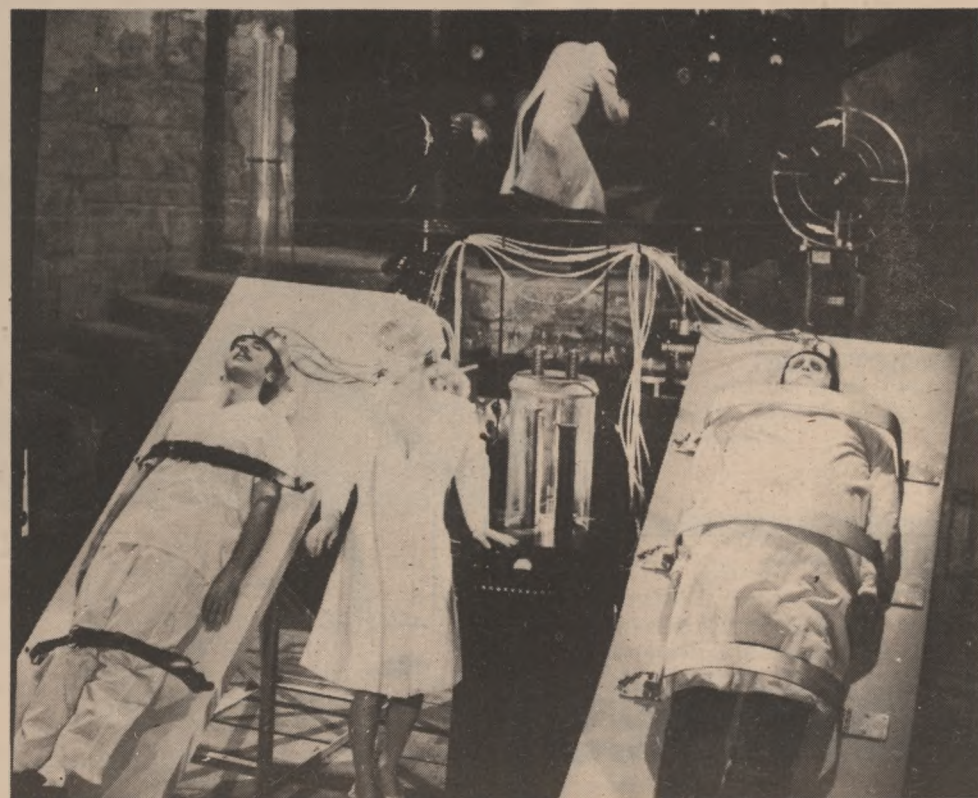
A descendant of the notorious Baron von Frankenstein is whisked off to Transylvania on the death of a relative, and is met at the Transylvania Railway Station by hunch-backed Igor (Marty Feldman), cunningly presented as a sort of Cockney Quasimodo, assisted by a strangely mobile hump and a long black cloak. Driven back to Castle Frankenstein through billowing clouds of theatre fog, he is introduced to the rest of the household - the beautiful but drippy blonde Inga (Teri Garr), and the mysteriously sinister housekeeper, Frau Blucher (Cloris Leachman).

After a brilliant slapstick gag with a revolving bookcase, young Frankenstein goes

exploring, discovers Victor's secret library and the records of his experimental work, (bound into a volume called "How I Did It"), and is soon seduced into attempting to reproduce the experiments himself. There are one or two slower-moving parts at the beginning, but they are relieved by

Marty Feldman's repeated use of the double-take and the menacing-glance-back-over-the-shoulder; in fact this is, for me, old Bug-eyes' funniest appearance so far. Once the experiments start, however, the momentum builds up and is sustained until the end.

Brooks parodies every trick of the "serious" horror movie-makers who have gone before him: the frequent flashes of lightning, the swirling mists, gloomy-



shadowed forests, hysterical peasants, the brooding castle with its dripping black walls - it's all there. But he infuses everything with his own unique style of humour, and has devised some skilful new characterisations - a wooden-armed police inspector whom nobody can understand, a blind hermit (played by Gene Hackman, in a very different role from usual) who blunderingly assaults the bewildered monster (Peter Boyle); even young Frankenstein's sensuous but self-centred fiancée is original. All are well-acted; the casting and characterisation is of a uniformly high standard. So, in fact, are the other technical aspects of the film; the lighting is good, the editing excellent, musical background highly appropriate .... I could go on and on.

What I will say is that if you are a Goon fan, or a Monty Python freak, or even a Woody Allen enthusiast (although this surpasses Woody Allen), in other words, if you like deranged, irreverent, totally unsubtle wit, sometimes suggestive, always unexpected and hilariously slapstick .... then you might well also enjoy this film. If you enjoyed "Blazing Saddles" then rest assured that "Young Frankenstein" is better - much better.

If you didn't like "Blazing Saddles" then who knows? Maybe slapstick is not for you. But don't complain if you don't like this latest example; I'm afraid I'm now a confirmed Mel Brooks fan.

Chris Brookes



# cost of living bursary: why it is necessary

Although university students get a better deal than most at Technical Institutes, NZUSA estimates reveal that many students incurred major debts during 1974. Surveys reveal that "the average self-supporting female student" ran to a deficit of around \$330.

Meanwhile, self supporting male students incurred debts (on average) to the tune of \$155. Even female students living at home were generally unable to balance a budget. It is not surprising, then, that the number of female students enrolling at University has been steadily dropping in recent years. This year, the situation is expected to get worse.

Polynesian students are amongst the hardest hit. Polynesians make up only 1% of the total number of students enrolled in New Zealand universities. Few (someone said only 5%) come from 'working-class' backgrounds.

A cost of living type bursary would remove one of the major barriers excluding under-privileged groups from the institutions of higher education.

It would also prevent the gradual slide into real poverty which many students experience during the course of their studies. Certain groups within the student community are especially hard hit. Students without bursaries (20% of all males, and 60% of all females) are in an almost hopeless situation. Students in specialised faculties such as Fine Arts and Architecture who are required to pay large amounts for materials - including expensive photographic and technical drawing gear - are in exceptional difficulty.

The prospects for 1975 are far worse than ever before. Vacation employment was relatively scarce and poorly paid by comparison with other years. Accommodation is scarce and expensive, thanks

largely to the urban "plunder" programme in the Grafton and Freemans Bay areas. Within my short memory a reasonable price for a room in a flat was \$7.00 - 8.50. Students can not expect to pay \$10.00 - 12.00 for the same room. Furthermore the 'flattening zone' has moved further away from the city centre with consequent rise in transport costs. For many, good food is fast become a luxury.

If trends continue, university will ultimately become the preserve of the children of the wealthy. Furthermore, the Labour Government seems quite happy to promote this end-in egalitarian New Zealand.

## WHAT IS THE PROPOSED S.T.B.

What is proposed is the complete overhaul of the current piece-meal bursary structure. A basic structure wage is envisaged for all Tertiary students to be paid fortnightly or monthly from the beginning of term 1 to the end of the examination period. The amount to be paid to students would be roughly similar to the unemployment benefit with provision for cost of living adjustments (based on general wage orders).

## AMOS AMISS

It has also been suggested that Supplementary Bursaries should continue as well as extra allowances for students undertaking unusually expensive courses. Boarding allowances would disappear. A different rate of pay for those under 20 has also been suggested - although not received very enthusiastically.

The details will, of course, have to be worked out later, once the Education Department has been persuaded to stop playing political games. Two particular problems stand out at the moment. Firstly, what is to be done for part-time students? Secondly, what will happen to student teachers' currently high rate of pay?

The overall scheme is not only beneficial to individual student

to individual students, but also to society as a whole. It would help eliminate the inequalities between different tertiary student groups. The scheme will also assist in making tertiary education financially within the grasp of all members of society. Hopefully, the handicaps now facing women, polynesians, and children from low-income families, would be significantly reduced with the implementation of the scheme.

## THE STORY SO FAR.

The idea of a Standard Tertiary Bursary was first mooted in 1969, and was received enthusiastically by the Labour Party. Labour's '72 Election Manifesto spelt out the party's desire to implement the scheme. Once elected, Education Minister Phil Amos told NZUSA President Stephen Chan that a White Paper on the Scheme would appear by September of that year. It thus appeared to many student politicians, that the implementation of the Standard Tertiary Bursary seemed imminent. However, it was not until April 1974 that NZUSA, NZTISA (Tech. Students) and STANZ (Student Teachers) were informed that what was being prepared was not in fact a White Paper, but only a "broad outline" towards a policy.

By this time it was becoming obvious that we were being 'had'. Any doubts were swept aside when it discovered that a preliminary paper had been circulated

to teachers organisations (PPTA and NZEI) behind the backs of student groups. When student groups complained they were told to expect a paper by the end of 1974. What did appear was a hopelessly short and general note which talked of an unemployment type bursary. Shortly afterwards, Mr Amos told us that it would now not be possible, due to lack of finance, to introduce a Standard Tertiary Bursary at the beginning of the 1975 academic year. We believe that the standard tertiary bursary would not mean a significant addition to overall government spending. In fact, a similar outlay of cash went recently to defuse Tory Radicalism in impoverished farming areas.

## SO WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN.

A broad campaign outline, covering the first term, has been drawn-up. Students will receive up-to-date relevant information on the S.T.B. wrangle - as developments unfold. From time to time, speakers from AUSA, NZUSA and other campuses will talk to students at forums in the Quad. Unfortunately "prior engagements" prevented Mr. Amos from answering student queries during the Orientation period.

Still, your participation is essential. If everybody decides to "grin and bare it", we will be nowhere. You are the ones who will suffer if the S.T.B. is subject to further and indefinite delays. If you can't afford the books and equipment prescribed for you - say so. Write to Craccum or your Association. Spent time (5 minutes) writing a note to Mr. Amos, your M.P., and other Auckland newspapers.

If your place of residence is overcrowded or over-expensive; if you can't afford a healthy diet; if you have to take a part-time job (some "full-time" students do 40 hour week jobs on top of studies) which interferes with their studies - then do not hesitate to tell of your problem. We hope that students who do find it hard to make ends meet will write down their rent (noting conditions), living costs (food, transportation, etc.) - and post this information to Craccum. We will arrange to have published letters sent to the Minister, Vice-Chancellor and other relevant authorities. Its up to you.

If you want to become actively involved in the campaign - get in touch with Education Officer, David Pointon, and join the Education Committee.

DON MACKAY

Thanks to -

Sue Green  
Peter Franks,  
Bob Lack  
Mike Treen

for information and other assistance.

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STARTS: TUES. 25 FEB.  
ENDS: FRI. 7 MARCH  
HOURS (for selling + receiving)  
9 A.M. - 6 P.M.  
PAYOUT: THURS. 13 MARCH  
+ FRI. 14 MARCH  
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# no ordinary bus trip

A desire to publicise the extent of foreign investment in New Zealand, and the need to conserve our precious natural resources - led 70 people to take part in a recent resistance ride of the South Island. The itinerary of the tour - organised by the Campaign Against Foreign Control - included the U.S.A.F. Airlift Command base at Harewood, the Mt. John Communications Complex, and the site of Comalco aluminium smelter at Bluff.

"Resistance riders" hoped to impress upon South Islanders the 'alarming overseas influence on New Zealand's economic and political structure'.

When the tour wound up in Nelson, many of those on the 'ride' said that they had been greatly impressed by the wide degree of support they had encountered from people they had spoken to throughout the South Island.

Many South Islanders, claimed the organisers, seemed 'well aware of the lack of concern for New Zealand land and people - shown by foreign firms'. CAFGINZ maintains that the belief that overseas investment is profiting both New Zealand industry and people, is misplaced. Instead the Campaign believes that the only reason the companies invest small amounts of capital in New Zealand, is that they can make a larger amount of money to take back to their countries of origin - by making use of New Zealand materials and labour.

The Comalco aluminium smelter comes under special scrutiny from CAFGINZ. A press statement issued by the Campaign in February cited the following information:  
- (1) Comalco uses 28% of New Zealand's industrial power (and 10% of New Zealand's total electricity) at 1/4 of residential rates. Hence, no help to our mid-year power cuts.

- (2) Profits are exported to Japan, America and Britain.
- (3) Payment since inception of negligible taxes.
- (4) Continued expansion of the smelter still threatens Lake Te Anau and Manapouri, and Waiau rivers.
- (5) Air and solid waste pollution continues.
- (6) Only 700 people are employed.

CAFGINZ concluded that far more foreign exchange could be earned if the enormous power consumption of Comalco was utilised in other areas. At the onset of the "resistance ride", its organisers explained to members that the tour was more than a 'demo-a-day' travelling circus. Instead they hoped both to learn from the tour, as well as to engage in a dialogue with local people. Petitioning, leafletting, door-knocking and theatre performances were all part of CAFGINZ's larger plan to impress on people the detrimental aspects of foreign domination in many New Zealand industries. Those on the tour included teachers, postal workers, farmers, housewives, a nurse, physicist and priest. Less than a dozen on the tour were students. Diverse political view points were held by many on the tour. CAFGINZ has other tours planned for 1975.

Mike

## THE ENSEMBLE NIPPONIA

The Ensemble Nipponia will present a one-night concert in Auckland - next Tuesday, March 11th. Their brief stay in New Zealand represents the first important step in a government sponsored programme of continuing cultural exchange between New Zealand and Japan.

The Ensemble Nipponia, founded in April 1964, is a group of composers and musicians including first class soloists who are jointly working for performances of both classical and contemporary Japanese music by means of the traditional instruments of Japan.

The programme will include selected works by composers of the 17th and 18th century, as well as works written especially for this group since its formation in 1974. (Mercury Theatre, 8 p.m., Tuesday 11th March).



## PROGRESSIVE FOREIGN POLICY ?

The United States will pour some \$85 million in foreign aid into Chile in 1975, the Australian newspaper The Digger reports. This sum - the largest grant to Latin America this year - exceeds the amount given by the U.S. during the four years of Allende's Popular Unity Govern-

ment. Brazil, with ten times Chile's population will receive \$70 million (60 million for the military). During the Allende period, U.S. foreign aid to Chile, was again largely earmarked for the military - the group which was to overthrow the Popular Unity Government two years ago.



Photos: mt john/harewood  
another era

# The Ensemble Nipponia

Japan's 25 most outstanding musicians. This world famous Ensemble, will give one concert only playing on traditional Japanese percussion, wind and string instruments.

MERCURY THEATRE, TUESDAY MARCH 11TH AT 8 P.M.

SPECIAL STUDENT PRICE \$2.00

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Presented by the Music Federation of New Zealand with the support of the Agency for Cultural Affairs of the Japanese Government and the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council.

## GOD ON THEIR SIDE ?

Australia's recent success in their test series with the M.C.C. (or was it England) can perhaps be traced to their strong ties with that Great Umpire in the Sky. A recent Gallup poll found that Eighty-two per cent of Australians believe in God, whilst 66% believe in Jesus Christ as the Son of God.

Belief in both God and Jesus Christ was found to be greater among older people than younger people, among women (88% believers) than men, and among country people than people in the cities. Interestingly, the poll revealed that 46% of Roman Catholics believe in 'the devil'. (Anglicans 21%, Presbyterians 19%, Methodists 22%).



# GOD ON EARTH

PETER DAVIS, the new Maclaurin Chaplain, spent the past two years working in an Anglican Parish in Christchurch. He has a background of theatre and broadcasting and hosted a radio talk-back programme at Radio Avon.

I gave a sermon in my final year at Theological College with the unoriginal title of "The Dying of the Light." It was a weighty amalgam of recently acquired knowledge and contained some grave and graphic fears about the dying Church.

It's not true, you see, that only those outside the Church can grasp what's happened to it; you don't have to have left the Church to realise the gap between the institution and the "bulk of God's people."

Shortsighted as many clergy are, few are so blind or dumb that they can't see the meaning in poorer church attendances, less youth involvement and the shortage of ready cash. Most clergy are aware of the decreasing effectiveness of Church involvement in political and social issues, particularly in the area of pressure on government and local authorities.

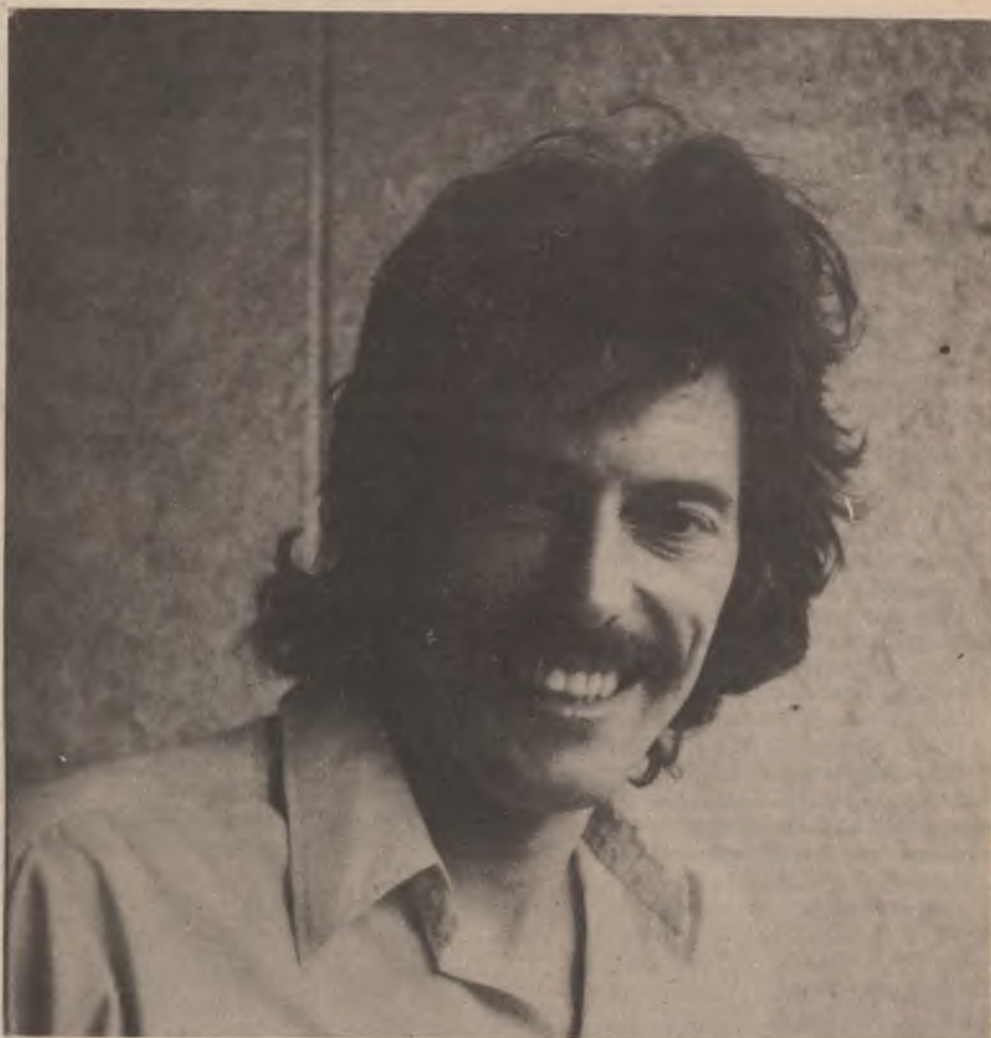
Some clergy have in fact made it their life's work to remind the Church that it has not prepared itself very well for its own death; and that despite the days of paperback theologies, fervent scholarship and strong inter-disciplinary dialogue, we're still half a century behind our leading thinkers. The call from such men as Paul Tillich or Dietrich Bonhoeffer to penetrate society, to be society's critical mouthpiece or at best, its servant, have slithered out of the stained glass windows.

As if I had't had enough of all this talk at Theological College, I was to get it all again when I began hosting a talk-back show. Many callers were quite clear as to why they had pulled out of church organisations: emphasis on the "right kind of religious feeling," — a world of role-play and word-play, of well worn phrases, doctrinal jargon and ritual which guarantee a conditioned response. Other descriptions commonly attached to the larger Churches were "anti-intellectual", "suspicious", "indifferent", "frigh-

tened" and of course, "conservative." As I said, any ordained man can expect a fair amount of this these days: it's part of his job to talk about it. Clergy get well used to being labelled or categorized as "stock-types" of inadequate little men who are paid very little for keeping an old system going. At least talk-back bears out the old maxim that people tend to be more honest about you when they can't actually see you; it's all part of the game that, as host, you get landed with anger and abuse of anonymous callers who just don't like what you stand for.

What bugged my ego was being told where I SHOULD stand on matters of biblical or doctrinal interpretation by people who had long ceased to find much relevance in the issues concerned; angry communication breakdowns occurred when I refused to conform to a particular parsonical image. Inaccurate or irrelevant biblical passages were thrown at me to support some supposed Church teaching. I was expected to support grossly oversimplified explanations of biblical events, archaic theological models and a multitude of phony pre-suppositions about the human condition. If my personal opinion on an issue was not escapist, elitist or sexist I was quickly re-labelled as a "bloody odd parson."

The irony of this lies in the truth of it: if I suggested that a caller was stuffed up with a dead theology, he was likely to come back to me about the trash he'd



been taught from a young age by way of creeds, formulations and doctrines. I found many callers had placed a convenient slop bucket close at hand to take "all that stuff about Church and religion." It became very obvious that clergy who encourage people to think for themselves are a threat to the convenient system of putting all church things out of sight and mind. All of which was well summed up by one irate caller who felt very strongly that all clergy should shut up on any issues of public concern and get on with the

job of caring for society's casualties.

Amid the anger and resentment it was refreshing to find people who had stopped running from a regime which they no longer understood or had grown tired of hating; as with the man who leaves the restaurant because of the smell, these people seldom starve. They simply find somewhere else to eat. For most of them it's a relief to find the big giant has'tnt been chasing them after all.

## the great singapore frame-up

Ignoring the protests of student and humanitarian groups in South East Asia and Australasia, the Singapore government is pressing ahead with the trial of Tan Wah Piow, the president of the University of Singapore Students Association.

**Tan, 23, and two Malaysian workers have been charged with criminal trespass and riot. The charges arose after incidents at the University last year. Singapore students had initiated an unemployment relief centre and taken over a building on campus from which to base their operations.**

Police eventually broke up the centre, damaging records and files. At the time the police were wrecking the building Tan was not present but charges attribute responsibility to Tan.

The trial opened last December amidst a growing campaign by the Singapore and Malaysian governments against student activists. This has included further attacks on the Australian Union of Students (AUS) and NZUSA who have campaigned for many years on behalf of the victimisation of students in other countries.

The president of AUS, Ian Macdonald, was ordered to leave Singapore after he arrived to attend the Tan trial. It is clear that the Singapore government is becoming concerned with the growth of regional student solidarity and the role of the Australasian Students Associations have played in this development.

Tan's problems increased with the refusal of the court to adjourn whilst a suitable lawyer was engaged. AUS arranged for a top Melbourne barrister, Frank Galbally, to defend the student leader. Galbally sought official permission to

defend Tan but Singapore's Attorney-General was repeatedly "unavailable" to talk to Galbally, who later attended the trial as an observer. Although able to speak with Tan, Galbally's presence was obviously unwelcome in Singapore. The lawyer has said that there was good evidence to suggest that his family had been investigated during their stay in Singapore. Galbally's children reported being questioned by strangers in the street about their fathers role in the Tan case.

On his return to Australia Galbally told reporters that he believed Tan was not getting a fair trial. Examples of this included the refusal to allow Tan to continue cross-examination of the main prosecution witness — whenever his questioning attacked the credibility of the witness.

In early February this year the Annual council of AUS focussed the attention on the Tan case during discussions devoted to the repression of the student movement in South East Asia. The council resolved to conduct an extensive defense campaign on behalf of Tan, and of others who suffer at the hands of the Governments of Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia.

Malaysian and Australian student leaders believe that the Tan trial is a frame-up. They maintain that the Singapore Government's aim to get Tan intensified after incidents during the University of Singapore's orientation week in 1974. Tan made a fiery speech during the official welcoming ceremony — attacking the University administration and Lee Kuan Yew. As the president of the student union, Tan told new students that he had little advice to offer them except "to do what the students of Thailand have already done", (In October 1973 mass student demonstrations overthrew the Thai military regime). Australian student leaders believe that Tan is being used as an example to students and workers in Singapore.

The trial is being widely considered to be a political trial at removing leaders of the student movement to prevent criticism of the Lee government, and the government controlled trade unions. It also seeks to isolate Singapore students from their supporters elsewhere in the region. The Melbourne Age (Dec 28) quoted one top Singapore official as saying that the "Governments of Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia are fed up with AUS meddling in their internal affairs" and that "Australia might well turn out to be the home of the New Left in this part of the world."

Australian groups hope that New Zealand students will help in the effort to bring pressure on the Singapore government to drop charges against Tan, or at least guarantee a fair trial with adequate legal representation.



# International Women's Year 1975

## introductory blurb...

International Women's Year has been proclaimed by the United Nations as a call to action:

- to promote equality between women and men;
- to integrate women into the total social and economic development effort of nations; and
- to recognise women's increasing contribution to strengthening world peace.

### THE YEAR CAME INTO BEING

- because, despite decades of progress in eliminating discrimination against women, in no country have they attained full equality; and
- because of growing global recognition of the importance of women in nation building.

A wide variety of needs confront women around the world. They range from improving the lot of rural agricultural workers to securing equal access to policy-making positions. There are, however, many common concerns. Chief among them is lack of opportunity and adequate preparation for the full participation of women in their respective societies.

### A WASTE OF WOMANPOWER WORLDWIDE FACTS AND FIGURES

The general tendency in most cultures is to value males more than females:

- Among more than 700 million illiterates in the world, the majority are women, in some areas 80 to 85 percent.
- In 1969, the percentage of females to males enrolled in higher education was: Asia, 28 percent; Africa 25 percent; Latin America, 34 percent; Arab States, 23 percent. In developed countries the average statistical split is 44 percent women to 56 percent men.

— Although women constitute more than one-third of the world's gainfully employed labour force, they are in most countries concentrated in unskilled and low-paid jobs. Women's access to high-level, well-paid jobs is limited.

— In the majority of countries, only a small percentage of women hold policy-making posts — whether legislative, judicial or executive.

— To this date, under the laws of many countries, a married woman is deprived of a number of important personal and property rights, including the right to seek employment outside the home without her husband's consent.

"The full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women as well as men in all fields".

(From the Preamble of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women).

### INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Among plans to mark IWY 1975, high priority is placed on securing ratification by all Governments of existing international instruments which explicitly or implicitly deal with the rights of women. These include:

- Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others.
- ILO Convention on Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value.

— Convention on the Political Rights of Women.

— Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriage.

### DECLARATION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

Designed to ensure "the universal recognition in law and in fact of the principle of equality of men and women", the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (1967) advocates:

- Abolition of all existing laws, customs, regulations and practices which are discriminatory against women;
- equal rights to vote in all elections and to hold public office;
- the same rights as men to acquire, change or retain nationality;
- equal rights with men under civil law;
- equal educational rights with men at all levels; and
- equal rights in the fields of economic and social life.

### INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR CONFERENCE

Highpoint of IWY 1975 will be an International Women's Year Conference to be held in Mexico during June. The conference is not regarded as an occasion to glorify women, but as a serious meeting of government delegates, women and men, to evaluate the status of women throughout the world today.

Special attention will be given to the situation of women in developing nations where their emancipation is essential to the progress of their countries. An action plan to increase all women's contribution to the achievement of global development will be an important agenda item.

### THE TIP OF THE ICEBERG

One of the major significant issues raised by IWY 1975, is the relationship between the status of women's equality and family planning.

While addressing the International Forum on the Role of Women in Population and Development, 1974, HELVI L. SIPILA, United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, said:

"..... population statistics are the tip of

the iceberg only. Women are, if you will, the submerged two-thirds. It is women who give birth to children... women are more than half of the world's population... We cannot hope to create the necessary conditions for growth while leaving aside half of the human resources required for that growth".

### EDUCATION plus EMPLOYMENT equals EQUALITY

The equation is not as simple as the formula above, but facts and figures about the status of women worldwide tend to emphasise that learning and earning are essential avenues of advancement for women in both the developing and the developed areas.

Unequal pay for equal work is only one common condition which women from the developed and developing countries share. Similar disparities still exist between the sexes in many employment situations and in educational opportunities in both "have" and "have not" nations.

END.

# international women's day march 8

is there no man  
no man at all  
to understand  
to respond perfectly  
who is aware  
of all the complexities?

when will men and women be people ?

is it an impossibility  
are our minds so far apart  
no point of connection  
forever to remain in opposition

a new language has begun  
a new way of thinking  
of living

will this world

only be peopled by women?  
how long before men are less vulnerable  
can understand  
and respond naturally

so much for all  
women who have already realized  
want to share  
but face only hostility, rejection.

women are strong  
too long subservient  
they had almost forgotten how  
but bursting the bonds  
is the first step  
indication of strength  
beyond male conception

JEAN TAYLOR

## ireland

While women in many western countries are struggling, demonstrating and demanding the repeal of abortion laws, Ireland is still only at the stage of debating whether married women should be allowed access to contraceptives.

An amendment to the Criminal Law Act passed in 1935 made it an offence to sell, import, or advertise for sale any contraceptive in the Irish Republic, which has led to a growing black market in the illegal sale of contraceptives.

In Dublin the present Government has drafted a bill - the Control of Importation, Sale and Manufacture of Contraceptives Bill 1974, which would legalise the sale of contraceptives by licensed chemists, but only to married people.

A recent national survey in Ireland showed that 59.6% of Irish women of child bearing age, and 57.2% of men favoured a repeal of the ban on the sale of contraceptives.

The Irish Times called the debate "a shoddy carnival" and ".....the manifest silliness of the bill was that the right to purchase contraceptive devices would be confined to married people." Another newspaper the Irish Independent stated ".... even by the standards of Irish politics, it would be difficult to find a parallel to the bungling, lack of judgment, and sheer hypocrisy of the protracted debate."

During the debate it was mentioned that about 2,000 Irish women went to England every year to have abortions.

Needless to say the bill, after one adjournment, was soundly defeated.



### CAN WE TRANSCEND OUR SELF - HATE ?

Our cultural position is or can be one of our key resources.

Do we think of it as an opportunity?

The oppression we suffer gives us an instinctive understanding of suffering and oppression everywhere.

Are we open to others in pain?

The wryness and humour which is one of our key ways of dealing with our oppression, is the seed of joy and gaiety. Do we nourish it? Even if we're gay are we joyful?

The intense analysis and thinking through of our situation could help us to develop a detached meditative attitude to life itself.

Does it?

We perceive that hostility and anger against us are crippling weapons. Have we learnt to struggle in our way and not in theirs?

In the world we see total crisis, caused at least in part by the aggressive, 'male', self-oriented ethic.

Are we really trying to develop new ways of working, living, being? Sharing, nurturing, experimenting, loving. Are these our emerging life?

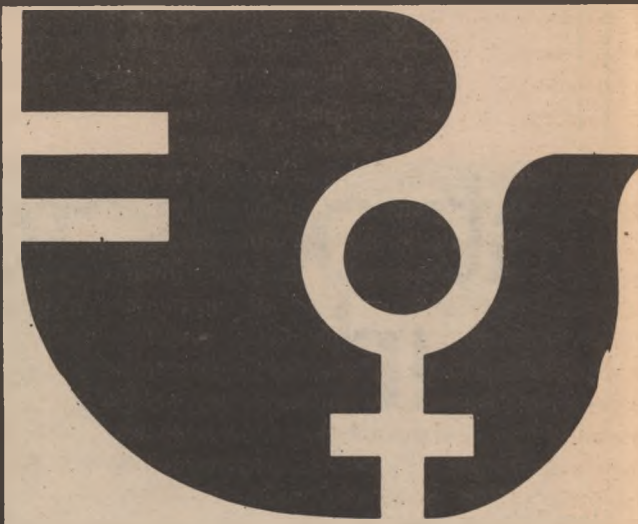
Change can come. Yet are we prepared to create new life patterns which embody the values we feel growing within us?

Can we live our liberations? Or at least start?



# International Women's Year

## JUST A LOAD OF LESBIANS?



### SIGN OF THE TIMES

A dove for peace, the scientific symbol for the female sex and the mathematical sign for equality make up the symbol for the International Women's Year, 1975. The symbol was designed by Valerie Pettis, 27, U.S. graphic artist and designer of several book covers.

Suggesting that feminists are "just a lot of lesbians" is a significant, if crude, attack on the women's movement. I want to explore its implications in this article.

The fundamental impetus of feminism comes from recognition of the destructive repercussions of the masculine/feminine role structure of this society. To use the word 'role', might suggest a superficiality about the problem, since the metaphor is one from the theatre, where the actor can "be herself", when the lights go out. However I have no other word, and it is convenient, so long as it is understood as a way of expressing the bounded aspect of the masculine/feminine dichotomy. While a person's role as a man or a woman, is not something they can slip in or out of like an actor, it is within fluctuating boundaries delimited. Part of the feminist critique of society involves the claim that the masculine/feminine dichotomy is just as oppressive to men as to women. From this it follows that:

1. Women do not want to become equal to men either in the sense of having all the same freedoms as, since the freedom to be physically violent, for example, is regarded as undesirable, nor do they want to become equal in the sense of becoming the same as. The power-based relationships, fear of personal contact, aggression and competitiveness, which characterizes much masculine behaviour, is seen by feminists (and others) as destructive to human development and to human beings quite literally.

A crucial distinction between sex and gender, drawn so clearly by Ann Oakley (1), needs to be emphasized at this point. Human beings are divided into two classes according to physical characteristics which can be biologically ascertained namely male and female. This is division according to sex. On the basis of this biological classification, is created the masculine/feminine gender dichotomy, which Oakley says is "partly arbitrary and partly based on distinguishing physical characteristics." (2) The point of contention is - how arbitrary? How much of what is masculine and feminine behaviour is culturally determined? The feminist critique assumes that all of it is. That is an extreme position, difficult to validate. A lot of conflicting evidence is forthcoming from diverse sources; anthropology, psychology, biology, the social sciences and literature.

However given that one's theories overlap sufficiently to reach agreement on what is to be deemed a fact, if we accept as a fact that men and women have certain differing physical characteristics, and given the philosophically respectable doctrine that an infinite number of hypotheses can account for the same set of facts, there would, conservatively speaking, be several alternate ways of accounting for the gender dichotomy besides 'innateness'. Feminism may ultimately have to accommodate itself to the "fact" that there are innate differences (whatever this will eventually come to designate.) However two points are important to consider: Firstly, the following paradox: If it is indeed true that a lot (the "liberal" position) if not all of feminine behaviour is innately determined, why the enormous social, legal, economic and emotional pressure to keep women 'feminised'? Secondly, why the threat/fear/aggression/ridicule syndrome of most men to feminism.

Perhaps the failure to keep separate the distinction between sex and gender, male and masculine, causes a lot of unnecessary conflicts and confusion within people involved in feminism and hostility from those who are not. In spite of unceasing and intensive social pressure no human being is completely masculine or feminine, otherwise the poor communication between the masculine and feminine cultures would be even worse. I deliberately use the word "culture", to emphasize my personal opinion that the experience of men and women is more distinct than people acknowledge or even realize. Those who stray too far from the tacit boundaries are fully punished by social censure. However, most groups, formal and informal, embody and reinforce the masculine behaviour and values which feminism is attacking. Further complexity is introduced into the situation by the fact that those groups and organisations are composed of individual men. But our widespread socially induced and maintained schizophrenia ensures that a person contains within himself several discrete and often contradictory value systems. These are manifested in different sets of permissible behaviour e.g. the public and private, the father and the casanova.

Feminism is not thus attacking male

human beings whose situation is just as exacting in human terms as that of female human beings. It is however directed against masculine values, and the individuals and groups wholly identified with perpetuating these values. There is enormous initial difficulty in accepting that most of our culture and social relationships embody a set of values that might be termed 'masculine'. I have the following to offer as a beginning:

The word 'man' is defined in the Shorter Oxford as follows:

1. A human being
2. The human race or species
3. An adult male eminently endowed with manly (human) qualities, manliness, courage etc.
4. A person of position or importance.

William Empson says in Chapter Two of "The Structure of Complex Words": "A word may become a sort of solid entity, able to direct opinion, thought of as like a person: or . . . a word can become a "compacted doctrine", or even all words are compacted doctrines inherently. To get some general theory about how this happens would clearly be important. If our language is continually thrusting doctrines on us, perhaps very ill-considered ones, the sooner we understand the process the better." If we accept what Empson says about words carrying "compacted doctrines, and Wittgenstein's dictum that language constitutes a "form of life", then by definition, we live in a masculine society. Language, related sets of words (with Empsonian power) is part of the continuum of action and behaviour that constitutes the social manifold. Unpacking the "doctrines" in our words is one important way of coming to understand the manifold.

I made the point earlier that if people truly accepted the innateness of feminine behaviour, then how to explain the aggression demonstrated towards feminists. Lesbianism, used as an insult against feminists is part of this threat/fear/aggression syndrome. Interpreting feminism as a threat, is another manifestation of the fear that men, because of the masculine role that they are chosen to play, have of women quite independently of the prospect of "womens' liberation". This fear is, ironically, justified. Because of the resentment that women feel towards men because of their feminine

role, they do use the weapons available to them, the verbal aggression for which men do despise and fear them. Women thus become both the immediate cause and focus of the fears, pressures and conflicts that are generated in a male human being forced into one side of the masculine/feminine dichotomy.

The following was deleted from the film "Carnal Knowledge" by Jules Feiffer with the following comment: "I cut it out because it seemed too on the nose and because I'd rather have the audience figure it out for themselves. Jonathon says to a young woman: "Remember when you were a kid and boys didn't like girls? What I'm trying to tell you is that nothing's changed. You think boys grew out of not liking girls, but we don't grow out of it. We just grow horny."

To get back to the lesbianism charge. I offer the following as a feminist interpretation of the reasons for it. Women threaten men. At least partly because, as the other side of the dichotomy, they serve to define and set the standard for man's concept of himself as an appropriately masculine being. Hence to be rejected by women is destructive to a man's self-image. However to be rejected by a woman, because she prefers other women, is the ultimate rejection. A man, like most women, has come to regard women as inferior to himself in some form or degree. Yet he is forced to define himself in terms of someone whom he regards as inferior. This inferior being not only rejects him, but rejects him for another inferior being, namely another woman. There is another aspect to this. Women relating to other women with a man as observer, or participant in a three-way masculine/feminine relationship is part of the underbelly of masculine sexuality. Men pay women to act out lesbian fantasies. Much erotic material is of this triadic kind (produced by and for masculine consumption) where the man, or rather his penis, with which he both objectifies his sexuality and identifies himself, is used by women, and the women also relate physically to each other with him in the role of actual or suggested observer.

The significance of the masculine sexual fantasy where he is observer/object in the triad is that it is a reinforcement and extension of the traditional roles. The women are used as paid performers. A real lesbian relationship thus represents women acting independently of men,

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# International Women's Year

ing sexually outside the permissible framework for female/female relationships. It is also noteworthy any unacceptable independence by men is generally interpreted as hering to behave like a man" - an admission that the only acceptable models for independence in our society to be provided by men. lly the use of 'lesbian' as an insulting is part of the general sexual malaise can reasonably be attributed to the uring of the human being into uline and feminine components, and ession created by people's desperate often futile attempts to reintegrate nselves within the very framework created the disjunctions in the first . They attempt to reclaim those cts of their personality which have deemed inaccessible by mutually usive and jointly exhaustive categor-

ons available possibility of 'lesbian' being avail- ion for which e as a term of abuse shows that em. Women t the term refers to is considered ediate cause usting. This stems in turn from the ssures and olem that all individuals are faced d in a male o in trying to integrate their sexuality ne side of the omy.

from the film les Feiffer nt: "I cut it on the nose e the audience s. Jonathon 'Remember boys didn't to tell you is u think boys but we don't ow horny." sm charge. eminist ns for it. east partly of the dichot- and set the re is hardly a woman alive who has t of himself een faced with the problem of an ine being. anted pregnancy. Before the US omen is reme Court ruled in favour of a image. How- an's right to abortion up to the 24th oman, because of pregnancy, approximately one s the ultimate of four US women had had an illeg- t women, has ortion sometime in her life, and an inferior to nated 1,000 women in the US died egree. Yet he year from botched up or self in terms of ced abortions.

as inferior. y woman who lives in a country with y rejects him, ictive abortion laws faces a strong inferior ibility of becoming a criminal any- nan. she exerts some control over her this. Women oductive life. ith a man as international abortion movement a three-way es at a time when we women have ship is part og expectations of our role in society. e sexuality. e US for example the congress t lesbian ly passed the equal rights amend- erial is of this t, which is not anything very radical and for y, it simply says that to discriminate here the man, st one sex is unconstitutional. hich he both only reason it was finally passed d identifies being defeated for 50 consecutive , and the s was because of the growing move- ly to each t and the growing upsurge around of actual or demands for women's liberation. t I mean by rising expectations is culine sexual ly that we women believe that we er/object in the right to be equal. forcement and the question becomes, have we I roles. y had equality in any society that rformers. A es us the right to decide whether to is represents hen to have children. ly of men, t of people agree with all this, they

in this society. All expressions of insult and degradation, all expressions of dislike, frustration, aggression and hostility, are articulated most intensely in sexual or excretory terms.

Each individual is denied the opportunity of growing up accepting his or her excretory functions, instead they come to be regarded as dirty and unpleasant. They grow up with similar feelings about selected parts of their bodies. Both men and women objectify themselves in many ways. Women decorate themselves and are forced into an obsession with an almost reified appearance, by which their whole being is defined. (Male lecturers will identify girl students as the one with the big (or small) boobs, or the ugly face or the scraggy hair. It is not just for the obvious reasons that they will not identify male students in the same sort of way). In the case of men, objectification is mainly with respect to their penis which they talk of as a "tool", used to "screw"; to which names are given: dick, peter, tommy, 'the old man' (an interesting one).

Liberation from gender roles would seem to allow liberation from conflicts

about sexuality, and hence about homosexuality, for reasons I can only sketch here. Sexuality would no longer be defined in terms of genital sex only, of a penis going into a vagina - with most anything outside this area being regarded as a perversion. (Male and female homosexuality fall into this category for reasons that should be obvious). People would not regard as necessarily private or necessarily discrete, sexual as distinct, from social or intellectual intercourse. Intercourse between people could take many and varied forms, of many and varied degrees of involvement, with the quality or nature of that intercourse not being evaluated disparagingly in terms of the kind of physical relationships they choose to have, and the biological nature of the human beings with whom they choose to have them.

Feminism does not have as a consequence that women will relate only to women when they become truly liberated. (Another term that needs "unpacking"). As I said earlier, to me one of the defining characteristics of feminism is a realisation of the destructive aspects of gender roles to both male and female

human beings. There are many reasons why it is easier for women to accept this than men. However I believe both in the possibility of human beings fulfilling more of their potential, and in the necessity of a society committed to nurturing, rather than constricting, that potential by means of arbitrary categorisation on the basis of sex.

Expressed in such benevolent terms feminism would seem offensive to none. But what distinguishes the feminist critique from others is the locating of the basic problems in role differentiation. Hence necessarily its views regarding the changes required to achieve its ends would be different. If society were changed along feminist lines, I believe there would emerge the matrices for people to develop in non-fragmented ways. The fiats regarding who can relate sexually (men and women), who can relate emotionally (women with and to everyone else), would disappear along with the social structures that ensure their efficacy.

Anna

(The following is excerpts from a speech given by Jessica Starr, an activist from the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition in the US, during her recent tour of Australia and New Zealand, at a public meeting held in Melbourne last year.

## jessica starr

say yes we agree, women have been discriminated against, we must fight for the emancipation of women, but we shouldn't grant them abortion, because really they should be just using contraception, if they just used contraception the whole problem would be solved.

This is a sheer fallacy because the current state of contraception in the world today is such that there is no 100% safe effective means of birth control.

Our movement advocates contraception which the anti-abortion movement does not, and we say that women need to have abortion as a backup measure, both to faulty birth control and to unavailable birth control.

I haven't told the whole story about contraception because there is one perfect method and you all know what it is, its called abstinence or celibacy and this is put forward by many of the anti-abortion people as a realistic solution for any woman who does not want to be faced with the problems of an unwanted pregnancy.

So you see the question of abortion, of a woman's right to abortion and the question of women's sexuality are very closely linked. The Catholic church hierarchy has been putting forth ideologies that say women and sex are for procreation only and that any woman who is going to engage in this dirty little activity ought to be prepared to pay for the consequences.

Reminds me of an old catholic legislator that I had the opportunity to testify before in Massachusetts. We were testifying with many other people about the bill that would repeal or at least liberalise the abortion restrictions. In the middle of my statement, this pious old Catholic legislator stood up, looked down at me and said: "Young lady, don't you think if you play, you should pay."

I think that there are strong indications that the kind of arguments in favour of fetus rights are nothing but coverups for the real reason we are denied the right to abortion.

What underlies this denial is the need to maintain control over women and their bodies, so that the state can decide the question of reproduction so that the state can continue its ideology of male supremacy and the absolute lie of female inferiority.

Women around the world are challenging these concepts and we're proving them to be untrue. We understand very well that no matter how many formal concessions are granted to us by governments, that until we gain the right to control our own bodies any talk of real equality or women's liberation is nothing but a bunch of baloney.

### THE ANTI-ABORTION CAMPAIGN

I saw an interesting slide show that I just want to mention, because I think that it

really goes into what these people think about women. These anti-abortion organisations put together slide shows, which I call sorcerer's shows.

They claim that they're based on scientific fact, but in fact, they are mass imitations of fetuses that are about the size of a cashew nut and they have also been exposed, many of these pictures as fixed up photographs, that have nothing to do with real life.

During the entire show women were only mentioned once. We just become receptacles, once this fertilised egg is there, we don't even exist as far as these people are concerned, we just happen to be the receptacle that the fetus happens to be in.

These people want to turn the fetus into a citizen of the country. In the US they're trying to have passed a human rights amendment to the constitution. This would say that a fetus from the moment of conception is a full total human being, a citizen of the country to be protected under law. This would obviously outlaw all abortions.

This is a new innovation in law, it has never been the case that a fertilised egg or a fetus has been considered a human being. When the census paper comes around to take the population of the country, they don't knock on your door and ask if you happen to be pregnant. They don't put down 2 instead of 1. If you're going abroad and you happen to be pregnant you don't have to take out a second passport.

The aim of this amendment and all anti-abortion propaganda is to keep women in the same status as rabbits or cows bearing offspring constantly throughout life until death. All because women must be punished for sex.

To protect this fertilised egg, you're going to really have to punish women. Women are punished by the anti-abortion laws, we're made to be criminals, we're made to risk death, if we decide to terminate unwanted pregnancies. But if they succeed in passing some kind of law like this amendment to the US constitution, how are they going to protect this fetus? I think, what they are going to have to do

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first of all is to build a machine that they can just carry around and point at women that will determine which of us has a fertilised egg, just to begin with. Then they're going to have to put us in national detention centres and keep us there for 9 months and tie us down, because if they don't tie us down we're going to continue to find ways to terminate unwanted pregnancies either on ourselves or on each other.

#### THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE RIGHT TO ABORTION IN THE US.

In the US women have won a very important victory and I don't think it's just a victory for women in the US. I think it has international ramifications that are going to be felt throughout the world and are being felt throughout the world. We organised a very physical, powerful national campaign around the issue of a woman's right to choose. We did it in as many ways as we could. Through the legislatures, through the courts, through the streets, teach-ins, community meetings, debates, whatever we could think of to get the issues out. And we dramatically changed public opinion. In 1968 the National Opinion Poll showed that only 15% of the American people thought that abortion should be an individual choice. By 1972, before the Supreme Court decision, this figure went up to 73% including 56% of the Catholics polled.

This doesn't mean that 73% believe in

abortion. It's not an ideology they believe in but it did mean that we had convinced the overwhelming majority of people that this was a question of individual choice. Just as some women have made the choice because of their own background and their own moral and religious beliefs that they would never have an abortion. We wanted the same right for other women who have decided that they do want abortions.

#### THE US SUPREME COURT RULING

The Supreme Court specifically ruled that during the first 3 months of pregnancy there could be no restrictions against abortion but during the second 3 months of pregnancy the only restrictions could be those having to do with the qualifications of the physician or the place that the abortion is performed. In other words no state, we have the same set up as you do, no state can outlaw abortion up to 24 weeks of pregnancy. What this has meant is that the third biggest racket, illegal criminal racket, has been wiped out entirely. The first 2 rackets, in terms of size and money are gambling and prostitution. The third was illegal abortions. The illegal abortionist has been put out of business in the US. I think that is a very important thing to consider.

Also, poor women on welfare are no longer victimised by backyard abortionists: 42% of the abortions being done in New York City, where there are many

people on welfare, are being done in public hospitals for free on women who seek abortions and don't have money to pay for it.

#### GETTING AN ABORTION IN THE US TODAY

The prices on abortion varies, people are tremendously exploited generally because of medical procedures in the US. You have to pay for all medicine and it's a tremendous rip-off, and when you're dealing with a woman who needs an abortion of course you're dealing with someone who has to have this medical procedure done within a certain period of time and there is a certain amount of desperation and there are doctors who take advantage of that situation.

But there are clinics now that are doing abortions for as little as \$25 to \$50 and keep in mind that our dollar is worth less than your dollar. And the prices for an early abortion range up to about \$100 to \$135.

We will eventually win free medical care and free abortions. But it has made a tremendous difference to the mass of American women who now have the legal right to decide and once they decide they can go to facilities that can perform an abortion safely.

Eighty per cent of the abortions being done in the US under these legalised conditions are being done in the first 12 weeks of pregnancy which is when they are fastest, easiest, and the least expensive.

#### WINNING THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE INTERNATIONALLY

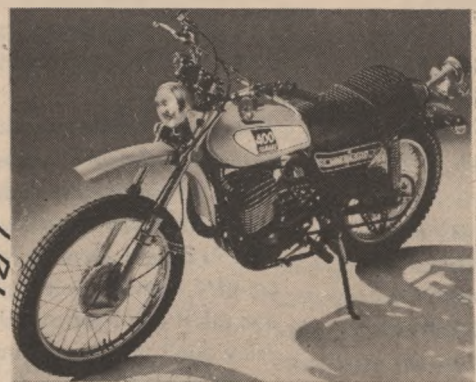
I think that what we did in the US and the decision of the Supreme Court in 1973, is not some kind of miracle that is the result of this wonderful system that we have that has the bill of rights, the constitution and all these other things.

I think that it was the result of building a massive, viable, visible campaign that changed public opinion and made myself into a political force that could force legislators and the justices to change their positions on these laws. I think it is something that can be repeated in many other countries. I think that what it takes is a real determined organisational effort to get the word out about a woman's right to choose, to get the word out about what we stand for, what our movement is all about and what it is not about, and to reach out into the community in as many ways as possible, to convince them that this must be an individual choice.

Women around the world have taken up this demand and this issue precisely because it is such a fundamental issue to all our lives. All women can relate to this question because we are all faced with unwanted pregnancy at some point or another or at least the fear of an unwanted pregnancy.

I don't think women are going to sit by and let these statutes and these restrictions remain on the books. I think that we are powerful enough and that we can organise ourselves well enough to fight like hell and win a woman's right to choose.

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## WORKERS EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

### CLASSES TERM I

#### AT LEYS INSTITUTE

- PUBLIC SPEAKING - Commencing 5th March at 7.45 p.m.

#### AT W.E.A.

- INTERCULTURAL DISCUSSION - Commencing 5th March at 8 p.m.
- MAORI LANGUAGE & CULTURE - Commencing 3rd March at 7 p.m.
- SAMOAN LANGUAGE & CULTURE - Commencing 3rd March at 7 p.m.
- MOVEMENT & DRAMA FOR TEACHERS - Commencing 3rd March at 7 p.m.
- MOVEMENT & DRAMA - Commencing 4th March at 7 p.m.
- CRASH TYPING - Commencing 1st week May Vacation. 10-12 a.m. each day.
- 1ST STEP IN HELPING - Commencing 10th March at 7.30 p.m.

#### AT MED SCHOOL

- SPORTS MEDICINE - Commencing 3rd March at 7.30 p.m.

#### AT NORTH SHORE TEACHERS COLLEGE

- FILM PROJECTION - Commencing 1st March at 10 a.m.

#### AT WOMENS' COMMON ROOM UNIVERSITY

- WOMEN'S STUDIES - Commencing 6th March at 7.45 p.m.

#### AT SOCIETY OF FRIENDS CENTRE, MT. EDEN RD.

- HISTORY AND APPRECIATION OF ART - Commencing 3rd March at 1 p.m.
- PAINTING - Commencing 6th March at 11 a.m.



# Have you heard the rumour?

**The motorcycle place  
with the new large premises  
in K Road .....you know .....  
what's their name .....  
JOHN DALE LTD. Imvd ph. 78741**

**I'm told they're offering a rather lucrative deal to students  
in February and March 1975.**

**Rumour has it that  
if you buy a motorbike from them  
between the value of  
\$350 and \$500 they will give you \$20 cash .....  
between \$500 and \$750 it's \$30 cash .....  
between \$750 and \$1000  
they reckon it's \$40 cash and  
above \$1000 it's \$50 cash.**

**It's got to be a good deal for we poor students  
because it's a saving of up to 7.5%.  
Apparently it applies to new and used motorbikes.  
Well, what do you reckon?**

**A trip up to DALE'S might save us some bread.  
Yeah, it's worth a visit, cause they're also  
giving 15% discount on accessories  
over the same period.**

## See you there



## BACKGROUND

# namibia's struggle

The story of Namibia is long and tortuous. It began when the country was a protectorate of Germany from 1884. In 1915 a force of South African volunteers invaded the country and ousted German rule.

At the end of the First World War Namibia was one of the many territories that the Allied powers found themselves responsible for. The mandate for the territory was given by the League of Nations to "His Britannic Majesty", - to be exercised by the Government of the Union of South Africa. Under the terms of the mandate the South African Government was called upon "to promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being, and social progress of the inhabitants of the territory."

Following the League's dissolution, Namibia became a U.N. Trust, similar to the relationship between Australia and New Guinea.

The South African Government refused to submit to a new Trusteeship Agreement, yet maintained a "de facto" trust until 1949, when there was a cessation of official contact with the United Nations. With the Nationalist Party in power, the ebb towards a racist police-state gained momentum.

From 1949 Namibia was, in effect, no longer a separate political and economic identity. The responsibilities of a "U.N. Trust" territory were increasingly disregarded. Instead Namibia was "integrated" into South Africa - despite protests from the U.N. General Assembly and contrary to the opinions and rulings of the International Court of Justice. In October 1966 the General Assembly passed a resolution which declared that since South Africa had persistently flouted the mandate, it was thenceforth terminated. A fourteen nation ad hoc committee was set up to make recommendations as to how South West Africa should be administered and prepared for independence. The resolution was passed with only two nations voting against - South Africa and Portugal. In 1968, however, U.N. Secretary General U Thant reported to the General Assembly that the South African Government had ignored his requests for compliance with the resolution. Instead, South Africa's response was the passing of the 1967 Terrorism Act - a tightening of the arrest and internment without trial mechanism. Apartheid had been cruelly extended to Namibia.

With continuing and increasing world pressure, the International Court ruled in June 1971 that "the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia being illegal, South Africa is under an obligation to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately, and thus put an end to its occupation of the Territory. **"No other cause has, in the U.N., achieved such universal support as that of the Namibians. Yet it has become clear that South Africa has never had any intention of permitting the territory to become independent."**

Right from the very start, they set out to incorporate Namibia into the South African Republic as its fifth province. The only difference has been that repression in Namibia is often more severe than in South Africa itself.

Why does South Africa cling so desperately to Namibia? Whilst most of the country is too dry for crops without



irrigation - Namibia is rich in mineral resources. Diamonds, uranium, gold, oil and other minerals are known to exist in large quantities. Such resources are exploited by South Africa and the foreign multi-national companies. Namibia is the richest country in Africa (if not the world) as far as natural resources per head of population is concerned. Yet the people of Namibia - though essential in providing the cheap labour necessary for tapping such resources - are prevented from getting a fair share in the wealth of their country.

The Pretoria Government has, in usual racist fashion, divided the country into white and black areas; retaining the most fertile and the areas of mineral wealth for the white. In the north are the Tribal Reserves and supposedly autonomous Bantustans where only Africans live. In the south, including all the urban areas and the important mines, is the white settler area or "Police Zone." This area also includes small locations for the "migrant" African workers who live there - and who comprise the major part of the labour force for the white economy.

**The very fact that the African lands are of poor quality ensures a cheap source of labour, since the African - unable to sustain himself or his family in the north, must move south to the white man's mines or farms.**

In Namibia it is a criminal offence not to work. Under the Vagrancy Proclamation of 1920, if convicted of being "idle and disorderly" such a person is liable to a substantial fine or up to 12 months imprisonment, with or without hard labour, and with a spare diet and solitary confinement for the first three months of any sentence.

Like South Africa there are many and varied laws restricting the right of movement of the African majority. Until January 1972, jobs could be ob-



tained through the semi-governmental South West Africa Native Labour Association (SWANLA). Out of 50,000 workers in 1971, 43,000 were contract labourers of Swanla. Their contracts lasted normally from 12 to 18 months, during which time no wives or families were allowed to accompany them. In the larger urban areas, workers had to live in compounds, amongst incredible overcrowding and squalor. A few marginal improvements were made as a result of the Ovamboland strike from late December 1971, to early 1972. The formation of labour unions is, of course, forbidden to African workers.

Going on South African figures (rarely reliable - but just in case you doubt our objectivity) for 1967, the average income per white (who form only 15% of a population of nearly one million) was \$2242 per year, whilst that for blacks is \$85.40 per year. Of the income derived from the country's resources and the African's sweat-only 18% of the budget is spent on 85% of the population.

In the area of education, the African is again prepared for a master-servant relationship. Only 2 out of 10 black children attend school and this is seldom for more than two years. 1% of the revenue of Namibia is spent on African education. In 1962 only 0.3% of African children were in secondary classes. According to a parliamentary report, in 1969, 87,678 African children were receiving education, 77% in lower primary and 20.8% in higher primary.

Health and medical facilities in Namibia show a similar imbalance. For the small number of whites there are 27 hospitals and six health centres. For the African population, who outnumber the whites by 7:1, there are only 39 hospitals and 39 health centres. Again, the standard of facilities and care varies considerably between white and black hospitals. There is no African doctor.

The White Minority in Namibia elect an eighteen member Legislative Assembly. The Assembly is directly answerable to the Vorster Government in Pretoria. The black Africans are not entitled to vote in their own land. Strikes, and the formation of trade unions, are forbidden. Recently, striking Namibians have been brutally suppressed by the South African police.

One of the most notorious of all Apartheid laws relates to the Pass. The Native Administration Proclamation states in section 11, that **"any native who desires to travel within the Territory may do so upon a pass issued by his European employer, by a magistrate, or officer-in-charge."** The pass-book must be carried at all times and be up to date. Permits must be obtained to travel outside one's residential area, or area of work. Failure to produce the pass-book on demand, or if it is not up to date, means immediate arrest and imprisonment.

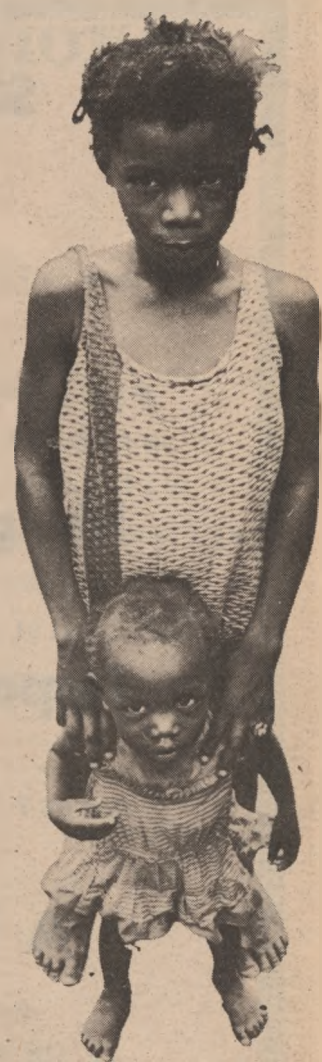
A U.N. report succinctly summed up the Namibian situation: "The prosperity of the white settler community and the foreign corporations depends

mainly on cheap African labour. Land policy was deliberately designed to create a land surplus. The combined pressures of land shortages and poverty have forced Africans to leave their rural homes for the white settler labour areas."

## SWAPO

The South West African People's Organisation was formed in 1956. Originally it tried, as did the various movements in the Portuguese colonies and Zimbabwe, to gain basic human rights of self determination and independence for Namibians by peaceful means. SWAPO's first and primary target was the contract labour system. During 1960 a network of national branches was set up, together with a large scale effort to mobilise the population.

The inability of the U.N. to effect a change, led Swapo, at its 1961 Congress to prepare for armed struggle. 1966 Mr Mishake Muyong, a member of Swapo's executive, explained the change in tactics:



**SWAPO took this decision not out of an inherent love of bloodshed, not out of the desire to chase the white man into the sea, but out of the conviction that self determination and nationhood are universal rights which in certain cases must be fought for."**

Many volunteers went to different parts of the world for training. In 1966 another national congress decided to

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build an infrastructure to help support and maintain the gherillas upon their return. Most of the political work was done by the National Branches, who held public campaigns until Swapo was banned in 1966, when they were replaced by the smaller and more secret Cells. In 1970 SWAPO held its Congress in Tanzania.

Since 1967, the South African Government has twice tried unsuccessfully to destroy SWAPO. In 1967, by using illegal retrospective legislation, 35 SWAPO leaders were arrested, convicted and imprisoned. One was even killed before he came to trial. This, the South Africans hoped, would take the sting out of the SWAPO struggle. Yet in 1971/1972 the Namibian people demonstrated their growing will to resist, by carrying out a general strike. This time South Africa despatched with any efforts to maintain a facade of legality and imposed a state of emergency in Ovamboland - which is still in force today. They declared it an offence to, in any way, question the authority of either the Ovamboland executive or the South African Government. The police were given the power to hold a 'suspect' indefinitely until he/she had answered the questions to the 'satisfaction' of the police.

A thorough "crackdown" on

Namibia followed such moves. Officially, some 2000 people were arrested. Although all "information gathering" was banned, unofficial sources hint that the number of Namibians arrested was far greater than the Pretoria count. This time the White Government had tried to break SWAPO by dissiminating the movement at the grassroots level.

With resistance seemingly broken, the South Africans set up elections to choose tribal leaders. Such tactics were seen by SWAPO as a "front", that would allow Pretoria to rule through Namibian puppets. However, SWAPO was not broken. **Despite the harassment and arrests of SWAPO leaders, Namibians heeded the organisation's call for a boycott of the elections - only 2.54 voted.**

Following the election fiasco, the South African Government began its third attempt to smash SWAPO. It is still going on today. Now they are trying to destroy both the leadership and the grassroots at the same time.

Early last year the South African authorities arrested all the major leaders of SWAPO in Namibia - including David Merero, SWAPO's Chairman. Since their arrest they have been held in total isolation. Nothing is known of their whereabouts or their fate. In order

to wipe out SWAPO at the grassroots, a reign of terror has been carried out in the homelands by the South Africa's handpicked representatives who were declared 'elected' in 1973.

Innocent Namibians have been arrested, convicted on the spot, and publicly flogged by these so-called tribal authorities, whose position is supposedly derived (according to the South Africans) from ancient tradition. In November 1973, after much ecclesiastical and international protest, the South African Supreme Court issued an interdict provisionally banning flogging. But in March last year, a further application for the ban to remain in effect was turned down. Since then, flogging has become a regular part of life in Namibia. The 'tribal' police have also been armed and there have been several shooting incidents.

Despite the terror tactics, the Namibian people are not beaten. Towards the end of 1974, a mass exodus was underway. Many refugees are joining SWAPO in neighbouring countries - where they find a school, hospitals and SWAPO so that they may recapture their homeland in the near future.

**The fact that South Africa has found it necessary to replace border police with her army indicates that the next phase in the struggle for Namibia may**

**not be too far away.**

The South Africans have been slow to learn from their battle with SWAPO. Instead of wiping out the movement, each attempt to destroy SWAPO has only strengthened the Namibians' resolve to carry on the fight for their freedom.

Last September, Mrs Potuse Nora Appolus - SWAPO's representative at the United Nations and the Organisation for African Unity, toured Australia at the invitation of the African Freedom Movement. Unfortunately, her itinerary did not include New Zealand. Yet, it is fitting to conclude with her words:

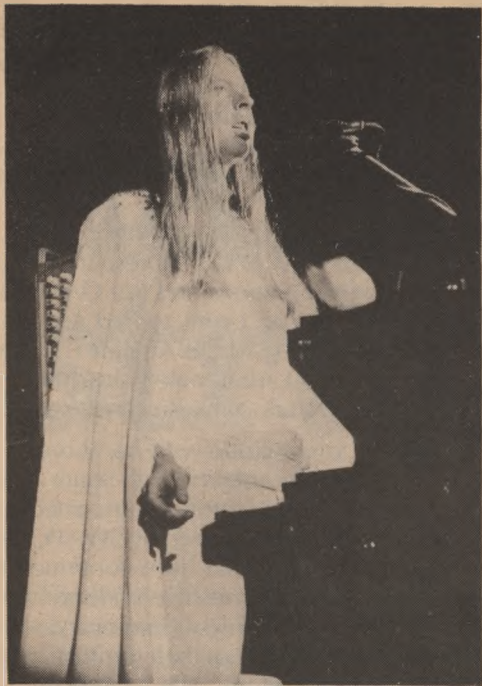
"The confrontation with South Africa over Namibia continues unabated on all fronts. Spearheaded by SWAPO, the people of Namibia have continued to show their deep resolve to discontinue the wicked, criminal, immoral and illegal occupation of their territory by the regime in Pretoria. We have been herded into our homelands like cattle, deprived of our fundamental human rights and repressed in our just demands for self determination. SWAPO will never lessen the intensity of the struggle until the unpleasant and unacceptable faces of racism, colonialism and apartheid are removed from our country. Namibia **must** be FREE. Namibia **will** be FREE!



# CRACCUM NEEDS YOUR HELP

volume 49





# Rick Wakeman Down Under

a glance at the press reception  
and a review of the concert

Rick Wakeman is telling someone he can down a pint of English beer in four and a half seconds. It's the Rick Wakeman press reception, the Hotel Intercontinental, Saturday, February 15. The guys from New Zealand's only rock 'n' roll mag, and everybody who's anybody, are here. And more besides.

Festival Records had arranged a beer drinking contest. Five teams took part. Rick Wakeman and his "O.D." band won. Wakeman's autographing bibs specially provided for the occasion and some earnest young man not long out from England is asking him about his drinking habits.

The star had arrived half an hour early. I'd got here a few minutes late to find the place full of journalists all anxious to get their twenty questions in.

I cornered Roger Newall, the bass player, and was introduced to the other members of the band. There's Gary Pickford-Hopkins, the vocalist from Wild Turkey, the group led by Glenn Cornick who used to be with Jethro Tull. There's Ashley Holt, another vocalist, and Barney James, the drummer, both from a band called Warhorse. Geoff Crampton is the guitarist and John Hodgson the percussionist. "A bunch of unknowns" Wakeman called them.

Rick Wakeman and the band had toured Japan and Australia before coming to New Zealand. I asked Roger Newall what he thought of the Japanese audiences. "Yes, they're strange. They're very quiet the whole way through and then they go mad at the end. Which is a little unsettling the first time you do it..." And Australia? "Great...one gig that stands out from the others was in Melbourne. And I believe it was 18,000 that got there...it was jammed-pac."

The crown around Wakeman was thinning out so I moved in. Some guy from Radio Waikato was asking the questions. "Where did you get the inspiration for 'Journey to the Centre of the Earth' from?" "It came from the book. No association with the film which is the worst film I've ever seen in my life. It's got Pat Boone in it who's got to be the world's worst actor. It was done in the early sixties when you had to have a so-called 'pop' guy in your film. And he was really bad. He was terrible."

"It was an awful film. They had things like little plasticine monsters running about. Obviously made out of plasticine. They'd be just about to eat him and he'd sing a song with one hanging on to his foot. Dreadful."

"Why did you decide to do 'The Six Wives of Henry VIII'?"

"I picked up a book called 'The Private Life of Henry VIII' in America. It was a really interesting little book. I started reading about Jane Seymour and Anne Boleyn and I thought it would be really nice to write about them."

"I hadn't got a band. I was still in Yes so I had to use session musicians. I couldn't sing. I sing like an elephant after a can of beans. Really bad news. So it had to be a pure musical album."

"Has 'The Myths and Legends of King Arhtur and the Knights of the Round Table' debuted yet?"

"No. The album comes out worldwide on March 28."

"And you're debuting it in an old castle?"

"No, that's off. There's quite a funny story behind that. The little village of Tintagel freaked."

"Tintagel's in Cornwall. They weren't too impressed with the idea. In fact when we sent a guy down there they arrested him. Nearly lynched him in the town square."

"Great shame. We thought we'd do the debut at Wembley Pool...four nights at Wembley Pool in May."

"You had a bit of a hassle in Sydney?"

"Yeah, the air-conditioning was really bad. They switched it on and it just gave huge buzzes...so we turned the air-conditioning off and it got to around 135° on stage...really hot and everyone was feeling a bit dizzy."

"Do you choose the members of the band on their drinking prowess?"

"No. But it's quite important though."

"After 'King Arthur', a rest?"

"No. We arrive back in England on Tuesday, seven in the morning. I've got the day off and I start working on Wednesday. Starting my acting career believe it or not. I'm in a film. It's a Ken Russell movie, the follow-up to 'The Music Lovers' on the life of Liszt."

"What part will you be playing in it?"

"I haven't got a clue to be honest. There's Roger Daltrey playing Liszt and there's Ringo Starr and me looning about throughout. It's a hysterical script."

"What next in the recording line?"

"I'm doing the soundtrack to the movie. It'll be a combination of parts of my albums really. Next after the Arthur thing which we'll be doing, I suppose, about November — December is 'The Suite of the Gods'. It's based around all the gods of mythology like Zeus and Thor. Should be good fun. Some of the music's already done for it."

"Can you tell us a bit about the music on 'King Arthur'?"

"After having done 'Journey' and really listening closely to how symphonic musicians work I was convinced that you could get a symphonic orchestra to play a unique form of rock 'n' roll. So I was trying to work out on a score how it could possibly be done, where they

could actually integrate with the group. They don't really integrate on 'Journey' because we use them separately."

It wasn't until after Rick Wakeman was presented with two gold discs for sales of 'The Six Wives of Henry VIII'



and 'Journey to the Centre of the Earth' and not until after the beer drinking contest that I managed to speak to the star myself.

Wakeman spent two years and about a million dollars on 'Journey to the Centre of the Earth'. After the Royal Festival Hall performances with the London Symphony Orchestra and the English Chamber Choir he left for a hectic two month tour of America with Yes. After the tour he left Yes.

"No way did I enjoy the last Yes tour. We were doing 'Topographic Oceans' and I didn't believe in it and I wasn't really sure whether everybody else did to be honest. When you're earning money for it...I thought it was a bit of a sting. So that's really why I decided to leave. When we came back from that



tour I vanished for a bit and thought all out."

"What do you think of the new bands playing up the theatrical side of rock. Banks like Sparks, Cockney Rebel and 10cc?"

"I think it's a lot of rubbish. I'm into entertainment. We do things on stage that are ludicrous but it never interferes with the music we're playing."

"Sparks had a good album. I thought the single 'This town ain't big enough for both of us' was the best single of the year. I saw them on stage and I was very impressed. Thought it was a bit dumb. Which was a bit of a shame. Cockney Rebel I don't dig very much. I don't think the new bands that are well-known are very good."

Rick Wakeman is known to his friends and family as 'Uncle Rick'. He's a genuine and sincere person in a business that has never been renowned for sincerity. He describes himself as 'a bit of a beer drinker and a lunatic'. His work for children's charities is seldom reported.

Success hasn't turned him into a little like 'Si' embittered recluse who never gives interviews. With Bob Harris he owns a company devoted to helping new bands. But England taxes its rock stars very heavily. Has he ever thought of living somewhere else because of the tax?

"Yeah, I have. For every ten pounds they take nine. They've really put me hard. As I'm putting all my money back into music it's very difficult...but I'm very fond of England. If things get worse than they are now I'd move to Australia. Or to here."

Rick Wakeman has a mystique about him. In Auckland there was a feeling of anticipation for the coming event before Sunday night's concert. The posters had been up all around town and there'd been constant advertising in the media.

And even the normally excitable Western Springs crowd was a little bit

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ferent on the night. Wakeman had labelled it "serious" music and the audience was completely absorbed in the entire performance. Roger Newall had said that with the Japanese audiences you could hear a pin drop. It wasn't quite like that at Western Springs but it was close.



Monday's papers had the audience numbered at about 15,000. Paul Dainty had expected more.

The band played a rock 'n' roll opener before Wakeman and the 15-piece choir came on stage. Wakeman wearing his long white cloak. The stage bathed in red, blue and orange light. 'Catherine Parr' was quickly followed by 'Guinnevere' from the forthcoming album.

'Merlin the Magician' was the other excerpt from 'King Arthur' and both were very good indeed; sounding a lit-

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Wakeman later said that the Sym-

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erribly.

With the beginning of 'The Battle'

two inflated models of the monstors

were spotlighted and the left of the

stage. They wobbled around a bit but in

the end they looked anything but

ferocious.

Wakeman's encore began with

'Catherine Howard' and led into 'The

Forest'.

The 'O.D.' band didn't play on the

'Six Wives' album and it was interest-

ing to hear their interpretation. Geof-

rey Crampton played a fine acoustic

guitar solo in the middle of 'Anne

Boleyn' that was marred only by the

crackling of a faulty p.a. There was a

nice change in the middle of 'Catherine

Howard' that had a few heads nodding

n approval.

Somebody lit a couple of skyrockets

which soared high above the terraces at

the back. It might have been a little

dangerous but it did fit the occasion.

Jeremy Templar

## WOCK'n'WOLL (?)

Writing a positive music review is not as easy as it used to be, the reason being that over the last year or so the music scene, or at least the production of good new L.P.s' has been really stagnating.

1974 wasn't a bad year for New Zealand tours and '75 is promising to be even better, with groups like Wishbone Ash, maybe Yes, possibly Joe Cocker and even the Doobies all deciding to keep coming south rather than stop at Australia. Of course we were off to a bood start with Rick Wakeman and Rory Gallagher, two guys I never expected to see in New Zealand.

Rick Wakeman's new one, "Journey to the Centre of the Earth" has earned him some pocket money this year - I get the feeling he's living somewhat on his reputation now. "Journey to the Centre of the Earth" was good the first time round and brilliant when I could see him doing it on stage in Melbourne, but I found myself tiring of it after the second or third playing.

Epic works like that are becoming a dime-a-dozen affair. Look at Tubular Bells last year, for instance: this was Mike Oldfield's big attempt to contribute to the field of epic music feats and as far as I can see it turned a lot of people right off, and didn't enhance his chances of success with his followup album. the Dutch group Triumvirat had a go at his style afterwards and produced an uninspiring L.P. under the dubious title of "Illusions on a double dimple". Heard of it? No, exactly!

Ringo Starr's new one, "Goodnight Vienna" is interesting in a grotesque sort of way. Full of brass and piano, the backing really suits Ringo's rough, brassy voice and the whole thing is usually quite fast moving. If it is intended to be smooth, it's a failure, and if it was intended to be a bit repetitive ...repetitive, it's a rave success!

I don't really hold out much hope for good OLD Ringo.

Joe Cocker's "I can stand a little rain" is very good from a quality point of view and gives Cocker fans plenty to choose from. I feel his style has really matured now and his singing on the new album is right at home with the music. I wonder what he's going to do now in the way of recording, because, personally, I think

he's reached a new height in quality, a certain smoothness which didn't always show up in the old days.

A real ray of hope is Genesis: their latest one, "The Lamb Lies Down on Broadway" is a classic surreal Genesis achievement. Sounding a lot like Yes, they've shown again that it is possible to achieve incredible diversity in the space of one album. There's a lesson to be learned there by other groups, but no-one is taking much notice.

Look at Deep Purple ... "Stormbringer" ain't bad for a laugh, but, like all the best jokes, it's all been done before! It typifies their approach to music - they couldn't care less. I saw them play at Sunbury Music Festival in Melbourne a few weeks ago and was mildly titillated by the light show and stage effects, but on the whole bored by music. Of course Ritchie Blackmore put on a marvellous guitar show, particularly when he was on his own, but a band is more than a lead guitarist. Their attitude is so totally professional, well-oiled and rather arrogant. Even their roadies were too candy-assed to get wet saving the gear from a rainstorm: they refused to go outside and move the speakers out of the weather so eventually the Australian roadies had to do the dirty deed.

I think once Ian Gillan left Deep Purple for finer things, the group was forced to adopt a more stage-orientated style in their music. After all, who else can sing "Child in Time" or even "Flight of the Rat"? Nowadays it's "Space Truckin'" and "Highway Star" and of course the good old standby, "Smoke on the Water!" Well, we all gotta make a

crust.

Two recordings which are making an impression on the realm of harder rock and blues are Rory Gallagher's "Irish Tour '75" and Humble Pie's "Thunderbox". Both contain elements of the performers which everybody looks for - Gallagher's is classic; just him and his favourite guitars with plenty of bottle-neck and flying fingers. God bless the Irish!

"Thunderbox" brings Stevie Marriot's little boy voice right out and he really gets well into the blues numbers.

Just briefly: Elton John looks like coming across with another nice little bopper album if "Lucy in the Sky" is anything to go by. It's called something like, "Captain Fantastic and the Brown Dirt Cowboy", and apparently it's an anthology of how he and Bernie Taupin got together.

Average White Band will release their third album soon; there's a single out now I think, called "Picking up the pieces", and it's good blues-orientated rock. Also, watch for a new Wishbone Ash album. We'll see if they can improve a bit on the last effort.

So, it looks like all the older groups are the only ones coming up with any new material and most of that is not too hot. New groups are simply either not appearing or else not permitted to succeed in New Zealand. I think New Zealand has to start taking more notice of Australian music in order to give the scene here a boost. The Captain Matchbox Whoopie Band's first album, "Smoke Dreams", was hilarious, but it just didn't sell here, so we're going to miss out on an even better follow-up called, "Wangaratta Wahine". Their lack of success in New Zealand is largely due to a lack of publicity but also due to a narrow-mindedness in the N.Z. record-buying public. We have to get away from the staid attitude of sticking to music we already know plenty about. New Zealanders are the most musically ignorant people in the world, for sure! And the most undiscerning. So, it's up to you.

P.C.



## summer rock

or What we did on our Holidays.....

Summer has traditionally been the season for the great influx of overseas artists; for the weather allows the use of the large outdoor venues. However, few such concerts have been seen so far - Uriah Heep, Rick Wakeman, the Hollies and the Blues Giants being the only ones staged. Most of these have drawn less than the anticipated crowds, the classical rock and roll of keyboard player, Rick Wakeman had a 'disappointing' attendance of 10,000.

The indoor concerts played to consistently full houses, John McLaughlin and the Mahavishnu Orchestra provided a dazzling display of technical ability and rapid fire instrumental work to little emotional

effect; Rory Gallagher proved years of gigging and hard work in Britain have resulted in a tight, exciting act while Gladys Knight and the Pips showed a disturbing tendency to show-biz superficiality only rising above this, because Ms Knight possesses one of the greatest voices in soul music. Future appearances by the ever inconsistent Joe Cocker and the Ike and Tina Turner Revue promise to display two of the best acts in rock music.

But undoubtedly the most significant developments in New Zealand have been on the local scene, for 1974 proved home grown rock and roll can sell. The year saw the emergence of Split Enz as a powerful

force - an almost totally original international class band. Their seven appearances throughout the year at Radio Hauraki promoted buck-a-head concerts were all attempts to present total entertainment. Their 'Pantomonium' which ran on three consecutive nights was for two of those nights very poorly attended, the Sunday performance totally vindicated their boldness in trying to run a 'season'. 'Blerta' in February visited Auckland and gave a loose but always good natured and enjoyable variety of jazz, rock and comedy in two three hour shows at the Mercury.

Dragon also built up a substantial Auckland following and their album "Universal Radio" became one of Phonograms best sellers for 1974. Others such as John Hanlon had substantial sales for both his singles and his album and seems destined to become New Zealand's answer to Neil Diamond. Space Waltz also achieved substantial sales, in fact, a number one single, with T.V. promotion.

Undoubtedly the greatest impetus to the Auckland scene has been the 'Buck-a-head' series of concerts, they have created virtually the only local situation where a group or artist can present themselves in concert. These have temporarily lapsed in favour of free concerts in Albert Park, a medium far less successful than the indoor concerts. The creation of these concerts has given ambitious local groups something slightly more to aim for in Auckland than a residency in a night club. But it remains a truism that once a group has achieved the 'heights' of a 'Buck-a-head' and perhaps recorded an album, as far as N.Z. is concerned they have reached the top. Split Enz have realised this and after playing a final concert in Auckland on March the 8th they leave for Australia for an indefinite period. Things may have improved but the limits are still low.

Alastair Dougal





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# Labour Party Young Socialists

## REGIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCE

You and your friends of all ages are cordially invited to attend the 1975 Regional Youth Conference on 8th and 9th March.

It will be held at the Te Tira Hou Marae, Tripoli Road, Panmure.

### PROGRAMME

Saturday, 8th March — Assemble outside Marae at 10.00 a.m.

#### "THE FUTURE OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS"

With contributions from Hon. Arthur J. Faulkner M.P., Phil Goff (Manukau Youth Branch) and Alan Baxter (Printing Trades Union).

#### "MULTI-CULTURALISM IN INDUSTRY"

With contributions by Nick Tangaroa (Executive, Auckland Engineers Union), Fred Atiga (Labour Department) and Employers and Vocational Training Representatives.

#### "ALTERNATIVE LIFE STYLES"

Life styles in New Zealand are many and varied. We want to look at just three.

Members of the panel will be Mrs. Marion McQuoid (Nuie Society), Mr Hone Kaa (Dept. of Maori Studies, University of Auckland), and Bruce Marks and Keith Langton (Oahu Advisory Committee).

Kai will be served at 5.00 p.m. and a fill will be shown in the evening. Bring your sleeping bags and sleep on the Marae. Kai will be \$1.50 and Breakfast 50c. A collection will also be taken.

After breakfast on Sunday, Cabinet Ministers (including Warren Fergusson) and several M.P.'s (including Mike Bassett, John Hunt and Mike Moore) and Parliamentary Candidates, will be on the Marae to chat with.

For further details, contact:

Roger Debreceeny, Auckland Regional Council, New Zealand Labour Party, Box 8941, Auckland.

Telephone 32-156, 32-157 (business), 687-064 (home)

OR

Helen Clark, 74-740 ext. 791 (business), 769-119 (home)



CONTACT  
NOW ON THE FIRST FLOOR STUDENT  
UNION BUILDING

Auckland Festival  
to March

One month  
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Auckland Festival - March 1 to March 29

One month full of music, theatre and art, says the publicity blurbs - and so it is. The Festival opens with an evening with Bette Davis and closes with a performance of 'Hollow Crown' by the Royal Shakespeare Company.

Musically the Festival is strong with the famous King's Singers, the Dorian Singers, and the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra - with organist Flor Peters and pianist Pascal Roge.

The highlight of the Festival's strong theatre programme will be the performances of the Royal Shakespeare Company, and "Pleasure and Repentance" before festival audiences. The Mercury Theatre are producing the New Zealand premiere of 'Elephant', a modern Japanese play translated by Roger Mulvers. The "Lion in Winter" can be seen at the New Independent Theatre and another New Zealand premiere will be the Auckland Music Theatre Company's production of 'Robert and Elizabeth'.

Last year the Oxford Union Debating team greatly impressed Aucklanders with their acid wit and bright humour. The Festival will feature two nights of debate at the Auckland Town Hall. A team of three from the Oxford Union will do battle with Aucklanders on the subjects: "That Western civilisation is on the brink of collapse" and that "Ignorance is bliss - or this house would go loud cuckoo land". Should be fun.

"Face to Face" - multimedia presentation will be the attraction at the Maori Court of the Auckland Museum from March 10 to March 13. "Face to Face" is dramatic presentation on episodes of the Maori-Pakeha interaction. For those who

like a colourful spectacular - "Pageant of Polynesia" will be a drawcard at the Stanley Street Tennis Stadium. Cilla Black and Harry Secombe will both be returning to Auckland for concerts during the Festival.

Picasso etchings will be the opening exhibition of the new gallery-Barrington Pacific. Sculptures by Paul Beadle will be featured at the New Vision Gallery. Ten free lunchtime concerts will be performed at the NZBC Radio Theatre during the Festival. These will include a Charles Ives Centennial Concert - with violinist Ronald Woodcock and pianist John Wells - at 12.15 p.m. on Monday March 3 and Tuesday March 4.

Highlights  
The Royal Shakespeare Company - "Hollow Crown" - Mercury Theatre, March 24th, 25th and 29th (8.15 p.m.) - and Friday 28th at 2.15 p.m.  
And "Pleasure and Repentance" - Tues March 25th - 8.15 p.m., Thursday 27th - 6.30 p.m., Friday 28th - 8.15 p.m. and Saturday 29th at 2.15 p.m.

The New Zealand Symphony Orchestra - with Pascal Roge and Flor Peters, Town Hall on Saturday March 15th at 8.15 p.m.

Oxford Union Debates - Wednesday 5th (Town Hall) at 8.15 p.m. (Western Civilisation in danger of collapse) - AND - Saturday 8th (Town Hall) - (Ignorance is bliss). Dorian Singers - St. Patrick's Cathedral - Monday 17th March.

Puccinni Double Bill Opera - Centennial Theatre - March 5, 6, 7, 8 + 10.

Auckland Festival Society - 33 - 629.



Mel  
("Blazing Saddles")  
Brooks  
New Comedy  
YOUNG  
"FRANKENSTEIN"  
is the Funniest  
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Madcap Marty Feldman  
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Humpswitching  
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"MADDER, FUNNIER,  
MORE INSPIRED THAN  
ANYTHING BEING DONE  
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- Jay Cocks, TIME MAGAZINE

"A COMIC MASTERPIECE"  
- Morris Alpert, SATURDAY REVIEW

starring  
**"YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN" GENE WILDER · PETER BOYLE**  
**MARTY FELDMAN · CLORIS LEACHMAN** costarring **TERI GARR**  
also starring **KENNETH MARS** and **MADELINE KAHN**  
produced by **MICHAEL GRUSKOFF** directed by **MEL BROOKS** screen story and screenplay by  
based on characters in the "Frankenstein" by **MARY W. SHELLEY** music by **JOHN MORRIS** PRINTS BY DE LUXE

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**PLAZA**

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NZUSA Student Travel Bureau  
P.O. Box 6649  
Te Aro  
WELLINGTON

# YOUNG SOCIALISTS

The Young Socialist organisation is New Zealand's largest and most active group of radical youth. We are projecting stepped up activity this year leading towards the General Election where we will be launching a vigorous socialist intervention within the context of critical support for Labour.

We will be participating in the campaigns to defend the abortion clinic and to win women the right to abortion, to fight the Task Force's racist harassment of the polynesian community and to press for democratic rights in Malaysia.

We shall be touring a feminist and a black activist from the U.S. and building the national conference of the Y.S. (April 25, 26, 27, Victoria University) where radical activists in the various protest move-

ments and those interested in socialist ideas will be able to exchange experiences and plan for the future.

This year's Orientation activities initiate the work for the year. Three FORUMS are planned : On Wednesday March 5 at 1.00 p.m. in B15 "Malaysia - dissent and repression" with Dr. Michael Stenson of the History Department; on Wednesday March 12, same time and place, "Are our Civil Rights Threatened?" with Dr Hodge of the Civil Liberties Council, Reg Clough who is legal advisor to the Auckland Abortion Clinic and a speaker from the Polynesian Panthers who will discuss the Task Force; on Thursday March 20, same time and place, "Unions, injunctions and the law" with speakers yet to be finalised.

## Split Enz are coming

The greatest contemporary rock group in N.Z



Since their highly successful 1973 campus tour Split Enz have played at Auckland's "Buck-a-head" concerts, appeared on "New Faces" and created a theatrical/musical performance second to none. Split Enz came before Bowie. They play their own material. Now they are doing another campus tour.

Dunedin: Regent Theatre, Friday February 28

Christchurch: Ngaio Marsh Theatre,  
Sunday March 2

Lincoln College: Monday March 3

Wellington: University Union Hall,  
Wednesday March 5

Palmerston North: Concert Chamber,  
Thursday March 6

Hamilton: Teachers College Hall, Friday March 7

Auckland: University Cafeteria, Saturday March 8

**STUDENTS \$1.50 NON-STUDENTS \$2.00\***

Tickets at Students' Association offices and at the door.

\*Does not apply Christchurch

**WITH SUPPORT ARTIST GEOFF CHUNN**



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# ORIENTATION DETAILS

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### ORIENTATION PROGRAMME

A list of additions and corrections to the first week of the programme distributed during Enrolment :

Monday March 3	7.30 pm Maclaurin Hall Friends of the University Annual General Meeting. 8.00 pm B28 NZSAC Free film showing of "Millhouse" and "Attica"
Tuesday March 4	1.00 pm Rm 202 SUB Latter Day Saints' class 7.00 p.m. Maclaurin Hall NZ Institute of International Affairs meeting with a talk on Portuguese Timor by Steven Hoadley of the History Department. Students welcome. 7.30 pm Executive Lounge Tennis Club wine and cheese evening. New members especially welcome.
Thursday March 6	1.00 pm Rm 202 SUB Latter Day Saints' class 7.30 pm Executive Lounge Aviation Sports Society social evening.
Friday March 7	1.00 pm FORUM'75 discussion on the Wanganui Computer Centre. John Hunt M.P. has now accepted an invitation to participate and the meeting will be held in B15.

Any additions to the second week of the programme should reach the Orientation Office today to get in next week's Craccum.

There will be two tournaments running during Orientation which anyone can enter. Mr. Dennis Hansen, that Custodian and man of many parts, will be running a snooker tournament during the second week with matches held from 6.00 p.m daily in the Billiards Room (top floor by the theatre). The results of this tournament will be used in the selection of the team for the Universities Easter Tournament in Christchurch. In addition there will be a prize for the winner of a cue in a case and a ticket to the Orientation Cabaret. To enter please see the supervisor in the gymnasium (behind the Bookshop).  
The second will be a 500 tournament to be held at 6.30 p.m. on Monday March 10 in Rm 202 SUB and subsequently as necessary. This is just for fun (NZUSU have yet to recognise 500 as a Tournament sport ! ) but the members of the winning team will each receive a prize of a Cabaret ticket. To avoid arguments TKS rules will be used and these may be inspected and entries made in the Orientation Office ( first floor above AUSA Office). You don't have to be a brilliant player to enter these - the general standard of both snooker and 500 around here is not outstanding.

### WORLD RECORD ATTEMPTS

The Orientation Programme contains a perhaps cryptic looking note referring to world record attempts to be made in Albert Park next Wednesday March 12. This is very much a participatory thing - there is a copy of the Guinness Book of Records in the Orientation Office and you are invited to come up and browse and find something you think you can break.

The only restriction is that we refuse to subsidise any gluttonous or anti-environmental efforts (like goldfish swallowing) but there is still plenty of scope. Last year 1300 odd Auckland students organised by Don Gardiner (of Albatross Enterprises) set a new record for sitting in an unsupported circle (on each others knees). This is now in The Book, but it would be nice to have some more.

### CONTACT

THE INFORMATION-ADVISORY  
SERVICE RUN BY STUDENTS  
FOR STUDENTS

## FORUM'75

As part of this year's Orientation Programme, the Auckland University Students' Association is organising a series of debates, discussions and seminars under the collective title of FORUM'75. These will occur daily in the Union Coffee Bar and University Lecture Theatres over the period 3 to 14 March and will cover various social issues and problems facing New Zealand and students in particular. The general object of FORUM'75 is to explore subjects of interest, to generate awareness and stimulate discussion among university students and to encourage participation in Association activities by new students and by university staff members.

### PROGRAMME

**MONDAY 3 March**  
1.00 p.m. Union Coffee Bar "University"  
An introduction and welcome to Auckland University with:-  
Dr Colin Maiden, Vice Chancellor.  
Dr B.R. Davis, Dean of the Faculty of Science.  
Ms Clare Ward, President A.U.S.A.

**TUESDAY 4 March**  
1.00 p.m. Union Coffee Bar "Nuclear Power."  
Are Nuclear Power Stations desirable in New Zealand? What are the environmental ramifications? What are the alternatives? Dr Mervyn Smith, Centre for Continuing Education.  
Dr Rob Mann, Environmental Defence Society.  
Mr. John Stephenson, Senior Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

**WEDNESDAY 5 March**  
1.00 p.m. Lecture Theatre B15 "Malaysia"  
A discussion on dissent and repression in Malaysia organised by the Young Socialists.  
Dr. M.R. Stenson, Senior Lecturer in History.

**THURSDAY 6 March**  
7.30 p.m. Union Coffee Bar "Religion"  
A spiritual forum: What is religion? What is faith? What part does it play in life? Why are there so many religions? What do they have in common? Representatives have been invited from all religions and spiritual groups associated with the University, and discussion will be opened by :  
Rev. Peter Davis, Maclaurin Chaplain to the University.

These two pages contain a few notes about what is happening in Orientation this year. They should be read in conjunction with the programme you got at Enrolment. For posterity the names of the Orientation Committee are recorded here. If you have any questions or suggestions or complaints or anything they can be found most times of the day or night in the Orientation Office on the first floor of the Union, above the AUSA Office and right in the middle of Radio B. And you would be especially welcome if you have any time to spare and can help us keep things going.

Orientation Controller	Bob Lack
Social Controller *	Michael Flatt
Student Liaison	Simon Curnow
Information and Contact	David Deans
Films	Don Gardiner
Spiders Webs	Lindsay Gregory

Looking after the film showings for the Orientation Committee are a couple of students trading under the name of "P and Q". The principals of this venture are Don Gardiner and Pete Woollet who have both been on campus for some years and are concerned at the failure of AUSA and Film Society to provide any light entertainment on screen. They started occasional showings last year and the response was such that they have arranged a programme for every Thursday night this year. Screenings will commence each Thursday in B28 at 7.00 p.m.

Their Orientation programme is printed below and the full year's schedule will appear in next week's Craccum.  
Tuesday March 4 B28 7.00 p.m.  
"The Italian Job" and "The Amorous Adventures of Moll Flanders".  
Friday March 7 Rudman Gardens 7.15 p.m. all night FREE show in association with Cafe Dance "The Jokers", "Fearless Vampire Killers", "Stitch in Tiem", "Carry on Camping", "Curse of the Demon".  
Tuesday March 11 B28 7.00 p.m.  
"Alice's Restaurant" and one other.  
Thursday March 13 B28 7.00 p.m.  
"Up the Chastity Belt" and "Butterflies are Free".

## tonight b28

The New Zealand Students' Arts Council is pleased to present two Sydney Co-op films - "Millhouse" which portrays former President Richard Nixon in a slightly unfavourable light and "Attica", a commentary on the infamous prison and the Seldad Brothers.  
These two fine films are being shown FREE as part of what is hoped to be a series of NZSAC political and progressive film showings on campus during 1975. However the Arts Council is at present in some financial difficulties so a collection will be taken up to assist with the continuation of activities. These films are well worth seeing and your support is needed.

### ORIENTATION SERVICE

An orientation Service will be held in the Maclaurin Chapel this Wednesday at 1.00 p.m. This emphasis will be to orient students to the activities of the four main religious societies inflicted on campus within the context of worship. The Rev. Dr. John Hinchcliff, the Rev. Fr Eugene O'Sullivan, the Rev. Peter Davis, the very Rev. O.T. Baragwanath and the Chancellor, Dr. Maiden, will participate in the service.  
Peter Davis, the new Maclaurin Chaplain, will also be inducted during service. A light lunch will be provided.

## Come to the Cabaret

The culmination of Orientation will be a semi-formal ball on Saturday March 15. Entertainment will be provided by Maintenance Shop, a very professional group who guarantee anything from rock to a foxtrot on demand, with a guest spot by Kini Trio who Dennis-the-Custodian assures us are a bloody good act. The supper menu comprises -

- Shrimp Cocktail
- Cold Chicken Ham and Beef
- Assorted Salad
- Curry & Rice Beef Stroganoff
- Fish
- Assorted Gateaux Fruit Salad & Cream
- Cheese & Biscuits
- Coffee

and there will be a full bar service (e.g. as much as you want of whatever you fancy). Dancing will continue from 8.00 p.m. to 1.00 a.m. and you get all this for only \$7.50 single or \$14.00 double. Tickets are available from the Orientation Office or from the information desk in the Quad. However, we need to have a guaranteed attendance for this to go ahead so please get your ticket by Friday of this week (March 7) so we can proceed knowing people are coming.

**FRIDAY 7 March**  
1.00 p.m. Lecture Theatre B15 "Wanganui Computer Centre"  
What is going on? Why? Is it necessary? Justifiable? Desirable?  
Mr. Jonathon Hunt M.P., Member of the Government Committee responsible for the centre.  
Mr. Francis Auburn, Senior Lecturer in Law.  
Dr Bill Hodge, Auckland Council of Civil Liberties.

**MONDAY 10 March**  
1.00 p.m. Union Coffee Bar "The Environment"  
A general discussion on environmental matters organised by Ecology Action Group and followed by a mystery bus tour !

**TUESDAY 11 March**  
1.00 p.m. Lecture Theatre B28 "Penal Reform"  
What is the purpose of imprisonment? Does the existing arrangement serve this purpose? What improvements and reforms are possible? Desirable?  
Dr Martyn Finlay M.P. Minister of Justice  
Mr John Seymour, Senior Lecturer in Law  
Mr Simon Jefferson, Incare  
A member of the Howard Reform League

**WEDNESDAY 12 March**  
1.00 p.m. Lecture Theatre B15 "Civil Liberties Threatened"  
A discussion on recent encroachments on civil liberties in various areas organised by the Young Socialists.  
Dr Bill Hodge, Auckland Council of Civil Liberties.  
Mr Reg Clough Legal Advisor and trustee to the Auckland Medical Aid Centre.  
A member of the Polynesian Panther Party.

**THURSDAY 13 March**  
1.00 p.m. Union Coffee Bar "Drug Abuse"  
What is drug abuse? What causes it? Is it a medical or a legal problem? What are possible solutions?  
Detective Inspector R.I. Chadwick  
A member of the medical profession.

**FRIDAY 14 March**  
1.00 p.m. Lecture Theatre B15 "Students"  
What responsibilities do students hold to society? What place can they take in solving the problems raised in FORUM'75? What role does the Students' Association have? All people who have participated in FORUM'75 are invited to attend. The Students' Association will be represented by :  
Ms Clare Ward, President A.U.S.A.  
Mr John Blincoe, Vice President, N.Z.U.S.A.



# clubs and tit-bits....

One of the few advantages of being Orientation Controller is that you get to plug your favourite societies. This year's Controller and indeed most of the Committee are members of the Tiddlywinks and Knucklebones Society. And frankly we think you all should be too. Since we are all busy there will only be one TKS meeting during Orientation, on Tuesday March 11th. This will commence about midday in the main common room with a formal game of Diplomacy - and if anyone would like to take part come up to the Orientation Office where we are making up teams. The General Meeting will occur after Diplomacy at about 7.30 p.m. and after that the evening will develop into a social event with many games and a quantity of wine, probably free to members.

Regular games evenings will be held during the year along with many other manifestations of idiocy. To gain more information or to join (only 50 cents a year) see Bob Lack in the Orientation Office.

## CONTEMPORARY DANCE CLUB

Join us during orientation for an inspired fortnight of films, free classes and demonstrations.

Your support is needed to foster contemporary dance in N.Z.

If you want to dance, but beyond the restrictions of ballet technique, come along and try a different dance form.

## ORIENTATION PROGRAMME INCLUDES:

Films in 002 on

Tuesday 4th March at 7.30 - 8.45

Thursday 6th March at 1.00 - 2.00

Tuesday 11th March at 1.00 - 2.00

Thursday 13th March at 7.30 - 8.45

Free classes and demonstrations in the

Gymnasium on -

Monday 3rd & 10th March at 4.00-5.30

Wednesday 12th March at 1.00 - 2.00

Friday 14th March at 1.00 - 2.00

## SWIMMING AND WATER POLO CLUB

This very friendly club meets twice a week in summer and once a week in winter. We cater for both men and women and have an A and B grade in each, all teams playing at Newmarket Pool on a Tuesday night from 6.30 pm onwards; training is on Thursday evenings. No experience in playing is necessary, although average swimming ability is desirable.

Although we have no facilities for those wishing to learn to swim or improve or train for competitive swimming, we do send a men's and women's swimming team to Easter Tournament along with a men's water polo team. This yearly excursion onto other campuses provides the ideal opportunity for one to meet the other members and also have a great time; a lot of the action at Easter Tournament tend to originate from the aquatic section of the whole outfit. However, for all that we enjoy the odd ale or three, we are not just a social team; our women's team won the N.Z. National Championships last year and our men's team is in the top three in Auckland.

So come along to the pool on Tuesdays or give us a ring:

Brenda Griffith 694-242

Geoff Baxter 583-692

## LE CERCLE FRANCAIS

which is the Auckland branch of the Paris-based Alliance Francaise, will hold its first meeting for 1975 in the University Hall at 8 p.m. on Wednesday March 5th.

The programme will include musical items and a one-act play, *SCRUPLES* by Octave Mirbeau. The play, produced by former Professor of French at Auckland University, Prof. A.C. Keys, has the following cast:

Le Voleur : Prof. A.C. Keys

Le Vole : Dr. A.S.G. Butler

Le Valet : Mr. S. Hoare

Le Commissaire

de Police : Dr. A.W.H. West

Students of French are warmly invited to attend or to contact the Secretary, Margaret Lockstone at 40 Landscape Road, Mt. Eden.



Split Enz.... due soon.



One of those interesting yet tragic things to watch this year will be the fight developing between two groups of peace-loving meditators over the subject of money. Some years ago a disciple of Maharishi Mahesh Yogi arrived in Auckland to spread the discipline of Transcendental Meditation. He believed that this was so important that he charged no fees for his services (though he did accept donations). The Students' International Meditation Society was formed to promote the discipline on campus and has gained many adherents and helped a lot of people over the years.

However, the international transcendental meditation organisation based in America apparently didn't like its principles being given away for free so it started an organisation in Dunedin to promote and sell TM and has gradually moved up the country, at last arriving in Auckland. It has threatened legal proceedings against the Auckland group for use of its names, but the locals have tried to avoid trouble by giving way.

So this year we have on the Auckland campus promoting Transcendental Meditation two groups:

(1) The Students' Meditation Society, a non-acquisitive group which has been active on this campus for some years under the name of the Students' International Meditator Society.

(2) The Students' International Meditation Society, the only true original and accredited representatives of the Maharishi who have just arrived here and charge for their services.

Both groups are taking part in Orientation activities and each promises a full year of involvement on campus. Watch this space for continuing details of the fight of the Century.

## CONTACT THE INFORMATION-ADVISORY SERVICE RUN BY STUDENTS FOR STUDENTS

## motorcycle club

The A.U.M.C.C. suffered (along with most other clubs and societies) from the rigours of internal assessment in 1974, in that there were fewer than usual bods coming on our touring and trail trips. The survival of the club in 1975 depends to a large extent on the interest and enthusiasm generated in the first few months of this year by as many members as we can rake together, especially as most of the core members of the last three or four years have now departed. It is fair to point out that last year several of our number did more riding than ever before, in spite of internal assessment requirements, and still managed to pass their units.

This year's Annual General Meeting will be held on Monday, March 10th, in B28, at 8.00 p.m. Apart from election to offices, there will be films of AUMCC activities over the last couple of years, and plans for trips over the Easter break, in the May vacation, and at Mid-term Break, as well as ideas for the usual day or weekend tours. In spite of the general apathy shown last year by the owners of street bikes (with a few exceptions), we are hoping to organise more road bike tours as well as trail bike trips, and rumour has it that last year's Pres. and Vice Pres., and perhaps Sec. and Treas. are planning to acquire road bikes to have as well as their trail bikes.

Anyhow, it's been too good a club over the years for it to fold now through lack of energy, especially as there are more bikes on the road and at Varsity than ever before. So fire yourself up, and assemble your body at the AGM, and prepare yourself for a good year.

## car club

Car Club is a more-or-less dynamic organisation of assorted bods united by an interest in anything that moves on four wheels and the faster the better.

Owing to the technical and rule-bound nature of motorsport we are more closely involved with other car clubs than with the University but most of our members are students and ex-students. In fact we are one of the five big clubs in the Auckland area and have quite a lot to offer members.

We organise events running the whole gamut from simple economy runs up to an Invitation Hillclimb Series which attracts competition from all over Auckland.

There is a film and natter evening every month, a club trial every month or so in winter and a hillclimb or gymkhana about every fortnight during the summer months.

"Sportnews", the monthly coming events Bulletin and "Roundabout" the club magazine are posted to all members.

Membership is \$4.00 a year to students and \$5.00 to non-students. See Alan Grout on Campus (extension 9207) or Mark Reynolds at home (HCK 44-613)

On Friday, 7th March the Battle of LEIPZIG will be fought between the French and Allied forces of the 1813 campaign which resulted in the downfall of Napoleon. This will take place in the Middle Common Room.

Also; Friday 14th, Dresden 1813 - THE CONTUBERNIUM CLUB

## tramping club

One of the most active societies on campus, Tramping Club has no restriction on the number of new members it can accommodate. The Club spends most of the year tramping in the North Island (Tongariro, Egmont, Ureweras, Great Barrier etc.) with 4-day trips every holidays, as well as shorter weekend and day trips to the Waitakeres (where A.U.T.C. has its very own hut). During the Xmas vacation most trips go to the South Island, and 10 days is usually the standard length. This summer T.C. has clocked up about 1200 man-days (or woman-days, or person-days ....) in the South Island.

Mountaineers can also find a place in T.C. as there is a strong contingent of rock-climbers and last year club members completed some good climbs in the Mt. Cook region and the Darrans, and even had an expedition to Peru.

No experience or gear is necessary to join Tramping Club - for as long as it takes you to find out you like it, you can muddle along in sandshoes and a plastic raincoat (we're not proud!) and hire the odd thing from the club. Interested? During the first weeks of term the club has many Orientation functions planned - see the club noticeboard for more details (beside the stairs by the U.B.S., above the milk bar). Alternatively ring one of these lovely people - Alastair Kent ph. 585539 (evg) or 74740 ext 9622 (day), Kathy Newhook ph. 689733 or Roll Horne ph. BSY 87378 (evgs) or 74740 ext 9966 (day).

Anyone interested in the March 7 FORUM on the Wanganui Computer Centre should note that the New Zealand and Pacific Room of the Library are planning a display on this subject before 4th March using in part materials prepared by one of the participants, Mr. Francis Auburn.

## GIANT SPIDERS INVADE AUCKLAND!!

It appears that the activities of the AU Sci-Fi Society have incurred the wrath of the inter-Galactic Council who have deputed a pair of giant Arcsac spiders to bring us to our knees by spinning a web in the Quad during Orientation. The invaders have captured a local architecture student, Lindsay Gregory, and are forcing him to wreak their evil will. He in turn will be coercing other students to assist. If you have any skill in web-building or would like to learn, wander in the general direction of the Quad in the next day or two and start spinning.