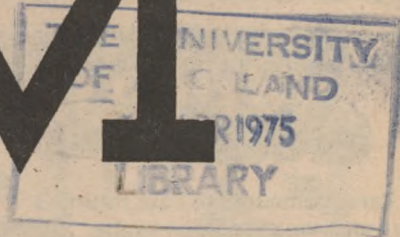


CRACCUM

CRACCUM Volume 49 Issue 6, 15th April 1975



The Ashes of Death

(no-one warned the Micronesians...)

Early on the morning of March 1, 1954 the people of Rongelap saw a flash of light and an enormous rising pillar of fire in the western sky.

The 87 people on the tiny island were frightened and ran from their houses. They gathered on the beachfront, not knowing what was going on or what to do.

Within two hours the sky had changed. A storm appeared to be brewing. Soon the islanders were enveloped in a heavy mist. Dust and large lumps of debris fell like snow on Rongelap. It fell on the people, on the thatched roofs of their houses and into their drinking water.

The dust-radio-active sand, coral and organic matter - is still remembered by the islanders as the "ashes of death". That morning Bikini Atoll, only 125 miles from Rongelap, had become the test site of the world's first deliverable hydrogen bomb. It was, however, only one of the 96 nuclear devices exploded by the United States in the islands of Micronesia.

When the first post-war atomic bomb was tested in the region in 1946, the people of Rongelap were evacuated. Eight years later, with a bomb 750 times more powerful they were left helpless.

The winds carried the fallout eastward - heavily contaminating both the island and 23 Japanese fishermen on the Lucky Dragon.

On a neighbouring island 28 Americans had been briefed on what to do. They put on extra clothing and took cover when the bomb went off.

United States officials had notified the village chief of Rongelap that a new bomb was to be tested shortly. But the chief and the islanders were not informed of any preventive measures.

That first night nearly all of the people on Rongelap complained of itchiness and pain on the skin. Many vomited, suffered with diarrhoea and were very tired. Eyes burned and lesions began to appear on the skin.

It was two days later that an American ship came to evacuate the islanders to Kwajalein. The day before a ship had steamed past to pick up the 28 Americans.

At Kwajalein the islanders were told to wash their bodies with soap and water. About this time hair began to fall out in clumps and some went completely bald.

After a fortnight the evacuees were moved to the island of Edit, where they stayed for 3½ years.

Back on Rongelap the Fallout had by

now killed many of the islanders' pigs and chickens. Plants withered and the leaves of the coconut palms turned a murky grey.

For the islanders, loss of hair and swollen trachea were only a small part of the problem which has lived with them ever since. The dangers from exposure to high levels of radiation become more serious as the years pass.

Today, all but one child on Rongelap have undergone surgery for the removal of thyroid tumours. The first case didn't appear until 1963 - nine years after the "BRAVO" test. In that year medical reports revealed that radiation levels of the Rongelapese were a hundred times higher than that of the average 'uncontaminated' Japanese.

In November 1972 19-year old Lejoc Anjain died of acute myelogenous leukemia. Japanese scientists, remembering the pattern of Hiroshima and Nagasaki victims, anticipate further 'outbreaks' of the disease.

After returning to their "cooled off" home, radiation levels in the bodies of the islanders increased dramatically. Even those who had not been on the island in 1954 were soon showing much higher radiation counts as a result of their contaminated environment.

Strontium 90 levels increased six-fold while the Cesium 137 levels rose by sixty times. Children born to exposed parents have shown at least slight growth retardation.

Miscarriages and stillbirths in the first four years after the Bravo bomb were about double that for the rest of the Marshalls.

In the fifteen years after the explosion there were sixteen deaths in the 'exposed group'. This represents 13 deaths per thousand - compared with 8.3 for the Marshall Islands as a whole. Yet it is still too early to say how much the bomb will shorten the life span of its victims - both living and unborn.

Doctors and officials of the United States Atomic Energy Commission are currently visiting Rongelap to examine its inhabitants. The islanders live in fear of what new scourge may await them.

As Ataji Balos told a Japanese audience last year: "Each person who has been exposed asks himself 'Will I be well tomorrow? Will my children be normal? And when an islander becomes ill he asks himself - 'Is this an ordinary illness or has

the ghost of the bomb come to close on me to?' "

Micronesians complain that medical treatment for the bomb victims is grossly inadequate. There is no doctor on or near Rongelap, and Micronesians are not permitted to use the facilities of the army hospital at Kwajalein.

For any major problem the victims must travel 1500 miles to Guam - or further to Hawaii.

In December 1971 a team of Japanese doctors, invited by the Congress of Micronesia, were refused permission to examine the islanders. Only Atomic Energy Commission doctors are allowed to examine and treat the people of Rongelap. Micronesians wonder why.

But Rongelap is not alone in living with the ghost of the bomb.

Roger Gale, a spokesman for the Micronesians, told the Suva Conference that Bikini Islanders nearly starved when they were removed to an island which could not support its new population.



Roger Gale

Of the 21 islands in the Bikini group only two are still considered habitable by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. Delegates at the Conference said that radio-activity levels on many inhabited islands in Micronesia are still too high for safety.

But for some there will be no homecoming. Three islands were 'vapourised' by the Bravo blast.

The military or strategic significance of the area is easily explained. The islands of Micronesia are very isolated. That is why

they were used for nuclear and missile testing. But Micronesia - America's "stepping stone" - is also very close to the Asian Mainland.

Gale said that recent precautionary measures taken by the United States Government to guard Bikini islanders from the health hazards of a radio-active environment were useless. Sand, used in the concrete of the extra-thick floors and walls of new island dwellings had been found radio-active.

The Marshall Islands boasts the world's largest atoll-Kwajalein. It is also the world's largest missile base and has one of the world's largest population densities.

The atoll is a major test site for the "doomsday device" - the anti-ballistic Missile system (A.B.M.). Kwajalein too is the "impact areas" for missiles launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California - almost 5000 miles away.

It is not surprising that the Micronesian delegation, including an Opposition Representative and the Mayor of Rongelap, should describe Marshall Islanders as "helpless witnesses to the use of their surrounding air and water as a shooting gallery of the United States".

The people of Kwajalein, they said, have been shunted to crowded Ebege Island where they live in dependence on the U.S. Army. 6000 Micronesians and 4000 American technicians on an island of 64 acres adds up to frequent epidemics - and a population density twice that of Hong Kong.

And now the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission is discussing the feasibility of storing - or is it dumping - radio-active waste in the deep waters of the Mariana Trench.

A \$300 million airbase is planned for Tinian, Micronesia's most fertile and productive island. Up to 7000 troops at a time will take part in "war games" on Tinian - including naval and aerial bombardment. From Guam, the Pentagon's "Communications Area Master Station", B52s flew on bombing raids to Indo-China.

And so the story continues for Micronesia, the island 'paradise' that has known four foreign landlords in 75 years.

Nothing can make amends for the tragedies of 'Bravo'. Independence will not overcome past suffering but it may prevent new victims. Let us hope that the ghost that daily haunts the children of Rongelap is not a premonition of the fate which awaits all mankind. By Mike Rann



CRACCUM Volume 49, Issue 6
Tuesday April 15th 1975

credits

Mike Rann, rumoured to have returned from a rat-spear expedition to the Fijian Archipelago, claims not only to have edited this week's awful issue of Craccum, but also to have elicited horrible contributions from Ms Raewyn Stone, Don Colebrook (Jnr), Ms G.J. Stanford, Andrew Terry, Amnesty International, Brent Lewis, Jeremy Templer, Dave Francis, Michael Gifkins, David Colbourn, Bob Mann, and even from our chief reporter, Rob Greenfield. Come, come Mr Rann. What are you saying? (sigh).

The atrocious layout - a dirty deed for sure - was done by Chris Brookes with assistance from such well-known bodies as those of Robert William Lack (no fixed abode - itinerant cat-kidnapper and fur coat manufacturer) and Richard James Rowe [the elder] - child-molester extraordinaire and occasional wood-cutter; much willing work was done by Virginia Smith, Mon, Barry, Anne Chambers, Davina Jackson, and many more (whose names escape me. Sorry folks!) Typing by Alexis Grudnoff, graphics by Chris Brookes and Anonymous, and photos by Murray Cammick and Mike Rann (truly!)

If I've forgotten anyone, come up and see me and I'll give you a big kiss! Love.

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There will be a meeting on Wednesday 16th April in the Exec. Lounge to elect an action committee which will organize opposition to the 1976 tour and other anti-apartheid activities during the months ahead. Let's see all those members of H.A.R.T. and C.A.R.E. and everyone else too.

a special letter...

Dear Ed,

Quite frankly, I'm pretty ashamed by the selfishness of some of the students over the subject of Bursaries. I would say that there would be about 5% (if that) of students who really do need the money - and they can get it through the new system of hardship allowances. The other 95% certainly do not need any more and should consider the following points:
Firstly: The Labour Party did promise in their 1972 Campaign to introduce a new Standard Tertiary Bursary - however this was made before a number of important incidents occurred that have since resulted in a temporary economic setback in N.Z. (and the rest of the world): the U.S.A. devalued her dollar; the U.K. entered the Common Market; the hardened onset of the oil crisisto name the most outstanding. As a result, the Government is now hard pushed to meet its foreign debts in the height of a worsening economic crisis - therefore, as much as I'm sure Labour would like to honour its promises it's really out of the question right now. Mr Rowling visited this University not so long ago (and directly after his world trip I might add) to explain the situation and ask for co-operation and patience, and to try and take into account the economic situation before they started pressuring the Government into "giving" them more money. At least Labour made a gesture (the hardship allowance for those who are really hard up) to honour their promise. Would Mr Muldoon have done this? (sorry, I mean National!)

Another passing thought is that I hope

letters to ed

Dear Editor,

I would like to point out a small factual error in Rangi Rafana's letter to the Editor in the last issue of Craccum where he gives praise where it isn't due. The Trots had nothing to do with organising the Auckland paper boys.

The Democratic Youth Front, an off-campus progressive youth organisation (which has no connections with Trotskyism) helped the paper boys in the New Lynn area organise their first meeting. At this meeting a paper boys action committee was formed. This committee subsequently put forward certain demands related to better working conditions, a formal agreement with the newspaper proprietors, holiday pay, and other connected demands. These boys have since widened their scope to form an Auckland paper boys action committee and have already won some of their demands.

The Democratic Youth Front at this time is involved in the wider question of the exploitation of all child labour, i.e. paper boys, milk boys, children working in grocery shops, hamburger bars and in factories after the end of the school day.

We have organised a parliamentary petition on this issue, and we will be holding an information stall and leafleting in Vulcan Lane on Friday evening the 18th April. Anyone interested in this issue could write to C.P.O. Box 581, Auckland or phone 664-582 during the evenings.

I. Tucker,
Chairman D.Y.F.

2

Dear Ed,

It has come to our notice that there has been a spate of thefts around Campus on a level not experienced for a long time. Specific areas include the Libraries and the University Bookshop, which has been especially bad. Consequently I am authorising a group of responsible students to watch the Bag Deposit Area and accost any students they see whom they consider to be acting in a suspicious or unusual way in that area. This will be continued until such time as we are satisfied that the thefts have been stopped.

Anyone who does not satisfy the request of the students involved will be requested to answer to either the Union Manager or to an Executive Disciplinary Committee. If we are still not successful in cutting down the thefts the Executive will have to consider contacting the Police.

I am endeavouring to get the University to tighten up its Library Security. Usually there is a small amount of theft from the Libraries in the Third Term. Last year was no exception and through the University I got the safe-deposit area of the Main Library staffed at night after a number of complaints. That there is so much theft so early in the year is very serious, and it must be stopped.

Michael Walker
Administrative Vice-President

3

Dear Editor,

While New Zealander's bask in affluence and freedom millions in South Africa suffer blatant oppression under the fascist Vorster regime - Economic exploitation; Separation of workers from families, Denial of elementary educational opportunity; Complete lack of medical care and other social services; Brutal suppression of all articulate opposition - This and lots more is the plight of Black South Africans in a land filled with bitterness, hatred, tension, frustration and division.

In recent weeks two banned South African student leaders who escaped into exile have spoken on Campus. Neville Curtis and Henry Isaacs had the courage to fight for their ideals and to withstand the resultant suppression yet Auckland students didn't even have the energy to give them a hearing. Neville's audience was 160. Henry, with better publicity, drew a "crowd" of 200, although admittedly it might have been 225 if Premier Lee Kuan Yew had not chosen to arrive that day.

But a protest march calling for higher bursaries had 2,500 participants. They must be the 2,500 who don't own those lines of sparkling motor-cycles in Alfred Street. Some, too, may remember the thousands who demonstrated against participation in Vietnam. They were very conscious of freedom and pacifism when there was a danger that they might be conscripted.

There are two methods which New Zealand can use to express its condemna-

ments, and the Government pays our FEES! And then on top of that we get a Bursary (although a minimal sum - at least we get something). Why should the Government give more money to a privileged section of society? and surely it should go to people who are less fortunate than ourselves.

Fourthly: Students have a 2½-3 month break over Christmas to work and save money to help see themselves through the University year. Now if one really gets down it (by that I mean working hard - overtime etc.) one can earn a lot over that period of time, and with the Bursary money that one gets (tax returns etc.) one should have enough to see oneself through the Academic Year quite comfortably. I have managed to do this for 2 years now (what a Saint!) and actually I wasn't on a Bursary in my first year (I have also passed everything in those 2 years). All it really takes is a little determination to succeed, and also realisation of how lucky one is to have this choice of University education open to one.

Many students, however, do feel the pinch - why not work for the 3 week May and August vacations? - or get a part-time evening job? I know many students who have done this - most of them aren't complaining. Also many students complain that their mates, who are not 'varsity students but are out working, have a much better time 'cause they have more money. Well - if you really think that University is such a hard life, and other people have it better off - then leave University and take up a job. But you guys don't want to leave University 'cause of the easy-going sort of existence - you can't have your cake and eat it.

Finally: (although I could go on raving about the whole situation) I'm positive that if you were desperate for

tion of Apartheid. It can sever all sporting links and it can apply a trade boycott. White South Africa correctly assumes that the continuance of sporting contact by New Zealand implies condonement of their policies. White South Africa must be isolated so that it can experience, to some degree, the hardship which Blacks have experienced for so long.

Already there are many selfless people who are working to ensure that the proposed 1976 All Black Tour of South Africa does not materialize. But there are others concerned only with their enjoyment of rugby who gaze aghast at the rapidly emptying coffers of the Rugby Union and they are backed by powerful, yet unobtrusive, syndicates. Yes, the battle-lines have been drawn and this is evidenced by the front-page headline of the Auckland Star, 3rd April, "All Blacks will tour regardless, says Sullivan." and its accompanying article.

So, with whom do you side my New Zealand friends? Do you support the brutality of your white cousins across the sea or do you wish to see the aspirations of a nation (and of all humanity) for freedom, equality, opportunity and dignity fulfilled? We will need your help in the months ahead, so overcome your apathy and join our fight.

Virginia

4

Dear Friend,

On Saturday April 19 the NZ Medical Aid Committee for Indo-China will be holding a door-to-door appeal in the Ponsonby area.

The collector's headquarters will be at the home of Mr Jim Barrowman at 7 Dunedin St. The canvassing will commence at 9a.m.

Our committee would like to take this opportunity of appealing to students who live in that area to turn out on the day and collect door-to-door for us.

I don't think I need to emphasize the importance of aid to Indo-China at this time. With the regime in Phnom Penh on the brink of collapse, and events in Vietnam rapidly coming to a head, the need for medical aid to the people of Indo-China has never been greater.

Looking forward to your support,
Yours Fraternally,
John Watkins
Organizing Secretary NZMACI

money, you could go to your parents for a loan. If they give you a loan - you're lucky: if they don't or can't - you've a good case for a hardship allowance. If, however, you're somebody who would consider it a blow to your pride to ask your parents for money - how the hell can you go out and ask the Government for more?

Therefore, although I admit that students may be feeling the pinch due to the escalating cost of living (- who isn't.), I still think that we should sit back and try to appreciate the economic crisis that our Government is faced with. And we can help by not pressuring them now - and when the crisis is over, our case will be very strong. So why don't some of us swallow our pride, self-centredness and conceit, and get down to the job that we're really here for.

L.A. Campbell.

JEAN LUC GODARD FILMS

"LETTER TO JANE" (English Soundtrack)

"TOUT VA BIEN" (English Subtitles)

APRIL WED 16

THURS 17

B. 28 8.00 p.m.

DONATIONS

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No

Have you looking at t old back sic sends you b have read th Mr J.O. Up Association infatig and sodomy." L

Last year's on Sunday Ne a number of a in these Public form. For exa for Bull Work a suitable illus the ads specifi to less than or ation. Under t required to pr a whole was ir year publicati therefore had Publications I Courts to dete decent.

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This was 6 ation and dist which raises t how can a me off his friendl same squad re the same info defendant.

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Brent Lewis.

The other airport with there to see exile return home, until had no pea does not m everyone. I may find th people you not.

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Capping Book found Not Indecent

Have you been feeling a bit strange during the last 12 months? Perhaps looking at the family cat in a strange way or perhaps engaging in a bit of the old back side or the other great sin which makes your hair fall out and even sends you blind! You have; well the answers simple - you poor soul you must have read the 1974 Auckland University Capping Mag. For according to Mr J.O. Upton Counsel for the Police in their charge against the Students Association under the Indecent Publications Act 1963 the Magazine was a infatle and juvenile publication aimed at encouraging "masturbation and sodomy." Luckily the Tribunal disagreed.

Last year's Publication was a take off on Sunday News and Truth and contained a number of advertisements regularly seen in these Publications but in slightly doctored form. For example the well known ad for Bull Worker became Pull Worker with a suitable illustration inserted. In total the ads specifically complained of came to less than one page in a 36 page Publication. Under the Act, the Police were required to prove that the Publication as a whole was indecent as being a once a year publication it is legally a book and therefore had to go before the Indecent Publications Tribunal rather than the Courts to determine whether it was decent.

The charge originated apparently when some up tight moralist "wandered off the streets" and made a complaint to the Central Police Station. It wasn't till August that anyone first heard about a charge when Radio Hauraki broadcast over their news that the Police were considering laying a charge. Attempts by the Association to confirm this and ascertain the nature of the charge met with a stony wall of silence from the Police. It was not until October again via the news that the charge was announced.

This was 6 months after the Publication and distribution of the Magazine, which raises the interesting question of how can a member of the Vice Squad tip off his friendly News Service while the same squad refuses to confirm or deny the same information to the proposed defendant.



No. 3521

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1973

(Registered at the Post Office Headquarters, Wellington for Transmission as a Newspaper.)
Auckland, 33-989 — Christchurch, 50-819 — Dunedin, 70-548, 76-646 — Wellington, 657-879
Hamilton, 80-149 and 81-959 — Rotorua, 84-602 — Palmerston North, 72-926 — Wanganui, 7724

The charge was originally heard before the Magistrates Court at Auckland who then referred it to the Tribunal. Their finding is as published below:

DECISION OF THE TRIBUNAL

This publication, which was the capping magazine of the Auckland University Students' Association published in May 1974 comes before us by way of reference from the Magistrate's Court, Auckland, under s. 12(1) of the Act. Submissions were made to the Tribunal on behalf of the police and the Association. The Police case was based on a complaint made at the time the magazine was sold in the streets, and centred on five particular "advertisements". For the Association, submissions were made by Mr K.A. Palmer, Senior Lecturer in Law, who has acted for the Association for some years

overseas".

We were informed that 30,000 copies were printed, of which some 15,000 were sold and the remainder recycled. It is no longer obtainable.

The magazine is a take-off in satiric vein of two well-known weekly papers, emanating from the same stable. The style, make-up and subjects covered bear a close resemblance to these papers, which may be considered fair targets for satiric attack on their standards of journalism and the types of advertising technique employed.

By section 11(i)(a) the Tribunal is required to take into account in determining indecency of "the dominant effect of the book or sound recording as a whole". The advertisements to which particular attention was drawn form a very small part of the whole, and would

not necessarily attract the attention of every reader. On their own they are insufficient to require us to find the magazine indecent.

The Police case went on to argue that the magazine as a whole was indecent because it was widely sold at low cost to an unrestricted market. Given the nature of the magazine and the methods of distribution employed it is clear that any intention to sell only to adults would be extremely difficult to carry out, and it must be considered as having been generally available.

The other matter we must take into account is the honesty of purpose of the producers of the magazine. It seems clear that a serious effort was made to avoid offending against the provision of the Act, and the general effect of the whole publication may be seen as a quite serious satire on a certain type of popular journalism. It is very different in tone - again, taken as a whole - from certain capping magazines with which the Tribunal has dealt in earlier years (see for example, decision 374 in 1971) on which an age restriction was placed. The imposition of an age restriction for publications of this kind is only a theoretical exercise as by the time they came before the Tribunal their distribution has long ceased.

What the tribunal has to weigh up is whether, taking into account all the various matters referred to in S.11(i) of the Act, the publication deals with matters of sex in a manner injurious to the public good. On balance we believe that it does not fall into this category and we accordingly classify N.Z. Truiss/Sunday Spews as not indecent.

L.M. Greig
Chairman

24 March 1975

Rob Greenfield,

SOMEONE IN EXILE

Brent Lewis.

The other night I went out to the airport with some friends. We were there to see off a traveller. He was an exile returning home again. But his home, unlike ours, was in siege. It had no peace or freedom. His name does not matter. In a sense he was everyone. But if I describe him you may find that he's similar to many people you may have met. Or maybe not.

He was in his 30's and his hair was receding. He had an unshaven face and he grinned like he wasn't ever going to get old. And one more thing - he couldn't speak English very well but he was affable and so it didn't matter that much.

His friends said he was mad to go. "After all," they said, "you do not know what they could do to you." But he was adamant "It is my homeland," he explained. That was all.

He had become a wanderer, an

exile not through choice. His absence had caused him loneliness. For his home was more than just a physical place. It had shaped him and helped to explain how he was.

It was the thought of the past that was dictating all his todays and would haunt his tomorrows - unless he resolved it.

And so he was choosing the only way he knew.

He was left now. He has departed - the exile returning home..

Convictions do not die except in charlatans. He knows the anguish and the torment of his ideals destroyed. But he will succeed against the ramparts that confront him.

For he is home again. And that is sure, amid the passing uncertainty. He is no longer alone and the struggle can continue.

Old Ernest was right. "Man can be destroyed but not defeated".

FILM FESTIVAL

The Seventh Auckland International Film Festival will be held this year between 20 June and 3 July. This was announced today by Mr Wynne Colgan who has directed the six previous Festivals. The 1975 Festival will again be organised by the Auckland Festival Society in association with the Adelaide Film Festival. For the first time, however, local co-sponsors of the event will be Amalgamated Theatres whose Lido cinema at Epsom will be made available for the weeks' season.

Already, said Mr Colgan, 'confirmed titles include Fellini's AMARCORD, Bunuel's PHANTOM OF LIBERTY, James Ivory's BOMBAY TALKIE, the Finnish award-winning EARTH IS OUR SINFUL SONG, the anti-apartheid film from South Africa BOESMAN AND LENA and Andre Delvaux' BELLE. Under negotiation are Louis Mall's LACOMBE, LUCIEN, Karoly Makk's LOVE, and AKENFIELD, a notable documentary (British) as well as the Australian film by Peter Weir, THE CARS THAT ATE PARIS.'

Film entries are also expected from a

number of other countries including Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Germany, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria.

During the Festival, screenings will also be held on the two Sundays at the Plaza Theatre in Queen Street.

With the Civic Theatre closed for renovations it will be necessary this year to hold the Festival in a suburban location, Mr Colgan explained. It was the intention of the sponsors, however, to return to Queen Street for the 1976 Festival.

FILM NEWS

Orson Welles's famous film CITIZEN KANE will be screened at the U.S. Information Service, at 5 Princes Street, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday (April 23-25). There will be three sessions each day - 1 p.m., 4 p.m., and 8 p.m.

Each screening is free.

The screenings are co-sponsored by the University's Film Studies course.

HENRY ISAACS:

The Blacks Are Waiting...

Henry Issacs is no exception. He is black and he has felt the effects of apartheid. Being a student didn't cushion him from that reality. Apartheid is like that. Nothing does.

"Liberalism," he says "is an affliction that often afflicts whites."

He is cutting because he lives on the other side of the fence. South Africa is that sort of place. There is nowhere for the cosy sentiments of liberals.

Ten years ago in his celebrated "Pacem in Terris" Pope John XXIII offered a vision. It was simple. He suggested that we should all "live as one family."

Such a view was anathema to Dr Verwoed as it is to his successor, Mr. Vorster. South African apartheid is still based upon the precept of one race to another. Any changes that have taken place as Henry Issacs says are nothing more than "a cosmetic job - a mask - designed to charm the casual and innocent observer, but carefully hiding a hard and immutable heart." That is no rash statement. Henry Issacs speaks from experience.

He remembers as a child years ago how his family and all their neighbours were forced to leave their hometown because it had been rezoned under South Africa's laws, for another race. "There were no appeals," he says, "we were forced to move - like Indians on a reservation."

Yes he remembers apartheid for incidents like this have shaped him.

He recalls how he tried to get into an open university. (An open university is a university that is open to both races although classes are not intergraded.) The authorities refused him permission. But after all he was black. He was used to such things. He had become used to all sorts of things like not being able to sit on a part-bench, having to carry a pass card and not being able to travel out of the city.

Henry enrolled at the all-black University of Western Cape where he became President of the newly constituted SRC.

In April 1973 he was charged by the University Council with "contravening the rules and regulations in that as President of the SRC he had issued a statement to the press and caused to be published, notices of a student mass meeting which had not been authorised by the Principal."

A parallel case in Auckland would be if Clare Ward, as president of AUSA had to give notice to Dr Maiden the Vice-Chancellor, of any press statements she intended to make.

Henry Issacs determined to contest the charge at the Supreme Court. He was found guilty and fined 50 Rand (\$50) which he refused to pay. His suspension from the University, a consequence of the action, resulted in a student strike. All the students involved were expelled.

Henry was detained incommunicado for "Trespassing on the university campus" on June 9th and on July 26th he was put under house arrest under the Suppression of Communism Act. The fact that he had never been a member of the Communist Party of course did not worry the authorities who used the Act as a vehicle to put away any person who proclaimed dangerous and heretical ideas like the equality of man.

What Henry Issacs has learnt from his experiences is not bitterness but rather resolution in his desire for majority in rule in South Africa.

He has experienced the weapons of

apartheid being used against him - the law, dogs and teargas. But change is coming.

"We know how to use strikes and demonstrations to assert our rights," he says.

"The ingredients of conflagration are all there," he says. "It is up to the whites whether it happens or not."

Like other blacks Henry Issacs was born into black nationalism. The ideology of extremism, as exists in apartheid, always sparks a reaction. Otherwise the victims of apartheid would be silent and mute.

When Bishop Crowther, the former Bishop of Kimberley, was in Auckland three years ago he said: "you can kill a man two ways. You can kill him physically or you can kill him by destroying his hopes and aspirations. Apartheid does the latter."

It also has been known to do the former. Many Africans die in prison or in poverty. Life expectancy for Africans is only 35 years.

Statistics in South Africa are the facts of despair. They tell you that 6,000 people were convicted between 1950 and 1966 for defying the Immorality Act. That means a black and a white sleeping together.

They tell you that over half of all Africans are convicted under some offence or other. A people branded as criminals simply because they are black.

Such facts add poignancy to Henry Issacs' statement "we cannot suffer more than we suffer now."

Author Mary Benson, in a book banned in South Africa, has summed up their demands simply "It is the struggle for a birthright."

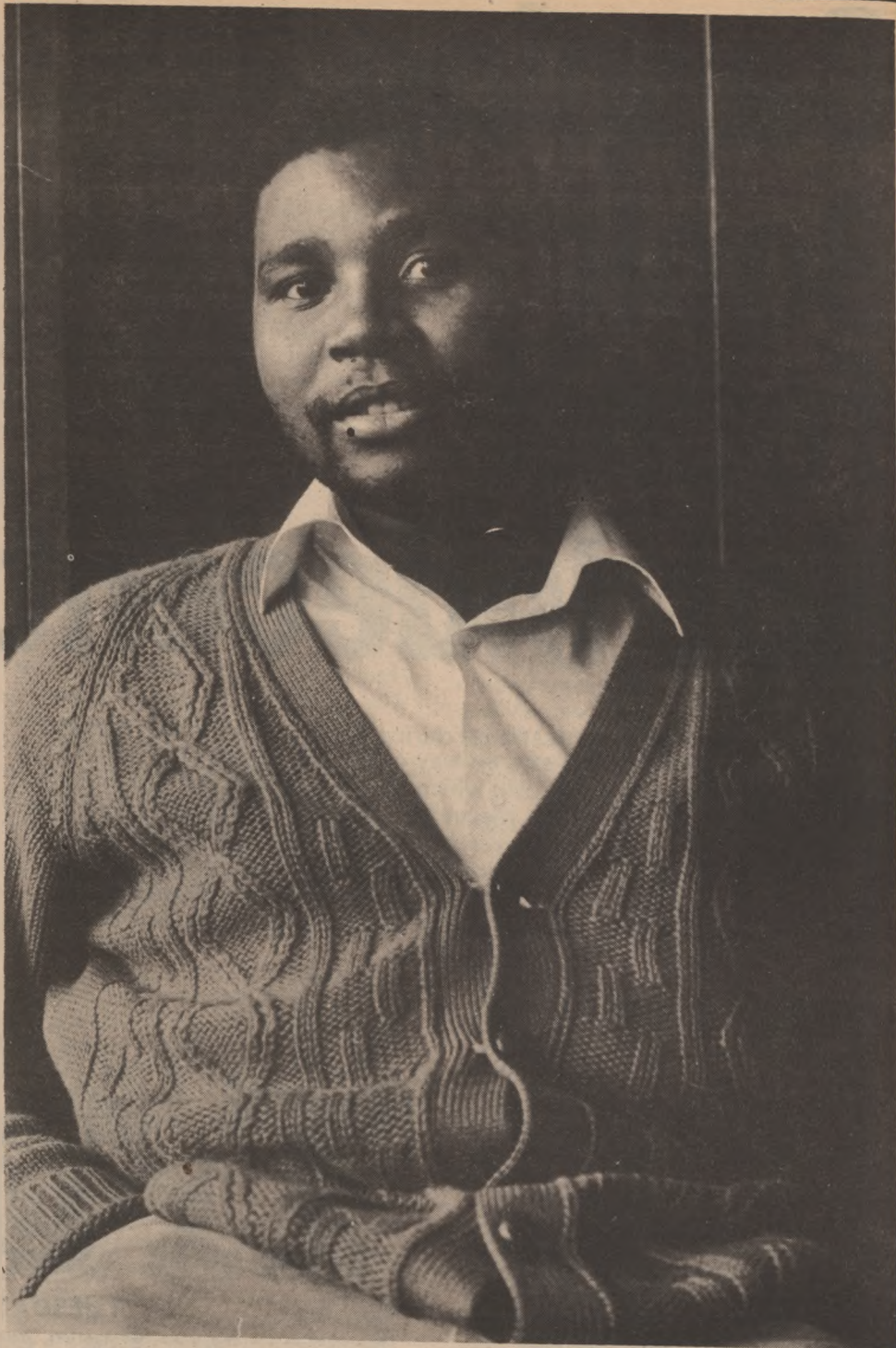
Meanwhile the judicial system sustains and entrenches racism for there is no issue more fundamental in South Africa than that of colour. Read Kafka and you learn about South Africa.

The reality of South Africa is that it has made the blacks refugees in their own land. The "white man's burden", of which South Africa is the last exponent, has created for blacks their own burden.

The contemporary reality of "the black man's burden" has become shaped, perpetuated and extended by apartheid.

South Africa, ruled on a white backlash is now feeling the convulsions north of the Kalahari for there is only South Africa and Rhodesia left to liberate. This is causing the whites to retreat even more to the primitive Christian beliefs that as "God's chosen people" they will be sustained. For the blacks at the moment, there is only symbolic acts - gestures of defiance to subliminate the climate of alienation that apartheid creates.

However, there is a turbulence coming. Henry Issacs knows that - you cannot conquer a belief except with another belief and minorities cannot subdue majorities forever. He knows that. But he is not prepared to wait for justice or be silently oppressed. "We have been silent for too long", he says. "The means by which we achieve our freedom is up to the whites." In the shanty town in Soveto, in the batustans and on the veldt, The blacks are waiting and the storm is gathering.



Great Galah
Day
is coming!
(May 4th)

bursaries

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THE AMAZING WORLD OF MANIPULATION

We live under the impression that we are well-informed, intelligent, reasoning beings, being fully and truly informed by highly skilled experts in the many fields of knowledge.

We are serviced by a wonderful system of communication by satellite, radio, television, telephone, papers, books, magazines etc.

So how can we be misinformed as to what is happening in the world?

Well, the truth is very different, for the world is being manipulated by a secret clique who have control over our money and credit system, our educational, information, and entertainment media. They control politicians and governments and through them armies, navies and wars. All these need money - and the control of money - the life-blood of modern society - leads to the control of all else.

Why do all advanced countries go into booms and depressions simultaneously and repeatedly? This is not due to natural calamities such as floods, droughts or earthquakes. It is money manipulation from the secret seats of control, to serve their ultimate goal of total global control of everything and everyone in it.

The First World War was announced as: A war to end all wars. We have had a succession of wars ever since.

The Second World War was supposedly undertaken to safeguard the freedom of small nations, as Poland was being attacked. Its result was to bring numerous small nations under communist tyranny.

The years of engagement and the huge cost of and losses incurred in South Vietnam by the United States forces has been futile in achieving its declared aim of halting the advance of communism. That war is still proceeding with the communists advancing.

The real reason for the United States engagement there is a hidden one and not as announced.

These three wars resulted in the loss of millions of lives, untold suffering, and destruction of property, and the civilised

white races decimated and divided.

What knowledge or say did all the helpless pawns from privates to generals and the millions of civilians involved have in this? They swallowed the prevailing propaganda and sacrificed themselves as they were led to believe for the good of their country and humanity. The few brave men who perceived the facts behind the propaganda fog and spoke out to warn their countrymen were silenced by imprisonment or otherwise.

Wide reading and advanced education do not necessarily ensure an escape from the world-wide conditioning and manipulation of men's minds. Just the reverse - it further conditions and indoctrinates in false beliefs and attitudes that serve the aims and objects of the conspiratorial clique working the strings behind the scenes.

The best brains and most skilled deceivers in all fields of communication are utilized by the manipulators. Money can buy brains as it can most other things, and those who serve the manipulators are assured of prestige, promotion, power and profits. Those who do not are suppressed, degraded, denounced and destroyed.

It will be asked: Why if this is to have nobody told us about it?

Will there is ample literature available, by well-informed, honest and courageous men and women who have risked their lives and reputations to make clear the facts as they are, with documentation and proofs. But their writings will not generally be listed or found in bookshops, libraries, colleges or universities. Nor will their works



be mentioned except in a derogatory manner. These brave people have knowingly laid their heads on the block and it is not their fault that their works receive such scant circulation and acceptance. Those few who do obtain and accept the truth, which is so very different from, and often in direct opposition to the prevailing propaganda, are likely to be regarded as cranks with bees in their

bonnets who had best be shunned.

At present the main force of the conspiratorial attack is being directed against the white races and their civilisation. They are regarded as being the main obstacle to the complete take over of centralised world power.

By the power of the Big Lie, duplicity, distortion, agitation, incitement and liberal subsidising others are hoodwinked and enticed into their toils to aid their schemes. This is generally accomplished by an appealing camouflage of democracy, humanity, morality, Christianity etc., which attracts and deceives many well-meaning people. But there are others, not so naive or well-meaning, often in high positions of influence and power, who secretly serve the conspiracy because of the prestige, promotion, power and profits to be gained thereby.

These enemies within our gates are the most dangerous, for like termites they work secretly from the inside at our foundations.

Our only chance of defending ourselves before it is too late is for enough people to become aware of what is going on behind the scenes. This can only be done by studying literature written by well-informed, honest and courageous people giving us the real facts from behind the propaganda smoke screen.

The need for communist countries to be fenced in like prison camps is a plain indication of the rule of stark terror which they are under.

If a fraction of the time, attention and interest now devoted to sports and amusements could be diverted to informing ourselves in these matters we would have a chance of saving ourselves, but ignorance and apathy on our part will seal our doom.

BY VERITY



Right...it's been a fairly warm autumn so far, but soon there will be frosts every other night in places away from the sea, and probably quite a lot of rain. So while there is still some warmth in the soil, plant enough to keep growing so you can keep eating. If you have started your garden this autumn, you won't have reaped much off it yet. Perhaps a leaf or two of silver beet, and the odd radish. But to keep things going, you have to make repeated sowings before your first crops are ready.

Get another row of carrots and radishes in. Set it out 20 or 30 cm away from anything else, to allow the carrot tops to get their full share of light. The first carrots that you planted will need thinning soon. If there are radishes with them, thin the carrots as you harvest the radishes. If you leave carrots long enough they will grow to 4-5 cm in diameter, but only if there is enough room for them to expand. So

pull out the carrots where they are too crowded. If you are quick and careful, you can transplant the thinned plants; give them plenty of water before pulling them out, and prepare their new home by poking a hole in the soil, and adding water and carrot in quick succession.

Some more broad beans wouldn't go amiss. They will grow in relatively poor soil (provided there is lime aplenty) and eventually give you beans when vegetable prices are extremely high.

Cabbages (and all that)...Some more plants wouldn't go amiss. They will grow faster over the next month than in the following winter, so buying plants rather than seeds may be preferable.

Silver beet. The first plants you put in should be about ready. With this plant it is essential to take a few leaves off every week whether you are going to eat it or not. This prevents it racing off to produce

seeds too early. If necessary, get a few more seedlings in the ground.

Celery. Having celery in the garden is good news. You can use a few stalks as you need them, instead of trying to cope with a whole bought bunch.

Beetroot. These also need room to expand, and plenty of water if they are to form sizeable roots. Either loosen the soil around each plant, or aim the hose at the base of the leaves, to almost hose them out of the ground. The leaves can be used like silver beet if the tops get too leafy.

Parsnip. These are much tastier from your own garden, and can be sown now for an early spring crop. They also need thinning, as with carrots, and respond well to watering every few days (i.e. if it doesn't rain!).

Kale. A green curly vegetable that makes a change from the old silver beet routine.

Kohl Rabi. Looks like a young cabbage plant that became pregnant and purple. I have no idea how these things are to be cooked, but I'm told they are very tasty if correctly done. Plant some anyway, and I'll try to find a good recipe by the time they are ready.

Okay, that's all for this week. Keep the weeds in check and don't let the white butterflies get you down. The dwarf beans that you planted first should be ready in a week or two, so get ready for that harvest feast.

Love.....Dave.

bring!sell!see!
GREAT GALAH DAY
4th May

Great Galah Day

4th May?
Saturday?
YES!...

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IN CAUTIOUS DEFENSE OF MS STASSINOPOLOUS

Arianna Stassinopoulos has taken her place alongside the Pope, Norman Mailer and Hugh Hefner, as a female bete noire of Women's Liberation. But unfortunately, the article entitled "Call Me a Lesbian", Craccum, (Tues. March 25th) is a good example of the excesses, hackneyed rhetoric, specious and contradictory arguments that she attacks in her provocative book "The Female Woman" (Fontana 1973).

This counter-attack was inevitable and necessary, and, rather than castigatory both the book and its authoress, feminists should take heed of its cautions perhaps thereby strengthening the 'Movement' as opposed to the Stassinopoulos aim of destroying it.

First it must be noted, that Stassinopoulos is guilty of the same excesses which she attacks; e.g.All 'libbers hate men, see unliberated women as "perverse, servile, dishonest, inefficient, inconsistent, idiotic, passive, ignorant and "ineffectual" (p.13) and see relations between the sexes purely in terms of confrontation.

I cannot agree with many of her arguments - I remain unconvinced about the primacy of innate rather than conditional differences between the sexes. (Stassinopoulos backs up her case with an impressive number of studies, but to be fair she should have "scientifically" discussed and disproven the innumerable studies on environmental influences).

Her crucial distinction between "emancipated" and "liberated" women remains unclear and she fails to show how women are to achieve emancipation whilst remaining "female women" - avoiding the strident advocacy and tactics of "Libbers". Her sole reliance on Millet and Greer as spokeswomen for the 'movement' is as unrepresentative as the monopoly which Millet places on Mailer's version of sex as being a faithful reflection of the bedrooms of suburbia, for which she is rightly censured by Stassinopoulos.

However, Stassinopoulos is quite right about the sweeping and often groundless statements of Millet, Greer and others. The volume of their rhetoric and hyperbole increases with inverse proportion to their factual data. Equality must be empirically established. Emotive diatribes are no substitute. Millet's rape of literary texts and Greer's confused ambiguous statistics will not do!

Stassinopoulos' best chapter is that on "the Male Man" which points out what is really obvious - that 99.9% of men are NOT reigning supreme in their male chauvinism, fulfilling themselves in creative, exciting careers, titulating their egos at the expense of the women in their lives - secure in the knowledge that masculinity is the sine qua non of existence.

Many are in boring jobs, often in demeaning, demoralising or just plain dirty work, reaching the peak of their promotion at about forty, usually at a mediocre level. And their "exploitation" of strippers, prostitutes etc. is not a manifestation of their chauvinism but a pathetic indication of insecurity and inadequacy in meeting the challenge of personal relationships.

In fact their oppression can be worse. Of a woman, society demands only that she strive to be reasonably decorative. This

done she may be irresponsible, passive, submissive and dumb. A deadly but "soft" kind of oppression.

But a man can have excruciating ego problems striving to live up to either the "he man, tough-guy image" (requisite muscles, a tan, prowess in bed). Or the super smooth, super cool career guy (requisite ruthless ambition, drive, lack of emotional involvement) or the good provider image (requisite mortgage, motor mower, steady job)or all three at once.

As Stassinopoulos points out, the incidence of heart attacks, heavy smoking, alcoholism and successful (if attempted) suicides is higher among men.

In view of this, such a statement as: "Gay men, although oppressed, do still receive the automatic benefits of being male in a patriarchal society" is manifestly untrue. Indeed, the very fact that it is a patriarchal society means that the homosexual man is more despised than the lesbian because he is both a challenge to and deviance from the male stereotype myth/ who incurs the scorn and contempt of those striving to attain this ideal.

The social and personal oppression suffered by lesbians is very real and not to be belittled. But they have at least been spared legal oppression and imprisonment with its subsequent ostracism, contempt and even physical assault from fellow prison inmates.

The Craccum article cites homosexual heroes as examples of how male homosexuals can attain social status despite their sexual deviance - but they pay dearly for it. Wilde was emotionally wrecked by his imprisonment. Tchaikovsky was tortured by guilt and ambivalence, while the attribution of homosexuality to Shakespeare (extremely unlikely) was made by the homosexual Samuel Butler - his self-contempt finding expression in cynical and malevolent outbursts in general. If not in the limelight, lesbians have at least been left alone, even applauded.

The status often accorded to lesbians is depicted in Maupassant's story "Paul's Mistress", as a carriage load of flamboyant lesbians passes the fashionable holiday crowd:

"A cry arose from La Grenouilliere, 'there is Lesbos!' and all at once a furious clamour, a terrifying scramble took place.. The men took off their hats, the women waved their handkerchiefsit was as if these people saluted their chiefs like the warships which fire guns when an admiral passes along the line."

These women are seen as a valiant challenge to the establishment, their daring the envy of others, whilst the homosexual is seen only in the terms of his failure to be the establishment - man as an abomination, a monstrosity. (And for a view of lesbianism as an acceptance rather than rejection of femininity see de Beauvoir's "The Second Sex")

Stassinopoulos objects to the use of political terms to describe personal relations. I feel that such terms have validity as appropriate metaphors because for many men and women their relationships do involve various gradations and variations of the power game (epitomized in the relationship of sex power of king and mistress), and to some extent the analogy between blacks and women is valid, but it is ludicrous to say that:

"We see all oppression-capitalist/worker, white/black, imperialist/third world as sexist, that's as based on male power", for all these forms of economic oppression are imposed not by men but by a particular class of men - capitalists with vested interests in exploiting the third world using blacks and women as cheap labour and moulding women into a consumer market through high-powered advertising. They also oppress fellow males - automatons on the assembly line, pen pushers, salesmen or as cannon fodder in

wars to protect their economic/political interests.

It may be that a man tyrannizes over his wife at home and in bed because this is the only real authority he wields in a world where power and toughness are an essential part of the male ideal; he may treat his women callously and indifferently because it is part of this ideal to be super-cool and detached - "James Bond never allows love making to detract from the mission at hand".

The most glaring contradiction in the 'Call mea Lesbian' article is the statement that "We want a genderless society - that is society that doesn't differentiate on the basis of sex", yet they will build a "feminist culture". Of what will this consist - and on what values will it be based? Will men be excluded from this "haven of love, warmth and tenderness where people relate to each other irrespective of gender"? Are women the only people, are males to be excluded because, as was said of the blacks/poor, 'they don't really have human feelings'?

As for the statement that "sleeping with another woman just removes one more barrier in our minds and enables us to learn to love our women-slaves in another woman", it is meaningless in itself, but I rather resent this inference that women who love women are somehow more pure, more liberated or 'more conscious' than women who love men!

Again it is plainly wrong to say that "all leadership is destructive" for every Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin we have Gandhi, Hammershold, Martin Luther King (not to mention Joan of Arc, Golda Meir).

No matter how close the bonds of sisterhood, women are not going to be in unanimity all the time (unless one is advocating the death of individualism, then of course everyone would relate perfectly with everyone else). Decisions must be made, the buck must stop somewhere.

Further, as psychological studies have shown, complete lack of social initiators and cues as to correct modes of conduct (i.e. conditioning) is just as destructive to the personality as rigid social constraints, and lead to anomie and alienation. Anarchy can be as oppressive as facism.

The 'Female Women' which explores similar contradictions in Womens Lib arguments, is an important book should be read by every feminist - if only to reinforce her existing view. Many of Stassinopoulos objections are shallow and unfounded, but many are perceptive, valid and stringent. To paraphrase Mill, a woman who knows and will consider only her own point of view has an uncertain grasp even of that and endangers the validity of that position. Unfortunately in the harsh world in which we live, truth and goodness do not inevitably triumph and the millenarian posture adopted by many feminists is cause for concern.

The struggle can only be won by keeping our feet firmly on the ground - not indulging in rhetorical flights of fantasy, imposing contrived ideological schemes on to reality, setting up false dichotomies or most tragically, dissipating our energies hunting male chauvinists in the bed whilst the real enemy - the economic brass (oppressors of both men and women) sit back smugly and watch the entertainment as the sexual adversaries rush at windmills deceiving themselves that the charade of the sexual game is reality.

Raewyn Stone

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DEATH WISH:

a review

Directed by Michael Winner
Running time: 93 minutes.

The year is 1971, the place a Johannesburg cinema. People are clapping, giving a standing ovation to "Z", film that deals with the assassination of a Socialist and the emergence of fascism within Greece in the early 60's.

The year is 1974, the place an American cinema. People cast their inhibitions aside and stand up to cheer another film. This film deals with the breakdown of law and order and the supposed struggle of one individual to find a solution. It's called DEATH WISH.

It's very hard not to just simply say "Don't go and see it". Despite the shadow this film casts on the abilities of the American Cinema it nonetheless has revealed a disturbing accepted sociological phenomenon of a new type of VIGILANTE: "Judge, Jury and Executioner."

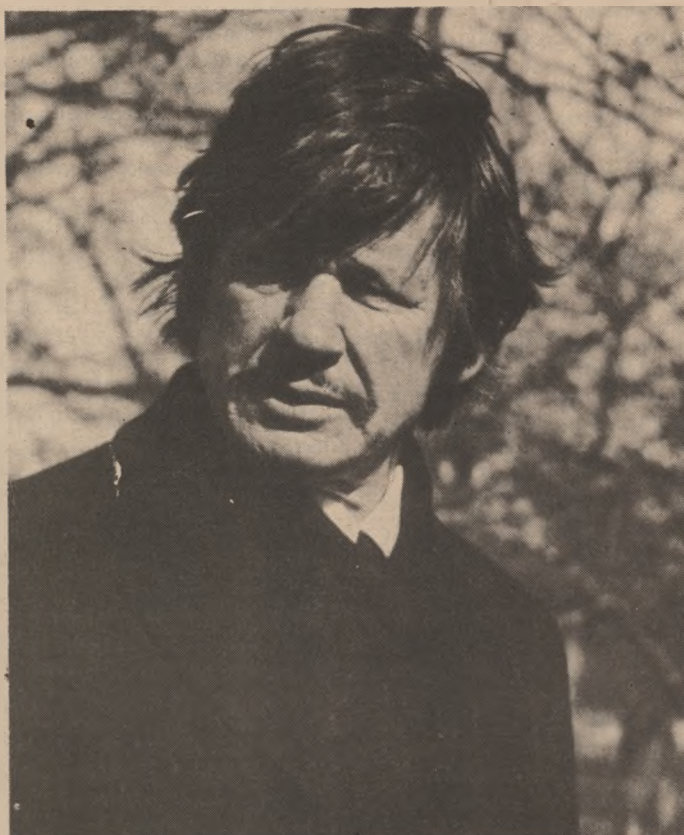
In order that this highly publicised form of Justice may be discussed - and it must be discussed for the Cinema as a mass media organ, must hold some responsibility one has to give a synopsis of the story DEATH WISH tells. It concerns a New York Architect, Paul Kersey (Charles Bronson) who is haphazardly fashioned into a modern liberal by director Michael Winner. He is given lines which talk of him being a conscientious objector in the Korean War and which show him as having humane interests towards slums and crime figures. The death of his wife and rape of his daughter in their New York apartment however turns him into hard-line conservative.

He fathoms a Judicial philosophy stemming supposedly from the Wild West and adheres to it by going out into New York's dark streets, setting himself up to be mugged and then executing his attackers with a .32 pistol. The Banners read "The New York Vigilante" and the chase is on to find who this "guy" is.

Police Inspector Frank Ochoa (Vincent Cardenia), a new version of T.V.'s COMUMBO, is given the job of tracking him down. In the meantime however because of the Vigilante, crime figures drop by almost 50% and when the Inspector finally finds him he is told to let him go. Apparently the political hierarchy decides it does not want a "martyr" and those figures look so good that its worth giving the educated, respected, successful, concerned, "guy" a way out. Paul Kersey takes it by going to Chicago, leaving the Producer with the opportunity for a follow-up film.

If anyone digs into their childhood-bag, past the plastic pistols and grenades they'll find somewhere comic books which with POWS! ZOOMS! ZAPS and BOOM'S visually describe the exploits of SUPERMAN, BATMAN and all the other Super human vigilantes of the 40's and 50's. Like the plastic pistols though SUPERMAN and BATMAN did not kill, they simply catered for children's and immature adult's fantasies. But this new hero, the VIGILANTE is deadly. Like the comic heroes his boundaries are defined. Law and order is good, crime and disorder is bad. Unlike the Comic Heroes he is linked to a new Mass Media induced super reality which uses fear as fuel and promotes a philosophy which will not only break down a so called democratic society but will destroy it.

Kurosawa, a famous Japanese director, dealt with the social dilemma of disorder back in 1954 with his classic film "THE SEVEN SAMURAI". "Together we stand, divided we fall." When man the animal, left the jungle, formed a group and created 'society' he also wove a net around his animal nature which he called LAW. At first every individual within the society is



asked to enforce and obey it. Because of Economic and Social pressures and also the adherence to specialisation, the citizens discard most of their responsibilities to an elite group called POLICE. The police are supposed to enforce the law, living up to ideals that justice and their personal purpose creates for them.

However somewhere the citizen drifts

from total involvement to total non-involvement, apathy. This apathy increases and a pressure is built up threatening the individual above an acceptable level.

These circumstances give rise to a 'Vigilante' and "Magnum force" but in the context of the latter film, Inspector Harry (Clint Eastwood) expounds in soliloquy an abhorrence of even the police setting

themselves up as "Judge, Jury and Executioner".

In analysing the film one detects that Kersey's motivations are far from sheer concern for the well being of his society. It seems more as an exercise of vengeance in the classical vendetta style.

If one is chastised for thinking this way it can only reflect on the inadequacies of the script writers who offer unconvincing dialogue and plot structure.

Elementary laws that typified the Wild West are introduced, as indicated, to tie Kersey's values to a pre-determined standard and a cultural backdrop. There is no doubt that this is what offers the excuse of Kersey's conversion from pacifist to eliminator.

Within a group where no common agreement on law exists every man looks after himself and his family. But in the American West the badge of the Sheriff was a symbol of Man's desire to co-exist peacefully. It should also be remembered that Sheriff's hang people and it was found that society marked the progress of its enlightenment with the outcries of its intellectuals, who demanded a ballot making everyone liable for duty as executioner....so they did away with hanging.

This article has probably furthered the emergence of the vigilante. "The Medium perpetuates itself". DEATH WISH was a bad piece of cinema. The critics outcry will give rise next time to an alternative DEATH WISH in a new more convincing format, with better actors, better photography, better sound, and better direction....and it will give better box office returns.

Mr Charles Atlas Bronson does not reflect the Architect, who achieves his purpose by creating a positive change of economic and social significance and discouraging excess materialism with all its "evil" consequences.

Everything about DEATH WISH is bad. Does my definition of "bad", though, include burning down the St. James?

I do not want to infringe on anyone's freedom of choice but I recommend that "SUGARLAND EXPRESS" would be a better film to go and see as a bitter comment on American Justice.

This is preferable to seeing the third rate cinematography and sifting that one comment that DEATHWISH unconsciously makes.

GREAT GALAH DAY COMING

Good grief....what's going on here?

Princes Street laden with banners, bouncing with balloons, bursting with people and old clothes, candles and cookies, bread and jam, an octopus, side shows - was that Dick Quax? - bean sprouts and wooden toys, frayed furniture - where'd that tortilla come from? Hey get that aardvark out of hair!

Now look here....can Auckland University be festive? Can slaving students afford to get acquainted? Can charitable deeds really be fun?....

(And a voice from deep within the Student Union rumbles.... LISTEN matesYESYESYESYESYESYES!)

You see folks....the Students Association - that's us - is holding a giant Galah Day for the city of Auckland on Saturday and Sunday 3 and 4 May.

Saturday night there's a dance in the caf and a humdinger of a family variety show at the YMCA stadium.

The immortal yarn-spinner, yes, Tim Shadbolt himself will compere the show. At the moment, it includes acts like the Two-Body Band, Contemporary Dance, action exhibits by clubs, and there's plenty of room for more talent - highland flings? poetry-reading? trumpet solos? jug band music? bubble-gum blowing?

The variety show will be a fun and spontaneous evening and then Sunday....

On Sunday traffic will be stopped on parts of Princes Street and Alfred Street so that we can set up stalls - selling everything under the sun (assuming it doesn't rain).

The clubs are producing a lot of merchandise but we need more goodies - like TWO SOMETHINGS FROM EVERY STUDENT ON THIS CAMPUS!!

Can you sprout marigolds? There's a garden stall for you.

Have you made candles? There's a candle stall for you.

Do you bake bread? There's a bread-baking contest for you.



God an old rocking chair? There's an auction for you.

Made any guava jam? There's a jam stall for you.

Like jogging? How about chasing Dick Quax around Albert Park....

Do you like spaghetti, apple pie and French vanilla ice cream? There's an international restaurant for you. (It's really the caf done up with all those International Posters that are collecting dust - FLY AIR AFGHANISTAN).

Lost any weight? There's a jumble sale to help you clear out all your old gears.

Got any contacts with the business world? There are amusement stalls that need teddy bears etc. for prizes.

God any spare time Sunday mornings? There are a couple of bare streets that need decorating in the wee hours before Galah Day starts.

All that jumble? The StudAss custodians are ready for your smallish jumble now and they'll be ready for your bigish jumble starting about 30 April. if you've hefty junk and need transport - ring up StudAss (30-789) and somebody'll come get it.

Any questions? Ring StudAss. For international cooking (that is if you can make food to sell) contact Chew.

For bread baking, contact Sue Stover.

For everything else, contact Clare Ward.

Right, Rears into gear! The great galah Approacheth!!

CHAPEL WEDDINGS

Auckland University is the only University in New Zealand favoured with a chapel. It is an attractive building which provides a beautiful setting for the celebration of a wedding ceremony.

Providing that the religious dimension is recognised, couples are given the opportunity to choose the style and content of ceremony most appropriate to their understanding of marriage. A choice of music is also offered.

There are several very popular weekends for weddings, especially in May, August and January. It is advisable for couples contemplating marriage in the chapel to book well in advance.

Marriage discussion courses are conducted periodically. Those getting married in the Maclaurin Chapel are given first opportunity to enrol but there will be a few openings for others who are interested. The sessions this term will be April 7 and 8, 14 and 15. Topics such as intimate fighting, role conflict, women's lib and marriage, children and sexuality will be discussed.

John Hinchcliffe, Chaplain

Underground Nuclear Tests in the South Pacific

a paper presented to the conference for a nuclear-free pacific, suva, april 1975

The World Court declined to face up to the arguments brought by the governments of Australia and New Zealand that the French nuclear bomb explosions in the South Pacific were illegal. Unfortunately, the Court chose to avoid the main issues by claiming that the French were going underground.

The Court's non-decision was unsatisfactory for the people of the South Pacific. Firstly, the French had not given any legally binding assurance that they would in fact refrain from bomb tests in the atmosphere. Secondly, the main reasons to object to the French tests were never the expected effects of fallout (serious and totally unacceptable though those are). The main objections to the French tests are, as they always have been:

1. they continue the international nuclear arms race and increase the risk of a nuclear war which could wipe out humanity;
2. they entail the continued oppression of the people of 'French' Polynesia, who have regularly expressed their total opposition to French rule and their desire for self-government.

These objections apply just as strongly to underground tests as to those in the air.

In saying therefore that underground tests would be unacceptable and must be stopped, I am not saying that fallout is negligible. In 1973, while the New Zealand government Health Department's aptly-named National Radiation Laboratory director, Mr. H.J. Yeabsley, and the DSIR Institute of Nuclear Sciences director, Mr. Rafter, were still crooning the old National policy "fallout is no public health hazard", the Australian Academy of Sciences published a detailed scientific report which calculated that the French tests up to that time would cause, in the population of Australia alone, 26 cases of thyroid cancer, 14 cases of leukemia and other cancers, and about 20 to 300

risk for a Tahitian is much higher than we face. It would therefore be a welcome step forward if the French were to give a binding undertaking to cease atmospheric tests. In fact at present, however, we have no guarantee that they will not explode any more nuclear bombs in the air. Public opinion, and the World Court, should not see the French test issue as virtually over. We have not yet won.

What we have done is to put great pressure on the French to go underground if they explode any more nuclear bombs in the South Pacific. Let us therefore look at how much better underground tests are compared with those in the air.

Unknown Risks

The French are reliably reported to have made drilling surveys of at least two islands to explore the possibility of exploding nuclear bombs underground. The islands are Fangataufa, an atoll not far from Mururoa, and Eiao, a high island in the Marquesas.

Modern democratic procedures would require that the promoters of such a project as an underground A-bomb explosion publish a detailed scientific account of the expected environmental effects. Of course the French military don't publish any such thing; indeed our information on their plans has to come mainly from French newspapers, magazines such as Pacific Islands Monthly, and sources close to the military in French Polynesia.

It seems that Eiao is not 'favoured' as much as Fangataufa, and both islands are reported to have worried the military because their underground rock structures give significant risks that the enormous amount of radiation created by the remnants of the bombs would not be

activity persists for many centuries, and includes materials which can be concentrated up food chains. This last fact is most important in the marine environment. Water which contains levels of radioactive chemicals so low that they can scarcely be measured by today's instruments can be indirectly dangerous because living organisms can concentrate the radioactivity thousands of times. These organisms may then be eaten by others which become even more highly radioactive. Animals at the ends of long food chains may thus become radioactive to a degree which leading health authorities agree to be unacceptably hazardous. Carnivorous fish such as tuna are especially important in this respect. They are at the end of relatively long food chains, and furthermore they can and do swim enormous distances from the site of the bomb test. Extraordinarily radioactive tuna have been monitored by Japanese scientists thousands of miles from the

A third possibility, particularly important for Eiao, is that normal slow seepage in deep underground water might pollute the sea.

Fourthly, the possibility can be mentioned that the force of the bomb explosions might trigger earthquakes. Certainly it is true that an earthquake is the release of pent-up energy triggered by some (often unknown) force; and U.S. underground tests have sometimes triggered earthquakes. However, geologists and geophysicists whom I have consulted tell me the whole of French Polynesia is in a zone of low earthquake activity and the risk is very low that the bomb tests would set any off. One might add here though that if such predictions can be well substantiated the French could allay fears by publishing a detailed scientific report proving such a conclusion; and this they have not done. Indeed, reliable sources close to the French military report severe doubts even among the

Nuclear disarmament or nuclear war?



bomb tests which were the highly probable origin of the radioactivity. It is therefore significant that the NZ National Radiation Laboratory has specifically refused to monitor such fish.

But all such possibilities would be irrelevant if we could be sufficiently sure that the radioactivity from underground tests would be locked in the rocks for hundreds or preferably thousands of years. We have no such assurance.

The first risk of escaping radioactivity comes at the time of the explosion. The US underground tests in Nevada are admitted to have vented radioactivity into the air on several occasions. The resulting material has even been measured in the air over Canada (constituting a violation of the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty which the USA is pledged to honour). Neither for Eiao nor for Fangataufa have the French published any scientific evidence which could reassure us that such immediate releases into the air are very unlikely. Fangataufa, being a coral atoll, would appear to be more risky in this regard compared with Eiao which, being a high rock island, might well "keep the lid on" rather better (in the absence of specific structural weaknesses, upon which the French have likewise remained silent).

The second type of risk from underground tests on these islands is the possibility that the rocks might have pre-existing cracks or weaknesses which had remained undetected by the necessarily limited drilling. The radioactivity might therefore, sooner or later, 'assisted' perhaps by earthquake or volcanic activity, leak into the ocean.

bomb test planners that any suitable island exists in French Polynesia for underground nuclear explosions.

In the absence, then, of the required scientific details which the French are keeping secret, including many facts on the porosity, permeability and other properties of the rocks at various levels under each island, and including the energy of bomb explosions intended, we are in no position to make any precise prediction on what would happen. Indeed, it is very likely that even the French lack the full range of measurements and of geophysical theories to do so. The question then becomes, should lack of evidence be taken as proof of safety? Our answer must surely be NO. The French military may not have, and the people around the Pacific who could be harmed certainly do not have, a sufficiently convincing assurance that underground nuclear bomb tests in Polynesia would not cause unforeseen radioactive pollution of the Pacific to levels which we would find unacceptable - and it is we, not the French, who are entitled to decide what we accept!

Morally, the burden of proof rests clearly on the French government to prove to us, the potential victims, that what they plan would not cause us an unacceptably high risk. The onus should never be placed on us to prove danger - it is entirely up to them to prove safety. This is a duty which they have never fulfilled. The only prudent attitude for South Pacific peoples and governments to take, then, is to oppose even underground tests in Polynesia, on the grounds of possible radioactive pollution of our environment.



genetic deaths or serious disabilities in future generations. Although the French government keeps secret almost all the fallout measurement figures they obtain in Tahiti, the few fragmentary levels which have become publicly available show the

contained within the rock but might leak into the ocean.

All nuclear bomb explosions create amounts of radioactivity which are truly staggering compared with the amounts needed to kill a person. Much of this radio-

French C in Polyn

The maintenance of French Polynesia has always been a topic of French Polynesians. Recently voted for at the last French presidential election, the anti-French expressions of these violations of French do not allow broadcast, while the powerful movements of anti-French have been denied. In the hiring of buses to transport the people, the move, the French on an arson of France for years. All bomb tests - there was reason for the French if not for that.

The New Zealand disarmament (NZDI) is a denial of self-determination of French Polynesians to stop the bomb remains just as French try underground whole record of French that they will not all French Polynesia un- give up the bomb te (any other sort) in th

The Arms F

The strongest reason for French tests is the a which more and more nuclear bombs.

The U.S.A. has a bombs; the U.S.S.R. has considerably over continue their preparation for deterrence', which reason for Britain's French nuclear 'det-

French Oppression in Polynesia

The maintenance of the bomb test facilities has always been unpopular among the people of French Polynesia, who have consistently voted for anti-bomb representatives such as Pouvanaa a O'opa, John Teari and Francis Sanford. Also their vote in the last French presidential election was in favour of the anti-bomb Mitterand. These expressions continue in the face of serious violations of civil liberties. The French do not allow anti-bomb leaders to broadcast, while pro-bomb candidates do have this powerful campaigning advantage. Movements of anti-bomb leaders such as Pouvanaa have been severely curtailed. Even the hiring of halls for election meetings, and buses to take people to the polls, have been denied. In perhaps their most desperate move, the French framed Pouvanaa on an arson charge and jailed him in France for years. All this to continue their bomb tests - there would not be sufficient reason for the French to want to keep control if not for that.

The New Zealand Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (NZCND) has always said this denial of self-determination for the people of French Polynesia is a very strong reason to stop the bomb tests. That reason remains just as strong even if the French try underground explosions. The whole record of French arrogance suggests that they will not allow freedom for French Polynesia until we force them to give up the bomb tests (underground or any other sort) in the region.

The Arms Race

The strongest reason of all to stop the French tests is the accelerating race in which more and more countries are making nuclear bombs.

less and dangerous; the Chinese continue to pretend that one can defend oneself with nuclear bombs; and last year the Indians joined the 'club' using plutonium made in a nuclear power plant supplied by Canada.

Many other governments could get nuclear weapons within a year or two, notably such war-embroiled ones as Israel.

It is obvious that militaries have always deemed it necessary to test A-bombs once they have made them. A Total Test Ban Treaty is therefore an extremely urgent need for the world. During the period of negotiation of this treaty, which has not even been initiated yet, we must make it clear to the near-nuclear nations that they will not be able to test with impunity.

Nuclear weapons have been proliferating, at a frightful rate, in two senses: vertical proliferation (acquisition of more bombs by the long-standing nuclear powers) and horizontal proliferation (new nations such as India 'joining the club'). Both these processes increase the risk of a catastrophic nuclear war, a risk which is already assessed at higher than 50:50 for the coming 25 years by Professor Bernard Feld, secretary of the Pugwash Scientists, and by noted British historian AJP Taylor.

Yet we still find some people claiming that some nuclear bombs are alright. For example, in New Zealand a certain number of admirers of the Chinese government tell us that the Chinese bombs are good because they "break the hegemony of the Superpowers". It is amusing that such people, who do not in general hold that competition is a virtue compared with co-operation, are in this case implying that it is good to 'compete' with the superpowers. Of course the logic is ludicrous. Not only are the USA and the USSR not a monopoly - they are adding respectively 4 and one strategic nuclear warheads each day in competition against each other - but the suggestion that somehow this monstrous danger is decreased by others also getting nuclear bombs is totally illogical. The only logical position to take is that all nuclear bombs are evil and must be dismantled, and that any creation of new ones is not only a needless enormous expense but also an unacceptable danger for all the

Ben le Vay looks at the latest report on the Hiroshima Survivors, published by the Japan Congress Against A- and H-Bombs.

The lingering problem of atom-bomb survivors is the subject of the latest issue of 'Gensuikin News,' the bulletin of the Japanese Congress against A- and H-bombs. It seems that neither have the radiation effect been fully studied, nor are the remaining survivors, some 340,000 in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, given adequate government aid to help with their treatment, or with their special living difficulties.

The radiation emitted near the centre totalled more than 24,000 rads, or forty times the lethal dose. The immediate acute effects in the first 14 days include fever, vomiting, loss of hair, internal bleeding etc., and change after an "incubation period" to more profound disturbances of inner bodily functions - for example anaemia, inflamed glands, bleeding under the skin, leukemia.

Those who escaped death in this period recovered from such symptoms, but were condemned (or are condemned), to spend the remainder of their shortened lives troubled by long term radiation diseases. These include fatal cancers, such as leukemia, and various non-fatal conditions, such as anaemia, disabling lethargy, damage to the glands and the liver, eye cataracts and kelloids. Kelloids are growths of abnormal tissue which appear where burns have healed over, and in the case of the atom-bombed were accompanied by enormous swellings and acute pain. The peak of kelloid cases passed by 1948, though some scars and pain remain today. The incidence of leukemia among survivors reached its peak in the early 1950's and since then the various cancers have taken over as the principal disease of the bomb-victims; the incidence of stomach cancer is still increasing among the survivors.

The fall-out products of nuclear fission continue to emit powerful beta rays throughout their 'half-lives' - 28 years for Strontium-90, which accumulates in the bone marrow, and 30 years for Caesium-137 which accumulates in the placenta. This means that these isotopes can induce cancer or leukemia not only in apparently healthy survivors of the explosion, but also in children unborn or even unconceived at the time of the blast. Further, radiation can result in hereditary mutations, when the genetic pattern in the cells has been altered. This may be manifested in positive mutations, normally miscarried or stillborn, or latent mutations, where a constitutional weakness may only emerge in the offspring of two individuals carrying such a genetic mutation. Thus the first sort has an immediate impact in the first generation of survivors' descendants, and mostly stops there with a stillbirth, childhood mortality or major deformities; more worrying are

CONFERENCE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE PACIFIC, SUVA, FIJI.

A report on problems that have arisen in the islands of the Cook group since the beginning of Nuclear testing in the Pacific. - The after effects.

1. The Christmas island testing :-

Penrhyn Island is in the far North of the Cook Islands' group - less than ten degrees from the Equator. A few months after the British nuclear tests in the Christmas Island area something very strange happened to life on the island.

On the Northern side of the islands reef some fish became poisonous - especially those fish that feed off the coral such as the Maratea, a delicacy to the island people.

Eating this fish people become ill with stomach trouble, pain in the joints, eyes swollen, hair falling out from the eyebrow, eyelashes and head. Their skin started peeling.

This is the first time in the islands' history that such effects on life have taken place. They can only be attributed to nuclear testing in the Pacific.

2. The Mururoa island Testing :-

(a) Mauke island :- Since the start of Nuclear testing on the island of Mururoa certain fish on the Eastern side of the island reef became uneatable especially fish that feed off the coral.

Mangaia island :- Only a week or so ago it was reported from the island of Mangaia that 16 people have been admitted to hospital because they have eaten a certain

What It's Like If The Bomb Doesn't Kill You

the latent mutations which are passed on to posterity, and the incidence of which increases through time.

The survivors have encountered considerable difficulties in their lives since their city was destroyed, especially as 80% of them are now over forty, and family bread-winners expected to work as hard as normal people. The examples in the report show how the onset of disease results in poverty for the whole family; extreme fatigue and a need for expensive medical treatment, or special dietary requirements, often accelerate their decline to low income groups. Surprisingly, the bomb victims are not adequately supported by government aid, possibly because of the general attitude to work-pride and welfare: "In Japanese society, only those who are able to work are treated as human beings, and those who cannot work well are completely ignored." Medical aid grants are highly inadequate, and the law requires the sufferers to establish the atom-bomb as the cause of their ailments. Thus only 6.8% of the survivors receive grants under the law, and adequate medical treatment is NOT guaranteed.

No provision is made for aiding the second and third generation sufferers from hereditary defects, who like the similarly innocent infant victims of Thalidomide in this country deserve extensive compensation. Yet who could the atom-bomb victims sue? The Japanese government signed away their right, that existed under the Hague Convention, to claim damages from the U.S.A., in the San Francisco Peace Treaty. But for the Government to properly compensate the victims would entail an open admission of the state's responsibility for starting the war.

fish - the MANGA or Baraguda

This fish has been in the past a delicacy to the people in the islands of the Southern Cooks.

(b) Palmerston island :- In 1973 I was fortunate to visit my home island for three months. During that time I discussed that :-

There is a disease affecting the chickens; they die suddenly. So do the pigs. The sea bird life is dwindling and I had a horrible experience; there were 2 - 3 hundred bosome birds collected from the motus and were about to be distributed among the inhabitants. In watching, I saw one of the birds pull itself up as if it was going to fly. I said to my brother who was standing by: "That bird is going to fly" his reply was "watch carefully, it is going to die". The bird suddenly trained over and was dead - dead - lifeless - I reported my experience to the health department but heard nothing afterwards.

3. General

There is a disease that is affecting the chickens and pigs. These die suddenly when affected or they creat a run and then die. A disease only experienced since the beginning of Nuclear Testing in the Pacific.

The Pacific belongs to the people that live there. To avoid pollution of life we, the people of the Pacific must pull ourselves together and do all in our power to stop intruders explosively destroying our peaceful and wellbeing existence. God help us to protect our heritage.

Rev. Bill Marsters, Cook Islands



The U.S.A. has about 30,000 A and H bombs; the U.S.S.R. some unknown number considerably over 2,600; the British continue their preposterous bluff of 'deterrence', which incidentally is a main reason for Britain's economic troubles; the French nuclear 'deterrent' is similarly use-

peoples of the world.

Sitting back and asking governments to act reasonably on the basis of appalling facts has not worked so far, and is unlikely to work now. That is why the Conference for a Nuclear-Free Pacific was convened.

Bob Mann

don't forget
the Great Galah May
the 4th!

Nuclear Reactors

An Environmental Background

The following article was originally written as an editorial article in the 'Environment' (N.Z.) Vol. 4 No. 2 and has been condensed for craccum by Ecology Action.

ACCIDENT RECORD

1. ICRF reported that according to Leo Goodman, Former Secretary of Atomic energy technical committee, there were 220 accidents between 1945 and 1968 involving nuclear reactors (5)
2. The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) recorded that 30 reactors experienced 850 "safety related abnormal occurrences" during a 17 month period from 1/1/72.
3. On 12/12/1962 the Chalk River reactor in Ontario "ran amok", extensively contaminating Chalk River. No one is known to have been hurt (6).
4. At the present time, July 1974, there are no fuel reprocessing plants actually operating in the U.S.A. There are four plants all of which have been shut down (7).
5. Between August 1958 to July 1973 there were 17 leaks comprising 552,000 gallons of high level liquid radioactive waste from storage tanks at the AEO's Hanford Reservation. The most noteworthy of these was a leak of 115,000 gallons from a 533,000 gallon tank (40,000 curies of cesium - 137; 14,00 curies of strotitium - 90; 4 curies of plutonium) in June 1973. The official investigation revealed that the tank had been leaking for several weeks. The tank concerned was only 30 years old even though these high level wastes will require storage for at least 500,000 years. Since that big leak in June last year the AEC increased its vigilance at Hanford. Hence when a leak occurred the following July only 15,000 gallons was lost (8)
6. The Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) has made an intensive technical study of nuclear power plant safety. They have found the safety assurances of the AEC and reactor builders and operators are gravely defective. (9)

One safety system, the emergency core cooling system (ECCS), is particularly questionable. The function of the ECCS is to restore cooling water to the hot reactor core in the event of a pipe rupture causing a loss of normal cooling water. If this ECCS fails the reactor core would overheat and set the stage for catastrophic radiation release into the environment.

ECCS have never been tested under actual operating conditions. The Idaho Nuclear Corporation, which performed a series of small scale model tests for the AEC to test the reliability of ECCS state in their official report: "Early analysis of test data indicates that essentially no emergency core coolant reached the core. Similar behaviour of ECC fluid was observed in subsequent tests: no significant amount of ECC fluid reached the core."

Union of concerned scientists conclusions on ECCS were: "... that effectiveness of the important reactor safety system, the ECCS, has not been demonstrated." (9) This conclusion has been confirmed by other groups of scientists (10,11,12,13)

7. There is no known device to contain the radioactive mass which has melted down as a result of an uncontrolled loss-of-coolant accident.
8. From 1950-1967 lung cancer killed 62 uranium miners out for a sample of 3,000. This was many times the proportion for the general population (15)
9. Transportation accidents: The AEC's experience is ... one accident per 10,000 shipments of radioactive packages. Based on the 300,000 packages shipped in 1967 there will be 30 accidents per year involving radioactive materials. In 3 of these accidents radioactive material will escape containment and will be able to spread (17)
10. Windscale, England. An accident occurred in which enough radio-activity was released to cause the government to seize all the growing food in a 400 square mile area around the plant (1).
11. Rocky Flats Fire, 1969, where plutonium is made into nuclear bombs. \$20 million worth of plutonium burned. When 20 soil samples were taken it was found that 2-4 miles east of the plant, plutonium of Rocky Flats origin was causing 5 to 300 times normal readings of plutonium fallout from all nuclear testing. (1)

Safety Standards

There are two kinds of standards. The first, or primary standard, indicates the

amount of radiation to which an individual or a population may be exposed. The secondary standard gives permissible concentration of various radioactive substances which can be released into air and water.

The primary standard for allowable radiation dose in U.S.A. is:
0.5 rads per year for any individual
0.17 " " " " overall average of US population.

5.0 rems for atomic plant workers
15 rems for uranium miners

J.W. Gofman a nuclear physical chemist and R.R. Tamplin, a biochemist and biophysicist were assigned to evaluate the hazards of atomic radiation by AEC in 1963. They presented their conclusions in 1969 which predicted:

"If the average exposure of the US population were to reach the allowable 0.17 rads per year average, there would, in time, be an excess of 32,000 cases of fatal cancer plus leukemia per year, and this would occur year after year." (2a)

There are several points to clarify regarding this statement:

- i No-one has suggested that the dose is presently at this level, or that it should be, but this is the allowable level of exposure which was set down by the US Federal Radiation Council (FRC).
- ii There is a time lapse of between 5-20 years between exposure and development of cancer.
- iii The allowable dose does not represent some threshold below which radiation has no effect. There is in fact no evidence for such a threshold.

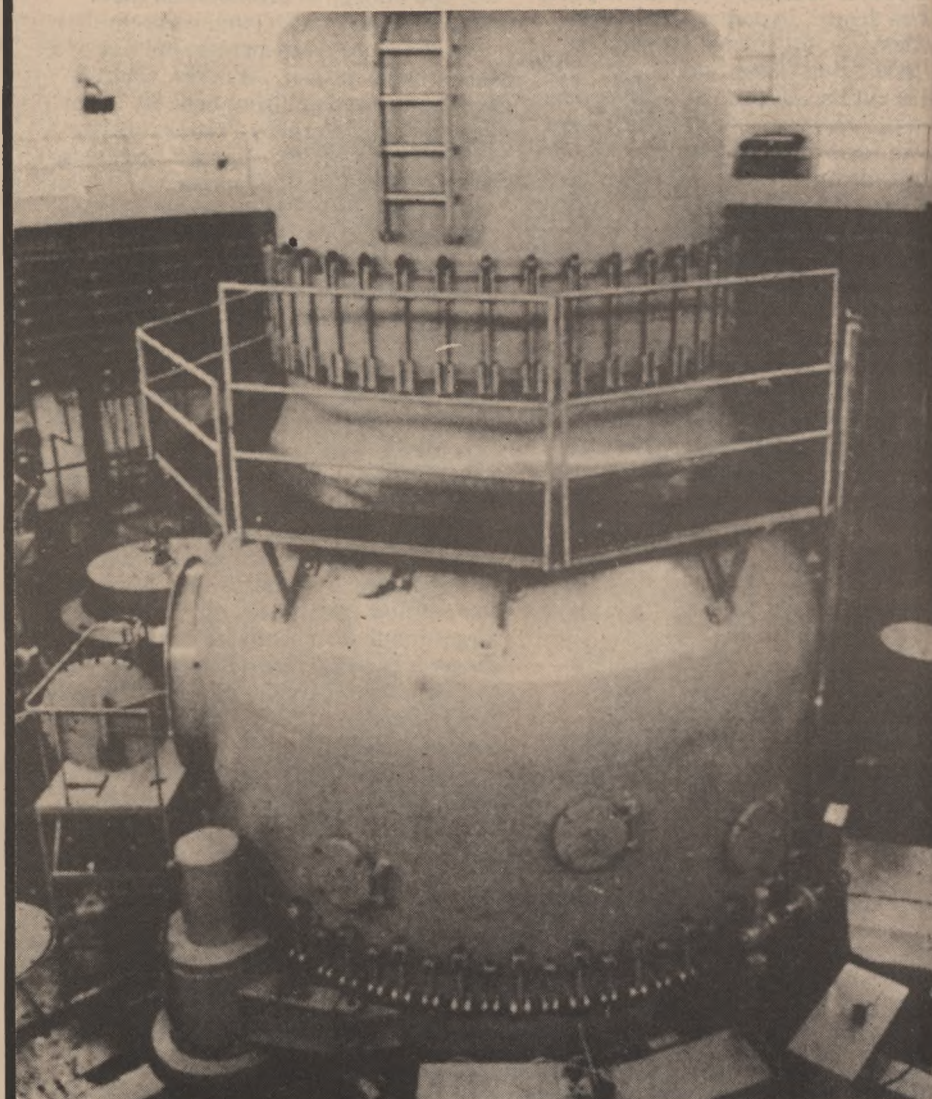
Secondary standards have been established for concentrations of various radioactive substances released into air and water. These concentrations were calculated so that a person breathing such air for one year or drinking 2 quarts of such water per day would receive a dose of 0.5 rads/year.

Unfortunately this neglects the ability of foodchains to concentrate radioactive material. For example, if humans ate cows raised on pastures irrigated with water contaminated with zinc-65 at a level of 188 pico curies/kg they would consume 36,000 pico curies/kg of meat.

The AEC has indicated that there new stations release only 1% of the permissible levels. An AEC commissioner Dr. Thompson however maintains these values must not be lowered. He believes there is a need for an operating cushion particularly when he considered the large plants that are coming on line. (19)

Risks of Nuclear Accident

The effects of the worst possible accident have been estimated in AEC report WASH 740. It was a hypothetical catastrophic accident in a 500 mw thermal reactor



located 50 km for a city of one million in which half of the fission product activity was considered to be released to the atmosphere in adverse weather conditions.

The projected consequences were:

- (1) Deaths 3,400
- (2) Injuries 43,000
- (3) Contamination over 15,000 square miles.
- (4) Economic damage in range of \$7 million.

The likelihood of such an accident occurring is claimed by the AEC to be extremely small. In a recent AEC report WASH 1400 it is claimed that the probability of having an accident in a conventional water-cooled reactor which would kill 1,000 people in any one year is one in one million. This report does not consider sabotage, war or acts of God in its assessment nor does it consider risk in breeder reactors which are thought to present an even greater safety problem.

The approach used by Rasmussen has been denounced by UCS and by reliability engineers from the safety program as fundamentally incapable of proving "one in a million" or any other level of risk.

Does Nuclear Power Produce Energy?

"In 1972, according to the authoritative 'Electric World', the AEC used 25.7 billion kilowatt hours of electricity just to produce the uranium needed to fuel nuclear power stations - stations with a power output of about 50-billion kwh. This was not a fluke. 'As much as half of the gross electrical output of a nuclear plant would have to be recycled to supply input for fuel processing,' says E.J. Hoffman, a University of Wyoming nuclear energy specialist. If you also include the cost of

searching for uranium ore, mining it, manufacture of plant, operating them (which include driving to and from work) and storing or reprocessing the 'dirty' wastes from nuclear fission - you will find the 1972 net energy from uranium has probably sagged to less than 10 per cent.

"The sober conclusion we draw from all this is that our nuclear energy program would collapse without its big energy subsidy from oil. . . . Dr. Hoffman states 'The cumulative energy expenditure of the entire atomic energy program may not be recoupled from nuclear fission power plants by the time the reserves of economically recoverable U-235 are used up'"

(U.S. congressional Record)

Who will decide for us?

Misleading promotional claims, including some lies by an AEC official sent over "to put the other side", have already polluted the public informational pool on nuclear power. Furthermore, the various costs have to be compared with the expected benefits. The decision will affect every New Zealander; it involves value judgements which must not be left to secret technological promoters; and a public inquiry with cross-examination is the only way for our people to be sure that justice is done in such an important issue.

The Environmental defense society has called for just such an inquiry, and has asked citizens to write to the M.P.s and to the Minister for the environment (addresses are: Parliament Buildings, Wellington) urging that this public inquiry be held before any decision on nuclear power in New Zealand.

The Myths:

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The old Lie!

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The carillon voice compel b her innocent ir reads; she neit She is all there words live. To

CRISIS IN BRITAIN capitalist sell-out

The Myths:

Destroy a myth everyday. The British worker works longer hours with less absenteeism and fewer strikes than his European counterpart. And he does it for less pay. This is the result of comparative surveys done in EEC countries. The idle British Worker?

Destroy another? Only 45% of any given price increase is attributable to wages increases. At least 25% of any increase is profit. Wages cause inflation?

The Old Lie:

Piggy has been ullulating all over the country that ganster unions are wrecking the economy by demanding extortionate wage increases. He - and just about every other Western leader - chants that we must all pull together, or go under.

Pulling together? They are propounding the old lie that society is an organism, and industry a partnership. By partnership they mean a team effort. Labour on one side and Capital on the other.

If you're a Piggyite you believe the unions are not pulling their weight; that they are the wreckers and want wrecking. If you're anti-Piggy you believe....probably don't know what to believe.

It's Your Choice:

Well its elections soon so you're going to decide, and it might be useful to look at some facts on the problem culled from British Government reports as quoted in the British paper 'The Tribune'. As a Pommy bastard I am aware that Blighty is not Godzone. But they do say that today Capitalism is international and the two systems are not altogether different. Piggy = Thatcher. Polynesian = N. Irish Catholic. Remuera = Scotland Rd., etc.

The Innocent Worker:

From the facts given above it is clear in England at least the worker is doing his bit. When one knows that proportional to gross national wage the average wage of

the lowest paid 30% has not risen since the 1920's; or that 99% of the population owns a mere 31% of the gross national wealth - it could be said that the worker is more than pulling his weight.

Certainly the worker is not the cause of the economic crisis.

The inefficient worker:

Unfortunately he is inefficient. Inefficient because his tools are out of date. Out of date because the bosses are not putting their profits back into industry so that the value of tools used by a worker are 50% less than the value of tools used in Europe.

In fact, in 1973, only 3.5% of industrial profits were invested back into industry. 10% lower than 1970 and decreasing.

The Bosses sell out:

Inflation equals too much money chasing too few goods. So we are told. Well in Britain certainly the workers don't have too much money. And if there's too few goods its because the bosses are pocketing all the profits and buggar the needs of industry.

The Capitalists Sell out:

Nor is it just the bosses. It's the whole capitalist investment establishment that is selling out. In 1973 the stock exchange provided a mere 1.1% - one hundredth part! - of the money used by industry.

Banks and insurance companies increased investment in land speculation by far more than they increased investment in industry.

If anyone is a traitor to the 'industrial team' it's not the worker. It is Capital.

The Touch:

And traitor is the right word. In 1970 Heath, the capitalists friend, did everything he could to help the speculator. He pumped 2 million a day into the capitalist hands. He forced the nationalized industries to subsidize private enterprise by at least another million pounds a day.

ALL public money. All for the public good.

Regenerate the economy he cried. And economists predicted a boom. An investors dream.

The Big Steal

The results? Industrial investment went down in '71 and further down in '72 and '73, and all that public money didn't go into industry as requested, so where did it go?

Investment reports show that thousands of millions went into secondary banks. Hundreds of millions into property speculation in especially the West Indian Beach resorts. And millions went into overseas tax havens.

All public money. All earmarked for expansion at home. All used for a quick quid abroad and to hell with 'the team.' That's traitor alright.

No Excuses:

Nor can it be said that the money was not invested at home because British industry was unprofitable. It wasn't. Management Today' a right wing business magazine states bluntly, for 1970 "profits were high by historical standards."

Why then was the money not invested in Britain? And if not in Britain, where is the money going?

That Man Marx:

The answer is contained in the teamwork lie. Industry is not a team effort. Certainly not to the Capital side of the team. Capital does not invest for the good of the country. Or for the good of industry. Capital does not even invest to make a profit. It invests for one purpose only. To make maximum profit. Rip off profit. This is what speculation is all about.

Multinational monopoly money:

And I'm not talking about the millions of little investors. I'm talking about the

big boys. The Rockefellers. The ones who own the big multinationals like oil, which are gobbling up small companies going bankrupt in Britain, in a crisis which started with an oil crisis, from which the oil companies also profited. And that's too much of a coincidence.

These big boys used to invest in Britain. Especially when the working class was powerless and wages were at poverty level. Well, they're not much better now (20% of the British live below the poverty line). But the Trade Unions are showing a bit of muscle and wages are higher.

So profits are lower. Oh there's plenty of profits to be made in Britain. But remember its not profit they're after. It is maximum profit.

Exploiting the starving:

In 1970 - 73 investment abroad increased by 300% It didn't just go into tax havens and land speculations. It went to South Africa, to the Portuguese colonies, to South America. It went where wages are lowest. It invested in poverty for profit.

It sold out British industry. Britain's welfare to cash in on starvation.

The Lesson:

And that is what capital is all about. Not teamwork. Not New Zealand's welfare. The fast buck. Don't let Piggy tell you otherwise.

Once again England is not N.Z. But you can read all those statistics in a weekly paper in Britain. You can't here. And I wonder why.

And in N.Z. when workers withdraw labour and disrupt production troops are sent in.

But if capital withdraws investment and disrupts production nobody says a word.

That's business.

David Colbourn.

THE INWARD EAR

'New Zealand Poets Read Their Work' (Waiata Recordings).

Is this record an expensive orphan to the inward ear? I'm not sure but there could be several justifications for this prettily presented double l-p. In collating readings from most of our better-known poets it has definite curiosity value for readers who know them only through the cold pages of anthologies or who chase slender volumes and subscribe to quarterlies. And the collection is timely while most of the older practitioners are still with us. Yet, begging the question of whether poets are necessarily the best readers of their own works, how many of the eighty or so poems presented are established as having a reality beyond the printed page?

There are sounds which surprise. Denis Glover's cultivated yet cantankerous tones - the reedy voice of an angry old man - startle from the stereo. They reinforce the authority of simple poems whose observations are beyond dispute. Barry Southam's manner defines the limitations of the poet's sympathies before his words make their full unpleasantness felt. Charles Brasch moves through his work with a luxurious and elegaic dignity which finds treasure in words. These voices are aural curiosities which fulfil our ritual requirements of entertainment at the drop of a stylus.

The carillon notes of Janet Frame's voice compel but beyond this there is her innocent involvement in what she reads; she neither pushes nor holds back. She is all there with each word, and the words live. To carry her voice from the

record to a re-reading of her short stories is a privilege. The same lack of self-consciousness is heard in Gloria Rawlinson's poems, and suggests it is the quality not the complexity of a feeling which allows best for transfer from page to ear.

Something like integrity is at issue here, our conviction that the poet does feel what he or she means to say. Yet this does not debar complexity. Allen Curnow has a lot to say, and it would be very difficult to paraphrase. Yet his voice, because the words are laid down musically and run in cadences, and so the images have the power to short-circuit our alarm systems of logic and sequentiality, betrays us into an awareness of his vision. 'Lone Kauri Road' is, simply, a superb poem, superbly read. Listening to it we become aware again of the meaning of 'art'. Ken Arvidson, too ('The Tall Wind') and Kendrick Smithyman ('Inlet') are not 'easy' to read, but they are at ease with their readings. The results are low-key but lingering; each shares his complicity with his own creation.

Other poets are not so much at ease with their work. C.K. Stead's poem 'Ode' is a good one. It sits well on the printed page and its images enjoy a resonance in the mind's ear. But read aloud, nothing is gained. Indeed there would seem to be an undermining of the poem's effect by a voice which cannot lay claim to the subtlety that the eye invokes. Whether this is inherent in the nature of the poem itself is debatable. I tend to think of it as an entity envisaged in the mind's eye for the attention of the inward ear.

Similarly Alistair Campbell's reading of 'Against Te Rauparaha' falls short of that poem's promise because it cannot keep up the nuances and ironies implicit in the words viewed as units of meaning spaced with full attention to their visual effect. And to my surprise I found the clever typography of Dave Mitchell's works made laboured by his reading of them - a kind of verbal overkill.

Some poems, then, would appear to have inbuilt strictures against their successful reading aloud. The appeal of Kevin Ireland's 'thin' poems is more tactile than aural, and is dented when the sounds are allowed to linger beyond the eye's appreciation of the sparseness of the words. But there is another category of work, disappointingly frequent amongst these recordings; poems which lack any urgency at all; vacant to the mind's eye, they become vacuous when voiced. In this sense we must welcome the unforgiveness of the new medium.

Then there are performers poems. D.S. Long's little piece 'The Winter Fisherman' really comes to life when read and has far more inevitability in its vision than at first sight is apparent. Likewise Ian Wedde's 'Sleeping Indian' - measured, balanced, and above all accurate to its conception it unfolds in his reading of it to form a satisfying whole.

Alan Brunton's 'The Man on Crazies Hill' is a psychodrama which would appear positively to need the performing poet for its success. And finally Sam Hunt, whose works have imparted to them by his reading a flavour which might prove unpalatable to some but definitely takes up the challenge to the spoken word from pop and youthculture.

Waita's selection of poems rubs sleeves with Roxy Music and Bach. It's worth having, but how much of a hearing will it get?

Michael Gifkins

The Auckland branch of the N.Z. Psychological Society is holding a careers evening on Psychology on Tuesday April 22nd in the Cafeteria Extension, Student Union, at 7.30 p.m. There will be short talks from people in the fields of education, health, defence, justice and industry, and also opportunities to ask questions. ALL STUDENTS ARE WELCOME.

POETRY WORKSHOP

Let your head hang out,
Show us what it's all about
Don't toss your dreams
to the wind,
Your poems in the bin.
Women's Common Room
First Meeting: April 22nd
TUESDAY
Covercharge 30c for liquid
loosening process.
Co-ordinator: Don Colebrook Jnr
BE THERE

Folk Soc Wine and Cheese Evening
Exec Lounge
Thursday 17 April 7.30 p.m.
Free to members
50c to join
Free admission if accompanied by a
musical instrument.

University Contemporary Dance
Classes :-
Mon. 2-4 - Gymn
At Freemasons Hall opp Intercontinental.
Tues: 6.15 - Beginners
Wed: 6.15 - Performers
Thurs: 7.15 - Beginners
Fri: 5.30 - General

Spinning the Platters

Jeremy Templar



Jezebel
Mary McCreary

When I first heard this it was late at night and I was tired. I thought yeah, nice chick, good backing, so what. But with a second playing in the clear pale light of dawn I was taken in.

Mary McCreary is black and she sings the blues. Hell, I don't even like the blues, at least not like Terry and McGhee sing them, but this is different. And the backing really is good. Denny Cordell and Leon Russell produced the album and it boasts the cream of the Shelter session men. Mary's vocals may be too controlled for those who like their blues raw, gutsy and powerful. Her voice is well back in the mix and it works because the backing is so superb.

Her voice doesn't get a full workout until the powerful title track. All her songs are her own but "Mighty Clouds of Joy" where she makes more use of her warm and throaty voice and the Elton John/Bernie Taupin "Levon". "Levon" is an interesting adaptation rendered far more listenable than the original.

The cover's a nice idea even if it isn't immediately obvious whose album it is. The album's on at the moment and Jose Feliciano has just made his flamenco guitar contribution to "Soothe Me" and from there the song builds. "Singing the Blues", a reprise of the opening track but minus the reggae interpretation, is a mighty fine way to close the album. I'll be watching out for the next but meanwhile I'll put the first side of this one on again.

Live in London
Amon Duul II

The first Amon Duul record I heard was "Viva La Trance" and it was really weird. They sang in German but they were a bit too close to Hawkwind for me to take them seriously.

So naturally I thought this would be more of the same with an audience added and probably just as boring as a studio album, right?

Wrong. Amon Duul II, the German progressive rock group, have their English counterparts thoroughly beaten. Hawkwind is only imitation Pink Floyd minus their ingenuity and plus a large-busted stripper named Stacia.

Amon Duul sing in English now but I'm not sure it matters. And they sound like a cross between early Jefferson Airplane of the "Surrealistic Pillow" period, but the lead singer is no Grace Slick, and Syd Barrett's Pink Floyd only beatier. Nice.

"Live in London" is a trip through Syd Barrett's wastebasket. A lot of it sounds vaguely familiar and some of it sounds very familiar. Old or borrowed, it deserves the place of honour alongside your old Pink Floyd records.

James Leroy with Denim

This is mediocre stuff. As a matter of fact nothing much has been happening in Canada since Joni Mitchell and the Guess Who left. Scrubba-loe Caine caused a minor uprising a while back but the noise soon died down. And they were a Guess Who spin-off. There's been nothing much to insult the intelligence, not even a Black Sabbath.

Nope. Canada, you see, is producing this easy to listen to stuff. Acoustic and pleasant and essentially about as worthless as background muzak. Nondescript. Like Mainline's album was pretty trite country rock, Ian Thomas ripped off America and everyone else in sight, and James Leroy is more of the same. He's just better at disguising his influences than most.

So what if a bit of Elton John show through on "Comin' To A Party"? I mean really, were you listening?

Electronic Meditation
Tangerine Dream

An early release from another German progressive rock group. Tangerine Dream had some success out here recently with "Phaedra" and they're rumoured to be playing here later in the year.

They have King Crimson's sense of grandeur but with this record they hadn't yet mastered it. With the result that climaxes quickly fade into anticlimax, there's a lack of cohesion and I'm left with the impression nobody has really got anywhere.

Half-way through the first side the organ comes in and things begin to liven up. The side ends with a nice bit of chaos that suspect even Deep Purple would have liked to call their own. It wakes you up in time to turn the record over.

Side two is a little better but only a little. And in the middle there's a spell of heavy breathing. The Moody-Blues didn't first.

The handful of worthwhile ideas here could have been developed further. Hawkwind would have given them the mileage to fill half a dozen albums, but that's Hawkwind.

"Electronic Meditation" comes down to nothing more than a series of largely unrelated and sometimes discordant noises. Tangerine Dream could learn a thing or two from Amon Duul.

Living in the 70's
Skyhooks

Remember some years back when local and Australian groups were dismissed with



Skyhooks

a sneer of derision? Those fabulous sixties when our groups were good to dance to but of little commercial value.

Sherbert, Madder Lake, Chain and others have made Australian rock respectable. And bands like Beech, Dragon, BLERTA, and Split Enz are doing the same here.

Skyhooks is an Australian band who owe their distinctive sound to a lead vocal-



Mylon Le Fevre and Alvin Lee

of Redmond Symons and Bob Starkie. "Horror Movie" and "You just like me 'cos I'm good in bed" you may have heard on 1480. They're new and one of Australia's best bands. Sexist but so what. If they were English they'd get away with a lot more. Maybe Top of the Pops wouldn't have them but they'd make NME.

In Flight
Alvin Lee and Co.

Ten Years After has long been one of my favourites. They're predictable and safe but exciting. And just when it seemed things would never change, Alvin Lee was saying he found the format of Ten Years After too restricting and 1974 looked as

though it might have been the year of the big break.

Chick Churchill released a solo album which was good and sometimes brilliant. Alvin Lee teamed up with Mylon Le Fevre to produce "On the Road to Freedom". It wasn't a bad album but it did sound rough and ready, like a collection of early takes.

"Positive Vibrations" wasn't very positive but it did represent a change in

style, even if it was only a small change. After the album. Ten Years After went into mothballs with an uncertain future, Alvin Lee gathered some friends together, called him Alvin Lee and Co. and gave several concerts at London's Rainbow Theatre. What we have here is the live double album from those concerts.

With Ten Years After, Alvin was always doing the obligatory guitar solo taken at breakneck speed. Not that all songs were as fast as "Going Home" but Alvin's speedy riffs were a large part of the legend. Everything seemed spontaneous though and it sounded more like a celebration than the guitar album everyone had expected. On the Road to Freedom. Alvin and Mylon seemed happy and their success led the critics to forecast a split in the ranks of Ten Years After. The record company, Chrysalis, vigorously denied the rumours and Ten Years After followed up with "Positive Vibrations", the album to end any thought of TYA breaking up.

With Alvin Lee and Co. however, the story is slightly different. Thirteen of the twenty songs were written by Alvin but his fast guitar is less evident. On several occasions Mel Collins on sax and flute almost steals the show. And on Allen Toussaint's instrumental "Freedom for the Stallion" there's no doubt the show is all his.

Alvin Lee, as with Ten Years After, is at his best live when the excitement of the event is captured on record. After all, he's no Bob Seger despite what others may say and "In Flight" is no "Full House".

"In Flight" is the showcase for some exciting but not earth shattering rock'n'roll. For a minute there I was going to say that Alvin wouldn't win any new fans with this record but I think that would be wrong. Those unfamiliar with the finer works of Ten Years After would do well to start here. It's a safe bet.

Stephen Mich:

I originally re-ago but the review other articles, m the Craccum Of on the guy from Lewis as a close sure. Anyway I second copy so

Unfortunately about this record heard it. Stephen another of RCA the mould of vir Dory era.

I tried hard t I felt I should li talented but he you've ever hear "Long Tail C but it's Ken Log Versatility is and this is his fir Climb down fro for something n

Free Spirit
Hudson Ford.

Richard Hud responsible for t ercialism and m the Union". The lodeon" passed it on good auth good. But still I from this record



Not so fast t is "Take a Little minutes of fast. Many Times" H Stealers Wheel Beatles. It show too. "Such a D Steeleye Span b ure. It's late six sound with near submerges you



mellotrons and subtle intricaci originality is ha And the fina ing in the Wind end to an albu worth stealing Direction.

Stephen Michael Schwartz

I originally reviewed this a few weeks ago but the review, along with a couple of other articles, mysteriously vanished from the Craccum Office. Mike puts the odds on the guy from Scientology with Brent Lewis as a close second but I'm not so sure. Anyway I was always told to keep a second copy so it's my own fault.

Unfortunately I remain as nonplussed about this record as I was when I first heard it. Stephen Michael Schwartz is yet another of RCA's pretty boys, all cast in the mould of vintage Bowie - the Hunky Dory era.

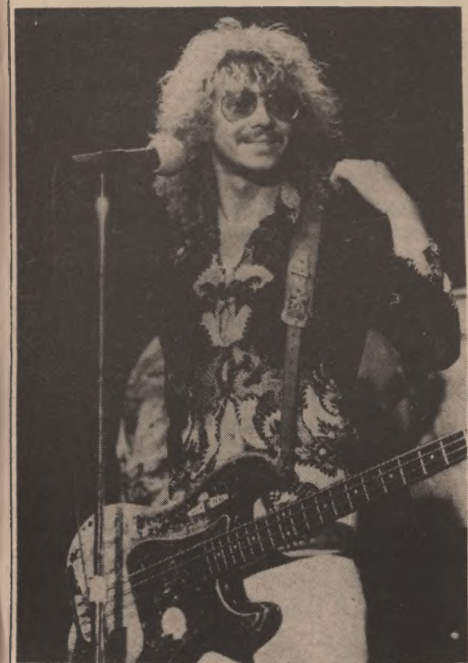
I tried hard to like this record because I felt I should like it. The guy is obviously talented but he sounds like everybody else you've ever heard. Instantly forgettable.

"Long Tail Cat (Dixie Holiday)" "I like but it's Ken Loggins' song."

Versatility is the key here. He's young and this is his first, so there's still time. Climb down from the platforms and try for something new.

Free Spirit
Hudson Ford.

Richard Hudson and John Ford were responsible for the Strawbs' bash at commercialism and mass acceptance, "Part of the Union". Their first solo album "Nickelodeon" passed unnoticed although I have it on good authority that it was rather good. But still I wasn't expecting much from this record.



John Ford

Not so fast though. The opening track is "Take a Little Word", close on seven minutes of fast and hectic rock. On "How Many Times" Hudson Ford sound like Stealers Wheel and, consequently, like the Beatles. It shows through on other tracks too. "Such a Day" actually reminds me of Steeleye Span because of the song's structure. It's late sixties pop - a very English sound with near-perfect production that submerges you in a barrage of synthesizers,



Richard Hudson

mellotrons and guitars, all interwoven with subtle intricacies. Original they're not. But originality is hard to come by.

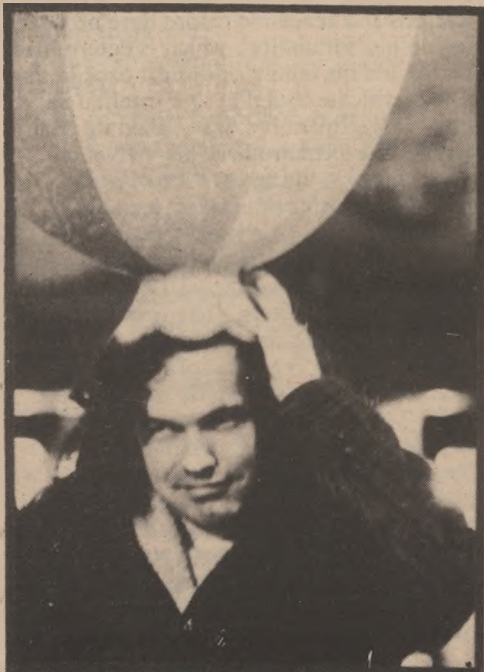
And the final moog chorus of "Floating in the Wind" is a fitting and wistful end to an album that's very good and well worth stealing a listen to at Taste or Direction.

Brent on Wellington

Whether or not you like Wellington (and most claim not to) there's always something happening.

It's as you all know a strange town of narrow streets, a canyon city, with hassled bureaucrats rushing around like clockwork nomads. But there's other aspects. It has its drizzle, rain, sleet and wind and you always feel like a scarecrow planted momentarily to test the elements.

It seems to be reviled rather than loved although Michael Fowler has taken on the mayoral role from Sir Francis Kitts of defending its virtues, Wellingtonians expect a bi-partisan adulation from their mayors who must insist that Wellington has the best harbour, best airport and even the best weather as long as they don the mayoral robes.



Such attitudes are indicative of what has been diagnosed as "the Wellington complex" which is a form of parochial paranoia. The only answer known to the disease, which generally afflicts balding, middle-aged bureaucrats, is a shift in location.

Wellington suffers as the butt of many jokes because it's afflicted with being the capital city. There's never much affection lost on capitals at the best of times and their inhabitants are of ten seen as scheming Rasputin-types who are ever ready to entice the wandering stranger into some nefarious plan.

But there are more mundane aspects to Wellington than plots being hatched at Parliament and at 'The Purple Cow'.

One of them is its geography. Welded to the cliffs in an endeavour of fortitude, Wellington's always seems rather tentative as if any moment it was about to subside. The inhabitants seem to accept their tenuous existence with an almost masochistic glee. The reception that "The Towering Inferno" was getting from Wellingtonians thriving on premonitions of disaster is perhaps a sign of this.

Mostly they're a stolid lot of little Toby Jugs, huffing round the city with great alacrity. What a purposeful lot they are - brows furrowed, deep in concentration and rushing around in a bizarre endeavour to get to where they're going.

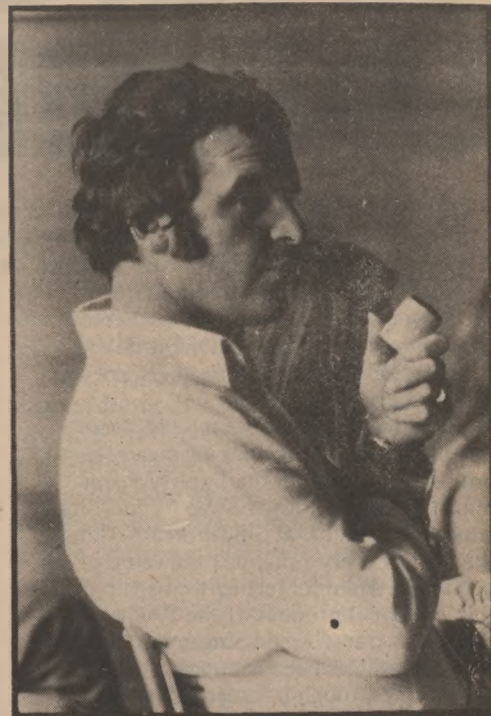
They almost have a capital-city syndrome about them as though they realize that they're the golfish in the bowl being peered at by visiting dignitaries and they've got to do their best.

They often look fatigued. Battling the gales along Lambton Quay can make you a bit that way I suppose and although the claustrophobia that being squeezed between buildings must induce, they seem to prevail.

Still, Wellington's not just a doss-house. It's a home for some. They like it and although we may wonder at the madness that makes them feel that way I guess they wonder at ours too.

Brent Lewis.

THE POOH CORNER



As the Craccum Administration Board has this year seen fit to attempt to improve the tone of this newspaper by introducing backdoor capitalism

through its National reporter to this prestigious newspaper, I feel that it will only be in keeping sentiments expressed I feel that it will only be in keeping with sentiments expressed by thebbboard to make some observations. In the past year this newspaper has been used as a vehicle by dissidents and degenerates, people with a lavatorial sense of humour, and those who have nothing to contribute to the education or edification of the students of this university. I personally will not stoop to the low levels of personal abuse and invective and this year will with the customary courage for which I am renowned, expose quite mercilessly any attempts by those of authority or other places to undermine the high tone of this newspaper as we have so far seen it. For instance, those people, who, in making comments about the Young Nats came very close to sedition should beware of the consequences of slander and libel when they suggest there is an affinity between the male members of the University Nat. Club and the men's toilets. Let me say quite convincingly that I have seen no member of the University National Club near the men's toilets - mind you, they may not have had their badges on. It is also untrue to suggest for one moment, as has been rather crudely rumoured, that Gay Lib on Cam= pus rejected an invitation from the National Club for affiliation.

In the current political climate and raw grab for power that ensues, political parties generally find themselves in a dilemma of candidate selection. It seems in Australia particularly, the Liberal Party, not being content to produce the goods for electoral appeal, have come across what they term as an Identikit Candidate. Our Friends in the National Party - granted we don't have many - will spend \$1/4million on the election this year. What type of candidate will they produce if they followed their brethren in Australia. He or she would have a moderate record in civil Rights; they would attend the Citizens' Advice Bureaus largely to be recognised; they would engage in some form of social work to ensure that their claims of humanity were

sure that their claims of humanity were borne out at least superficially by fact; they would assure abortion they would assure their supporters and others that homosexuality and abortion law reform were personally favoured by them; they may even dress nattily which could even in some cases give the appearance of spiffishness. On gut issues such as pensions, welfare benefits, lower income housing and a reorganization of the tax structure, they would have very little to say. Because these people are not picked on their ability to think, but picked on their ability to preen. Have a look around, and see if you can spot these likely candidates.

Unaccustomed as I am, to spontaneous rages, I was less than amused, (like Her Majesty), when Mr Muldoon, after receiving a 15 cent pie in the face, became indignant, and said, "I will go to the Police", which he subsequently did. Mr Muldoon covering his tracks in the initial stages, did this on the basis that an overseas dignitary of sufficient importance would not like a meringue in the mush. Mr Muldoon should be reassured however, that it was only himself that got the pie in the face.

You see, I can't help but remember Mr M's "famous incident" last September. But it could well be, however, that Mr Muldoon has seen the errors of his ways and believes he can take as well as give. In the next few months, that philosophy with Mr Muldoon will be tested to the brink.

Paul Halloran,

Will there ever be another St. Francis?

Is there a man for our times with timeless ideals; a man humble before God with the dynamic to bring his peace, his joy, his love to people everywhere?

Is there?

The Franciscans

Post to :
Franciscan Vocation Office,
50 Hillsborough Road,
Mt. Roskill, Auckland 4.

Please send me full details of
the life and work of a Franciscan.

Name

Address

SINGAPORE UNVEILED

To really understand Singapore one must first understand Singapore society, and the peculiar way in which the Peoples Action Party dominates. In fact in Singapore only the P.A.P. is allowed while opposition in almost any form is suicidal.

Unlike New Zealand where there is social security, superannuation schemes, accident compensation, unemployment benefits and free education, there are no welfare benefits at all.

Everything there costs money, from turning on the tap to flicking cigarette ash onto the road. While the Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Goh Keng Swee hypocritically laments the fact that Singaporeans "know the cost of everything, but the value of nothing". While forgetting to mention that this is a direct product of the PAP rule which has transformed Singapore into a State, heavily dependent upon the West.

Earning enough in order to live, in order to survive, is the major concern of most Singaporeans. Hence the harsh reality of the over-riding question of poverty.

This poverty is inconspicuous: "it exists like a concealed and stagnant backwater of some decorative lake, in unseen shop-house cubicles, hidden squatter settlements and low-cost housing estates; rarely does it appear as an explicit statement: statistically it is hidden, as a political issue it is muted, and is rarely discussed."

To the PAP Government the poor must live or scuttle in the gutters quietly and obediently. It is no wonder that the PAP was harsh in reacting when the oppressed poor put up collective protest actions such as rallies, public meetings and leafletting. The state machinery of repression was also thrown against the student movement which allied itself with the working class and their aspirations to work towards the elimination of social ills and inequities in Singapore.

Next to Japan, Singapore is the richest nation in Asia. Its per capita GDP for 1971 is US\$1198 and for 1972 US\$1366.

But aggregates do not give much information, especially if extremities exist. Amidst all its modernization - its esthetic values, materialistic affluence, high-rise buildings, mile-long shopping complexes, specialist restaurants and tourist attractions - poverty is still the harsh reality for 60% of Singapore's population.

The distribution of wealth in Singapore today is as unequal as ever and biased towards a small entrenched minority with socio-economic disparities increasing. Meanwhile Singapore grows wealthier and the poor grow poorer. This is easily instanced. Housing is merely one example.

The pattern of living conditions is usually an accurate guide to the distribution of wealth. According to the Sample Household Survey 1966 one third of Singapore's population lived in 'temporary' wooden structures with attapthatch, zinc or bitumen-sheet roofing. Most of these people, over 500,000 were squatters. 50% of these households lived in 'deteriorated or dilapidated' structures and 45.7% lived under conditions of considerable overcrowding. 92.5% have no piped water, 95% no electricity and 60% no bathing facilities.

A further 27% of the population lived in shop-houses with well over half of them packed within Singapore's congested central area. Here again there is considerable overcrowding - 63% of all households here were single rooms or cubicles. On the other hand 11% of the total population lived in bungalows, private flats or semi-detached houses with a high level of material possessions. Most of these households had all basic amenities; and living density was low e.g. two-thirds of this group occupied more than three rooms.

Income distribution conveys the same pattern.

According to the Inland Revenue Department's Annual Report 1967 the top 10% of the labour force earned one-third of total assessable incomes. This was itself a conservative estimate, referring to residents only and ignoring non-residents' incomes, value of estates, company profits and tax evasion. This top 10% earned assessed incomes of over \$15,000 per

year. These figures contrasted strongly with incomes earned by most Singaporeans.

Mr. Lee Kuan Yew himself admitted that 60% of Singapore's workers earn monthly incomes of below S\$200. This wide disparity is further supported by Iain Buchanan's calculations in 1967 that 1.6% of the working population accounted for 16% of all income earned by residents, while 60% earned less than a quarter of this income.

Since the start of the one-party state, legislation has strongly emphasised social and political discipline. A compulsory expression of loyalty to the state by students every morning and the expansion of martial organizations in schools were introduced along with compulsory military service, a rigid limitation of workers' bargaining power and the abolition of trial by jury.

The mass arrests of political opponents, subjugation of trade unions, takeover of universities and smothering of newspapers are all part of the same relentless drive to achieve monolithic authority. Such steps have resulted in significant decrease in all forms of political opposition, while presenting the facade of social and political discipline and a semblance of stability.

PAP rule has brought with it a tendency towards elitism in domestic politics and an almost neurotic intolerance of dissent. The PAP is indistinguishable from the Government and the Parliament, and controls the army, the judiciary, the trade unions and the police. Its power is seemingly unassailable - but its absolutism is a liability, for it rules by power and not by popularity.

The Internal Security Act inherited from the colonial administration has been made more repressive under Lee. During the colonial days the Act, then called the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance, was administered with a degree of grace,

in that detainees were released after a decent period of time and then brought to trial under the due process of law. Under Lee, the grace disappeared as he consolidated the Act, making the base of political repression in Singapore.

Not only does the Act provide for the arbitrary detention of any citizen without trial or tested evidence indefinitely, it also empowers the Government to provide for the discipline of the detainees through such methods as solitary confinement, the dark-hole treatment, third degree methods, electronics conditioning and the use of soul-destroying drugs.

Trade unions in Singapore today are castrated puppets of the PAP-founded National Trades Union Congress, headed by Devan Nair, a loyal and obsequious servant of Lee. It comes as no surprise to discover that the infamous Phey Yew Kok, the president of the Pioneer Industries Employees' Union (PIEU) who featured prominently as a prosecuting 'witness' in Tan Wah Piow's framed-up trial, is a PAP member of Parliament.

No one can enter a university in Singapore without written political clearance from the government - the Suitability Certificate. A student's educational qualifications and academic record have no bearing on his 'suitability', which is determined on his and his family's political background. The certificate issued by the Internal Security Department has been called by Han Suyin "the extraordinary law by which adolescents at the age of 14 to 17 are found guilty of 'political left leanings'".

The state has many tentacles PAP men are put into all kinds of organisations from Old Boys' associations to cadets to community groups. They lurk in the University syndicate, the faculty and of course, student organizations. The Vice-chancellor of the University of Singapore is Dr. Toh Chin Chye, the chairman of the PAP and the Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore. Lee put Toh there after the previous Vice-chancellor resigned in protest at the PAP's increasing interference in the university. Nanyang university by then had already been 'reorganized', with the arrests of scores of students and the expulsion of many others.

A vital tool of political repression is the efficient and omnipresent Secret Police, known as the Special Branch. Its main role is to penetrate the opposition movement and cripple it by identifying all active members, keeping them under strict

hour-to-hour surveillance, and arresting key persons for indefinite detention, interrogation and 'rehabilitation'. All organizations known to be or likely to be 'fronts' for political dissent are closely watched, open protest activities of any kind are scrutinized, and particular attention is paid to all institutions of higher learning.

In the universities, lectures in certain departments are recorded, and note is taken of the academic and extracurricular activities of both staff and students: thus, while a student's entry into a university is dependent upon a political suitability certificate, his later employment is strongly influenced by information contained in a personal file kept by the Ministry for Interior and Defence.

The existence of a secret police network in itself is hardly a remarkable feature of politics. What is remarkable, in the case of Singapore, is the systematic and sustained annihilation of the whole framework of multi-party politics by an avowed democratic-socialist government, and the often ruthless suppression of dissent, whether publicly or privately expressed.

Singapore is both the child and the hostage of a system which is built upon socio-economic disparities, and which must sustain these to survive in its present political and economic system.

Once the hub of British interest in Southeast Asia, Singapore is now regional headquarters for the imperialisms of Britain, Europe, the United States and Japan. This role can only last as long as the system which requires it.

FOOTNOTES

1. Iain Buchanan Singapore in Southeast Asia pg. 225
2. Asia Yearbook 1973 pg 263
3. Republic of Singapore, Sample Household Survey 1966. Report No. 1 Table H. 37
4. see ibid. Table H. 51 to H 59 (a)
5. Inland Revenue Department, Annual Report 1967, Abstracts E and I, pg. 43 and 49
6. Eastern Sun, 14 April 1968
7. Singapore in Southeast Asia pg 199 Table 31
8. T.J.S. George Lee Kuan Yew's Singapore pg. 117-124
9. Devan Nair was once in the DAP, the Democratic Action Party, which is the Malaysian version of the PAP. See FEER January 3, 1975.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Former student teacher Loo Su Kee has been a Malaysian prison camp detainee since 1966.

Two years later Amnesty International took up her case as a prisoner of conscience.

AI groups in Auckland and West Germany have since been working for her release. Unsuccessfully, so far....

Miss Loo is one of four overseas prisoners Auckland AI Central group are concerned with.

The others:

Father Jesus Naveran, a priest jailed in Spain since 1960 for his stand on behalf of the Basque separatist movement. Dr Djura Djurovic, a Yugoslav whose been behind bars for most of the time since the last war as a member of the Cetniks movement - an anti-Tito organization. And Nepali student Narayan Prasad Paudel, who has just been released from prison after insisting on joining a student movement of his own choice, rather than the one officially approved of by his Government and the King of Nepal.

The first three cases were assigned Auckland Central from AI's London headquarters after being checked out as prisoners of conscience. They had been jailed for their political beliefs, and had not advocated violence.

Paudel was an investigation case - in that further facts were required for his case sheet.

Loo Su Kee is the group's longest-standing prisoner. She was arrested

under Malaysia's Internal Security Act (1960) which allows detainment without trial. She was a member of the opposition Malaysian Democratic Action party, which is affiliated to the NZLP. It's alleged she was a member of the outlawed Malaysian Communist Party underground organization.

Letters on her behalf to the Malaysian Government prompted polite, though meaningless responses. An approach to the Malaysian High Commissioner in Wellington got no where.

She was the subject of a "FREE LOO SU KEE" campaign appeal in the NZ "Nation" newspaper. In response to repeated letters sent directly to the prison camp she was detained at, Miss Loo sent one brief letter to Auckland Central in July last year. The rest was silence, until another letter from a relation recently spoke of bad conditions in the camp at Taiping, West Malaysia, she has been transferred to. And that her term of detainment, on review, has been extended for another two years. A Dutch group has been co-operating with Auckland Central on Father Naveran's behalf. Letters seeking better conditions, and an eventual review of his sentence, have been sent to the Spanish Government. Father Naveran's morale has been lifted by regular correspondence from Auckland Central. He has also been visited by a former Auckland Central group member.

It was revealing to hear back that other imprisoned priests held out banners bearing

slogans of solidarity when our visitor saw Father Naveran.

It's also become apparent that he does not wish to be released in the meantime, as he feels his personal stand focuses attention to the Basque people's cause to the outside world. So Auckland Central maintains the contact-strong in the hope that all prisoners like Father Naveran jailed for their convictions will soon be released.

Auckland Central is working in conjunction with an American group in Chicago on Dr Djurovic's behalf. Appeals have been sent to President Tito. It seems that Dr Djurovic's "crime" in the eyes of the Yugoslav Government was that he was a member of an opposing partisan faction during and just after the war, and that his present imprisonment came after he supplied information to American writer Walter Roberts, author of the book "Tito Mihailovic and the Allies - 1941-1945".

Auckland Central spent two years on a fruitless quest for information regarding the Paudel case. We knew Paudel was jailed. We also knew he was a member of the outlawed student movement. Yet we drew no direct response from Nepal, before being recently informed from London that he was released. Even though there was an intensive campaign to break through from last Christmas leading up until the recent coronation of the King of Nepal in March.

Need we stress then that it takes extreme patience to be a member of Amnesty International.

Yet the dedication is rewarded when AI reports on the number of prisoners of conscience released after their plight is pursued and publicized.

*Reports from other Auckland AI groups at North Shore, Tamaki and Mt Albert will appear in later issues.

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CONSUMER RIGHTS

PROTECTION FOR THE LAYBY PURCHASER

By Andrew Terry, Lecturer in Law
University of Canterbury

Supposing a business fails or burns down and you have goods on layby with it, or you wish to cancel a layby sale - where do you stand?

In the 1960's several firms specialising in layby sales failed. Many layby buyers lost everything - goods and instalments paid. Fortunately, today's layby purchaser has better protection.

Layby selling is a uniquely Australasian sales scheme, which has worked quite happily without regulation for several decades. It came under the searchlight when the Northern Linen Company Ltd went into liquidation in 1965. The total debts of the company aggregated about \$80,000 of which \$52,000 related to layby sales. The 3000 layby purchasers concerned ranked merely as unsecured creditors and suffered heavy losses.

A particularly unfortunate aspect of that case was that most of these buyers were young girls who had entrusted their savings to the company for the purchase of trousseaux.

Reform Needed

The fact that a high proportion of layby purchases are made by young people who may have difficulty getting the goods on credit terms and who use layby buying as a form of saving, amde reform necessary and in 1971 the Layby Sales Act was passed.

Under the Act, a layby sale is a sale of goods at retail where the goods are not

to be delivered until the purchase price or a specified part of it, has been paid. All, or part of the purchase price is payable by instalments, the frequency and amount of which may be agreed on or left to the buyer.

Excluded

However, sales of motor cars and sales of goods worth more than \$1,00 are not covered by the Act.

The law provides protection in four main areas.

First and most important, it protects the consumer if the business fails. Before the Act the buyer was not in a good position; of the goods on layby were not in stock when the firm was wound up, he was ranked merely as an unsecured creditor and was likely to suffer heavy losses. Even if the goods could be found the buyer was usually no better off as the store still owned them until the last instalment was paid.

Now the Act provides that the buyer may complete his purchase in the usual way if the firm has the goods ordered or similar ones. If there are not enough goods or money in the firm to satisfy layby customers, the buyer becomes a creditor in a favoured position.

An improvement that could be made here is a stipulation that layby goods be set aside in the name of the customer so that in the event of a failure he would receive exactly what he ordered and not

something else even though similar.

Secondly, the buyer may, at any time before the purchase price has been paid, cancel a layby sale worth more than \$5. He can cancel for any reason at all by giving oral or written notice to the seller.

Grossly Unfair

This is a considerable improvement on the position of the buyer before the Act came into force. In those days, cancellation meant that deposits and instalments were forfeit. This was grossly unfair especially where the cancellation was made because of sickness.

The position now is that if the total amount paid by the buyer and the retail price of the goods on cancellation come to more than the original purchase price plus the retailer's selling costs, the buyer can recover the excess. If there is a deficit, the seller can recover from the buyer.

There are two problems with this formula. "Selling costs" are presumably the administrative costs involved in processing a layby account and storage costs if the goods are set aside.

The other possible area of disagreement concerns the value of the goods at the time of cancellation. Depending on the type of goods, the time of cancellation and the goodwill of the seller, this figure could vary considerably. However, if a layby sale of specific goods is cancelled within one month, the retail value on cancellation is deemed to be the same as the purchase price unless the seller proves otherwise.

No Guidelines

Unfortunately, there are as yet no legal guidelines on "selling costs" and "value at time of cancellation" but the Court has the power, if a case comes before it, to ensure that a seller can justify the amounts.

Thirdly, the Act decrees that, provided the purchase price of the layby goods is more than \$10, the buyer can receive, upon payment of 25 cents and a request in writing, a financial statement setting out all the information he needs to exercise his right.

Fourthly, if the goods are destroyed by fire or damaged while in the possession of the retailer, the buyer need not pay any

The thing is, to step out of that great hefty lump of inhibitions and try to BE. After all, University is the only institution that supposedly supports free-thinking and lack of inhibitions. We might as well live up.

There are hundreds of clubs all looking for members, and it is there that friends will be made. It seemed to us that one of the main ways we can discover ourselves, is by working with others. So here's some places you can go:

a) Contact - take a friend or just yourself and have a chat. Find out what they're on about.

b) 51 Symonds Street. Creative Living/pottery, music and people. 7.30 on Thursdays.

Cushion discussions 8.00 every second Monday. Idea is to mix ideas of different people of different backgrounds. Experienced speaker leading discussions. Starting on April 7th.

c) More political participation needed. Go along to Winter Annual General Meeting - keep an eye out for its arrival.

Committees are attached to each Executive position. These are open to everyone. Choose whatever you happen to be interested in - societies, Welfare, sports, Education, etc. - and go along to the odd lunchhour meeting and help shape Student Association policy at a fundamental level. Keep an eye on Titwitt or Craccum for times.

d) Try going along to the Chapel Hall (coffee's only 2c) and nabbing someone for a discussion (If you're feeling philosophically inclined.)

e) There are also lunch-time services on Thursday's 1.10 pm with lunch afterwards. Concerts are held on Friday lunch-times, free and open to everyone. Also in the chapel.

Enough of raving - Go to it! Make a little time. There is a lot more to University than books.

Article by SCM (Students Cristian Assoc.)

more instalments and can get his money back.

This changes in the buyer's favour the normal rule applying to the sale of goods because generally, as soon as the contract to buy is made, goods are at the customer's risk even though they may still be with the seller.

The layby Sales Act therefore makes a worthwhile and significant contribution to our consumer protection law even though there are still one or two areas which are not as clear cut as desirable. Shops may be reluctant to refund the money but they are bound by the equitable formula set out in the Act and cannot get out of their obligations.

Layby is an attractive method of doing business for both sides. The store gets the benefit of the buyer's cash and he can pay at a pace he can afford.

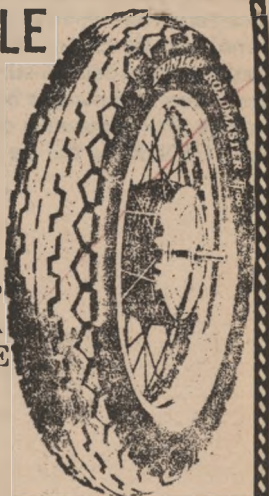
The Act does nothing to make layby selling less attractive to the responsible retailer - it simply remedies several inadequacies of the previous practice and achieves a fair and reasonable balance between retailer and consumer.

MOTORCYCLE TYRE SALE

FANTASTIC PRICES LESS THAN COST

AVON
NITTO
DUNLOP
YOKOHAMA
BRIDGESTONE

\$4.50
to
\$26.90



CHECK SOME OF OUR PRICES

275 x 14, TRAIL.....	\$4.50
250 x 17, TRAIL.....	\$6.50
325 x 16, ROAD-REAR.....	\$5.25
275 x 17, KNOBBLY.....	\$6.50
300 x 17, ROAD-REAR.....	\$10.52
300 x 17, ROAD-FRONT.....	\$6.50
325 x 17, ROAD-REAR.....	\$6.50
250 x 18, ROAD-REAR.....	\$6.50
275 x 18, ROAD-REAR.....	\$6.50
300 x 18, ROAD-REAR.....	\$6.50
275 x 18, TRAIL.....	\$6.50
350 x 18, TRAIL.....	\$13.95
350 x 18, KNOBBLY.....	\$16.95
400 x 18, ROAD TT.....	\$21.60
425 x 18, ROAD RUNNER.....	\$26.90
450 x 18, KNOBBLY.....	\$22.05
450 x 18, ROAD TT.....	\$22.70
275 x 19, ROAD FRONT.....	\$6.50
300 x 19, TRAIL.....	\$6.50
350 x 19, ROAD.....	\$8.50
275 x 21, KNOBBLY.....	\$7.68
350 x 12, SCOOTER.....	\$12.00
5.4 x 10, RV90 TYRE.....	\$12.00
300 x 14, MINI KNOBBLY.....	\$8.95

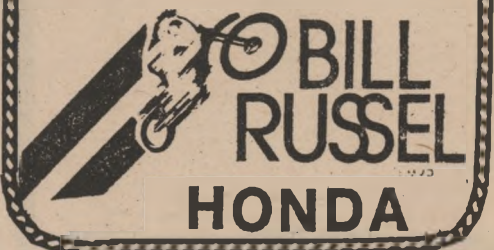
RACING TYRES

350 x 16, S/C RACING.....	\$25.00
400 x 18, S/C RACING.....	\$27.00
300 x 12, S/C RACING.....	\$18.00
275 x 18, RACING FRONT.....	\$21.00
275 x 28, DUNLOP RACING.....	\$23.00
300 x 18, DUNLOP KR76... ..	\$34.00
350 x 18, DUNLOP KR76... ..	\$36.00

ALL TUBES \$2.95

- * INCLUDE 50c FREIGHT WITH MONEY ORDER OUTSIDE AUCKLAND AREA.
- * ENQUIRE FOR SIZE IF NOT LISTED.
- * BE QUICK, SOME ONLY LIMITED SUPPLY.

AUCKLAND, Ph. 78-739, 364-187
MANUREWA, Ph. 67-524
NEW LYNN, Ph. 874-031
NORTH SHORE, Ph. 494-244
WHANGAREI, Ph. 89-780
SHORE CITY, Ph. 498-765



UNIVERSITY~ WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR ?

At a recent weekend camp run by SCM a group of us got together specifically to answer such questions as "Why am I at University?" and we decided to write an article for Craccum, as it seemed to us that our ideas not only concerned us but everyone at University.

The word that immediately stood out as being used most frequently was "apathy" or "apathetic". Over the past four years issue politics have died and many students have succumbed to continuous assessment pressures. This, says the House Committee chairman Richard Parke "adds up to a lot of loneliness. People can withdraw into their academic world without being noticed".

This brings up the question of what we hope to achieve by being at University. Our small group agreed that we weren't there for purely academic motives. Some were seeking their identity and others were interested in finding out more about politics, economics, and such but most simply wanted to learn how to relate to others and to exchange ideas.

The idea of a "shared language" is very important for a University is a gathering together of many different people. Most of us will only be experiencing this collective power of creativity and ideals for three to five years before going into a largely materialistic world. A unique challenge is presented for finding a way through the complexity of knowledge to

an understanding of oneself and one's values.

It seems then to us both individually and collectively important that we should make a personal effort to participate in this largely impersonal structure, in any channel where it is humanly possible.

So where are all the smiling energetic courageous idealistic students?

I think we've got to get over this idea that only certain people can do things. So here are some of our ideas for ACTION.

1) Do NOT leave a couple of seats vacant next to the poor person at the end of a bench in a lecture room. It only means that some other late person has to perform an exhibition of gymnastics in trying to reach the only seat in the room.

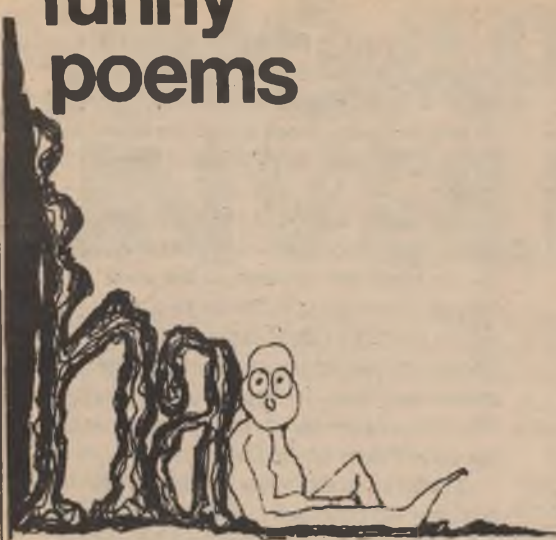
2) Try talking to anyone sitting next to you who is also staring vacantly into space.

3) IN TUTORIALS throw off those inhibitions and let the steam roll! If nothing else it might cause some amusement. Why not make the move and suggest going to the Caf. afterwards to continue the discussion...

4) FIND out who your class reps. are and suggest any brilliant ideas you may have. You can do this by asking your tutor who may be informed.

5) THE CAF - a friendly place? If you've got a friend don't stick together like glue, sit at a table with one other or a couple of others. Let the friends mix.

funny poems



SUCH CRUST !

The Minister had a pie in the face,
Everyone said 'what a dreadful disgrace,
Imagine which cad would wish to deface
The image of Government, and thereby debase
Airport International, a sacrosanct place
Where tourists are greeted with infinite grace
By persons of breeding, a civilised race
Spending spare moments endeavouring to trace
Ancestors from feollows who'd never deface,
Demean or dishonour, whatever the case.
They'd stem caddish instincts, and gallantly brace
Themselves in a manner befitting the chase,
Arrange with decorum a dark private space,
And THEN throw the pie in the Minister's face !

SISTER ANNA

This is the story of Sister Anna,
The girl who carried the blatant banner,
Throwing an embarrassing spanner
Into the works, in an airy manner.

She stood at the gates and asked the copper
Who was the cad who'd pulled the stopper,
Named her Mama and cursed her Poppa,
Then demonstrated the Chief's best topper.

She wasn't a run of the mill protester,
Did not intend to offend or pester,
Not just a common police molester
So why on earth did the fools arrest her?

She demanded the right to call her doctor,
But he was away, and so they locked her
Up for the night, while they meanly mocked her,
And the Superintendent simply shocked her.

After all, she was not the planner,
Nor was she some hard-hearted Hannah,
Just a follower, Sister Anna,
Forced to carry the biggest banner !

ALL BLACK AND TRUE BLUE

Are you a true New Zealander,
Who every Rugby Season,
Would not defame
His country's name
And risk the charge of Treason?

Are you a true New Zealander,
An upright Dad who'd rather
Shine the boots
Of new recruits
Than be a Student's Father ?

Are you a true New Zealander,
Who'll wear the colours proudly,
Scorn the fools
Who fill the schools,
Flaunt the fernleaf loudly ?

Are you a true New Zealander,
A patriotic Mater,
Who gives her sons,
The speedy ones
For love of our Creator ?

Are you a true New Zealander,
Who'll give the foe no mercy,
Wither a spy
With jaundiced eye,
The cad without the jersey ?

Are you a true New Zealander
Who'll march on Halls of Learning,
Investigate
And confiscate
All books to public burning ?

Are you a true New Zealander,
Who'll vote in this election,
The side that's sure
To back the Tout,
And aid in their selection ?

Are you a true New Zealander,
Imbued with All Black Power,
If not, they wait
At Traitor's Gate,
Away Sir, to the Tower !

Abecedary

MARK WILLIAMS ABECEDARY

This title reveals some of the inspiration
or at least a starting point for this book.

Mark's five preoccupations (for want of
a better word) seem to be sex, God, Suicide,

controls and masks. BUT it is his handling
of these that raises the book far above the
commonplace. ABECEDARY, it is pointed
out, deals with releasing control by
learned methods and coming to God by
illumination. In the title poem Mark quotes
behaviourist Skinner - controls should
not be lifted but analysed and changed
where necessary - and Mark reveals honestly
how a person can, by controlled thought
have their "rape transformed to true romance"
and this "joins the input of T.V."

Mark tends to side not with the illumined
ones towards God but with those who
free themselves from human restraint, if
necessary by suicide which he describes as
"ecstasy".

To be brought back by those who "resent
the free" and to "wake from almost
ecstasy into /familiar second rate, stirring
coffee/", Mark thus presents his case tightly
and ably in this imaginative handling of
a by now familiar tragedy/release?

His revelation of the divergence between
what seems and what actually is, is unlaboured
and psychologically acutely aware.

In a rare show of humour, directed at
himself, he writes in 'Another Land' "how
easy was our love / by mail, how honest
seemed / the curter telegram". Further on
in 'Dreams End' he writes "When we would
doze / or talk defenceless, briefly / having
blundered into the other / I could not
doubt the battered / sensitive she lay beside
/ was me, plain me".

Nowhere is their loss of self-control or
over-consciousness of self in the structure
of the poems, yet there is a poetic movement
and feeling here despite the lack of
optimism, and he neither wallows in self-pity
nor hates "the lady on the bus" who
".....dreamed she saw her body / naked in
its own act" after viewing two Sodomites
"languidly entwined", nor does it remain
a detached view of his world. This is his
life - so far. He lives it out on paper.

My only criticisms and guarded at that,
are that he may have as yet a somewhat
limited range of vision tho' his understated
intensity is admirable and afterall this is
only a small selection of perhaps a much
larger work. The second criticism, purely
on a personal bias, is that with the intensity
goes a lack of humour which I feel
may come with some acceptance that the
"situation" exists, even if he would like to
change it.

This book, a very large paper-back with
a limited number of editions is illustrated
by Christodoukas E.G. Moisa and it is,
perhaps here that Mark's seriousness is
offset by well-drawn incisive and even, at
times humorous drawings of a society
where a young lady's thumb (thanks
toAdrian who modelled for me) is
seen putting a butterfly onto a peg along-
side a french-letter containing a foetus.
Not quite so original as stark, almost
horrific and with a sharp edge to the wit
(M.A.S.H. perhaps)

I recommend both writings and illustrations
to anyone who can handle what
at first appears to be a rough and depressing
ride thru' a genuine poet's experience.

Don Colebrook Jnr

