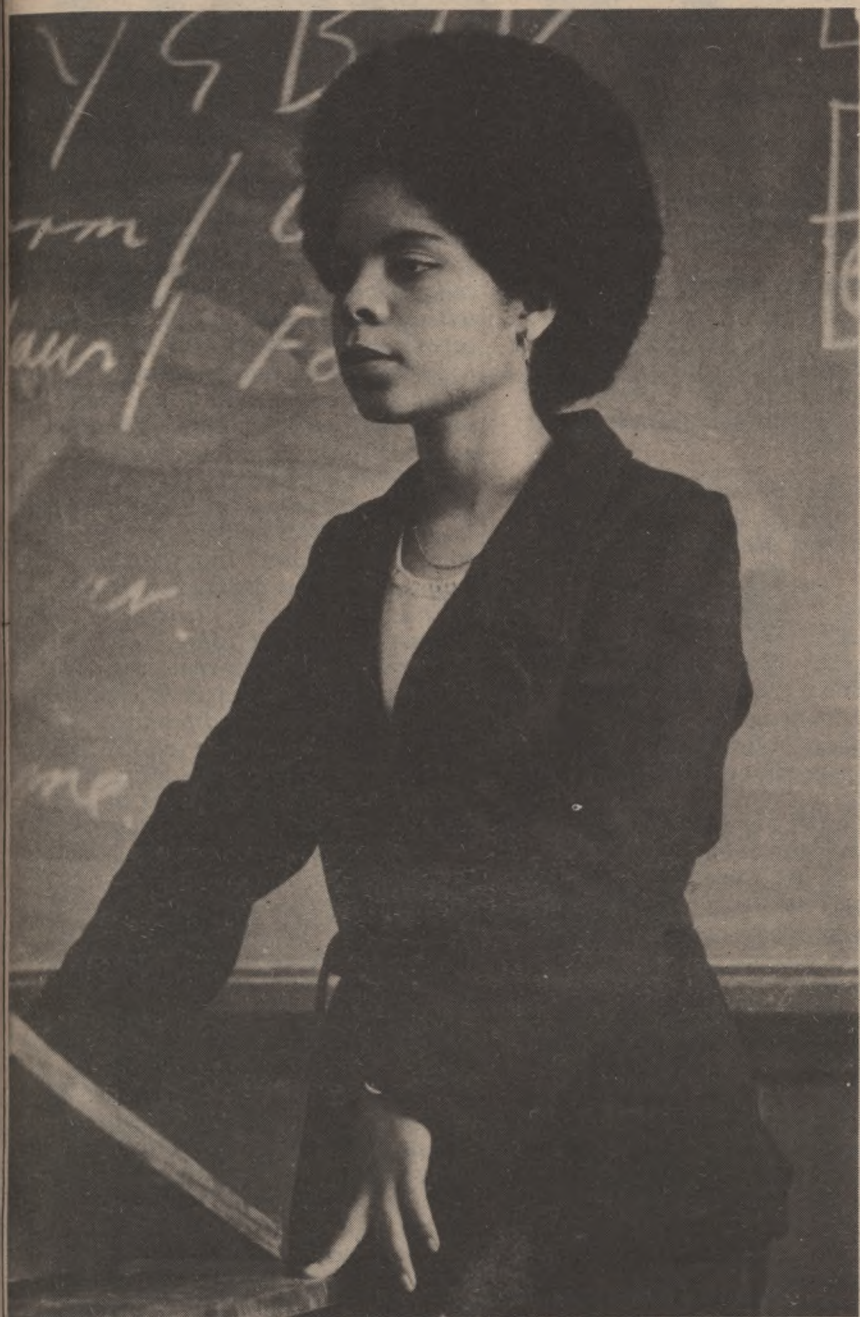


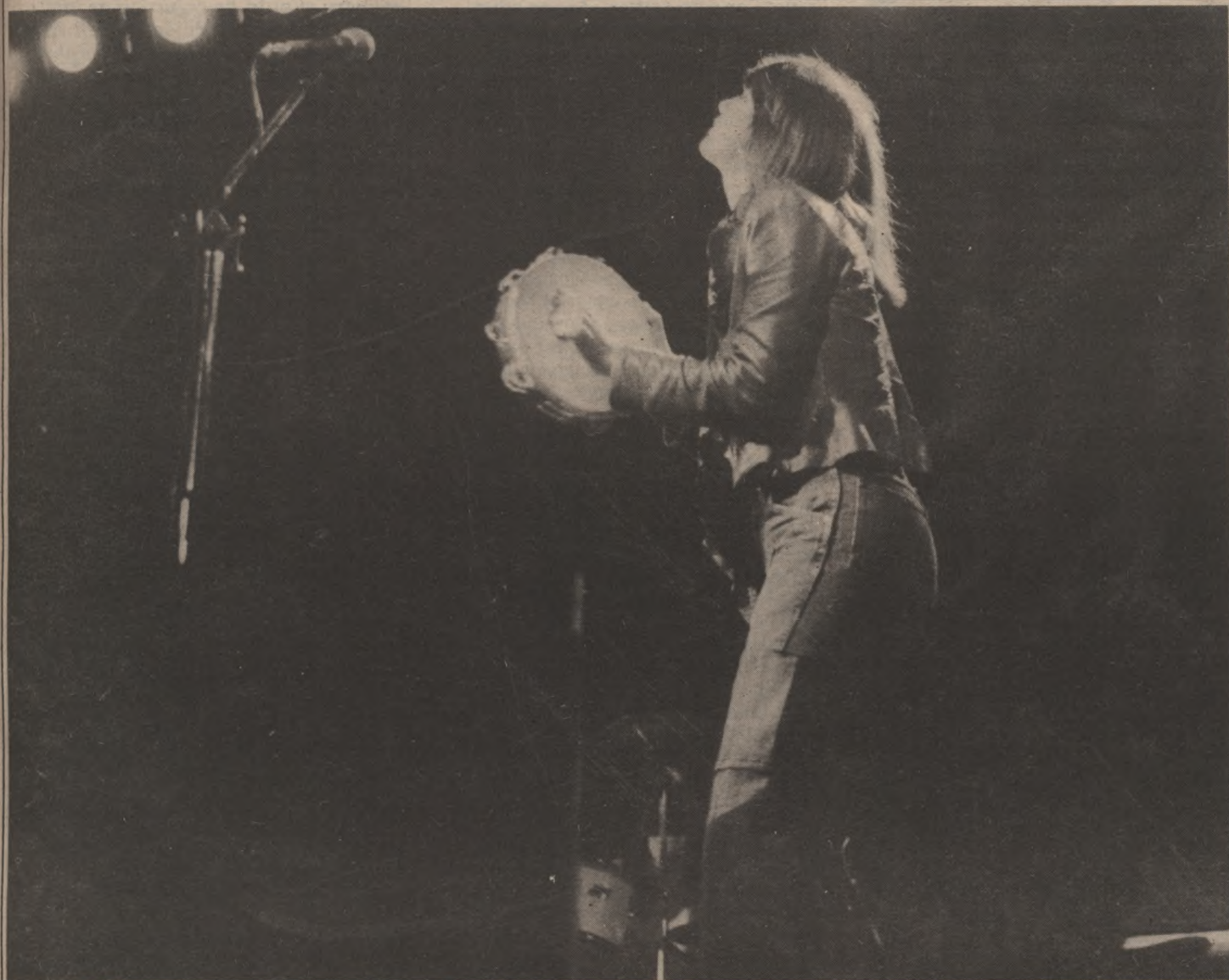
# CRACCUM

CRACCUM VOLUME 49, ISSUE 7, 22 April 1975

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CRACCUM Volume 49 . Issue 7  
Tuesday April 22 1975

## credits

Craccum, once again firmly established as the best New Zealand student newspaper (modest cough!) is skilfully edited by Mike Rann, playfully laid out (and laid back, baby!) by Chris Brookes, Chiefly (or cheaply .....?) reported by Rob (Joe Cool) Greenfield (far out, man; funky chicken and soop-de-doop), and lotsan lotsan lotsa ads got gotted by Ad-man Paul Gilmour. (Now cut yer moanin', Gilmour, you got yer name in!).

Articles were bludgeoned (It's true. They were!) out of Fraser Folster (Radio Craccum/Current Affairs), Michael W. Steff, The Young Socialists (shuttup, you naughty Anarckists!), NZUSA, Ann Wilks, Environmental Defence Society (a lovely name), Dave Francis (see below) Bob Hillier, Dave Colbourn, Brian Brooker, Darvie, Peter Franks, Chris von Keisenberg, Phillip Amos (M.P.), Bob Lack, George Bryant (Social Credit Education Spokesman), John Robson and numerous others, (Me, for instance) and Bill Ralston.

Technical assistance of great ability was contributed by those consummate artists of the newspaper revolution, Anne Chambers, Barry, Nan, Dave Francis (see above), Virginia Smith, Ev Baker, and some more lovelies who forget to tell me how to spell their names. Or, for that matter, even what their names were. Or are.

(If you have noticed the usual high quality of credit-writing slipping over the past few lines, it's because a 900-ton crane has just started up outside the window, and my silence-loving brain has gone somewhere else to think in peace. Consequently I am writing by guesswork, as it were.) See you here next week for another fascinating instalment in the "Guess-the-Credits" game.

Love

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### INTERNATIONAL WHALE DAY

The Greenpeace V leaves Vancouver on April 27th (North American time) and will have on board several scientists including an ex-New Zealander, Dr. Paul Spong. For the last several years this man has been studying the behaviour of Killer Whales off Canada's Hansen Island, and at the same time has been fighting for the peace and survival of whales on a world scale.

This time instead of attempting to stop weapon testing the Greenpeace V will attempt to blockade a whale hunt. With a specially trained crew they will manoeuvre their high power small rubber dinghys between the whaling fleet and the whales. By placing their lives in front of the whales they hope to force the whaling to stop.

In honour of this historic action Greenpeace (Canada) has declared April 27th International Whale Day. Due to time changes this is actually April 28th in New Zealand.

Project Jonah in Auckland will be organising an information Sunday at Mission Bay beside the Mission House on the 27th April from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Whale photos, artefacts and information on whales will be on display. There will also be diving equipment on show. The aim of the day is to better inform Aucklanders of our responsibility towards the world's whales.

Galah Day Sunday May 4th

Galah Day Sunday May 4th

Galah Day Sunday May 4th

## letters to ed

1

Dear Editor,

I would like to express my concern over the manner in which last night's Autumn General Meeting was conducted. I am sure that a group of primary school children would have shown more decorum and restraint. The situation was such that, at least half of the time, the speakers could not even be heard above the noise of the general rabble.

In particular, I refer to the motion put forward by Michael Low, of MSSA. He merely asked that MSSA should be consulted before the AUSA organised demonstrations against visiting dignitaries from Malaysia and Singapore, as such demonstrations can have serious repercussions for Singaporean students on their return home. He was shouted down by the ranks of bigoted New Zealanders present, while other speakers put forward ludicrously irrelevant "parallel" examples from New Zealand spheres. This demonstrated the inability of the average New Zealander to see past the end of his nose where groups of non-New Zealanders are involved. Moreover, there is some doubt as to whether there was in fact a quorum present when this motion was voted on. It seems to me that the least the association could do would be to represent the motion at the next General Meeting. This motion, while of little importance to the average N.Z. student, could be vital to some Malaysian and Singaporean students, and their families and friends.

Yours,  
M. Cox

2

Dear Editor,

I was rather disappointed with last night's AGM of the StudAss which rejected a resolution supposed to be sponsored by Malaysian/Singaporean Students Association. However I moved this motion in my personal capacity, at the AGM because my original seconder, the association's treasurer (MSSA's) has resigned. With his resignation there was one vote short in the committee. Thus it could not be introduced as a MSSA's resolution but I am not representing myself because it had the blessings of five members of the committee (including the resigned treasurer). I regretted that a former vice-president of MSSA and currently AUSA's Societies Representative spoke out against the motion. I could see no other motive for doing this except for his own self interest. This is so because if this resolution was passed, it will reduce his influence. He always wanted to be the unofficial liaison between the Exec and the Overseas Students. If last night's resolution was passed the Exec will have to seek our views and thus he will not allow this to happen.

The MSSA is a national organisation for Malaysian and Singaporean students and thus it represents all interests. It represents the anti-Government elements, pro-government elements, the conservatives, the moderates, the English-educated, the Chinese-educated, the Malay-educated, and also the apathetic ones too. It should not be used as a tool for anti-government campaigns although we could speak out against the government if we have to. Anti-government is not our policy this year, it might have been so in 1973, but this is 1975 now, and AUSA's Societies' Rep. is not a committee member of MSSA and he has no right to speak on our behalf.

The new MSSA policy is to give effective support for all those struggling to eradicate poverty and those struggling for freedom and justice. This will be done within the context of national interest. For all Malaysians the Rukunegara (National Ideology) should be observed and for the Singaporeans the interest of the republic must be at heart. And we will not involve ourselves in demonstrations so long as there are other alternatives, in which we believe we have.

It is also our policy this year to keep policies to the minimum to encourage

more students to participate in our activities especially the apathetic ones. It is also our policy to introduce to New Zealand more aspects about Malaysian/Singaporean ways of life. It includes the socio-economic conditions in the countries rather than just politics. Kiwis, especially girls who wish to marry Malaysians and want to be Malaysian citizens or Singaporean citizens should take note of this. The only way for foreigners to become Malaysian citizen is marriage. Kiwis have a lot to learn before they could say what is right and what is wrong for us.

By the way, I am the official spokesman for MSSA.

Mike Loh,  
Student-Captain, MSSA

NB: Malaysia's National Ideology

1. Believe in God
2. Loyalty to King and Country
3. Uphold the Constitution
4. Rule of Law
5. Good Behaviour and Morality

Proclaimed by His Majesty, the Supreme Head of State (The King) after the May 13, 1969 riots. And is accepted by the people as a prelude to a new era of democracy. (Westminster democracy was dead since 1969).

In the interest of balance Craccum sought a reply to the above letter from Societies' Rep Jock Chew.

3

Dear Editor,

The letter by Mike Loh could easily be brushed aside as another piece of right wing utterance except for the fact that in several places of the letter are some extremely misleading remarks needing my clarification.

For a start Mr Loh IS NOT the official spokesman of MSSA. Or even if he were, as far as I know, MSSA does not have any such policies as claimed by him. And thus whatever he says is his and his alone!

The fact that I came out to speak against his 'personal' resolution during the AGM was because I saw the extreme idiocy of it. Can anyone imagine having to consult any organisation on things such as demonstration for which that organisation is opposed to it or could not express a stand for it for fear of political persecution. I see MSSA as having this latter dilemma. And, I can also see that by adopting such a resolution, AUSA could set a sad precedent for having the liability to consult other similar organisations on such matters. As one other speaker rightly pointed out that night: Nobody in his right mind should feel compelled to consult the Young Nats for a demonstration on Mr Muldoon. I don't see the possibility in Malaysia of 'speaking out against the Government' (even on certain bad policies) without being at the same time being called 'anti-Government'. Just how the new MSSA policy can 'give effective support for all those struggling to eradicate poverty and those struggling for freedom and justice' could be done 'within the context of National interest' really boggles one's mind. After all, may I ask, in whose interest the power of a Government is served in Malaysia to justify its service in the name of 'national interest'?

I would have preferred to leave any comment on my role as Societies Representative of AUSA to those whom I have worked closely with over the months since August last year, rather than a person like Mr Loh who has just landed in Auckland no more than 3 months and who has only known me through no more than half a dozen at most very superficial conversations.

I must say that I felt very much relieved having an Overseas Student now elected to SRC (although the true calibre of that person has yet remained to be seen) which means my not having to play a double role as Soc. Rep and Overseas Students Liaison at the same time.

Maybe Mr Loh could now start to really do something useful rather than writing letters and introducing resolutions without a clear knowledge of events. How about organising a basket-ball team for a change?

Regards,  
J.H. Chew

## those naughty malaysian students!

The following is a reprint of an editorial that appeared in Malaysia's New Straits Times - Tuesday, January 14, 1975. I don't think we need to comment.

*There is much that is wrong and needs to be righted in Malaysia. There are grave social injustices. It is for good reason that Malaysia is so concerned to build a masyarakat adil. But where is this monster - wide spread political persecution and repression - which anti-Malaysian Malaysians conjure up with youthful glee in Australia and which the Australian Union of Students talks of with ignorant enthusiasm? The latest report of a "hate Malaysia" campaign launched by some of our students there will no doubt raise many temperatures here. It is difficult not to be angry on reading that the AUS has asked the Australian Government to put pressure on Kuala Lumpur to stop its "repression" and to relax Australia's immigration procedures to allow Malaysians to remain in the country "to escape political persecution at home." But there is no reason for over-reaction. Tragic is the nation that ceases to care what others think of it, and paranoic the nation which cares too much. The Australian Union of Students and our critical own should not be given more attention than they deserve.*

*Tun Razak's advice to Malaysians a year ago not to get too excited over the mischief that some of our students in New Zealand were up to was mature and remains wise. Malaysia was a democratic country, he said on that occasion, and "our people can express their views freely." It was a normal tendency for students to hold extreme and radical views. We have a record of accomplishment and progress that can stand up to close scrutiny. The facts are on our side. Truth will out. The sooner, of course, if it is given a little help.*

*The minority among our six to seven thousand students in Australia who feel they must run down their country should be regarded as misguided and misinformed, which they clearly are. One of the most important reasons overseas students generally become hypercritical is that they are bereft of information about what is actually happening at home. Judgments are thus made on the basis of abstract concepts rather than concrete facts. Their feet get off the ground, their heads into the clouds. Often they use yardsticks which may be relevant in the societies in which they are temporarily resident, but which are unfair, outrageous or inapplicable to Malaysia's circumstances. Few student critics studying in Middle Eastern countries take us to task for not having a welfare State. Few in Britain criticise Malaysia for not being Islamic enough. The counter is simple. Keep the students informed.*

## amnesty international sale

Bought any second-hand books lately? The Tamaki Group of Amnesty International will be selling some in Parnell Village on the morning of Friday May 2nd, beginning at 11 o'clock. All the money raised will be used directly in Amnesty's work of helping prisoners of conscience.

As well as the books, Tamaki Group will be offering for sale an interesting collection of miscellanea. And if you want to know just what that covers, better go along and see.



# EXEC. MEETING FIASCO

This year with an executive dominated by a group of new relatively inexperienced members it has mainly up to now been a fairly convivial amiable group.

During the last two meetings, however, the traditional split of ideologists and administrators has broken on this executive.

Noticeable too has been the almost complete lack of direction generated by the chair. Claire Ward may well be a hard working, purposeful President but the very features that make her a good President outside the Council room are definitely not suited to a Chairwoman of a Meeting.

Neither of the last two meetings have had any business likely to generate great controversy - but both meetings have dragged on to near midnight.

It took the last meeting nearly 2 hours to even get past correspondence with the result that more important business near the end of the agenda was skipped over.

One of the great pitfalls of loose chairmanship is that any resemblance of procedure is swept over with the result that there becomes cross debate on menial issues between factions of the meeting.

pose to be by-passed for reasons of expediency.

The Association last year made a \$7000 loss and it is the job of Finance Committee to examine the daily and long term expend-

iture of the Association. There is probably a great deal of merit in a grant for the Nan Bailey Tour but it is rather a dubious precedent for the normal channels to be bypassed.

It is almost certain now that the Fund will be far widely used. It will be interesting to see whether Right to Life can ask for a grant to cover the Carolyn Gerster Tour.

The move to give Executive 'control' was again passed by a single vote and Treen then removed his original motion to grant Young Socialists \$150 - which was carried by a similar margin.

The trouble with University Student Bodies is that they provide a vehicle as a watchdog for lapses in democracy e.g. Vietnam and the Bursary issue, while they remain undemocratic bodies themselves.

Student Executives must be one of the few bodies where members don't have to declare conflict of interest. It will be a ludicrous situation if the only groups that get money are those with members that just happen to be on Executive.

The Young Socialists were also successful in obtaining a \$3 per head allowance for their founding conference in May. This was implementing a recommendation from the Finance Committee.

## ABORTION SUPPORT

The Executive over-ruled a decision made at a previous meeting not to re-affiliate to the Abortion Law Reform Association. It was another example of waffling

about.

In March the Executive agreed to affiliate with ALRA when they thought the subscription was \$1.00. When they discovered it was \$5.00 they changed their minds and last week overruled themselves again and by 1 vote decided to pay the sub.

The meeting also agreed to act as a sponsor for the Committee to defend Dr Woolnough, the Sydney doctor up before the Court on charges under the Crimes Act relating to the Auckland Medical Aid Trust.

## SECURITY OF PROPERTY

The executive spent some time considering proposals by A.V.P. Mike Walker to counter the great rash of thefts in and around the University Bookshop and Library.

It was decided to install a team of contact personnel to catch the thief.

And so at 11.45 p.m. the meeting, or what was left of it, broke up. Lets hope in the two weeks before the next episode Executive members do some preparation in order to shorten the farce.

Note:

Elsewhere Bob Lack has written a critique about the atmosphere of the A.G.M. Next week after we receive the official minutes Craccum will examine the large number of Constitutional Amendments.

## GRANTS TO YOUNG SOCIALISTS

The issue which fired the most debate was action on a letter from the Young Socialists asking for a grant of \$150. While a fairly simple decision requiring an affirmative or negative answer seemed all that was necessary the discussion dragged on for well over an hour. The discussion got twisted in knots with the result that no one really understood the topic under discussion.

Mike Treen, Welfare Vice President and local Campus leader of the Young Socialists originally moved a motion to the effect that the Executive ask the Finance Committee to give favourable consideration to the request. There was immediate opposition, firstly from those who dislike the Young Socialists; secondly from those who disagree with Association giving away money; and thirdly from treasurer Peter Goodfellow who submitted it was Finance Committee's job to recommend a course of action to executive. Goodfellow said that it seemed a trifle stupid for Executive to suggest a course of action to Finance Committee and for them to suggest that course back to the Executive.

And so the Executive floundered around on these views for a period until Mike Treen asked for his Motion to be withdrawn.

And then came the funny business. It was pointed out that the meeting's consent was needed. They all agreed that they should vote on it. The result was 6 for and 6 against - a deadlock - but ah, Frank Stark, the Cultural Affairs Officer, had voted in favour - but could he! The Cultural Affairs Officer previously has been an appointed position and the officer was a non-voting member of Executive.

However, the A.G.M. the previous night had passed a Constitutional Amendment making the Cultural Affairs Officer a full Executive member. The question was whether this meant that the old type Officer automatically became the new one or did it require an election.

So the hassle continued. It was finally resolved by a decision to consult the Association Solicitors. In the meantime the Cultural Affairs Officer was allowed to vote.

In actual fact this was yet another blunder for Constitutional Amendments are not 'in action' until Registered with the Incorporated Societies Office - and this the Association Secretary had not had time to do. When this was pointed out to the President she declined to alter her original ruling.

So, with a 6-all deadlock - the President cast her vote in favour of the motion, which was withdrawn. Then Treen moved that the Executive have sole power to deal with the Overseas Travel Fund. More fun.

Nobody had any idea what the Travel Fund stood at and it seems somewhat amiss for a body set up for a specific pur-

Those apples you bought today, I bet you made sure they were red, succulent and unblemished. But did you suspect that they were probably shot through from peel to core with super powerful poisons?

And how about those prepared cake mixes you use when you're feeling lazy? Does it contain real eggs and shortenings, or were these replaced by an inexpensive chemical that offers no nutritional value and has caused extensive organic damage and death to laboratory animals.

And don't overlook that loaf of fresh bread (white or brown) you count on for nutrition and energy. Did you know that the most valuable ingredients were milled out of the flour, that it was chemically aged, chemically bleached, the dough 'treated' with chemical softeners and preservatives to make it appear fresh, the starchy remains dosed with 3 or 4 synthetic vitamins to replace some 25 nutrients that were removed, and then the bread was sold to you as an enriched product. Alternatively some mallee meal is added and the loaf is called 100% wholemeal because the meal they add is supposedly 100% wholemeal?

Virtually every bit of food you eat has been treated with some chemical somewhere along the line - dyes, bleaches, emulsifiers, anti-oxidants, preservatives, flavours, flavour enhancers, buffers, noxious sprays, acidifiers, alkalizers, deodorants, moisteners, drying agents, gases, extenders, thickeners, disinfectants, defoliants, fungicides, neutralisers, anticaking and anti-foaming agents, fortifiers and lots more. These chemicals perform their mission at the cost of destroying valuable vitamins, minerals and enzymes, stripping food products of their natural qualities.

And along with nutritional loss, a prime casualty of the orgy of chemical adulteration of foods has been flavour and texture. Processing leaves a product that is made palatable only by use of more chemicals. The deterioration in flavour applies to many fruit and vegetables. Varieties once prized for their flavour and texture have been dropped and replaced by others that meet today's criteria. The test for everything now is: Will they transport well? Do they look appetising? Flavour and nutritional value have been sacrificed to economic expediency.

It's not as if you're going to collapse with acute poisoning the next time you eat food from a supermarket. But no one really knows the effect of thirty years' accumulation of assorted adulterants. We are a generation of guinea pigs.

And it's not as if you're going to find your oversized stomach is really a symptom of malnutrition. In fact, if you're The Average Kiwi you'll be overeating enough

to get 30 - 170 % above your requirements in essential compounds. Of course, you'll be getting a lot more rubbish with it from the processing.

It's just that we've lost any worthwhile control of what happens to the food before we get it. We are reduced to choosing between weeties or 'muesli' for breakfast. And when the food's on the table, we've little understanding of what our bodies should have, our own individual requirements - not just totting up our calories quota - but what balance of nutrients our body needs from day to day, situation to situation.

You don't have to be a food freak to reject the idea that the present system is capable of eliminating our problems. Besides their venture into processing and adulteration, and influencing our tastes,

the large corporations can also take credit for the rapid demise of the small food store and the small producer, the squeezing out of large profits from N.Z. for so closely following and greatly fueling inflation, for ensuring starving countries remain so ..... And so it goes. You'd be crazy to trust people who live in the world where market considerations created by profit motives is the only reality.

The process of re-establishing control for ourselves will not be easy. Our digestive system has to get accustomed to unprocessed food. We need to begin exploring to learn what our own bodies really need. And we'll have to learn to work in co-operative groups to produce and distribute our own food - groups that have their members' interests moving them and afford their members direct control.

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Campus Branch,  
Old Student Union Building.



Negroes  
Sweet and docile  
Meek, humble and kind  
Beware the day  
They change their mind

The struggle to recover, even to reconstruct a world in which black Americans enjoy an unashamed sense of identity - remains the task of black organizations in the U.S. today. Nan Bailey, an active member of the Young Socialist Alliance and the Black Liberation movement in the U.S., spoke with considerable vehemence to N.Z. students about the subject of the black community in Boston to a violent attack by racist mobs aimed at preventing the desegregation of Boston schools.

On a televised variety show American comedian Bob Hope was asked if he thought a black president would ever be elected. "Only if he runs against a Mexican" was the reply. Present at the show was Henry Kissinger who commented that Bob Hope was the funniest man in the world. But, for the overwhelming majority of black and non-white people in the world today these are not very amusing times. Victimization is taking place the world over, with stepped up attacks on black and non-white rights.

The black liberation movement in America is entering a new and important stage with the emerging struggle over bussing.

The U.S. government, it appears, has tried to suppress the full truth about the bussing controversy in Boston - attempting to hide the open racism. Preventing Latin Americans, Asians and Africans from an understanding of this controversy becomes the express aim of the U.S. government.

Nan Bailey presented an eye-witness account of the situation in the Boston streets today by outlining the historical context behind the black dilemma in American society - an essential prerequisite to an understanding of their present condition.

Ever since schools opened in Boston last September hardly a single day has gone by where violence has not erupted. Racists lynch mobs have roamed the streets of Boston, throwing rocks and bricks at school buses carrying black students, threatening black children and attacking individual blacks on the streets.

Graffiti covers the walls and sidewalks of South Boston round the white communities involved in the bussing controversy which reads: "French-fried niggers for sale"; "Bus them back to Africa".

The anti-bussing, anti-black movement reached its peak of insanity one day when a white student was allegedly stabbed to death by black students. The school administration dismissed the white students and called in buses to evacuate the black students. A mob of students and parents meanwhile, had gathered outside the school and successfully prevented the buses from evacuating the blacks.

Louise Day Hicks, one of the 'anti-bussing bigots' on the Boston school committee spoke to the mob: "You must disperse for your own safety", she said. She obviously wasn't concerned about the safety of the black students trapped inside. When she agreed to the proposal to bus the black students out, the crowd booed her down.

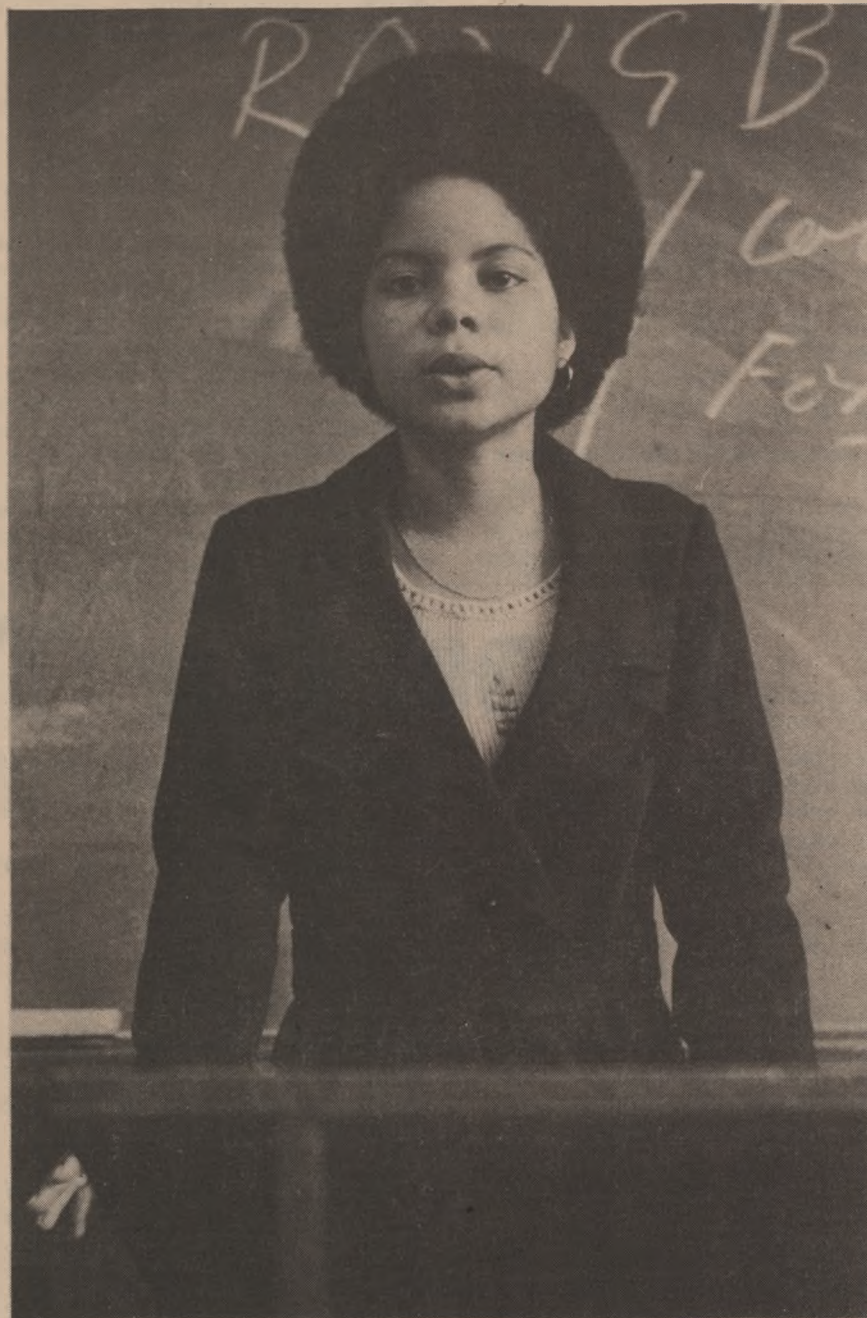
Chants from the mob included: "Bus them back to Africa, bus them back to Africa", and other racist epithets like: "Bonehead, bonehead", and "niggers eat shit, niggers eat shit". An idea formulated among the crowd to burn down the school. It was clear the mob was being whipped up into a murderous frenzy.

Several hours were needed by police to get the reinforcements required to transport the black students safely out. Eventually, with the help of a decoy bus, police formed a human barricade to allow the students another exit to escape.

These scenes of racist mob violence occurring today are typical of the racial history of the U.S. Similar events took place during the 1940's and 1950's in the Southern States under the laws of Jim Crow which enforced the segregation of whites and blacks in every area of life. Under Jim Crow the blacks had absolutely no legal rights.

It was made illegal for blacks to eat at the same lunch counter, drink at the same water fountains, or even use the same toi-

# NAN BAILEY:



## black liberation in the U.S.

photo by Murray Cammick

let seats as whites. Lynching was a regular occurrence to keep blacks in line - these were often spontaneous, spurred by groups of whites deciding that some black individual had overstepped the balance of Jim Crow.

A number of these lynchings were

major political events, held in front of mass audiences, and political speeches were made before the actual lynching took place. Newspaper advertisements, leaflets and posters were distributed to publicise the event and build audience participation. Instances of railroad companies lowering

ticket prices allowing white families in the South to attend the lynchings at a low cost, were not unusual.

It took a massive civil rights movement to destroy this terrorist system and pressure the government of the U.S. to abolish the legal inequality that blacks faced. Black migration to the Northern cities in this period helped to make this possible - for the simple reason that terrorist methods - intimidation and lynching by the Klu Klux Klan in the South - were impossible to implement in the Northern urban ghettos supporting populations well over the hundred thousand mark. Such an attempt might result in a lynching but it wouldn't be a lynching of the people for whom it had been originally intended.

In 1955 a fourteen year old black youth was lynched for whistling at a white woman in Mississippi. His mother shipped his body to Chicago and instead of burying him, put his body on display to show the world exactly what racist America had done to her son. The reaction was astounding: not only did 250,000 people turn out to see the body but spontaneous meetings resulted throughout the urban ghettos in the U.S. 20,000 people protested in New York, 6,000 in Detroit; 3,000 in Cleveland; 8,000 in Los Angeles; 9,000 in Washington D.C. The mood for action was encouraged by the 1954 Supreme Court Act that declared separate schools for black students inherently unequal and required implementation by state and city governments throughout America.

The Civil rights activists were able to take advantage of the temporary differences that existed between state governments in their demands that federal governments implement the 1954 Act that made segregation illegal.

George Wallace, for example, the local governor of Alabama used his local police force to force the Supreme Court decision to be ignored. President Eisenhower, under pressure from the Civil Rights movement, was forced to send in federal troops to allow blacks to take advantage of their rights to equal education.

Despite these major gains, the end of the Jim Crow laws did not mean the 'actual' end of segregation and inequality. Blacks still live in ghetto's, are the last hired and the first fired, have the worst jobs, and attend the worst schools.

Schools remain segregated in virtually every single Northern city and it appears there is little or no intention on behalf of the U.S. government of ending actual segregation in housing, employment and education. This would mean a complete social upheaval, a tremendous blow to the present system where white profits depend on the super-exploitation of black workers.

Civil rights action has shifted in emphasis therefore, from demands for formal legal equality to demands for actual equality. These demands are accentuated by double digit inflation, recession and the economic situation in general. The major battlefield is in the schools where demands for black rights to equal education and an extension of the position that was originally embodied in the 1954 Court decision, are claimed.

There is inherent in racist America the fact that white schools are better than black schools. What is at stake in the battle over bussing is the right for black children to attend schools of their choice in order to get the best education possible. The solution of equalising educational opportunities appears obvious. Since housing segregates blacks, transportation of white children into black neighbourhood schools and vice versa would theoretically solve the problem. Racist feeling however complicates the simplicity of this and makes the practical implementation of theory virtually impossible.

Organisations such as the Ku Klux Klan, the John Birch Society, and the U.S. Nazi Party have joined in playing a leading role in mobilizing opposition - rallies, demonstrations, and marches have been organized by right-wing elements of white society involving thousands of racists. The viciousness and violence of these racists have exceeded anything that has been seen since the days of the Jim Crow laws in the South were initiated. Many white Americans refute the claim to call them racist by announcing that what they are in fact fighting for are neighbourhood schools. The inherent hypocrisy in such a statement is evident.

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The spectacle of racist mob violence in Boston including the stoning of black school children and attempted lynching, are very clear examples of what the call for neighbourhood schools entails. As one South Boston youth told a Newsweek magazine reporter: "Our folks don't say nigger, they say alienation of our rights." Let's face it, it all means the same thing.

Examples of hypocritical views are also illustrated by Democratic and Republican candidates. Senator Edward Kennedy, probably the most prestigious Democratic politician in the country, has refused to take a strong stand against the racists. He told reporters on September the 9th last year that white racists: "Still feel very strongly about these issues and they're entitled to their views". President Ford, in his opinion of the bussing controversy told reporters he essentially sympathised with the racist point of view: "I am against forced bussing too".

Such illustrations show the reluctance of the U.S. government to meet the issues and demands raised by the black liberation movement. Ironically, the first congressman in American history to introduce a piece of civil rights legislation in Congress in 1957 was Richard Nixon and one of the congressmen who fought to secure the electoral support of Southern whites

was John F. Kennedy. Today in Boston while the Democrats have refused to take a stand, the right wing parties of Massachusetts state, in which Boston is located, have often placed themselves at the head of the racist protest.

The all white, all-democratic Boston school board has marched at the head of racist demonstrations and helped to organise them. The all-white, all democratic Boston City Council have turned their chambers over to racists to determine their future strategy in plans against black organisations.

Thus the black socialist argument, to interpret white political propaganda as a campaign to encourage racist America to opposition of the black movement, is not without cause.

Black activists and their supporters therefore are beginning to take the counter-offensive in their struggle against white racists. The first response was on November 30th last year when three thousand people supported a demonstration. A national teach-in in Boston raised slogans: "racists don't own the streets of Boston". On December 14th 12,000 people marched in Boston against racism. Black and student organisations are presently organising what promises to be the most important political protest in the States this year; called by the NAACP - one of the oldest

civil rights organisations in the country.

Boston should be a concern for everyone; - it is but part of a larger campaign; a campaign that Nan Bailey as a feminist and a socialist hopes to promote. This campaign is relevant to N.Z. women, Polynesians and Maoris. The conviction of Dr Edelin, a black doctor in Boston, for manslaughter in performing an abortion, bears a startling resemblance to current attacks on the Auckland Abortion Clinic and the prosecution of Dr. Woolnough. Leading representatives of the black community in America and women's groups have attacked the conviction of Dr. Edelin as racist. It is certainly true that he was convicted by an all-white jury in the midst of the racial strife in Boston.

Racism exists today for a reason. Nan Bailey and the Young Socialist Alliance believe it is the creation of a system dominated by a handful of individuals who make the political and social decisions of whose consequences the rest of us suffer. Certainly two world wars, Korea, Vietnam, the Middle East, strife in South East Asia, and world wide racism, sexism, pollution, inflation and so it goes on, illustrate the political ineptitude of so many of our rulers.

James Canon, a leader of the Socialist Movement in the States once summarized the prospects of socialism and the pro-

blems the world faces today:

"Those who want peace and security without fighting or taking any risks have simply chosen the wrong time to be born. But for those who aren't afraid of the storms and the strife and can see social progress riding with the storms, matters stand differently. For those who are in tune with this century, who understand the laws of this development and the force and direction in which it is moving, this is a great century to be alive in."

Black people fighting for social change must do three things. First, they must tell the truth about the system, about government harassment and its role in creating the problems against the rights of women, blacks and the working classes. Secondly, around those issues that are recognised it is important to become actively involved in an attempt to remedy them. Thirdly, it is important to tell the truth about the future and accept the prospects whatever they may be. Society would be benefited perhaps if more people in general took account of such activities.

"The fight for socialism has therefore a very serious goal. The most important single thing we can do with our lives is to join up in work and try to turn the prospects of socialism into something that is a reality".

Anne Wilks

## some random thoughts...



I was sitting in the quad the other day thinking out an ammended timetable to make sure I got that essay in only a week late instead of the usual two, and having fantasies about being the big bad wolf and huffin'n puffin' till the whole place fell in, so we could all have three weeks off while they built a new one when along comes this bloke whose enrolled in the faculty of a thousand and one credits and having problems with his timing cause he knows not whether he will graduate next year or the year after.

The poor bloke was suffering from an obvious case of academic reformophobia which must be pretty well epidemic in the university right now, judging from the earbashings I've received on the subject of paper system, credit system, and all the other recent innovations that fair boggle the imagination and take hours of computer time to work out. Apparently it's your liberal conception of reform that causes it all. What happens is that somewhere along the way someone loses his sense of humour about the whole thing and insists that nothing can be taken away, and a whole new list of rules and regulations be added so as to make it, the new system, like the old one - certain, rigid but with discretionary power at the top, and watertight to abuse and, unfortunately, to any compassionate manoeuvring.

So Architecture went on strike for year round assessment and got year round exams instead. The Law School bargained for something a little more

practical and turned up with passing by years, scholastic gambling where the winner takes all, and in Arts they're still working out the puzzle with hope that

the computer will, this year, find the missing link. Reform - with a stench.

Does it make our education any better? Not a bit. Has it improved our teachers' teaching? Most of them still have not realised it's time to tuck away last year's notes - forever - and many never will. That the facts can be lifted from textbooks and recent magazines. That lectures would be better as a form of extended tutorial; and so what if few students participate - a few minds are more well learnt from than one. That method is better than madness and that madness is grabbing hold of Plato, Hobbes, Mill or bloody Hume, or anybody for that matter, and condensing down what they say into a little block this big by that big, then adding an addenda of accumulated gossip gleaned from volumes of erstwhile critics. And there's method in this madness. So much so, in fact, that one could almost invent a conspiracy theory to cover it.

As I see it, you've got three sorts of teachers; those who teach you how much you don't know, those who teach you how much they don't know, and those

who teach you both of the above but don't give a ...cause there's a hell of a lot you can learn on the way. Teachers from the latter category come in half as many, are worth twice the pay, and when you get one it's a rub and a half, perhaps,, but worth it. The least you learn from such a teacher is memorise only what is useful, and what is useful is method and not facts; and if you're lucky you get a little more, like a meander through the beauties and subtleties of the subject being taught.

What we need in the university is a commonsense approach to teaching methods, not screeds of highly legalised rules and regulations; and an easing of staff-student relations, not the present droll-faced peering over lecterns or parrot-fashion mouthings on the accumulated knowledge of the past millenia. But perhaps one might as well ask the carpenters to desist from watching those lovely little post-adolescent bums as they wiggle by the workshop every day.

Bob Hillier

## GALAH DAY COMING

The Galah Day is coming - Sunday May 4.

We need your help and support to:

Bake bread  
give old clothes, furniture  
white elephants, handcrafts,  
cakes etc  
help make sandwiches



Almost every club and society is doing something. If the day is to be successful then we need the support of every student and his or her friends, relations and assorted others.

The aim of Galah day is three-fold.

1. To raise money for a creche Bursary.
2. To raise money for a workers bursary.
3. To help increase the funds of the clubs and societies.

The day is a kind of Students' Association Open Day. All kinds of things are happening. It is a gesture from A.U.S.A. to Auckland City.

Program Saturday night May 3rd

- (1) Caf dance
- (2) YMCA stadium 8 p.m.

Family variety show including

Fencing display  
2 Body Band  
University Dancers  
Theatre Workshop  
Samoan Students Item  
Maori Club  
and lots of others



Sunday May 4th

10 a.m. - all day.

Over 100 events arranged by the A.U.S.A. clubs and societies including

International Food Fair - Malaysian  
- Singapore  
- Samoan  
- Fijian  
etc. cookery



Bread making competition  
Athletics Club challenge run  
Underwater club - marine display  
Wooden Toys stall  
Candle stall  
Plant stall  
Law Society Mock Trial  
French Club - French coffee bar and entertainment

Car club - Tractor tug of war  
- Car display

Jumble sales /Auction/Produce stalls  
Maori club - Hangi and concert  
Old time music hall  
etc. etc. etc.



We need your help and support. If you can give us decorations/jam/art work/white elephants/old books/ clothes/ furniture we'd be grateful.

[Over the next week a student will call at your house asking for any donations of the above items that you can give - we will take practically anything]

If you have goods which you can give you could either bring them into the Students Association - Custodians office or give us a ring 30 789 and we will arrange to pick it up.

The day promises to be a good one - A students' association open day and a gesture from Auckland University Students Association to the people of Auckland City.

Come along on Saturday night to the YMCA and Sunday to Princes St - enjoy yourself and discover what the students' Association is all about.

We look forward to seeing you.



# All Hail to the Militants

It's been a great week for the Unions. And God bless 'em ses I. For after nearly one year of full time factory work I agree with Philip Larkin who described work as a 'toad' which 'squat on our lives'. It bloody well does too. Every day, day after day. So much so that any organization which seeks to lessen that load is acting most democratically for it has the support of millions of us under old toad.

For a start all hail to the engineering union. Anderson's Drivers. They are demanding an extra weeks holiday for all workers with over 3 years service with any one firm. Well, I'm a bloke who's spent - one way or another - 23 years in education. I've been pretty profligate with holidays. Had so many of them see. Took them for granted. But oh brothers, it's different now.

## The Weary Drag

You see I've just had my 3 weeks annual holiday. (The 3rd week courtesy of the unions; it used to be two weeks. Come to think of it the 1st and 2nd week came courtesy of them too. For they had to be struggled for). Anyway I've just had my annual holiday and do you know folks I've got nothing coming now till Xmas. Xmas! 9 endless months of dragging

graft! I, and millions like me, will kiss the arse of anyone who can get me even one days parole. What, with Queens Birthday coming up I'm even feeling patriotic. Forever and Forever Amen

The Kiwi is supposed to be an outdoor bird forever hiving off into the scrub. There's an old myth for you. I ask you. How on 3 weeks holiday a year, can I be continuously mounting tramping, fishing, shooting and climbing expeditions? It's just not on. Damned impossible. The old toad won't let you.

5 days of the week it sours with its sickening poison' says Larkin 'just for the paying of some bills. That's out of proportion'. It bloody well is too. And weekends are not much better for it is written '6 days shalt thou labour and the 7th all odd jobs'. And the tragedy is that the poison lasts

all the days of your life mate. All the endless days.

So here's a toast to the drivers and engineers. If they go on strike for those extra glorious days, here's one bloke who will be subsidizing them. So perhaps will AUSA?

## Redundancy Payments

Secondly all hail to Peter Purdue's Carpenters and Labourers and Anderson's Drivers. In the face of increasing layoffs they are demanding redundancy pay. It's no joke getting turfed out of your job with unemployment all around. I know, I once spent 4 weeks looking for work. Broke I was, and it was misery. And weary on the feet.

## Fairs fair mate

I've a mate who's a carpenter in a firm that is laying men off. This, as near as I can remember is what he says about redundancy. Look, he says, I've spent 10 years with that boss. 10 years of National sponsored building speculation boom. This firm expanded like crazy. The boss made a fortune. Did I share in the boom? Like hell I did. The boss gave me not a penny rise. Any rise I got came courtesy of the general awards. It's the bosses' system Dave, boom bust boom bust. All over the capitalist world. Well I didn't f-----g well share in his boom and I'm not going to share in his f-----g bust. He can damn well compensate me.

## The Bosses' System

And he's got a point. I notice that when times are bad the bosses trot along to their friends the banks and the minister and ask for 'bridging finance'. They get it too. Are getting it at the moment as subsidies to the tune of millions. They don't have to strike. They just ask. The governments neutral see?

Well, the workers are asking for bridging finance now. Just enough to bridge them between jobs. And here's hoping they

get it. As my mate says 'It's the bosses bloody system so I don't see why we should suffer for it'.

## Travel Allowances

Finally, all hail to the 7 unions - including Purdue's and Anderson's' again - who are after travel allowances. Payment for time spent at work was fine once. When we all lived next door to the factories. But now thanks to the speculators most of us live in dreary suburbs miles out and it costs a fortune to get in. Especially as most of us use cars 'cos the buses are so bad - two out of 40 of use buses where I work. And as the boss gets the benefit of our trek why shouldn't he pay. After all as I sit my weary 40 minute journey to work every day its not really my time I'm in. Like it or not I'm mentally, physically and certainly emotionally - attuned to work. In short I feel sick. It's boss' time alright. Let him pay.

## Militancy pays again

So there's a moral to all this brothers. Once again the militant unions are fighting our battles. As 'The Herald' made clear; if Anderson's boys, Purdue's boys and the other militants get these 3 awards pretty soon we all will. They fight; we gain. The old story.

Choose how you like, the bosses give nothing. Ever. You name it, the militants got it. The 8 hour day. Tea breaks. Paid holidays. The vote. 'Free' education and health, Pensions, Social Security. All forced from the bosses by the militants.

## You win

Even you fur hooded darlings of the bourgeoisie benefit. In your bursaries struggle the militants are backing you up. Were even with you at the demo.

And it must have taken some doing. A.U. students scabbed in 1913, the 1930's and 1951.

Remember that next time.

David Colbourn

# Aboriginal Rights Campaigner Coming!

Cheryl Buchanan, Aboriginal land-rights campaigner, is to visit New Zealand universities towards the end of this term.

A full-time field officer for the newly established Black Resource Centre in Melbourne, Cheryl was a delegate to the Conference for a Nuclear-Free Pacific - held in Suva recently.

She told delegates at the Fiji Conference that Aborigines place great importance on their ancestral lands as the focus of aboriginal cultural and spiritual life.

The Black Resource Centre, Cheryl said, helps to initiate and campaign for Aboriginal land rights and operates as a centre for reliable information on the activities of Aborigines and other coloured minority groups in the world.

"People get paranoid when Aborigines start fighting for their Land", she said.

But if all the existing tribes got their land back it would not amount to more than three or four per cent of the total Australian land mass. Most of the land is barren anyway - but has so much meaning for the people from that land."

Cheryl now lives in Melbourne, but her spiritual home is a sandy stretch of land at Cunnamulla in South-West Queensland.

She grew up on a native reserve, living in a corrugated iron shack. At 15, Cheryl was one of the youngest students to attend Queensland University. She was on an Aboriginal study grant, and found the requirements imposed upon her as discriminatory.

Education counsellors kept warning her not to get pregnant like other aboriginal

girls, or drop out of university.

In 1972, Cheryl got leave from the University to go on an aboriginal cultural exchange mission to China. When she returned she found that her bursary had been stopped.

The education authorities wanted to discuss the matter with her, but by this time she had lost patience and told them to keep the Scholarship and left University.

The Conference was told that discriminatory laws in Queensland made it illegal for Aborigines in that State to leave their reserves or return to them without permission. Those that broke this rule were liable to a \$200 fine or six months imprisonment.

"The most iniquitous part of the Queensland Act was that it prevented Aborigines on reserves from receiving more than \$22 a week in wages. Anything in excess of that amount has to go into an Aboriginal Trust Fund, established in the 1890s".

Cheryl said that Aborigines had not been able to find out where the millions of dollars which had gone into the fund had been spent.

During her New Zealand tour Cheryl will speak at the Overseas Students' Congress - to be held at Oratia May 13 - 17.

Galah Day Sunday May 4th



# overseas students ...

Over six hundred 'overseas students' are currently enrolled at Auckland University. Many more are studying at other New Zealand tertiary institutions. They hail from Malaysia, Singapore, the Pacific Islands, Vietnam, Thailand, Africa - to name just a few.

Some may find life in a strange country lonely. Most would benefit from an interchange of ideas - with a goal of solving common problems.

This May Auckland will host the Overseas Student Congress - to be held at Knock-Na-Cree Camp in the foothills of the Waitakeres. Overseas students from all over New Zealand will be attending.

The last Congress was held in Christchurch in 1973. At that time emphasis tended to be placed on the educational and welfare problems that overseas students face in New Zealand. Particular attention was focused on the difficulties that students experience both in gaining admission to New Zealand tertiary institutions - and in negotiating with Government Departments to extend periods of study in New Zealand.

Although such problems will undoubtedly be raised at the Auckland Conference, the organisers have placed emphasis on delegates gaining a greater awareness of each others' countries and societies. It is hoped that New Zealand students will also attend. Only through understanding on a first hand basis will barriers be broken down.

The five day Congress will feature a host of guest speakers on subjects ranging from "Politics, economy and society in Singapore" to "Hanging Myself Together - a comparison of philosophic and religious traditions". (Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim and Christian).

"Involvement" activities at the Congress will include tramping, horseriding and good tucker cooked in many exotic ways.

## Conference Highlights

Tuesday May 13th -

Joe Shephard on "Lessons from the philosophy and practice of liberation movements in South America. Panel: Walter Pollard, Steve Hoadley and Bob Mann on Indo China.

Wednesday May 14th -

"How much money is Malaysia worth" (Mike Stenson), "Politics, economy and Society in Singapore" (Keith Buchanan) "Fijian Politics and Society", "Tonga and Samoa", and a Fijian style Hangi.

Thursday May 15th -

Syd Jackson on Maori Politics and Society. Although essentially a recreational day, NZUSA Moguls will speak on the background of student politics in New Zealand re overseas student issues.

Friday 16th May -

John Hinchcliff on "Hanging Myself Together", "Examining Overseas Aid", Student Welfare panel, Trevor Richards, Henry Isaacs and Tom Newnham on "Africa", and Cheryl Buchanan on "Aboriginal Rights".

Saturday May 17th -

Resolutions, Mock Capping ceremony and a lot of fun and fine food.

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Tramping Boots

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# what I was taught it's really to hate like... blacks

I was born South African and lived in South Africa for the first twenty years of my life.

When I was seven my mother taught me to distinguish between White and Black, between White and Coloured.

When I was nine I saw my mother hit our servant because she did not work hard enough. I was taught to hate Blacks.

I remember my father remarking that a Coloured man, with two years tertiary education, had had the insolence to apply for a job in his office.

When I was eleven I saw policemen throwing black people into their van because they didn't have passes.

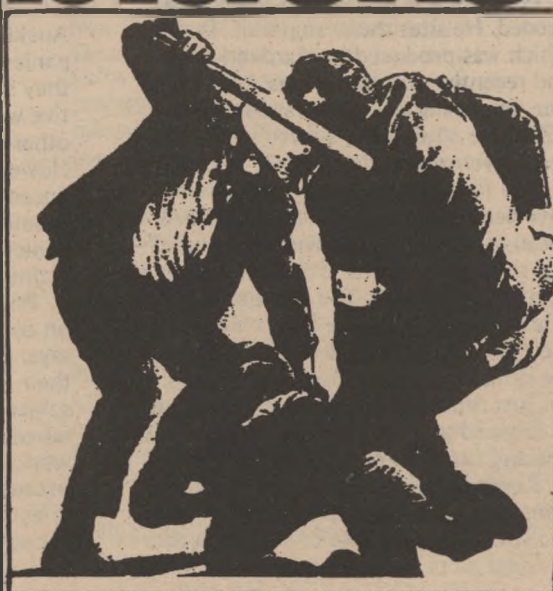
When I was thirteen my school built two new rugby fields on land previously occupied by people who had been forced to move under the Group Areas Act because they were the wrong colour.

When I was sixteen I was hitching from Durban to Johannesburg and obtained a lift with a black man. We had a blow-out and a white garage manager refused to sell us a new inner tube because I was White and he was Black.

At seventeen I was conscripted into the army so that I could learn to defend Western civilisation. Our Sergeant forbade us to talk to the Black workers in the kitchen because they were his "Kaffirs", he said he had made them from three sacks of cabbage and one sack of shit.

When I was eighteen I got my first job as a work study officer in a shoe factory. I had to decide whether workers were competent enough to keep their jobs. If I didn't I would have lost mine. I did eventually lose my job but that was because I was suspected of having an affair with a Chinese typist.

I remember watching twelve-year-old Kenneth scratch sums on his thigh with a nail. He could not calculate mentally be-



cause he had never attended school. He sold his newspapers barefooted. He knew his parents lived in a tin shack but he had forgotten where.

I remember watching pregnant women and elderly women climbing to the upper deck of a bus so that they would not taint the seats of the "White's only" lower deck with their blackness.

When I was nineteen I worked at Groote Schuur Hospital (where the first heart transplant was performed). I remember the modern, spacious, well-equipped wards in which White died of cancer and heart disease - and the shabby, cramped wards where the blacks died of tuberculosis. And the long queues of Black people waiting for medical care.

I used to wish that I could teach Black children but a White may not teach a Black except at tertiary level.

I described to my White friends all the injustice and oppression which I noticed in our country, but they did not wish to know. (sometimes it seemed that they no longer wished to know me either).

They had learnt to cushion their consciences from reality. They could no longer feel.

Sometimes I would walk far along the coast to a lonely beach where there was no "Whites Only" sign. Sometimes I would walk high on the mountainside where police vans could not ride.

Once I met a girl on the mountain. We built a fire and talked. We sat, our hands intertwined and watched the sun's rays peep over the distant mountains and then creep slowly across the flats. And as the sun's first ray touched our rock our lips met in communion. When we left the mountain we decided it would not be wise to meet again. She was black. I am White.

While I was growing up in South Africa many things were happening and Mr. Vorster and his supporters would probably describe the era as a period of dynamic change.

In the 50's the coloured people were disenfranchised, the universities were segregated and hundreds of thousands of coloured, Indian and black people were forced to vacate their homes because of the group areas act.

In 1960 sixty-nine men, women and children were shot at Sharpeville for peacefully protesting against pass laws.

During the early 1960's the African National Congress, which had since 1912 peacefully promoted the total aspirations of Black South Africa, was completely suppressed. All its leaders are now either imprisoned indefinitely in fortresses on Robber Island or have escaped into exile.

The Liberal and Communist parties too, were suppressed.

March 1971, Port Elizabeth. Eleven people were shot over a bus boycott against increased fares.

October-December 1971 all the Ovambo workers in the white sector of Namibia went on strike. This strike was broken by white scab labour, brought from the republic - and much police brutality. Many

of its leaders have since disappeared. Five thousand Ovambes have since disappeared. Five thousand Ovambes have since crossed into Angola seeking refuge.

During May-June 1972 Black students protested over the inequalities of Black education and against the expulsion of student leaders. Consequently the "tribal colleges" were temporarily closed and all students had to seek re-admission.

In June-July 1972, a minority of the far more numerous white students demonstrated in sympathy and were suppressed with batons, dogs and tear-gas.

As a consequence, 65 student and youth leaders were placed under house arrest during 1973.

October 1972 - April 1973. Illegal strikes by 250,000 workers over wages, working and living conditions. More batons, tear-gas and dogs. There is much overcrowding in South African gaols.

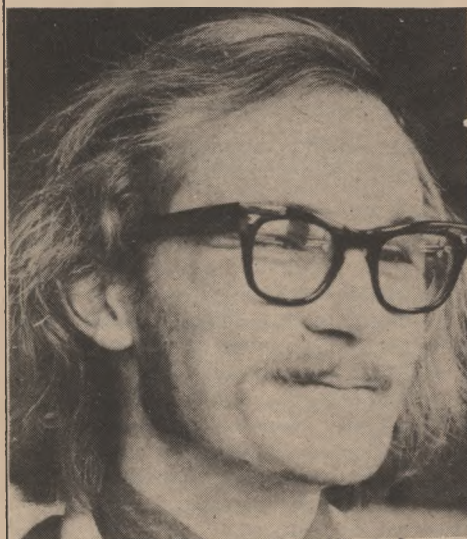
And so the tragedy of South Africa continues. Many things happen in South Africa which nobody ever knows about except the security police. The press is effectively muzzled and all dissent is crushed.

New Zealanders should realize that there can be no compromise between their liberal, social democratic values and the ideology of the Vorster regime.

The ruling National Party in South Africa is controlled by a secret organisation called the Broederbond and is committed to the myth of Arayan superiority. It uses the forces of capitalism to further its own ends. It ensures that whites get the best jobs, education, amenities, social services, residential areas etc. etc. It aims to maintain the white man in his position as master, forever and ever.

Even now, I remember all too vividly the nauseating racialism, the hatred, the tension, the violence and the fear which pervade my country. Sometimes, I wish I could forget. Sometimes I know I must return to fight.

Dawie



## LACK on AGM

unfortunate presentation of some of the worst aspects of "student democracy".

An earlier attempt to hold the meeting had failed for lack of a quorum with 160 students present, and this one only succeeded because various pressure groups found items of interest on the agenda. Thus we had the unedifying spectacle of major items of business being rushed through with no proper consideration or rational discussion so that the pressure groups could reach their particular item and get off to the pub.

A large number of trivial constitutional amendments were decided on the basis of some short, emotional, irrelevant and occasionally fallacious "discussion" and

the Annual Accounts, which reflected some strange policy decisions and some gross mismanagement on the part of last year's Exec, were accepted unquestioned. In passing it would be nice if the Accounts were presented in an easily comprehensible form. I was a member of last year's Exec, am familiar with the background of many of the items involved and have some grasp of the assumptions and thoughts underlying AUSA financial policy. Nevertheless it took me most of a two hour lecture to read, analyse and comprehend the Accounts. How someone without this background is expected to understand them I am not quite sure. If it is not possible to alter the Accounts themselves, then at the very least it would be appropriate to see a Craccum article from the Treasurer explaining them.

The meeting was probably satisfying to most who attended - the Engineers defeated the attempt to remove the Capping Controller from Exec, though everything they regard as essential to Capping is being organised outside Exec this year - Contact preserved the Exec positions of House Committee and Student and Public Liaison, though since they are doing most of the work associated with these positions it is difficult to see why - and the hostels, while prevented from voting themselves subsidies were shown a way round the

Rules to get the money through affiliating. Probably the only people who were less than satisfied were the hundred or so who attended not as part of some pressure group but instead as individual members wishing to take part in the running of the Association. If they want orderly meetings with reasoned discussion of whatever questions face the Association they are unlikely to be satisfied while the present quorum remains. If those responsible were serious in their desire to see democracy triumph they would raise the figure so high that no pressure group could survive - say 1500 ?? The alternative is to return to the old figure and let those who are interested run things.

Finally I wonder why we have adhered so long to the tradition that the President must chair meetings. Clare is a very nice person and a good President - better than we have had for years - and it is no disrespect to her to suggest that chairing is not one of her strong points - only one President in the last six years has been good at chairing meetings. It might not be inappropriate were the Exec to appoint whomever is best among them to do this job. But it won't get round the fact that such meetings as do achieve quorum in the near future are likely to be emotive, simplistic and chaotic anyway.

Bob Lack

Last August 58 people attended the Association's Winter General Meeting and voted to increase the Studass fees by \$4, double what the Treasurer requested. This farsighted decision was later rescinded by a special meeting which also quadrupled the quorum to 200 in an effort to "prevent undemocratic decisions" and to "minimise the effects of pressure groups". As was predicted at the time the result was just the opposite of those desired and the General Meeting held two weeks ago was an



## TELEVISION ONE

## pushing out the small guys

Some members of the private film industry in New Zealand are concerned that the opening of the new Avalon television studios may affect their livelihood.

Television one is considering using its studios to produce commercials at what will probably be a lower rate than the private companies can. Commercials provide many private companies with most of their income.

Miss Susy Pointon, who has worked in most areas of the industry over a period of six years, calls the idea a gross insult. "First the NZBC stopped commissioning documentaries, and now Avalon is taking away our last means of livelihood."

She says network television has become a factory, concerned only with turning 'the product', while the different personalities in private industry allow more personal and professional freedom as well as encouraging different modes of expression.

She would not like to work for Avalon because she considers it too large and wants to work for a small, central group. "I don't want to be tied down to a policy," she says.

Sam Gardner, television director for Dormer Beck advertising firm, says the

majority of their film contracts at present go to private companies, but they would take the best deal offering. Up until now the television networks haven't been interested in making commercials and he believes it is right that the private companies should make them.

He says his company needs a constant supply of products and a continued service by someone who is interested in them. If the private companies can do this then the networks should have enough work making dramas and entertainment films. He believes the exclusion of private industry would mean a loss to the standard and value of television.

Daphne Davidson of J. Hott Ltd, an advertising firm, says all their films are made exclusively by private companies. Up until now they've been the only ones interested in making them. She adds that

they have been approached by TV 2 but have been given no details of their policies on making commercials.

Owen Hughes, an independent producer and direction manager, says private companies have proved their ability and in effect Avalon is now saying they are not needed. He cites the example of 'Derek' which was produced by Aardvark films and recently won the Drama Arts award. The fifty minute drama was sold to the NZBC for \$1,600.00, a price which didn't even cover production costs.

The film - which he says would not have been made by the network television because of their 'conservative attitude' - was subsidised by the arts council with a grant of \$3,500.00. The number of private productions in the Feltex awards and their placings prove the high standard of the private companies' ability, he says. He has just returned from two years working in England and says that technically New Zealand films are of world standard.

Roger Donaldson, owner of Aardvark films, says he believes pressure groups are too strong to allow the television networks to reject all private company productions.

He says television gets good value for the amount spent on private companies and does not pay enough for their productions. Aardvark lost money on the last three features it produced and the losses had to be made up with income from commercials.

"Television has an obligation to the people who watch the programmes," he says. "There is more talent outside the networks than in them and if these people cannot get work here they'll go somewhere where they can."

He says that if the networks are prepared to pay a reasonable price for their films then his company is prepared to take the risk of making them. "All we need is the money and the films will get made ..... some good and some bad, the same as overseas. Until the money comes people won't even know the talent is there."

Robin Turkel, television critic for an Auckland newspaper, says private companies can pick and choose their work so they should be able to produce more creative work. The television networks on the other hand are geared to production level. However, he thinks 'Derek' was still a oncer. He does not think drama films should be manufactured by private companies as they don't have the facilities to maintain production.

Private companies should concentrate on commercials and documentaries, he says. Being more flexible they can vary their time to suit the demands of their subject and do not work to such a strict schedule as the networks. He says the networks operate on an assembly-line basis because that is how they make most effective use of their facilities and staff, it is not because they employ less talented individuals.

Chris von Keisenberg

## PARTY LINE

## AMOS REPLIES

"The true position is that student bursaries have now been increased twice in the last two years.

In March 1974 increases were introduced which resulted in bursaries paying full fees instead of nine-tenths of fees. The A supplementary allowances were increased from \$100 to \$150 per annum, the B supplementary allowances were increased from \$80 to \$100 per annum, and general allowances were increased by \$60 at all steps. These increases amounted to over \$2 million that can hardly be described as insignificant.

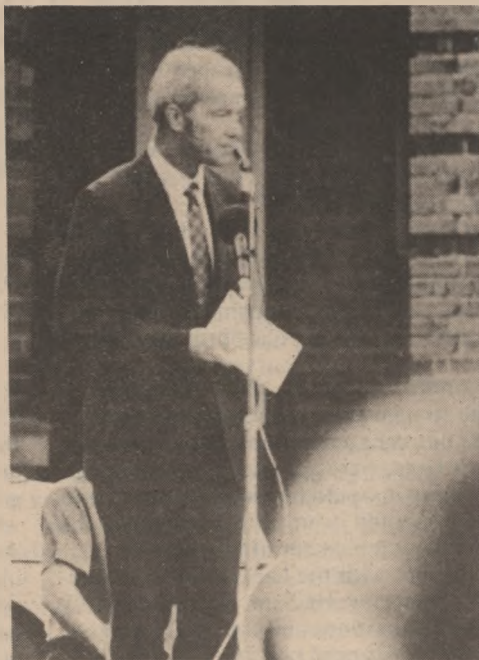
In March 1975 the second set of increases were introduced. They have been termed interim provisions because that is exactly what they are. They are interim provisions until the more substantive proposal for a standard tertiary bursary can be worked out.

For university students the interim provisions are in the form of a hardship allowance, not exceeding \$150 for students who receive the boarding allowance. For technical institute students the recent measures contain an increase of \$100 per annum, effective from the beginning of the 1975 academic year. It is quite correct that the boarding allowance has not been specifically increased, but this was at the request of the New Zealand University Students' Association, whose stated policy has been that the boarding allowance should become less significant in the bursary scheme.

Accordingly, increases that might have been justified in this particular allowance have been calculated and distributed through the improved general allowances.

Technical institute bursaries have also been increased since the Labour Government took office. These increases were in keeping with the priority which I as Minister and the Government accorded tertiary technical education.

From \$20 in 1972 when Labour took office, the first year technical student allowance has been lifted to \$180 per year; in year two the allowance jumped from



\$80 to \$240; in year three from \$120 to \$280; and in year four from \$165 to \$325. Technical institute students also qualify for the \$350 boarding allowance in appropriate cases.

In technical bursaries then too, there have been two increases in as many years. This is detailed on the attached table, "A". The introduction of the standard tertiary bursary is under active consideration and discussion at the present time. Now a Government priority, the Department of Education and Treasury have held frequent meetings to develop a draft proposal.

Today, I will be meeting a representative group of students again to receive their proposals for a standard tertiary bursary, and these will be studied by me and the officers of my department.

I have gone on record as saying that I hope to have a statement to make at about the end of May.

(Sgnd) PHILLIP I. AMOS

## SOCRED'S BURSARIES POLICY

George Bryant



Labour Has Failed.

The Labour Party has not kept its promise to students. Its delaying and fobbing-off tactics were to be expected. Why? Because (a) education generally is considered a low priority portfolio in the present Government (b) the question of university education, and bursaries in particular, was never considered a high priority within that portfolio, and (c) the larder is now bare. Even if the Government did come up with something more than the meagre offering announced on March 10 it would soon be eaten away by rampant inflation, most of which is caused by internal economic mismanagement. And it is highly doubtful, despite alleged support from the other major political party, that it would have done any better.

At the 1972 General Election an independent survey of the three parties' education policies clearly adjudged Socred policy to be superior. This is not surprising

since the importance we place on education ties in with our particular political philosophy. And for some years now the League's policy on student bursaries has been clear and forward-looking.

- (i) EVERY full-time student at university and technical institute, who has the University Entrance qualification, will receive annually renewable bursaries which will be sufficient to cover boarding allowances and other basic costs. The only condition is that satisfactory progress be made.
- (ii) Such bursaries would be automatically adjusted each year in terms of rises in the cost-of-living.
- (iii) The bursaries would be differentiated between student groups according to circumstances and the extent of the costs involved: some subjects involve much higher costs than others.
- (iv) No bonding would be involved.
- (v) There would be no means test, with its associated degrading aspects.

Social Credit liberal philosophy holds that: (i) every student, with the appropriate qualifications, should have equal opportunity and right of entry to tertiary institutions (ii) therefore, it is obligatory upon the State to see that economic conditions are such that entry is financially feasible for each student (iii) education would be top priority in Government expenditure under Social Credit and so importantly do we regard university education that we intend to establish an under-secretary to the Minister for this purpose.

Students should never be placed in the position of having to crawl to the authorities pleading for handouts. It's a matter of human dignity and principle: students should be able to pursue their studies unburdened by financial worry.

By supporting Social Credit policies at the forthcoming General Election you can help provide political pressure. After all, the League is one of the strongest pressure groups in the country and our efforts have often been instrumental in promoting change in a number of vital issues.



# NEW HEBRIDES - NUCLEAR POLITICS

FRIENDS -

In the New Hebrides I come from an island which has a volcano at the centre. The volcano is called Yasur and sometimes it makes fire and smoke from its top. My ancestors and many of my people today are frightened of the volcano because they don't understand why fire must come out of the ground. Before we believed that volcanoes were the work of the spirits. Now, when we understand why volcanoes happen, our people are less frightened.

I see that the problem of nuclear weapons and the nuclear bomb has the same story as that of the volcano. At first the people of the world were frightened when they heard of the nuclear bomb, because its power of destruction was very great. We were also frightened because we think we had the power to stop the spread of nuclear armaments. Now that we understand the role of nuclear power as part of a political game in the world, we can control its spread even though our countries might be militarily weak.

The arguments for and against nuclear armament are very technical and some are psycho-political. For example, the theory of nuclear armament as part of the world's "balance of power". It seems that the people who believe in these theories are those people who have nuclear bombs.

There are many explanations. The volcano is a restless child of our young planet. In the same way, the atom bomb is a deadly example of a young race trying to live in harmony. The real problem is that living in "harmony" means different things to the Russians, the British, the Americans, the Chinese, the Indians and the French. As a result we see suppression and exploitation of one people by other people. The exploitation is done by countries who look at themselves in the mirror of world history and affairs and say:

"I am beautiful. I am the greatest." at the same time these countries hold their bombs in one hand ready to throw them at you if you happen to disagree with them.

If this is what is called 'balance of power', then it is just a 'better sounding' name for 'Colonialism' and 'world domination'. With this problem before us, I can see that this Conference must touch two main resolutions. The first is to plan a declaration of a 'nuclear free Pacific zone' or a Pacific 'zone of peace'. The second resolution is a long term stand against nuclear armament generally. I think that these two resolutions must stick together, otherwise we are fighting a losing battle. So that if we pressure the Americans out of Micronesia and the French out of Polynesia, they will go and blast their bombs and build their military bases elsewhere - so the problem would still be a human problem.

What can we as individual countries do? We are all here because we do not want to be the target of a nuclear conflict. But we are also here to see how nuclear armament is part of a greater expansion policy of the nuclear powers. If this Conference can continue to unite our many organisations on the two aims that I have explained, then I think the work of the Conference will be made easier because different organisations will have different motivations and energy to continue our common struggle.

Before I came to this Conference, I thought that the New Hebrides was one of the few 'colonies' remaining in the Pacific. But when I began to read about the Americans and how they tested their bombs on Bikini Atoll in Micronesia, and how the French control Tahiti with their troops, then I can see that we are all brothers and sisters in a common struggle.

Why do I say that we are brothers and sisters in a common struggle?

Well, we are all aware that Tahiti is a French military base for nuclear tests. But some of us are not aware that New Caledonia, a French colony which is about 1,000 miles north-east of Sydney, is a tightly controlled semi-police state. The work of the police authorities in New Caledonia is to keep a tight military-like security on political 'dissent groups' in New Caledonia AND the New Hebrides. These 'dissent groups' happen to be the voice of the Melanesians and nationalists struggling along the road to self determination. In the New Hebrides, our people often see the military strength of France being displayed. In two public protests held in March and September last year by our people, the two administrations immediately radioed the French authorities in Noumea (capital of New Caledonia) to send their highly trained riot squads to the New Hebrides. This has been the practice since the British and French nationals (who total 5% of our population of 100,000) petitioned the Anglo-French administration in December 1973 (date of first major public protest march by New Hebrideans) to keep a stricter control of public demonstrations.

Thus, since last April, a 'public order regulation' was introduced. It states that an application to hold a public protest and its acceptance by the authorities must be made 24 hours before the time of the actual demonstration. In practical terms, it means enough time for the British and French authorities to agree in sending for the New Caledonian riot squad. The British and French do not want to use the local New Hebridean police force because all of them are New Hebrideans, whereas the New Caledonian riot squad is an all white contingent. I do not care myself about the colour of a riot squad - I am only saying these things because it shows up how the British and French administrations think and do things in the New Hebrides.

The reason for this pattern of French rule in New Caledonia and New Hebrides is part of a wider Pacific pattern of domination. By keeping tight military backed political hold on the New Hebrides, New Caledonia and Tahiti, the French are trying to maintain a delicately balanced status quo, because if one of these three places broke away from France, it would mean the beginning of the end of French colonial rule in the Pacific.

In the New Hebrides we believe that the next 3 to 5 years will be our deciding period as to the future developmental course of our country. I will explain what I mean by giving you the administration's plan for constitutional development for the New Hebrides. It seems to be a plan by France and Britain to continue their rule over the New Hebrides.

So that, by September of this year, the Anglo-French would have set up a "new" legislature known as the Representative Assembly. This Assembly will have 38 elected members. This membership of the Assembly will be divided into the following electoral divisions:

- 17 rural representatives from 10 rural electorates
- 9 urban representatives from 2 urban electorates
- 8 Chamber of Commerce members from a college of 210 members
- 4 Co-operative members from a college of co-operative chairmen

The New Hebrides National Party made it known to the Anglo-French administration that, as the free conscience of the New Hebridean people, it was not satisfied with many of the proposals for the Assembly. The relative representations of each category of members were very dis-

proportionate. Other basic criticisms that we put forward were that:

1. Since the rural population (81,000) is four times the urban population (19,000) then the rural representations to the Assembly ought to be the same proportion.
2. Since the system of co-operative societies is well established in the New Hebrides, and since it was introduced to encourage melanesian participation in rural and commercial trading, that the Co-operative representatives to the Assembly should be increased to six (6) or in any other event, to a figure twice that of the Chamber of Commerce.

Since the people of the New Hebrides were not represented at the London talks (November 4-5, 1974) we thought that to ask for these concessions was the least we can do. We have no replies to our criticisms yet. And I don't think the two administrations will agree to our criticisms of their plans.

In our criticisms of the Anglo-French plans, we also maintained that in effect the powers of the Assembly were inadequate, and that therefore the Assembly was no different from the previously established Advisory Council where the two administrative Resident Commissioners (governors) had wide discretionary powers. The two resident commissioners still have wide discretionary powers in the proposed new Assembly.

Thus the Assembly has no powers of legislation but only an advisory voice on important areas such as education, health services, land policy, the police, immigration policy, the legal system and laws (there are three at present) and other important matters which are more delicate like the citizenship issue and foreign investment.

The two administrations try to keep the New Hebrideans quiet by saying that the Assembly will have a majority of New Hebrideans represented - that is, seventeen (17) from the rural electorates and four (4) from the Co-operative and three (3) from the urban electorates. On paper this looks very good. However, we in the National Party think that kind of thinking is too simple and thus very narrow and racist. Why? Simply because it categorises people on the basis of his or her skin colour. So, for example, in the urban electorate, the total of 9 representatives must be made up of three British nationals (including subjects), three French nationals (including subjects) and three New Hebrideans. These 9 members of the Assembly will be elected on a common roll basis.

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I have talked about the Assembly because there are several important considerations to think about. Firstly, the elections for it represent the first time ever that nationwide elections have taken place in New Hebrides. Secondly, the plans for the Assembly openly represent a pattern by Britain and France to continue their Anglo-French Condominium in the New Hebrides. And thirdly, given these difficulties, the New Hebrides National Party can still win these elections to enable it to establish a course of a future New Hebrides the way we see things. That is why I have said that the next 3 to 5 years will be the important time for us in the New Hebrides to try and gain political power from France and Britain.

So this is the kind of freedom that we New Hebrideans speak of - the struggle to 'self determination' and it is in our reach. This kind of struggle is a broad and long term development, whereas when we talk of a 'nuclear free Pacific', we are looking toward the immediate years ahead. But as I have emphasised, these two struggles are really within the same problem each is part of the other. We want to create a 'nuclear free Pacific' because we understand some of the problems of nuclear armament. It is a futile human practice aimed at maintaining world peace. The practice leads to the relative domination and exploitation of other peoples. The practice recreates a mentality which relies totally on violence as a means towards achieving peace, rather than adopting a different kind of mind that seeks to achieve peace through non-violent means and through the power of human understanding. I think these are the roots of the nuclear mentality.

But to achieve these ends is a slow - very slow - process. But this is inevitable since we are talking of a mental and spiritual attitude.

We all know the first commandment of the nuclear arms build up.

It was :-

"Thou shalt not fire the first shot"

This was later revised to state :-

"Thou shalt only fire the second retaliatory shot"

In this age of super nuclear achievements, when little wars are fought to forestall the probability of larger wars, the commandment has been further revised to say :-

"Thou shalt not fire the first shot, unless the first shot is directed at point A and not at the aggressor"

How tragic all this is ! How sad ! The story never began but we are telling it. The story has concluded but it is not yet finished.



# Students Meet Amos

Student representatives met the Minister of Education, Mr Amos, on April 8, and expressed some satisfaction at the outcome of their discussions about the standard tertiary bursary.

Commenting after the meeting NZUSA President Alick Shaw said that the Government seemed more receptive to student demands than they were in February.

Alick Shaw said he thought that student demonstrations on bursaries may have produced a change of heart and that the Government also appeared conscious of the role students could play in metropolitan marginal seats in the November elections.

The NZUSA, NZTISA and STANZ representatives put forward a number of ideas about the standard tertiary bursary at the meeting. They suggested that entry to a tertiary institution should be the sole criteria for paying the standard tertiary bursary to a full-time student. If the Government accepts this view then students who have come to university straight from the sixth form with U.E. would be eligible for the bursary, as would those who enter on provisional admission.

The student representatives said that the bursary should be a cost of living allowance tied to general wage orders. They emphasised that student organisations must have the right to negotiate with the appropriate government agencies about increases in bursary payments.

There was a lengthy discussion about the abolition of the present boarding allowance and the student representatives stressed that if the boarding allowance is to continue it should be available to all students living away from home. At present students living away from home in the same town as their parents are not eligible for the boarding allowance.

The representatives of the Student Teachers' Association told the Minister that the standard tertiary bursary should be introduced to cover university and technical institute students first. They said that any reduction in the allowances presently paid to student teachers would have major ramifications for teacher recruitment, and that there was a need for a thorough inquiry into all aspects of teacher training. This position was supported by NZUSA and NZTISA.

Student representatives will meet officers of the Department of Education on April 30 for detailed discussions about the standard tertiary bursary. After discussion at May Council at Waikato University the student representatives will meet Mr Amos again.

## ENVIRONMENTAL LAW CONFERENCE

SATURDAY 3RD MAY 1975

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OBJECTIVES : To help participants (i) understand environmental law and (ii) develop practical skills

### PROGRAMME

#### PROGRAMME

Introduction

The Concept of Environmental Law - The New Zealand Law - An Overview.  
THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE COOKE

Water Quality and the Water and Soil Conservation Act 1967.  
MR. D.A.R. WILLIAMS

Conveyancing Aspects of Water Rights  
PROFESSOR F.M. BROOKFIELD

Planning for Environmental Quality and the Town and Country Planning Act 1953.  
MR. A.R. TURNER S.M.

Air Quality and the Clean Air Act 1972  
MR. N.G. THOM

Commentary : The Conference, The Law and the Citizen.  
SIR GUY POWLES

Appreciation.

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# GALAH DAY

## MAY 4TH

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SPECIAL ISSUE PANEL

"New Zealand and the Indochina Refugee Situation 1975"

- What should be the response of New Zealanders and the New Zealand Government to the recent events in South Vietnam and Cambodia?
- What are the facts?
- What humanitarian principles apply in this case?
- How does this case differ from refugee situations in Laos, South Asia, the Middle East, and other parts of the world?
- What considerations of political prudence are likely to guide the New Zealand Government's policy now and in the future?
- What is the role of non-governmental agencies and how do they co-ordinate with Government?

THE PANEL (alphabetically)

- \* Helen Clark, President, Princes St. Branch, N.Z. Labour Party.
- \* Communist Party of New Zealand representative.
- \* The Hon. Eric Halstead, former N.Z. Ambassador to Thailand and Laos under the National Government.
- \* Geof Renner, Director of World Vision, just returned from an inspection trip to Saigon.
- \* Philip Soljak, Dominion Councillor of the United Nations Association of N.Z. .... (PANEL MODERATOR).
- \* Ta Dinh Hoe, Vietnamese Engineering Ph.D. student at Auckland University.

DATE : Monday 28th April

TIME : 8 p.m. (coffee at 10 p.m.)

PLACE : Maclaurin Chapel, Princes St.

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# No Claps For Clapton

photos by Murray Cammick

The Clapton concert was disappointing. I came away feeling that it could have been a lot better. Some of the fault lay with Clapton because he didn't seem to be trying very hard, but some of the fault lay with Auckland. Added to the fact that his girlfriend was not allowed into New Zealand with him, Clapton had to endure the attentions of the drug squad backstage and then put up with an audience which had fallen victim to the superstar marketing hype endemic in rock promotion.

Like a good citizen, I'd trotted off to pick up tickets in advance. I had to do quite a bit of trotting because Swanson Street was blocked off and after going around the block I found that my cheque book wasn't good enough for Direction Records. If the promoters were worried about losing money, there are more important areas to worry about than the occasional crook cheque (two separate groups of friends reported weird stuff with the gate ticket sales): still, I thought it was worth it when it came time to travel to the venue. That promised to be heavy enough without the added hassle of securing tickets.

With the concentration of police likely to be as high as at recent outdoor rock concerts, much of the audience must have deemed it politic to inflict the neural damage which is regarded as necessary by much of our drug dependant youth culture before getting to the stadium. So after duelling with all the other bent paranoics on K. Road (I wonder if Gideon Tate has even the remotest idea about what effect his surveillance tactics have on pre rock concert traffic), it's nice to be able to slash the old ticket and roll on in. Except that that wasn't what happened. After all that "no cheque" stuff, our tickets didn't get us in any faster because some adventurous souls had forged and sold a few thousand phony tickets.

It seemed pointless pissing off all the valid ticket holders just to nail those hold-up phonies: after all, the total volume of ticket sales wasn't going to be effected at that late stage. If promoters really CARED (ha ha) perhaps they should have let every ticket holder in quickly (after picking up maybe just a few to help enquiries) and thus ensure that the people who made the effort to buy in advance got something for their efforts.

Never mind. After a bumper queue trip in spite of all the plans, the weather was nice enough and we had a bit of the old picnic on the grass before the music started.

BEECH opened and in terms of balance and effort they were perhaps as good as the main act, and for once the crowd gave the local band a reasonably warm reception. Perhaps this augers a new era of Auckland rock audience where not only will the music be evaluated objectively, but also (eventually) such trifling matters as ticket prices, surveillance, and amenities.

Anyway, back to BEECH: they played the best I have ever heard them but I still think that they lack bite. They tried hard but sometimes wound up sounding like Mother Goose Goes To Nashville. Like Clapton, some of their instrumental breaks went on too long, and their song writer is a revisionist. They sang about women who don't fit into their Zeitgeist and how they would like to live in the country and have their friends sleeping in the barn. If the Feminists don't shoot them, the PLA might. Careful use of their fiddler ought to get them into a direction which suits them however, and all power to bands with fiddles which are (for me) the ultimate blues instruments with lots of fruity

harmonics and none of those bothersome fixed semi-tone fret intervals with which guitarists have to cope.

After the inevitable thirty minute break (still it was a lot better than the Cocker concert where the audience was getting justifiably mutinous after a sabotaged opening band and a fifty minute wait for the main act), Clapton wandered on and got the band away on BLUES POWER, followed by a lackadaisical version of Eddie Boyd's FIVE LONG YEARS which he sang in a much more wide-awake manner on "Five Live Yardbirds" (Columbia 33SX1677).

Clapton's laidback attitude was more than a number of Yobbo fans in front of the stage could endure. After all here was their idol ERIC, wandering around the stage with no build-up or introduction, in a CARDIGAN, with a fag hanging out of his mouth and playing all this chugaluga reggae stuff.

They wanted a superstar playing the stuff they knew. ("I hope he does LAYLA and all that stuff on "Wheels of Fire" where he does all that fantastic fast playing ...."). Consequently Clapton was subjected to a barrage of clottish requests for blasts from the past, and suffered a less than enthusiastic response to his later directions.

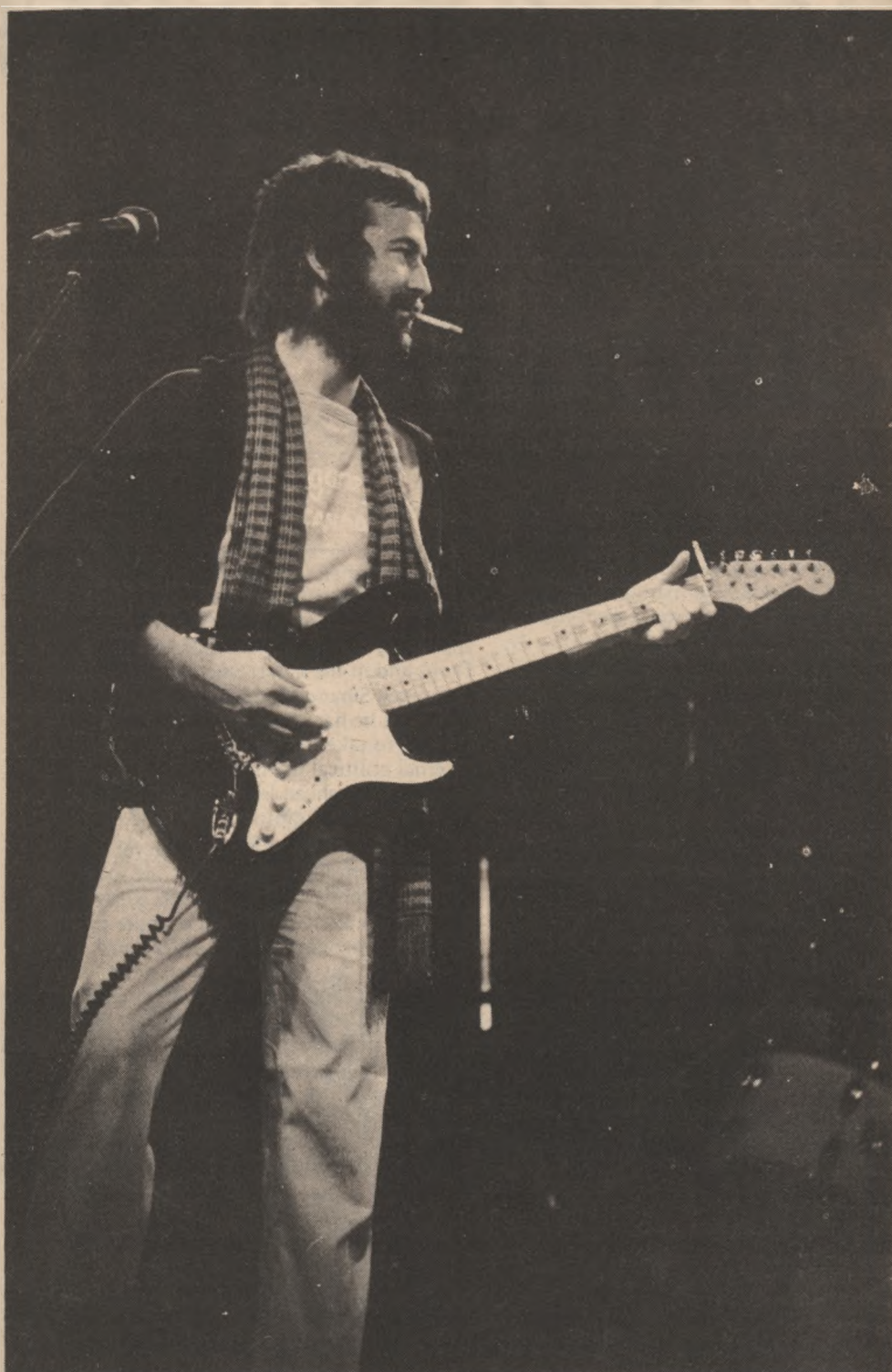
After paying more than five dollars for tickets, queuing, waiting and suffering all the privations inherent in a big, ugly, amenity-less stockcar circuit, some people within yelling range of the stage didn't seem prepared to ensure that they got their money's worth by giving the visiting musician a chance to get his present shit together.

As far as music being something made in front of them, they weren't interested. Instead they wanted the whole museum superstar trip and no matter that the band was doing some great stuff. You just don't get a drum/bass section like Jamie Oldaker and Carl Radle in New Zealand every day, and back-up vocals such as those provided by Yvonne Elliman and Marcella Levy just never happen here.

This line-up looked particularly good on TELL THE TRUTH from the "Layla" album and on a simplified but effective version of Bob Marley's I SHOT THE SHERRIF. Interested folks should hear the original Wailer's version featuring Marley on vocals on "Burnin' with the Wailers" (out on the Island label): a record which contains some admirable commie/bodge lyrics (sample — "yes you are the big tree, but I am a small axe, waiting to chop you down").

The numbers that (to my mind at least) were performed the worst were LAYLA and LITTLE WING, and it is interesting to note that the second most bored person on stage for those two forgettable events was the other remnant of the "Dominoes" days - Carl Radle.

Obviously these were crowd pleasers which have to be trotted out whenever the band feels that it has to make a concession to the schmucks in the front row. The familiar bridge in LITTLE WING was



thudded out with all the subtlety of an elephant strumming with his foot, and Radle looked as if he was about to fall asleep. It wasn't that the band wanted to do all new material: one number (see above) went back to the Yardbirds days and the band cranked out a very creditable version of BADGE: but it seemed to me that the musicians wanted to make their own decisions about their material.

Mention must be made of George Terry, the other guitarist who was very good and did some hard work behind Clapton and took some solo breaks that were at least as good as the man everyone came to see. This only seemed to piss the audience off further. They had come to hear CLAPTON and when he merely wished to be part of a band and not the up-front screaming guitar player of yesteryear they felt cheated. Still, the concert was sold to the public as CLAPTON the Superstar. The trouble is, it seems, that the marketing of pop

music (with the emphasis on star-cultism and other counter-productive crap) often seems to focus audience attention away from the really valuable things that happen.

But on the other hand Clapton seems prepared to go along with the Superstar trip and maybe if you want to take the good things out of it (like lotsa money made from big venues and high ticket prices) you have to be prepared to cope with the crap. I dunno ..... I don't want to get out of my depth on a lot of speculation about the role of the consumer in music and "what is art" and all that stuff. What puzzles me is the question "what would the concert have been like if the audience had attempted some form of rapport ..... got behind the band and let something happen?" Maybe nothing was going to happen, but now we'll never know.

John Robson



# CRACCU BACKGROUND

## Peter Franks on Cambodia

The final victory of the liberation forces in Cambodia will mark one of the greatest defeats the US government has suffered anywhere in the world.

Ever since Cambodia achieved its independence from the French in 1954 successive administrations in Washington have tried turn the country into another US neo-colony; a base which could be used to attack the revolutionary forces in Vietnam.

For 16 years the Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk resisted US diplomatic, military and economic pressure.

Then in March 1970 Sihanouk's Government was overthrown by a right-wing clique headed by Lon Nol and financed and directed by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Sihanouk rallied the Cambodian people to join the resistance against the coup and its American masters. For the Cambodian Head of State, the return to Phnom Penh will represent a tremendous triumph.

### The Web of Intrigue and Subversion

The background to the present events in Cambodia goes back to 1954. At that time the French colonial forces had finally been defeated in Indochina. Cambodia was the one country in the area which enjoyed a large measure of national unity, largely because of the firm anti-colonialist stand taken by Sihanouk who was then the country's king.

The Geneva Accords signed in 1954 guaranteed the sovereignty and independence of Cambodia, in exchange for a pledge of neutrality. Sihanouk's first mistake in American eyes was to take that pledge of neutrality seriously. When he was visited in 1954 and 1955 by the Dulles brothers from Washington (John Foster Dulles, US Secretary of State and Allen Dulles, Director of the CIA) and asked to join the anti-communists alliance SEATO, Sihanouk refused.

The price the Cambodian people had to pay for standing up for their national independence was a heavy one. For the next 16 years the US Government tried to use every undercover trick in the book to 'persuade' Sihanouk to join the American alliance.

The CIA used the pro-American regimes in Thailand and South Vietnam as a base for launching raids and infiltrating saboteurs into Cambodia. A Japanese puppet during World War 2, Son Ngoc Thanh, was made head of the CIA-trained army, the Khmer Serei, which was based in Thailand and South Vietnam.

The left-wing resistance leaders in the Cambodian countryside who had been fighting Lon Nol for several years reacted immediately to Sihanouk's proclamation. Despite the differences they had had with Sihanouk over his failure to prevent Lon Nol from attacking the resistance movement, they announced their immediate support for Sihanouk's proclamation.

Shortly before the Americans invaded Cambodia the leaders of the DRV and the resistance movements in Laos, South Vietnam and now Cambodia met to discuss united action against US aggression.

In May Sihanouk announced the formation of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union. The left-wing leaders like

Khieu Samphan (now Deputy Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia—were appointed to important positions in the Front and in the Government. At their insistence Sihanouk remained Head of State but he has stressed ever since that he intends to take no further part in the internal political life of the country. He will be a figurehead leader and help conduct Cambodian diplomacy abroad.

Sihanouk's government has never been a government in exile. At the time it was formed extensive liberated areas existed - now nearly all of Cambodia is under the control of the government of National Union. The day after announcing the formation of the new government Sihanouk explained it to Journalist Wilfred Burchett in Peking:

"We formed the government in response to a request from inside the country, mainly from those in the resistance movement. Leading members of the government are actually directing that resistance movement...our government...is rooted in the soil of Cambodia."

Most countries now recognise Sihanouk's government. But over the last 5 years of fighting the Cambodian people have come to realise who their friends really are.

The Chinese have provided Sihanouk with a base for his diplomatic activities and in 'My War With the CIA' he wrote: 'No resistance movement could ever dream of having such conditions as have been placed unconditionally at our disposal by the Chinese leadership to live, work and to fight.'

The Vietnamese leadership in Hanoi and the P.R.G. have also provided the Cambodian Liberation fighters with consistent support.

North Korea has also supported the Royal Government of National Union ever since it was formed, while the Cuban Government's reaction to Lon Nol's coup was to summon the Cambodian ambassador to the Foreign Ministry and then order him out of the country after he'd declared himself against Sihanouk.

In contrast to the principled, fraternal stand of these governments, and many other Third World countries, the Soviet Union has only recognised Sihanouk's government in the last few weeks. For a long time after the coup they kept their embassy in Phnom Penh and provided Lon Nol with medical and financial aid. When the UN General Assembly debated a resolution to expel Lon Nol's regime and admit the Royal Government last year the Russians and their allies voted for Sihanouk. But they were noticeable by their silence during

US economic and military aid was also used to put pressure on Sihanouk's government. In 1958 when Saigon troops invaded Cambodia's most northern province the head of the US military mission in Phnom Penh told the Cambodian government it could not use American arms or equipment to defend its national territory.

Throughout the late 1950's and early 1960's there were a number of attempts by right-wing Cambodian politicians to seize power in Cambodia or to assassinate Sihanouk and other members of the royal family. These plots are described in detail in Sihanouk's book, 'My War with

The CIA', which is an outstanding history of the Cambodian people's struggle for national independence.

In 1963 Sihanouk retaliated against the American attempts to subvert Cambodia. He ended US economic aid and threw out about 300 US economists and military advisers. In 1965 he cut off diplomatic relationships with the US.

### The 1970 Coup and After

As the war grew in South Vietnam, Cambodia assumed great military significance in the US Government's strategy. The country could have been used as a base for US troops and air power and to outflank the Vietnamese liberation forces.

The Americans faced one major obstacle in carrying out this strategy - the Cambodian government headed by Sihanouk.

In 1955 Sihanouk abdicated as king so he could play a more active role in Cambodian political life. He used his tremendous prestige among the Cambodian masses to consolidate the political power of patriotic people in the country.

The right-wing, pro-American elements in Cambodia fought tooth and nail against Sihanouk's independent policies. In 1966 they succeeded in taking control of the National Assembly and Lon Nol became Prime Minister.

Left wing leaders in Cambodia saw the writing on the wall. A number of them 'disappeared' from Phnom Penh to the countryside where they joined resistance bases that had been formed years before. Lon Nol used his position as Prime Minister to launch vicious attacks against the resistance bases and against the peasantry in general.

In March 1970 Sihanouk left the country for a visit to Europe, the Soviet Union and China. On March 18th, as he was leaving Moscow, Sihanouk was informed by Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin that there had been a coup d'etat. The National Assembly had voted to depose him.

It was not long before the truth about Sihanouk's deposition came about. Lon Nol had used the Khmer Serei forces and other troops to take over Phnom Penh and arrest loyalist forces. These moves followed the sacking of the DRV and PRG embassies in Phnom Penh.

On March 18, the National Assembly was ringed with tanks and heavily armed commandos. Machine-gun posts had been set up around the city and the road from the airport was barred with roadblocks - in case Sihanouk suddenly returned. National Assembly members were then invited to cast a 'secret' vote to depose Sihanouk. Each deputy had to sign his name to a 'yes' or 'no' ballot before placing the vote in the ballot box.

Just over a month after the coup American and Saigon troops invaded Cambodia in force. The country's hard-earned neutrality was destroyed over night. The second Indochina war had begun.

### Oppression.... Resistance.

Five days after the coup Sihanouk broadcast an historic proclamation from Peking calling on the Cambodian people to rise up and overthrow the Lon Nol regime. He announced the formation of a Government of National Union and called for the creation of a National Liberation Army and a National United Front for the



Prince and Princess Sihanouk in front of the Temple of Banteay Srei near Angkor Wat. March 1973.

liberation of the country.

the debate, thus making it easier for the US to keep Cambodia's UN seat for Lon Nol. Characteristically, Sihanouk has not been shy to express his disgust at the Soviets' opportunistic policies and he has bitterly denounced their refusal to support the Royal Government on a number of occasions.

On February 24 and February 25 this year the Second National Congress of Cambodia was held in liberated territory. This congress reaffirmed the National United Front's basic political line since its formation five years ago.

The Front and the Royal Government's domestic policy is to 'uphold the great unity of the entire nation and people irrespective of social classes, political tendencies, religious beliefs and regardless of their past except for the seven leading traitors in the Phnom Penh clique (most of whom have left the country).'

The National United Front's political programme has been applied since 1970 in the liberated areas. The programme provides for democratic freedoms for the people, equality between the sexes, recognition of Buddhism as the state religion and a guarantee of freedom of religion for those of other beliefs, protection of the 'legitimate rights and interests of foreign nationals who respect our laws and customs' and protection for the rights of the national minorities of Cambodia.

The economic policy guarantees peasants the right of ownership of the land they cultivate, promises to establish a fair system of land rent and rates of interest on loans, and promises to help the peasants resolve the agrarian problems through a fair solution of unreasonable debts. Jobs are guaranteed to the unemployed and workers are encouraged to form trade unions.

On March 25, 'Washington Post' correspondent James Fenton interviewed Phnom Penh troops retreating from Tuol Leap, six miles northeast of the capital city's airport.

'One officer', wrote Fenton, '(who was) asked what would happen if Congress cut off military aid, said that Prince Sihanouk would come back to Phnom Penh....and the Khmer Rouge would win. There would be no more war'.

Asked whether he thought it would be good or bad, he paused with some embarrassment. Asked a second time, he said that he thought it would be a good thing. 'Every Khmer thinks so', he said.

The puppet regime in Phnom Penh lost its strings when the US pulled out its Embassy officials and Cambodian compradors such as Saukham Khoy (the acting President since Lon Nol's exile). It won't be so long now before gravity takes over and Norodom Sihanouk's government of National Union is in control of Phnom Penh.

Although Washington plans to keep the airlift going for another two weeks Pochentong Airport is closed and all supplies are being parachuted in. All the US is doing now is prolonging the agony it has been inflicting on the Cambodian people since as far back as 1954.

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25-27 APRIL,  
WELLINGTON

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# Young socialists... again!

YOUNG SOCIALISTS FOUNDING CONFERENCE. ANZAC WEEKEND 25-27 APRIL, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, WELLINGTON.

Super profits for a few, misery for millions. This is the world that capitalism has created. We don't think it needs to be that way.

The Young Socialists is organising to change society from top to bottom. We aim to create a new society in which the overwhelming majority of people will have direct democratic control over their own lives and their social environment. A socialist society where the factories, the land, the schools and all other resources will be used to care for the needs of all human beings.

We're building a movement to challenge the status quo politicians and their system and to win people to the fight for socialism. We're doing it by involving people in struggles to change the conditions of their lives. Only by involving large numbers of people in political action can the power of the capitalists and their politicians be successfully challenged.

Young Socialist members are leaders in the struggles and movements fighting for radical political and social change. We're helping to lead the fight to defend Dr Woolnough and the Auckland Abortion Clinic. To win women's right to abortion. To gain a cost of living bursary

for students. To end all discrimination against homosexuals. To defend political prisoners in Malaysia and Latin America. To fight racism and war.

We're involved in all kinds of activities to win people to socialism. Running Young Socialist campaigns in student elections, sponsoring debates, forums, conferences and seminars. Organising speaking tours. Selling the fortnightly newspaper Socialist Action and our magazine the Young Socialist.

We're also planning a major socialist intervention into the upcoming general election.

We're fighting for a better world and we intend to win. Join us.

## ABOUT OUR CONFERENCE

The Young Socialists Founding Conference promises to be one of the most significant gatherings of radical youth that has been seen in New Zealand for many years.

At the conference, Young Socialists from around the country will be discussing the current issues of New Zealand and international politics. We'll be discussing topics such as the current economic crisis, the international detente, the national liberation struggles in Palestine, Indochina

and Southern Africa, and the prospects for socialism. We'll be mapping out a course of action to confront the Labour government on the important questions facing young people today.

Delegates to the conference will be discussing a number of resolutions and reports defining the political standpoint of the Young Socialists. There will be workshops, panels and a special Saturday night election rally.

As well as the formal talks and discussions, there will be plenty of time to relax in a social atmosphere.

The conference is open to all those interested in radical politics. If you want to join the fight for a better world, or to find out more about socialism, then register now.

STUDENT UNION BUILDING ALL SESSIONS, UNION HALL, SOCIALS, LOUNGE-SMOKING ROOM.

## FRIDAY, APRIL 25

10 a.m. Registration, Billeting  
1 p.m. Conference Opening  
2 p.m. "The radicalisation of youth" Report and Discussion  
7 p.m. International Panel Discussion and Social Evening :  
Politics in South East Asia  
Australia, Peter Conrick  
United States, Nan Bailey

## SATURDAY, APRIL 26

10 a.m. "How the Young Socialists is organised" Report and Discussion.  
12 noon Workshops : The student movement/Selling the socialist press.

2 p.m. "The feminist movement in N.Z." .....Gillian Goodger  
3 p.m. Workshops : Women's liberation/ International Political Prisoners.  
4 p.m. "The fight against racial oppression in N.Z." .....Andre Raihman  
5 p.m. "Socialism : Why we need it and how we'll get it" .. Nan Bailey

## 8 PM PUBLIC ELECTION RALLY

10 p.m. Social

## SUNDAY, APRIL 27

10 a.m. "Tasks and perspectives of the Young Socialists" Report and Discussion.  
1.30 p.m. Workshops : General Election/ Gay liberation  
2.30 p.m. "The radical movement in N.Z. - past and present" .....John Colquhoun

## CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

- (a) Enclosed is \$4 registration for Y.S. Founding Conference. This covers all sessions, workshops, socials etc.
- (b) Enclosed is \$11 for return fare on Chartered Bus. Bus leaves Auckland Thursday 7 p.m., Wellington Sunday 5 p.m.
- (c) I require a billet
- (d) I require use of creche.

NAME : .....

ADDRESS : .....

PHONE : .....

SEND TO BOX 6176 AUCKLAND FOR FURTHER DETAILS PH. 543-985

# LOSERS IN THE WAR GAME



## DONATIONS:

(in envelope): To any Trading Bank or local CORSO Office.



In a recent issue of Craccum, I listed some of the cinemas and organizations in Auckland that screen unusual films. Since then, I have been given information about several other groups. Two of them are suburban film societies which present many of the same films screened by the Auckland Film Society, but add a few titles of their own, such as the two Czech films, *The End of Agent W4C* and *The Murderer Hides*, which receive their only Auckland screening this week at the Rutherford Western Suburbs Film Society.

Although the Rutherford Society has been in operation for only a year, it has already lent support to a number of community activities such as the Student Film Society at Rutherford High School, and a Junior Film Club which operates on Saturdays. The Rutherford Society holds its screenings in the 'Film Teaching Theatrette' of the local high school, which is very comfortable and well-equipped. Membership enquiries should be addressed to Jill Brabbs, 60 Kervil, Ave, Te Atatu North (phone HSN 45-606).

After several years of inactivity, the North Shore Film Society has reappeared and is presently one of the fastest growing film societies in N.Z. Screenings are held in the Birkdale College Library. Information can be obtained from the Secretary, Noel Evans, whose business phone number is 654-259 Extension 859.

There is also a film society on Waiheke Island - contact Mrs. H.A. Kerrod of Surfdale (phone 8080).

Another outlet for unusual films is the U.S. Information Service at 5 Princes Street, which is presenting Citizen Kane this week. Shirley Forde who administers the Auckland centre has a special interest in the subject, and she has obtained a number of important films that otherwise would not have been seen in Auckland. Later this year she will be screening John Ford's Stagecoach, and films by Maya Deren and Stan Brakhage. The centre's phone number is 371-633.

The Auckland Film Festival - June 20 to July 3 at the Lido - now has a provisional list of titles, which includes: *Amarcord* (Fellini), *Phantom of Liberty* (bunuel), *Bombay Talkie* (James Ivory), *Belle (Delvaux)*, *Love (Makk)*, and *Boesman and*



Lena (an anti-apartheid film from South Africa). Other possible titles are : The Earth Is Our Sinful Song, Servants of the Devil, The Cars That Ate Paris, and Each For Himself And God For All (a new film by Herzog, the director of *Fata Morgana*). It is hoped that the N.Z. feature film, *Test Pictures*, will also be available for the Festival.

April 22 to April 24 : Citizen Kane at  
U.S.I.S., 5 Princes St - 1 p.m.,  
4 p.m., 8 p.m.

April 23: Paint Your Wagon and Snoopy  
Come Home, presented by P &  
Q in B28 at 7 p.m.

April 24: Berlin and Menilmontant, two  
famous films of the 1920s, at  
7 p.m. in Room 305 of the  
Library Building.

April 29: Battleship Potemkin, presented  
by the Pushkin Society at 7.30  
p.m. in the MacLaurin Chapel.

April 30-

May 1 : Auckland Film Society screening  
at 323 Queen St (5.30 and 8)

May 1 : A Nous La Liberte (Rene Clair)  
In Room 305, Library Building.

So you'd like to write a play? Okay, go ahead. All you need is a pencil and some paper. Any old scrap of paper will do. By the time you see your master-piece on the stage you will have rewritten and retyped it about twenty times anyway, so you could put down your first inspiration on the backs of old exam papers.

Advise? No, I don't think I have much to offer in the way of advice - except do it. Write your play, for God's sake. We need all the New Zealand theatre we can get. Oh yes, there's one thing I might say - don't worry about the conventional division into acts or scenes. Not at first. That all comes later. And don't try to write a perfect play as you go along. There must be thousands of excellent first acts or even first scenes locked in drawers or thrown under beds all over the world. Write the whole thing even if you know it stinks in places - even most places - but get it all down on paper while you're hot. Polishing and rewriting can then be quite a leisurely business.

Speaking for myself, I'd say that all my worthwhile thoughts are second thoughts. First thoughts are important, of course (otherwise how could you have second thoughts ?), but they're not to be trusted. When you read them back, these inspired first thoughts you felt sure so - well, insp-

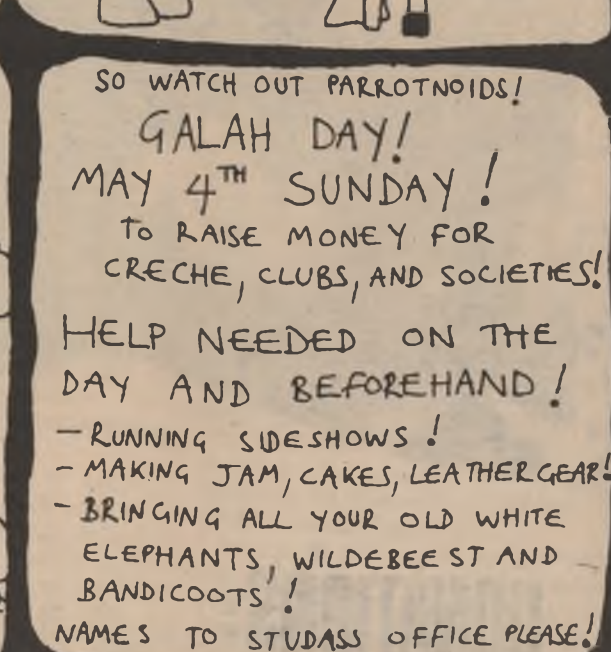
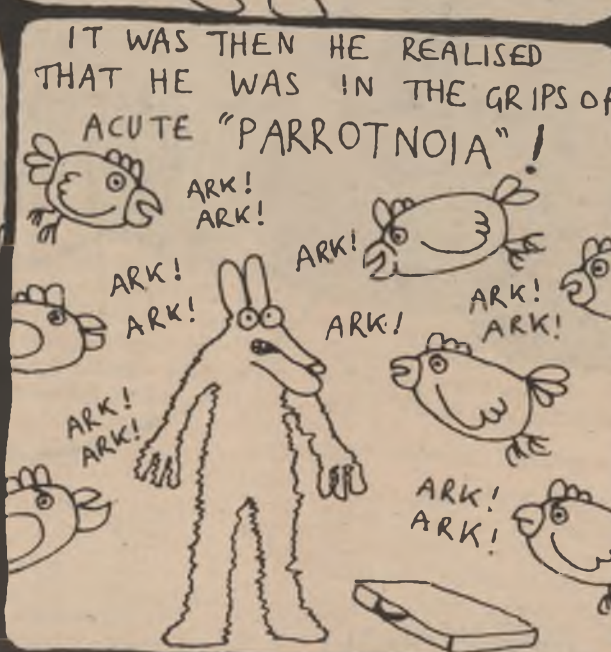
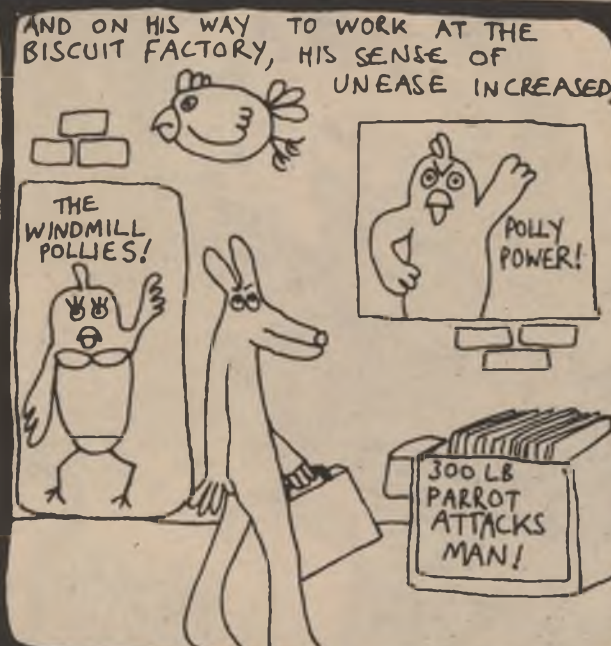


ired - you'll probably throw up. Go ahead - throw up. But don't throw your tear-stained pages away and don't throw in the sponge. Think - consciously think about what exactly you have to say - or imagine you want to say. I believe every good play has a premise audiences recognise, consciously or otherwise, and that's why there are so many lousy plays here today and gone tomorrow.

One last thing. Don't show your work around. You'll get comments you won't like and suggestions you might take. You'll get confused and depressed and go back to writing novels. And oh yes, never ask for advice. Above all, if people offer it, don't for Chris'sake take it.

**DARK GOING DOWN**, Gordon Dryland's prizewinning play, starts at New Independent on Saturday, April 26. Nightly except Sunday at 8.15 until May 10. Student rates :- \$1.75 except Mondays and Tuesdays, when admission is one dollar. Tickets available at the theatre on night of performance.

Advice? Who needs it? Graeme Anderson as Mark gets it from Bob Finch, who plays psychiatrist Dr Menchken in Gordon Dryland's **DARK GOING DOWN** at New Independent Theatre.



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## THE ROLE OF NEW ZEALAND

Last year, 30 percent of the population in Victoria used marijuana. It's a fact. The herb, of course, is otherwise known as hemp, boo, marijuana, or whatever names are legit. It's the people, by all reckonings, who are the national pastime, by some accounts, whatever the exact percentage of the national criminal population of it. And for years, we've had to madly chase and even persecute the Victorian population. In 1894, The Independent reported marijuana was a "social evil." A fact that, at the time and again today, is being denied, most recently by the Victorian Law Commission. It's an indictment of the Victorian government. And that's why we are turning on the Victorian law. Victoria's code must be changed. Oregon did, in 1973, and marijuana successfully became legal. Other states are following in that direction. The NORML has been lobbying legislators, working with the lawmakers, and doing our best to change the law. Yours."

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# NORML CHALLENGE TO POT LAWS

## THE ROLE OF NORML IN CHANGING NEW ZEALAND'S MARIJUANA LAWS

Last year, 300,000 Americans were arrested for smoking a herb that Queen Victoria used regularly for menstrual cramps. It's a fact.

The herb, of course, is cannabis sativa. Otherwise known as marijuana, pot, grass, hemp, boo, mary-jane, ganga - the nicknames are legion.

So are the people who smoke it. By all reckoning, it is fast becoming the national pastime. Twenty-six million smokers, by some accounts - lots more by others. Whatever the estimate, a staggeringly high percentage of the population become potential criminals simply by being in possession of it. And the numbers are increasing. For years, we've been told that marijuana leads to madness, sex-crimes, hard-drug usage and even occasional warts. Pure Victorian poppycock.

In 1894, The Indian Hemp Commission reported marijuana to be relatively harmless. A fact that has been substantiated time and again in study after study. Including, most recently, by the President's own Commission. This report stands as an indictment of the pot laws themselves. And that's why more and more legislators are turning on to the fact that the present marijuana laws are as archaic as dear old Victoria's code of morality. And that they must be changed. Recently, the state of Oregon did, in fact, decriminalize marijuana successfully.

Other states are beginning to move in that direction. They must be encouraged. NORML has been and is educating the legislators, working in the courts and with the lawmakers to change the laws. We're doing our best but still, we need help. Yours."

from NORML advert. Oui. Feb. 1975 (National Organisation for the Reform of Marijuana Laws)

Since its inception in Washington several years ago, NORML has :-

- Played a leading role in decriminalizing marijuana in Oregon. Newsweek magazine calls it "the most realistic law in the country";
- Helped achieve a dramatic reduction of marijuana penalties in Texas;

- Filed a lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of America's marijuana laws, which will be argued by former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, a member of NORML's Advisory Board; Brought legal action against the Drug Enforcement Administration demanding that marijuana be removed from

- federal control;

- Provided nationally known experts at legislative hearings in a dozen American states; and,
- Assisted hundreds of individuals arrested on marijuana-related charges in finding competent legal counsel.

A branch of Norml is now being set up in New Zealand. But, just what is NORML able to do in New Zealand where other efforts have failed? The New Zealand branch will have three major aims;

1. To lobby at National government level for the decriminalization of use, possession and cultivation of a personal supply of marijuana;
2. To provide an honest and unbiased appraisal of cannabis to the general public, to allow people to form their own opinions without the prejudiced government and news media reports.
3. To provide a legal assistance service to people arrested for personal use, possession and cultivation. This service will provide legal counsel with assistance in preparing their defence.

Now that submissions to the select committee have closed, and the new "Drugs (Prevention of Misuse)" bill it appears, is to become law without any significant changes being instituted, despite numerous submissions by many well informed groups and individuals. The time has now come when we need a complete reappraisal of the methods used to find the best way of presenting to government the facts concerning marijuana decriminalization. NORML will be able, as a national group, to co-ordinate all the varied attempts to lobby for marijuana law reform, and direct these attempts to where they will do the most good. We cannot afford to let the drug bill go through parliament as it stands at present. The bill itself is a gross injustice of our civil liberties, the police are to be given even greater powers, and that great bastion of British Justice, "innocent until proven guilty", has been reversed.

With laws like this, the parliamentarians seem to be introducing a police controlled state. Do we just sit back and allow them to go blindly on, or, do we demonstrate our democratic right and apply pressure for realistic legislation. Norml will enrol the services of leading experts in both the

legal and medical fields to lobby and try to sway enough politicians to make the passing of the bill a lot more than a mere formality.

Already, several people in various fields have offered their services, some from the university staff, and it appears that NORML will be well received as an important part of the national fight for practical laws.

The major changes that NORML would like to effect in the new drug legislation area :-

1. "That cannabis in its various forms (fruit, plant, seed, resin and extract) be placed in a separate schedule as distinct from other narcotics." NORML believes that it is important that marijuana is placed in the same schedule as other socially accepted intoxicants, namely alcohol and tobacco. Classification along with the opiate narcotics is misleading and undermines respect for the rationality of the law. There is not much scientific agreement as to what its proper classification should be, but there seems to be a general consensus that if it is to be classed with any other group, it may be regarded as a mild hallucinogen, although some point out that its character is rather that of an intoxicant than a hallucinogen.

2. "That the distinction made by the present bill between marijuana (the cannabis plant, fruit, and seed) and hashish (cannabis resin) be deleted".

Although hashish may be many times more potent than marijuana, the effects of these two forms of cannabis are often indistinguishable. All of the cannabis substances are derived from the same plant and any differences in strength would depend on the origin of the plant rather than on the part of the plant from which the substance is obtained.

3. "That penalties for personal use, possession, and cultivation be reduced to a \$20.00 fine, and the conviction be annulled from the record after two years."

Personal possession should be defined as being a maximum of not more than 100 gms (a little over 3½ oz) of cannabis and 30 gms of hashish. Cannabis like all illegal drugs, is obtainable mainly through the same channels as the harder narcotics. By allowing possession of 100 gms, it

would prevent the user from having to make frequent contact with the more dangerous narcotics. People should be allowed to cultivate no more than 12 cannabis

plants on their own property or in their own home. Sales of small quantities of cannabis to acquaintances over the age of 16 years without profit should be lawful.

4. That the search without warrant provisions of the bill be removed.

As well as being a gross infringement of our civil liberties, the provision has allowed the police to harass certain sections of our society on the pretext of a drug search, and there is no safeguard that police authority will not be exceeded.

5. That the placing of the burden of proof on the defendant be removed.

In all other criminal legislation in New Zealand, the burden of proof lies on the crown, and any change in this is also a dangerous intrusion on our civil liberties. Surely the police must prove the guilt beyond a shadow of a doubt or are people now guilty until they can prove their innocence.

6. That the protection given to Police provocateurs who use cannabis be withdrawn.

This legislative double standard allows undercover police to legitimately smoke cannabis while entrapping smokers. Surely if the government considers cannabis so dangerous, it should not allow their agents to partake of it, no matter what the circumstances.

7. That the Government undertake an educational scheme designed to discourage the use of drugs.

This sort of campaign is already educating the public to the dangers of alcohol and tobacco and could easily be modified and extended to include cannabis and other drugs.

The only way that these changes can be achieved is by support and constant pressure on the government. With your support NORML can keep up the pressure. Initially it is hoped that recruitment of political party members, politicians, doctors, lawyers, theologians etc. is possible to begin the political campaign, but these people cannot be enticed without some sort of backing support from the public. The "Drugs (Prevention of Misuse)" bill goes before parliament this sitting, and it is hoped that it won't become law without opposition from within the house and numerous changes.

# felix minderbinder on obscenity

Gonzo journalism fights back! This week the obscenity revolution has come! (a little unintentional humour there).

The stimulus for this second in the series of anonymous and scurrilous articles by Felix Minderbinder himself came from a George Carlton (questionable spelling) L.P. I heard about obscenity, violence and the socio-legal constraints on their use. Actually George did not really call it that, he was simply complaining about being thrown out of a Las Vegas night-club for saying "Shit". imagine it.... for saying shit when the biggest game in town is called Crap.

Anyway George went on to outline the seven words you can't say on television, (or Craccum): shit, f\*\*k, c\*\*t, p\*\*s, motherf\*\*ker, c\*\*ks\*\*er and .... wait for it...tits!

Words, that's all they are but you can not say them. It's a NO NO. Yet they

show murder and death all the time to kids on T.V. Carlton freaks out at the thought of substituting obscenity for violence on T.V. as a healthier form of expression. He imagines a typical Western reoriented to sex instead of violence. The bad guys ride into town, walk up to the sheriff and instead of getting violent say, "O.K. Sheriff, we're gonna f\*\*k you, and f\*\*k you now."

Better to have good old down to earth sex than kinky violence, right? Carlton didn't say anything about this but I like the idea of reorienting traditional children stories away from unreal and imaginary events, people and activities to forms more relevant to today's society. Kids get entirely the wrong view of life through obscure fairy tales told to them at an early age. Face them with the facts of life at an early age while they can still adjust, not post puberty when their conception of

the world ( a false conception) is already deeply ingrained. Imagine rewriting Mother Goose Fables to fit problems in the modern world.

Jack and the Beanstalk. What actually happened was Jack bought home a few seeds of N.Z. Green which he had picked up from a dealer down Vulcan Lane. Right? His old lady found them, went shits at him and threw them out the window. But....good old hardy N.Z. Green just kept on growing. Jack finds it, has a smoke and the giant (Dec. Inspector Ogre) tries to bust him. Right? So Jack trips on down to the plot and destroys the evidence inadvertently clobbering the cop - who had no warrant - with an axe. How about that for a real introduction to life for kids. More relevant than the original, right?

As for the rest of the stories, the possibilities are endless. Noddy and Big Ears Go Gay, Mr Plod is on the Take, The Old

Woman that Lives in A shoe has a Two Year wait for a State House, Snow White - the original Groupie, The three little pigs Terrorised by a rack renting landlord - saved by Tenants Protection, Little Red Riding Hood Raped by a Kinky Wolf in Grandmother's Gear, Three Bears Burgled by Blonde, Winnie the Pooh Busted for Pushing 2000 tabs of honey to an undercover piglet, Was Tinkerbell a Transvestite, Peter Pan Mugs Aging Amputee, Hobbit Liberation Front blamed for terrorist bombing of dragon's lair,....etc....etc....

What is needed to complete cultural revolution. Indoctrination with a false sense of values must be stopped. Free Felix Minderbinder from the bonds of semantic constraint, all the minderbinders of the world, wankers of the world unite!

As Flanders and Swan once sang "Pee, po, belly, bum, DRAWERS."

Bill Ralston



# Look After YOUR Environment!

*Psychic pollution is matched by the industrial vomit that fills our skies and seas. Pesticides and herbicides filter into our foods. Twisted automobile carcasses, aluminium cans, non-returnable glass bottles and synthetic plastics form immense kitchen middens in our midst as more and more of our detritus resists decay. We do not even begin to know what to do with our radioactive wastes - whether to pump them into the earth, shoot them into outer space, or pour them into the oceans.*

*Our technological powers increase, but the side effects and potential hazards also escalate. We risk thermopollution of the oceans themselves, overheating them, destroying immeasurable quantities of marine life, perhaps even melting the polar icecaps. On land we concentrate such large masses of population in such small urban-technological islands, that we threaten to use up the air's oxygen faster than it can be replaced, conjuring up the possibility of new Saharas where the cities are now. Through such disruptions of the natural ecology, we may literally, in the words of biologist Barry Commoner, be 'destroying this planet as a suitable place for human habitation'.*

When we think about everything we did last week and the week before that - it is difficult, almost impossible to believe that our way of life is being seriously endangered by pollution. But, the threat is real and gaining momentum ..... and there is grave danger that the harm we are doing to our environment right now is not always immediately apparent ..... yet may be irreparable.

There are two parts to the environment problem. The first is to alert people fully to the fact that danger exists, immediately in the here-and-now; the second is to secure action necessary to cope with that danger.

Mankind's own 'success' as a species has developed to a degree that it is placing a severe drain on non-renewable resources.

Reserves like minerals and other materials upon which we have learned to depend are running out, many may last only a few more decades. This in turn strains the 'eco-system' - or balance of nature so dangerously that our interdependent, life-supporting system may break down altogether.

What of the population explosion? A growing number of experts (such as Paul and Anne Ehrlich) in "Population, Resources, Environment") have pointed out that the buffers man previously had between a growing population and starvation-clearing of new virgin land, colonisation of 'new' continents - are no longer available.

Malnutrition is an everyday preoccupation for billions. There can be no spectacular food increases from virgin lands, chemical farming or the sea - except perhaps short-term increases at the cost of the ecosystem.

Today, the growth of human settlements associated with population increase, brings more and more extensive damage to water and other vital resources ..... making unusable the increasingly precious supplies we still have.

Then there is the problem of affluence. In an attempt to maintain a 'reasonable' standard of living 'well-off' nations are using resources at a rate too great to be sustained.

Americans number less than six per cent of the world's people ..... but estimates of total American utilisation of raw materials currently run as high as 50% of the world's consumption. Even allowing for new discoveries of deposits, and recovery from low grade deposits (which must be accompanied by higher costs) it has been estimated that some resources may be exhausted within 30 years.

Thus the mushrooming rate at which we create goods and services is probably already too high for the exhaustible reserves of the ecosystem to support for very much longer.

Manufacturing companies must be forced to exercise a responsibility that goes beyond a 'What can we produce to sell for maximum profit' attitude. Only

consumer pressure will ensure that the 'environmental consequences' of corporate activity cannot be ignored at Director's meetings.

And for all mankind a new equation for survival is inevitable.



*Simply investigating and apportioning responsibility after the fact is hardly sufficient. We must create an environment screen to protect ourselves against dangerous intrusions as well as a system of public incentives to encourage technology that is both safe and socially desirable. This means governmental and private machinery for reviewing major technological advances before they are launched upon the public.*

## WHAT YOU CAN DO... household pollution

- \* Avoid unnecessary pollution of the air. Don't burn plastics at home as they give off harmful vapours. Use paper rather than plastics for garbage bags.
- \* Household pest sprays should be used with care. Avoid those that contain dichlorvos (DDVP), DDT or Lindane. Read labels carefully.
- \* For every ton of paper recycled, 17 trees and thousands of gallons of water are saved. You can help save trees and water by making sure that your scrap paper is recycled - not burned, where it will add to pollution and destroy resources. Use campus recycling bins.
- \* Never put down the sewer what you can put in your rubbish bin. Organic materials like cooking fats clog plumbing and septic tanks, causing sewerage overflow. Oils should not be poured down the drainage system.

- \* Use returnable bottles (in preference to cans) where possible. Where there is an alternative (say in soft drink lines) patronise those firms that DO make provision for re-using bottles. However, wine bottles and other non-returnable glassware CAN be recycled to make new glass. Craccum will provide a list of suitable glass collection agencies at a later date.) Send your old glass back to be made into new and you'll help restrict littering and control wastage of resources. You can help raise money for charities at the same time.



- \* Aluminium cans are bought by any scrap metal merchant's yard and steel cans can also be recycled.
- \* Do not use anti-fly or pest strips in a room where food is stored or prepared, where there are birds or an aquarium, or in a child's room. Read the label.
- \* Use white toilet tissue rather than the coloured tissues with insoluble dyes, which may get into water supply.
- \* To help control air pollution have wood stoves, incinerators, fireplaces etc. properly constructed so that they burn efficiently and completely.
- \* To reduce noise pollution in the home keep electrical and mechanical equipment in good order so that they operate quietly and keep radio's T.V.s, record players etc. at an easy level so they don't have to compete.
- \* If you are building a house, one of the best ways you can help stop pollution is to see that it will be well shaded and insulated, thereby minimising the need for fuel consumption in heating and cooling.

## kitchen pollution

- \* 'Housewives' make up the largest purchasing agency in the world. Tell manufacturers and retailers why you refuse to buy a product that is harmful to our environment. It doesn't take much time to scribble a note to the Chairman or Managing Director of an offending firm. Mark it 'Personal' .... and always go to the top.
- \* We can all assist conservation in our kitchens ..... sort household garbage into parts that can be used that can be put on a compost heap, recycled by sale or gift to charity, and send the rest out with the regular garbage pick-up.
- \* Play your part to assist recycling. Glass, paper, metal foil, and steel and aluminium cans can all be re-used to preserve natural resources.
- \* Recycling makes sense. It helps prevent littering of many forms of discarded packaging; it reduces wastage of natural resources - as well as restricting some of the primary stages of manufacturing, thereby reducing pollutants. Check the Yellow pages for collection agencies of waste materials, or collect recyclable materials for charities and sports groups.
- \* Compress cans, boxes, and cartons before putting them into a litter bin or your rubbish bin ..... it will hold more litter that way.
- \* Select goods without undue packaging. Wasteful packaging (all that cardboard, cellophane, plastic and umpteen pins that go with your shirt) generates litter, depletes natural resources, and causes unnecessary manufacturing pollutants. Take containers with you to the supermarket, and re-use containers.
- \* Choose bio-degradable or returnable containers at the supermarket in place of plastics and non-returnables. Bio-degradable materials will break down and their components eventually return to nature. Select detergents that are bio-degradable and low in phosphates and use a measured

minimum amount. Where possible use baking soda and non-chemical scouring pad. Detergents and enzyme soakers with phosphates cause serious water pollution, as phosphate promotes overgrowth of algae which "kills" water by removing oxygen.

Avoid pollution of our waters by using soap rather than detergent wherever possible. If you have a water softener, detergent should not be necessary.

## in the garden

Never use chlorinated hydrocarbons. These are the killers that decompose slowly but accumulate rapidly in the food chain. They also kill helpful insects which are natural pest controls.

Pesticides in the garden should be used with care and discrimination. Avoid those



containing DDT, Chlordane, Lindane, Heptachlor, Sieldrin, Aldrin, or Endrin. Read the label.

Restrict pollution in your garden by using natural rather than chemical fertilizers. Chemicals should be used according to directions, using recommended applications.

Don't use products containing lead, arsenic or mercury. They are not biodegradable and poison people by slow accumulation.

Powder is less harmful than spray. Spray when the air is still, and wear a mask.

There is no safe way to dispose of DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons. (It may be best to keep them and use strictly as directed on the label). Don't throw them away or down the drain.

Start a compost heap rather than burning leaves and vegetation. This will reduce air pollution and return more nutrients to the soil. Leaves, grass clippings, and vegetable scraps should be mixed with manure and topsoil, watered then left for at least three months.

Avoid pollution by using pesticides sparingly. You can often combat pests by choosing a variety of plants that are not prone to the one particular pest - or employ natural pest controls such as attracting insect-eating birds or grow chives among roses to discourage aphids.



Work with garden clubs or other interested groups to landscape roadsides, parks, malls, shopping centres etc. Plants produce oxygen and help beautify the area - building civic pride is the best method to beat pollution.

Plant trees and shrubs - they absorb carbon dioxide, produce oxygen, purify the air, and prevent soil erosion. Choose plants easily grown in your area. This will reduce excessive watering and use of insecticides and fertilisers.

Put a bell on your cat for its safety - this will also help keep insect-eating birds alive.

touring and camping

If you go to a campsite. New camp where the tents. Either bring them well away.

them for the clean as possible whether you use a couple of weeks.

Disposing of a trip is not difficult. Be taken home next settlement (ideal). If this the campsite. Cans can be broken with the bottles under watercourse.

Shift camp, fouling the ground. Be careful of grass fires and destroy killing animal soil erosion. When you pick flowers, dead wood, irresponsible. Litter is easily controlled. Make others and flatmates. Litter bag in plastic bag with a type of frigate cheap.

Dumping in a country road. You can breed diseases to clear up, the police or council. Rubbish is a form of pollution for the drop pack - can be.

Litter thrives in accidents - can be in your car. Also causes accidents must be avoided.

Avoid unnecessary. Use your car not as a conveyance. See that you. Smog is a nuisance - a respiratory problem. The guy next to you is fighting smog by turning on his car and by keeping working order. The chemical unburned petrol which comes from the fuel. Avoid wasting renewable natural resources.

commuting action

If your car is suitable for the systems, including the



## touring and camping

If you go bush, don't pollute your campsite. Never scatter food scraps near the camp where they will attract rats and ants. Either burn the food scraps or take them well away from the camp and leave



them for the wildlife. Leave the campsite as clean as possible. These rules hold good whether you stop for a picnic or for a couple of weeks.

Disposing of packaging on a camping trip is not difficult. Most containers can be taken home or on to a litter bin at the next settlement (a large plastic sack is ideal). If this is not practical, don't pollute the campsite by leaving rubbish behind. Cans can be burned out and buried with the bottles (unbroken) at least 18 inches underground ..... but not in a watercourse where they can be washed out.

\* Shift camp every few days to avoid fouling the area.  
\* Be careful with matches around wooded and grassy country. Forest and grass fires cause air and water pollution and destroy environmental balance by killing animals, birds and insects and allow soil erosion.

When touring don't break branches or pick flowers unnecessarily, use only dead wood for camp fires. Don't allow irresponsible specimen collecting.

Litter is one of the most evident and easily-controlled forms of pollution. Make others around you - family, friends and flatmates litter conscious ..... carry a litter bag in your car - any paper or plastic bag will do - or get a special permanent type from the supermarket, they're quite cheap.

Dumping of household rubbish on country roads is a nasty form of pollution. You can help stop this filthy habit, which degrades our environment, breeds disease and costs excessive rates to clear up, by reporting car numbers to police or council authorities.

Rubbish dumping and litterbugging are forms of pollution. Heavy fines - even for the dropping of an empty cigarette pack - can be imposed for careless littering.

Litter thrown from cars can cause accidents - carry a litter bag in your car and in your boat too. Litter in the water also causes accidents. Under no circumstances must waste materials be thrown overboard.

Avoid unnecessary noise pollution. Use your car horn as a warning only - not as a convenience to attract attention. See that your car muffler is not faulty.

Smog is a health menace not just a nuisance - particularly to people with respiratory complaints and throat and eye problems. (If you smoke think of the guy next to you on the bus). Help fight smog by restricting noxious burning and by keeping your car in good working order ..... much smog is caused by the chemical reaction of sunlight on unburned petrol in the atmosphere, which comes from incomplete combustion of fuel or from leaking fuel systems. Avoid wasting petrol as it is a non-renewable natural resource.

## community action

If your community does not have suitable dumping facilities, seek provision of approved landfill or incinerator systems, including recycling equipment if

possible. Press for dumps to be easily available and open on the weekends when they are most needed.

\* Help fight litter and pollution. If the litter bins at your local parks, shopping centres and recreation spots are not adequate, discuss the problem with your local authorities and make recommendations. It doesn't take much courage to ring a borough councillor - or write to the mayor. Always remember - they need your vote. If you get a hostile or unsympathetic reply - ring Craccum or your local newspaper.

\* If you are arranging a special function at a site without adequate litter bins, help stop the mess by taking along paper or plastic rubbish bags. Make sure people use them.

\* Complain to advertisers and stores about the use of unsightly billboards.

\* At work see that your firm has suitable anti-litter facilities. If not, discuss with your staff social club means of providing adequate bins.

\* Parents, past pupils and School committees can assist pollution controls by recommending that litter prevention be included in social and liberal studies curricula. Help develop environmental sections in school libraries.

\* Identify community and regional assets that need to be preserved and enhanced. Identify blighted areas in your community and seek improvement.

\* At the root of all our environmental pressures stands one great problem - runaway population growth. The predicted doubling of the world's population in the next 30 years could make our environmental problems insurmountable. This may only be avoided by reducing the birth rate - each family having two children only, to replace the parents.

\* Support and encourage government measures favouring a lower population growth.

\* Support government programmes to introduce penalties against industry and individuals who pollute the environment, to support research into pollution control, and to provide incentives for companies to use anti-pollution equipment.

\* Be aware of anti-pollution laws and obey them. If you see a flagrant violation, report it to the proper authorities.

\* As a citizen you are eminently qualified to comment on and complain about environmental problems and pollution. Never be afraid to phone or write to



Government Ministers, Members of Parliament, Borough Councillors, the News Media, industrialists, Health Department and Consumer Council. The battle will be a hard one - You must keep on fighting.

## who you can contact...

Environmental Defence Society,  
P.O. Box 3838,  
Auckland.

E.D.S. is committed to the preservation, restoration and national use of the environment. The patron of the Society is the Ombudsman, Sir Guy Powles. Its directors include Warren Templeton, Professor G.A. Knox, Dr Bob Mann and Dr M.J. O'Sullivan. Membership (for students) is only \$1.00, and members receive regular copies of the excellent E.D.S. News.



## The "Don't Believe Everything You Read" department .....

There are various guides to gardening available, and they give details of what, how, and when to plant. Fair enough. But they are not particularly ecology - conscious when it comes to pest control, and never give any information about collecting, instead of buying, seeds. This is understandable in the case of the garden guide put out by a certain seed merchant (as they also sell insecticides, and if everyone produced their own seeds there would be no market) but for the other guides there is really no "excuse".

One book stands out: "The Basic Book of Organic Gardening". It is written for North American conditions, but with a few simple modifications to the planting times (add six months), and by disregarding the comments about the winter snow, it becomes a useful book. Here are some contrasting comments on DDT:

1. (from "Organic Gardening"): "Every mouthful of food any American eats in the next century will contain at least one molecule of DDT, even if DDT were never used again"..... "The concentration increases on the way up the natural food chain; DDT does not disappear from food through washing or cooking; mother's milk is found to be laced with four times as much DDT as is permitted in milk sold to the public; residues found in stillborn and unborn babies are capable of doubling the mutation rate in man ....."

2. (from "Brett's Guide to NZ Gardening") "DDT can be used as both a dust and as a wet spray against a wide range of pests. Although poisonous to warm-blooded animals in its concentrated state, DDT is much less so than some other insecticides in common use, and at the strengths used in horticulture is NOT HARMFUL TO MAN" (My capitals!). Alternatives to DDT are given, but these are no better: Arsenate of lead (both arsenic and lead are cumulative poisons), Lindane or Malathion.

ALL of these, I believe, should be avoided in preference to non-residual sprays, and even these should be used sparingly. Certainly if New Zealand

gardeners continue to use these insecticides in the way recommended in the guides, accumulations reaching critical proportions will be the result.

There are controls governing the use of DDT in or on sheep and cattle in this country, but these were only imposed following strict controls by the recipients of our exports. Harmful insecticides continue to be used on most market gardens, so those "garden fresh" vegetables may not be as healthy as all that. If you are in the habit of eating chicken, then also beware. Broilers (i.e. non-layers) are fed selenium and arsenic. Why arsenic? So that the chickens will feel super-hungry and get fat more quickly than otherwise. So don't eat the liver (which is one place these minerals are likely to accumulate), and for the same reason don't boil up the bones for soup. The best way to ensure you're eating unpoisoned chicken would be to keep a few in the backyard, but council regulations prohibit this in all but the biggest sections.

Back to insecticides....and some more DON'TS. You may be aware that there is a thin ozone layer above the atmosphere, which protects us from harmful solar radiation. Spray cans containing insecticides (and also hair spray, deodorant, window cleaner, oven cleaner and lots of other garbage) and have most of their volume - 90 to 92 per cent - taken up by FREON, which was thought to be harmless. However, the freon rises to the ozone layer where it decomposes, forming chlorine in the process, and this breaks down the ozone. Dr Sherry Rowland, chemistry professor at the University of California, has estimated that each atom of chlorine released by the freon will decompose 100,000 ozone molecules, or one ozone molecule every minute for five years! So DON'T buy ANY spray cans. By using them you are helping to break down the earth's vital radiation shield. There are other ways of dealing with hair, underarms and ovens that are easier on the rest of the world.

Love.....Dave

## Ecology Action

During 1974 members of Ecology Action undertook the following projects:

- University Paper recycling scheme.
- Save the Whale campaign
- Lodging of water classification scheme Objections
- Population submissions to Environmental Council for the UN Population Conference.

It is hoped that work will continue to be done on the paper recycling, whale campaign and new activities during 1975.  
Postal Address - C/- Auckland  
University Students' Association .....or  
phone Simon Hayman 548 073.

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND)  
Secretary Maire Leadbeater, 10 De Luen Street, Auckland 2. President Richard Northey - Phone 74-740 extension 338.

Project Jonah (Save the Whale Campaign)  
- Ross Guy, 10 Paerimu Street, Orakei, Auckland 5.

GreenPeace (Kay Couper), Private Bag, Wellesley Street, Auckland.

**beware  
the great  
galah ...  
SUNDAY  
4th may**



### General Philosophical Position

At the outset NZUSA (hereafter meaning also the Law Faculty Club) stated its general philosophical attitude to the laws governing sexual behaviour.

We support the principle of legal equality between people regardless of their sexual preferences, and we believe that all sexually discriminatory legislation must be removed. In particular, we believe that there should be a common code governing sexual behaviour for male and female, in which objectively similar types of sexual behaviour, whether homosexual or heterosexual, are treated consistently.

We believe that individuals' sexual preferences are matters of private morality, unless they can be clearly shown to have significantly harmful effects for other people. Only then can it be contemplated that they should become the subject of criminal sanctions.

The function of the criminal law is to proscribe those activities that fall outside the maximum level of social toleration and which thereby threaten the society's existence. Clearly, behaviour that violates the person of another human being or exploits his or her weaknesses or which is fraudulent cannot be tolerated, whether or not it is connected with sexuality. The central issue raised by the present Bill is whether or not private homosexual behaviour falls outside the maximum level of social toleration, thereby becoming a threat to society's very existence. We submit that it does not but falls within the "realm of private morality and immorality which is .....not the law's business".

### The Submission's Approach

NZUSA did not present detailed evidence as to the nature or causes of homosexuality because other submissions had dealt with this in great detail. The Committee was referred particularly to the submissions made by Gay Liberation groups throughout the country. The NZUSA submission concerned itself mainly with the mechanics of rewriting the legislation to incorporate the general principles that had been outlined.

The submission pointed out that while the Bill was an important step towards equality and social justice by making present sanctions against male homosexual behaviour much less repressive, it preserved a number of serious anomalies in the present law both in relation to homosexuality and to sexual offending as a whole. Perhaps the most obvious was that while the present law recognised an age of consent of 16 for female homosexual relations, as the Bill stood the age of consent for male homosexual relations would be 21.

The submission recognised that the scope of the Bill was limited and that the Committee might feel restricted in the changes it could recommend. The submission therefore took a dual approach. Firstly, the present Bill was re-drafted to incorporate a number of amendments which NZUSA believed were well within the competence of the committee to make. Secondly the submission outlined in detail the kind of

Last July the Crimes Amendment Bill was introduced into Parliament. Its most important aim was to legalise homosexual acts committed in private between consenting males of 21 years or over. Further, it extends provisions relating to heterosexual prostitution to cover homosexual prostitution.

Almost all Bills (especially controversial ones) that eventually become law are introduced by the Government as Government policy. However, in June last year the Labour Government revealed the tenuous nature of its claim to stand for social justice when, after 18 months of negotiations with people pressing for homosexual law reform, it refused to sponsor any measure to relieve the legal oppression of homosexuals, because of the damage it feared this would cause to party unity. Consequently, the Crimes Amendment Bill is a private member's bill sponsored by the National Party MP for Egmont, Venn Young.

The Bill was sent to a special select committee (chaired by Dr Michael Bassett) for study and submissions were invited from the public. NZUSA and the VUW Law Faculty Club made a thirty-two page joint submission, prepared by NZUSA General Vice President John Blincoe and Law Faculty Club President Michael Okkerse. It was heard by the Committee in late February.

## homosexual law reform: nzusa submissions

common code that was desirable in terms of a reform of the whole Sexual Offences part of the Crimes Act, which was presently fraught with inconsistencies and anomalies. It was stressed, however, that if the adoption of such a code were not possible at this stage that the need for reform of the male homosexual area of the law was so urgent that the present Bill (with the amendments suggested) should be passed into law without delay.

### The Present Bill

Here is a summary of the most important changes the submission suggested be made to the present Bill. The submission:

- \* opposed the proposed increase in penalty from 10 years to 14 years imprisonment for the sexual molestation of a male under 16 by a male over 21 and further suggested that the penalty be reduced to 7 years to be consistent with the penalty for sexually molesting females under 16.

- \* advocated that the age of consent for homosexual acts between males be lowered to 16 years, consistent with that for females.

- \* urged that sodomy be no longer an offence except where it was forced upon either male or female (i.e. rape) or where performed by a person over 16 on a person under 16. (At present sodomy per se is an offence, even for example, between a consenting husband and wife.)

- \* urged the repeal of section 146 of the

Crimes Act. Section 146 makes it illegal for a landlord or occupier of premises to allow them to be used as "a place of resort" for homosexual acts. While it is claimed that section 146 is intended to apply only to homosexual brothels it is framed so widely that it could possibly be used against couples engaging in homosexual activity within the privacy of their own homes. As such it causes homosexuals a great deal of worry. NZUSA contended that the real offence that ought to be attacked should be brothel-keeping, whether heterosexual or homosexual. The submission therefore suggested that section 147, which covers heterosexual brothel-keeping, be extended to cover homosexual brothel-keeping.

### A Common Code

The proposed common code of sexual behaviour in the Sexual Offences part of the Crimes Act (sections 127 to 149) was constructed by modifying the present provisions governing sexual behaviour. The changes suggested to the Crimes Amendment Bill were incorporated. The submission noted that NZUSA might not necessarily agree with all the assumptions underlying present provisions. It could for instance be argued that the age of consent should be lowered. NZUSA also expressed grave doubts as to the utility of the present penalties for sexual offences, especially imprisonment. However, the appropriate time to review penalties and the assumptions underlying various categories of sexual offences would be once the concept of a common code had been accepted.

The main effect of the common code outlined in the submission would be that for each offence (e.g. indecent assault) the same penalties and conditions would apply to both heterosexual and homosexual situations, which would involve the creation of some new offences. The language of the proposed code is "de-sexed" (i.e. the word "person" is used rather than "male" and "female"), and sections which presently deal separately with homosexual offences are consolidated into the sections dealing with heterosexual offences. The overall effect of adopting such a code would be to simplify and rationalise what is presently confusing and inconsistent area of the criminal law. Some of the effects of changes suggested would be:

- \* females would be made liable for sexual offences upon males (at present there is no such liability).
- \* the offence of rape would be extended to cover both homosexual and heterosexual rape and females would be made liable for rape.
- \* a husband would be liable for both sodomitical and vaginal rape of his wife (at present he is liable only for sodomitical rape).

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# Zen Buddhism

Pick that term up from the antique shop of your mind, dust it off, and see what kind of ripples you get. Once, for me, the term would have stimulated amorphous feelings of something soft, seductive and vaguely wrong; not sexually, mind you, although I'm sure you've got the idea (you would). But rather in the sense of mentally debilitating, something to steal one's mind away. Oh, how conscious I was of my precious "mind".

So what do you get?  
Funny, how one's attitude towards a particular term like Zen Buddhism can change. It's a bit like an experience I'm sure we've all had. One finds oneself swearing, in one's most colourful language, that whatever happens (and we mean whatever) that one will not live in a flat with a one legged long distance runner from Tasmania. Of course, the next day he arrives, his wooden leg making an awful noise at the door; and since you've advertised, and the room is free, and he doesn't seem as much of a bastard as you had imagined even though he asks you to run with him the next morning at 6.00am (he's actually a philosopher and does pottery on the side); still, he gets the room. It's as if reality (what that word) keeps demanding that our ideas, our preconceptions, our prejudices in whatever way, be constantly battered, besieged and beleaguered as if we shouldn't have them. Funny that too. Here you are, getting an "education" (another one of those words) which fills you with ideas, preconceptions and prejudices, while of course making you more open minded (of course), only to find that life seems to get at them in every way possible. Maybe the order of things is trying to get through all the crap we wear.

It happened to me too. Not the one

legged runner but a Liverpool sailor. I once would have told you, a firm tone in my voice, that anyone who would substantially change the direction of my life would at least have to be very well educated. After all, I am. But, no, experience wanted that conception out of the way. So one evening this sailor saw into me like no man I have ever known. He reproved my gently, dusted off my antique collection, prodded me out of my stupor. It was both annoying and stimulating. But it had to happen; I needed to know what he saw in me so well.

So then I read stuff like crazy for a year or so. Everything I could lay my hands on Eastern "religions" (watch that word too). Not only that, but twentieth century guys who have been influenced to whatever degree by Eastern thought. I figured it this way. So often in history it seemed that the thinkers who everyone thought were nuts at the time, fifty or a hundred years later are accepted; become authorities indeed. So if I read the nuts now, I'd be ahead of it. Or so I thought.

But the nuts weren't all that crazy when I read them. Indeed, they had a lot of sensible things to say; things that hit me like that Liverpool sailor hit me.

Out of it all, the book that hit me the most was something called Three Pillars of Zen by Philip Kapleau. Among other things, this book describes a thing called a sesshin; that is a period of intensive meditation called zazen in Zen. And would you believe, last November a Zen master, Joshu Sasaki-roshi, came to New Zealand. I attended a sesshin under his guidance. It was something.

What do I like about Zen? It avoids discursive thinking; all of the philosoph-

ical, moral and political wrangles that people get into. Where has that got us, after all? Zen is practical. Not the Zen that you may have heard or read about, but the Zen of traditional Zen practice.

It's simply a matter of you sitting in zazen and letting something out or letting something go; the old brain hasn't got a chance of understanding the show. That's where we go wrong. We actually think that the brain, our small mind, can understand the world. Who thought that? The brain. Kind of circular, no? The brain would think that.

So we do Zen sitting, zazen. It's a means of erasing the grime so that we can finally see what is; what we are, and what our relation with the world is. There's no division here, for we are the world, you and I. One usually thinks that what is, is the whole mess of human complaints: war, greed, hate. But I'm suggesting that those things are because we don't know what reality is. what we really are. I can't say too much; you and I will just get trapped in words. We've got to see it for ourselves.

Joshu Sasaki-roshi will again be in New Zealand during May. He will lecture in Auckland 9 May, Friday, 7.30 pm, B28 University; and 12 May, Monday, 8.00 pm, Unity Hall, 323 Queen Street, just above Town Hall.

A sesshin will be held in Wellington 17-24 May; phone Wellington 793-219 for more details. Auckland's sesshin is 24-31 May, Knock-na-Gree camp, Oratia: Phone 600 061 Auckland. More details next issue. Think about it gang.

by Michael W. Steff

# Student MP?

## McCULLY ELECTION

Last Tuesday evening the National Party finally selected its political candidate for Auckland Central.

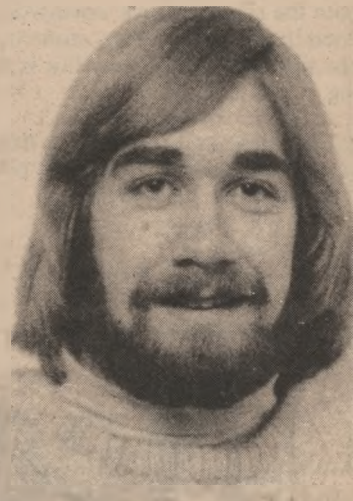
Values had started the ball rolling with Reg Clough a young lawyer and Labour followed soon afterwards with Richard Prebble another lawyer.

National chose to hold the selection meeting in a small church hall on Remuera Road.

Observers' tickets were limited by the size : there were sixty-two voting delegates present and an equal number of visitors.

Many of the delegates fitted the National Party stereotype of being old, "mature" and grey-headed with a sprinkling of "younger" people and Young Nationals. Among the candidates were John Buckingham, New Zealand Chairman of the Sports Federation, prominent in Auckland league, with Tony Ryan of Ryan Family fame and an old party faithful worker, Harry Hobson.

The others were a polynesian woman Maire Cole and a Young National Murray McCully : definitely outsiders !



National Party candidate selection meetings are unique for the number of members that are involved in the final choice.

Each branch is entitled to a certain number of delegates that is calculated according to the size of the branch : a large branch would be able to send a large number of voting delegates, and a small branch only a few. Each nominee was allowed on the night to speak for twelve minutes, with a prepared speech before having to answer two questions sealed in an envelope and sent on the night by Party President George Chapman and leader Rob Muldoon.

After an hour of speeches, the delegates were tired but tense.

Some had changed their minds and many looked puzzled. Ballot voting forms were handed out. And soon handed back.

The counting period seemed to be dragging out, and the noise level rose as speculation mounted.

Who would be the final choice ?

Finally all the nominees were lead back out onto the small stage at the front of the meeting, and the result was announced.

Murray McCully a twenty-two year old law graduate and New Zealand Chairman of the Young Nationals, long red hair and beard looking rather like a radical student in a suit !

Another lawyer for Auckland Central, and the youngest candidate to be fielded in this Election by the National Party (even younger than Marilyn Waring).

And he's willing to debate Richard Prebble "on any platform on any issue !"

FRASER FOLSTER

An Ansaphone system has now been installed at the Student Health Service. For urgent medical attention during evenings and weekends students should contact the Student Health Service Doctor on duty by phoning the University Custodian at 78-192 or the Ansaphone Service, 70-095.

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# Campus News

## SCIENCE FACULTY COUNSELLING

In recent years the Science Faculty has collected together in the May vacation the first term's test and laboratory grades of all its first year students and arranged for those with one or more 'fail' grades (and this involved nearly half the students) to see a staff member or senior student early in the second term in the hope that some advice or help may be given. In a way this may be regarded as a salvage operation with advice arriving rather too late in many cases.

This year a new scheme has been introduced. By 11th April all first year full-time students in the Faculty had been assigned to a staff member or senior student who is to be their "academic counsellor" for the year, offering help, advice and encouragement as seems appropriate, and to keep an eye on each student's academic progress throughout the year. About 75 permanent staff and 55 part-time staff or research students offered their services as counsellors, the good response meaning that they only have four or five students each. It is hoped that such a scheme will help make the University less impersonal and give students the opportunity of talking over any problem they might have.

Should the scheme prove worthwhile it is hoped that in future years students would be told who their counsellor is at enrolling.

Student views and reactions to this attempt by the Science Faculty to help students would be welcomed.

J.E. Packer  
Sub-dean,  
Faculty of Science.

## MEETING WITH AMOS, AND ADVISORS. TUES APRIL 11, 1975 NZTISA, STANZ, NZUSA.

The meeting was held in Amos's office. The Broad Issues were discussed, with the student representatives taking the initiative and putting their point of view on a particular concept. When these concepts were questioned by the officials we were able to gauge their feelings or anxieties. Usually the minister would summarise the feelings of the students and the officials adding his own comments before moving onto the next issue.

Consequently the meeting was the most successful held to date.

1. Because the Minister, his advisors and the appellants were together at the same time.
2. Because the 3 student unions were unanimous with each other in their points of view.
3. The Minister was not able to divide the 3 unions even on controversial matters such as a possible redistribution of Teacher Trainee Allowances; although it was conceded that the S.T.B. should be available as an alternative to a bonded studentship.

During the discussion the Minister clarified some of his thinking with regard to Technical Institute Students.

The extra allowance for costly courses in Technical Institutes as well as University received favourable comment, especially if this was given to the Department or faculty running the course (e.g. Graphic Arts at A.T.I.).

Health Department and Education Department Bonded Students (Nurses, Physiotherapists, Occupational Therapists, Teachers etc.) were promised a proper consideration under any proposed S.T.B.

This is extremely welcome, especially with the Department of Health bursars. New Zealand has a chronic Public Health Scheme and such moves to properly train

health people should eventually mean a better service to New Zealanders.

Major SNAG!

The Minister did not entertain the idea, at least initially, of aiding students on medium term, full time courses. e.g. The 18 week full-time Journalism course at A.T.I. or the part-time student doing 4 or 5 1/2 days/week all year such as some Secretarial courses. Some thought should be given to this matter of so called part-time student, whose studies are often adversely affected by part-time or full-time employment commitments.

### FURTHER

1. Students and Student Associations to discuss the 10 point proposals.
2. NZTISA, STANZ, NZUSA to consolidate and strengthen their case.
3. Develop proposals for S.T.B. with Departmental officials - Treasury, Education and U.G.C.
4. Meet Mr. Amos in May prior to Budget.
5. PRAY

by Ken Newlands

## OMBUDSMAN'S DUTIES TO BE EXTENDED?

The Executive considered a letter from the University on the powers of the Ombudsman. At present there is a Bill before Parliament extending the Ombudsman's jurisdiction and powers. It has been suggested that Universities be included within the jurisdiction.

The University has been advised by the Dean of Law Professor Northey to oppose the move on the grounds that it could encroach upon Academic Freedom.

The Executive decided to support a NZUSA submission which is likely to favour the Ombudsman. There is strong merit in the proposal bearing in mind Waikato's difficulties when the last avenue of appeal - the 'University Visitor' refused to come.

## POWERFUL COMEDY COMING

Theatre Workshop's 4th production for 1975 (following "Canterbury") is to be, "A Night to Make the Angels Weep", an English comedy by Peter Terson. It is directed by Paul Wentford, and is being presented in the Arts Centre, 24 Grafton Road, April 26th to May 2nd. at 8.00.

The play is Terson's first, and one of his best. It involves a small, introverted village in the S.W. Midlands, filled with fascinating characters, around whom the plot is built. The characters fall into three distinct, small groups, cleverly contrasted, which Terson brings together through the play to arrive at a tense and powerful climax.

The comedy, often earthy, derives from these characters, and their situations and dialogue.

The production aims at bringing out the full depth of the characters, and the comedy, but also to employ the power and poetry of the lines to their fullest. Tickets are available at the door, for only \$1.00 to students.

## POETRY GROUP

WED. 23rd April  
5.30

Law Common Room  
6th Floor Library Building

Poetry reading by Michael Joseph

Wine and Cheese

50cents.

# Need Money?

## Ask the National.

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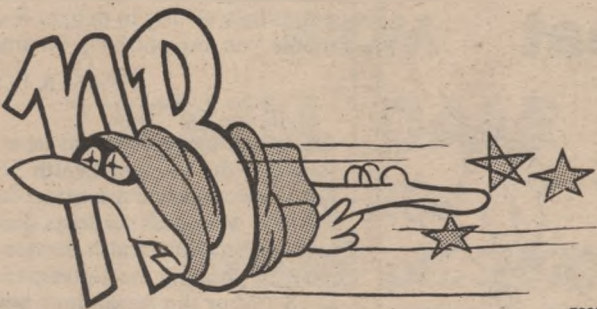
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## AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY : LAW SCHOOL

### LEGAL REFERRAL SERVICE

TIME :	Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, noon to 2 p.m. during University term time except statutory holidays and the week following Easter.
PLACE :	Legal Referral Service Office, Second Floor, Student Union Building, Princes Street (near the Judo Room).
AVAILABILITY :	The service is available to students at Auckland University and Auckland Teachers Colleges.
SERVICE AVAILABLE :	Senior Law students attend at the Legal Referral Office from noon to 2 p.m. A practising solicitor attends between 1.30 and 2 p.m. to give advice about serious legal problems. It cannot be guaranteed that clients who arrive after 1.15 p.m. will be able to see a solicitor on that day. Therefore it is strongly suggested that clients who feel they will need to see a solicitor should arrive before 1.15 p.m. Alternatively, a client may leave a note with the Auckland University Students Association receptionist before noon on the day he wishes to attend at the Legal Referral Service, explaining that he cannot arrive before 1.15, and the note will be delivered to the student advisers on duty at noon.
REFERRAL :	Where necessary, student clients will be referred to practising solicitors in Auckland who have agreed to take cases from the Referral Service. These referrals are made to solicitors on an ordinary solicitor and client basis, though in appropriate cases Legal Aid will be available.
ORGANISATION :	The Legal Referral Service is under the control of a Student Committee of the Law School. Further information may be obtained from : Tony Wade, Chairman, Tel. 30-789 OR Chairmaine Dimery, Secretary, Tel. 542-954 Legal Referral Service Tel. 30-789 during advertised hours.

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