

N2CIC
378-95
C88

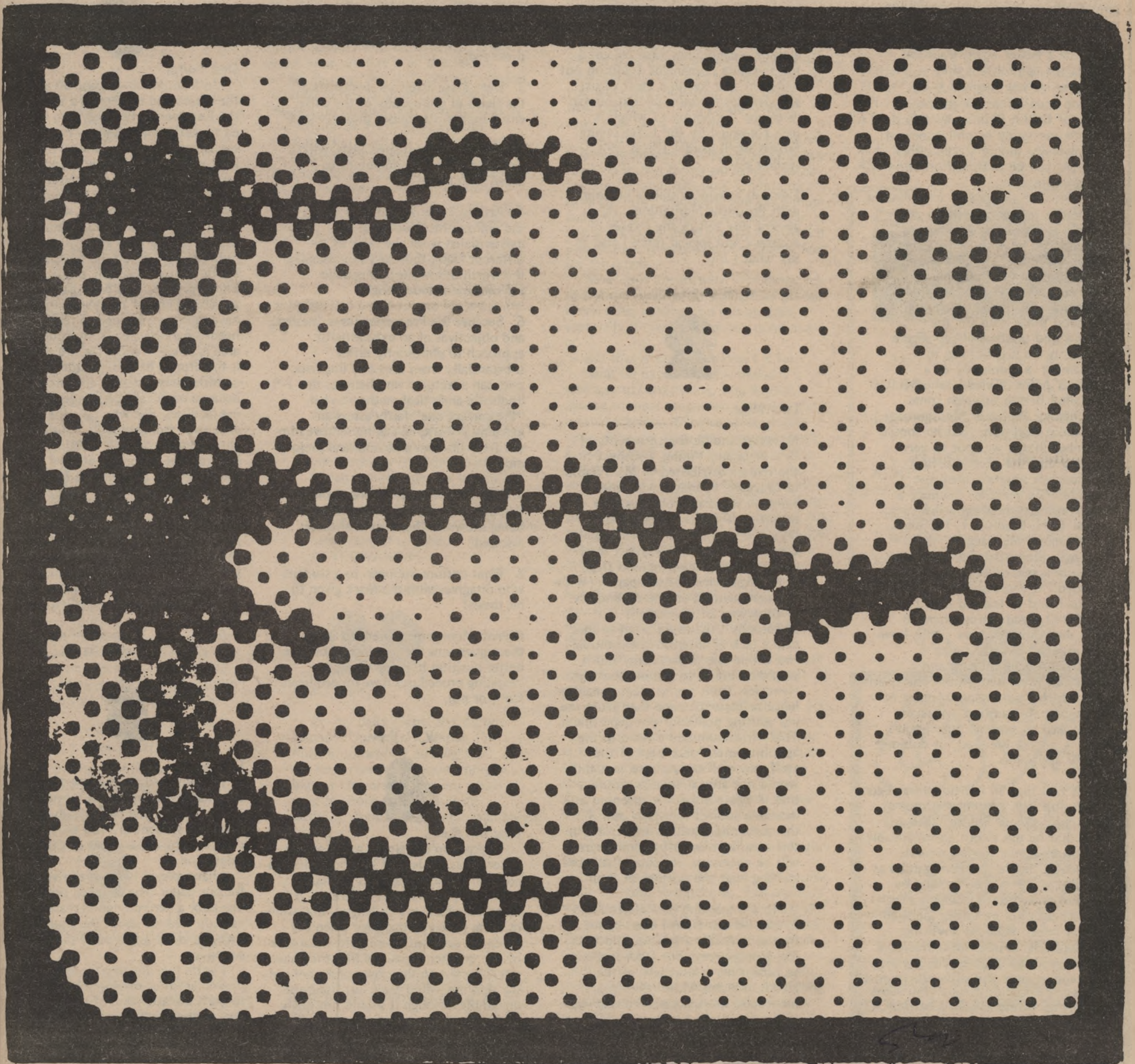
Craccum

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
-9JUN 1975
LIBRARY



Very Silly - N2CIC

CRACCUM, VOLUME 49, ISSUE 14.



credits

Editor - Mike Rann

Technical Editors - Malcolm Walker and Jeremy Templar.

Advertising Manager - Paul Gilmour

Reporter - Rob Greenfield

Thanks to Raewyn Stone, Ruth Butterworth, Bob Mann, Ann Wilkes, Roger Horrocks, Clare Ward, Anne Chambers.

Letters to ed

1

Dear Mr Rann:

I should be grateful if you would allow me to comment on some of Professor Montgomery's statements (June 17, 1975). Two assertions in particular call for attention:

1. According to Professor Montgomery the criticism that the Philosophy Department is too heavily biased towards the analytic ("technical" would be a better term) tradition "misses the central fact that philosophy in New Zealand is by tradition squarely in the mainstream of British Philosophy and this is where any study of philosophy at this university should start". This statement can be criticised on two main grounds:

a) There is no earthly reason and certainly it is not a law of nature that we must follow the mainstream of the so-called British Philosophy. Perhaps a little independence from ephemeral fashions and the allegedly British ways of philosophising would be a good thing both for the students and teachers alike. There is certainly no justification in maintaining a monopoly of a particular point of view - whether it is called British or given some other name. Professor Montgomery talks about tradition. But he should remember that it was not so very long ago that the alleged British tradition was squarely idealistic in nature. To prod his memory a little I will just mention a few names: F. H. Bradley, T. H. Green, B. Bosanquet, Mc Taggart, Mure, Campbell, Blanshard, Collingwood - and quite a few other names could be added. If Professor Montgomery has not heard or learned about (and from) these philosophers so much the worse for him. This, however, may be taken to be an argumentum ad hominem and I should not press it too far. The main point which I am trying to make is that appeal to tradition, especially if it is used to support ones prejudices, is, to say the least, of dubious validity and value.

b) The fact that an individual has been brought up in a particular school of philosophy should not be taken to mean that he has sworn an irrevocable oath of allegiance to that school. Philosophy should not be regarded as a subject which can be learned by rote and proselytized evangelically by teachers who are under the spell of their latest idols. If anything, philosophy is an internal criticism of one's own (usually acquired) prejudices and as such it is a developmental process. I know of people who were brought up in the so-called British tradition and who, on the basis of a searching analysis of their own way of thinking, changed their philosophical direction or, at least modified their standpoint. Thus, again, the recourse to British tradition is a gross oversimplification of a complex problem

and, to me at least, it appears as nothing more than a spurious argument (if argument at all). I am not suggesting that the most recent pre-occupation with analytical techniques should be abandoned altogether - it has its place and value - but I would argue that it should play a subservient role in philosophical enterprise.

2. In his answer to the question why a majority of staff appointments since 1969 have been academics whose primary philosophical interests lie within the analytical "perspective" Professor Montgomery states that the appointees were the best applicants for the jobs advertised and according to him have given the Department strengths it needed. I am afraid I see this as merely a reiteration of his own bias, if not a downright *petitio principii*, and as such it does not answer the challenge contained in the question. "Best" for what? "Strengths the department needed?" But this is exactly what is questioned (I think rightly) by the students. The appointments might have helped to entrench Professor Montgomery's position but did they serve the good of the department

of the Department as a whole? From the reaction of the students it would appear that the opposite is the case. I must make it abundantly clear that I am not implying any conscious or deliberate attempt on Professor Montgomery's part to eliminate candidates who favoured the so-called humanistic tradition but I suspect that he (like most of us) was perhaps a victim of that human tendency the nature of which is best conveyed by the Latin saying *Similis simili gaudet* (Birds of a feather etc.).

I do not intend to start a polemic with Professor Montgomery or anyone else but in the interest of accuracy and logical force I had to say what I did.

K'B' Pflaum.

2

Dear Mike,

Notwithstanding the comments of Drs. Nola and Young, I suspect that the remark attributed to Mr. Pflaum in Craccum 11 may have some validity: it became obvious at a recent staff-student meeting that only one member of the Philosophy Department had the slightest interest in teaching the proposed stage II Heidegger and Husserl paper. Without commenting on the degeneracy or otherwise of Heidegger's philosophy this would seem to indicate a lack of interest in existentialism within the department, and it would be polite to assume that this stems less from any academic malevolence or incompetence than from the past staffing policy of the department. That Mr Pflaum had a hand in the appointment of members of the staff may well be the case, but this would not appear to alter the fact that if existentialism is accepted as a desirable subject for study and if the department wishes to expand in this area further staff appointments will be necessary. In short 'balanced staffing is at the bottom of it all'

As to the marking of Masters these it may be that I have been biased by too amicable a relationship with Mr. Montgomery, but I am inclined to accept his assurance that the grades awarded within the department have in each case been agreed to by the internal examiner. This does raise the question of the difficulty of finding suitable external assessors within the country in some specialised disciplines, however, I doubt if anyone would really object to sending such theses overseas if

this is in the student's interest. I would also doubt whether the Head of the Department of Philosophy has ever seen fit to question a mark agreed to by the internal examiner and the external assessor. Such a move would be most regrettable and a blatant attack on the academic standards which I am sure all members of the University hold dear.

Yours faithfully,

Bob Lack.

3

Dear Ed,

Having read with great interest the articles concerning the Philosophy Department and Prof. Montgomery's replies, I find the question of the assessment of philosophy theses worthy of being raised again. Before we can agree with Prof. Montgomery that "existing procedures have indeed been fair" further questions need to be asked and answered. Viz.

1. How many theses in the existential-humanistic sphere have been submitted to the philosophy department since 1969?

2. To which external assessors were these sent?

3. Were these assessors specialists in the fields of philosophy of the existential-humanistic theses they assessed?

4. If they were not specialists, what would make them competent to assess such theses?

5. Are the criteria used in assessing the philosophical worth of an existentialist work the same as, or different from, those used in assessing the worth of a work in linguistic philosophy or modal logic?

6. Because the Presuppositions, method, and objectives of an existentialist approach to philosophy differ substantially from those of a linguistic one, can a lecturer who believes the linguistic-analytical method to be "the correct one" fairly assess an existentialist work, i.e. can he remove himself from his own philosophical prejudices?

7. What objections are there to both the external and internal assessors' reports being shown to the writers of theses assessed?

8. What options are open to a student who disagrees with the mark given to his thesis?

If Prof. Montgomery were to answer these questions then we would be in a better position to judge whether "existing procedures have indeed been fair", or not.

W. H. Frey.

4

Dear Mr. Rann,

In reply to Drs Nola's and Young's letter (Vol. 49, Issue 13) I should like to confirm my statements to Craccum which they challenge. I am told that I failed to inform my colleagues that some of them (in fact a majority when the heads are counted) were quite incapable of seeing other views and that they have not reflected on their own philosophical standpoints. I find their surprise quite incredible - though it should not really bother me in as far as it supports my original contention - for they appear to be even more insensitive than I had at first imagined. (It is a truism that only closed minds fail to be aware of their own entrenchments). I have had not a few discussions and conversations with them in

and out of the department and what I said embodied a perfectly valid inference from observing their way of "doing" philosophy. What other information is required? True, I have no tape recordings of my disagreements with them - but, then, I did not consider it necessary to gather evidential data to support my statement. After all, this is a university the chief function of which is to make people think. I am afraid, with the best will in the world, I cannot retract my statement.

As to the other point raised I am told that I have been consulted over a number of staff appointments. What number? It may surprise my inquisitors to hear that I have been asked for an opinion about a prospective appointee twice only, and in one case I argued against the appointment with no effect whatsoever. Surely both Dr Nola and Dr Young must know that to be "consulted" is a far cry from having a chance of influencing effectively the choice of a candidate. And this is exactly the crux of the matter and it is here that the vicious circle starts.

However, this is a matter for the University Council - as my esteemed colleagues suggest - and waging a logomachy about it in the columns of Craccum would be a futile exercise.

Yours sincerely,
K.B. Pflaum

5

Dear Editor,

As from Monday, June 30 access to the closed end of Wynyard Street behind the Engineering Building is to be restricted to staff members only. Parking facilities for students have always been inadequate and will now become even more so. Road parking around the University is not only used by students but many city businessmen as well, and the student parking area in Grafton Road is usually full by 8.45 a.m. Students often resort to parking on the footpaths and traffic officers regularly patrol the area. The University now has legal control over the closed end of Wynyard Street and have therefore decided to remove a much needed parking area from students. The area is an entry point for fire engines and is therefore a hazard if students park inconsiderately - as they are forced to do because of the already inadequate parking facilities. But why take the whole area away from students? And why penalize students because existing staff parking areas are often not utilized as well as they might be and because unco-ordinated planning has resulted in a scarcity of parking space? It would have been a simple matter to have planned for underground parking beneath the new buildings. Surely those responsible for the growth of the University must realize that this parking problem exists and will continue to exist until public transport satisfies needs more fully.

Yours faithfully,
Shelley Sayes

6

Dear Sir,

Nobody told me that the time of my class had been changed, I found that out when I had missed two already! I am a part-time student in a full-time Certificate course in the department of Continuing Education.

I have missed two out of five classes for one paper. The changed time was made for a perfectly good reason, but nobody told me about the change of time, let alone asked me if the new time suited me.

I write this not to gripe about the particular bit of maladministration, but to draw the attention of all course organisers to the constant risk of this happening to part-time students.

Yours faithfully,
Jane Hanne

Letter

Dear Editor,
I was very interested in which Dr Jones Education Studies are a few special make as regards "ing".

Civil Engineering paper subject 1 which previous the grades for during the semester. A drawing off students use a would be expected both staff and be present).

Apart from inuous pressure rather than at worked well f But not for th The proposal "one day" ex project work. I'm curious this retrograd

Dear Sir,

As I handed card to the bus amused to see study it from trying to disp However, my with his announcement was invalid as informed I m and get A Sta So at quar outside the d on which a n at 1.00', I ha The Stamp.

The next same driver. now complete muttered: "I've seen wit

Of course stamped wh Maybe many ted at being I.D. cards w a friend had get a special have known

Details o were prin issue of C the two c

OPEN LET

Dear Stude Do you stand for? your apathy fairly norm The New cil (a stand al student b who this ye ENZ, (best

letters

7

Dear Editor,

I was very interested in the article which Dr Jones contributed on the Education Students deserve, and there are a few specific points I would like to make as regard to "Co-operative Learning".

Civil Engineering Design II is a two paper subject for 3rd Pro. students in which previously was assessed mainly on the grades for four projects submitted during the semester. This arrangement seems to hit Dr Jones' ideal in that the students learn from each other (Note: A drawing office is provided, which the students use any time they like and as would be expected use the abilities of both staff and other students who would be present).

Apart from one disadvantage of continuous pressure throughout the semester rather than at exam time, this system worked well for the students concerned. But not for the staff of the Civil Dept. The proposal this year is to include a "one day" exam in addition to the project work.

I'm curious to see the reasons why this retrograde step is being taken.

Steven Curtis

8

Dear Sir,

As I handed my half-fare concession card to the bus driver yesterday, I was amused to see him take my I.D. card and study it from all angles, as though he was trying to disprove that I was really me. However, my amusement came to an end with his announcement that my I.D. card was invalid and I must pay full fare. I was informed I must go to the Head Office and get A Stamp.

So at quarter past one, after waiting outside the door of the Travel Bureau, on which a notice cheerily said: 'Back at 1.00', I handed over my card to get The Stamp. It looks like this:



The next day on the bus I had the same driver. As I smugly handed over my now complete and proper I.D. card he muttered: 'This is one of the few cards I've seen with A Stamp.'

Of course the cards should have been stamped when they were first issued. Maybe many students have been frustrated at being put off buses because their I.D. cards were invalid. Incidentally, if a friend hadn't told me students could get a special fare on the buses, I wouldn't have known the I.S.I.C. cards existed.

Yours,
Audrey Lamb

Details of the bus concessions were printed in an earlier issue of Craccum as well as in the two dailies.

9

OPEN LETTER TO EVERY STUDENT

Dear Student,

Do you know what the letters NZSAC stand for? If not let me reassure you that your apathy/ignorance level is high, but fairly normal.

The New Zealand Students Arts Council (a standing committee of your national student body NZUSA) are the people who this year have brought you SPLIT ENZ, (best concert you've ever seen on

campus) the FOUR amazingly successful POETS, and JEAN-LUC GODARD'S very stimulating MOVIES.

This term our northern region has shown you JOHN HANLON, and it was Students Arts Council who organised the Space Waltz concert at his Majesty's Theatre. Pretty soon (July 29, 30, 31 in fact) we'll have a couple of hilarious DOPE MOVIES, compulsory viewing of course, all about the true facts on the dreaded weed - how it always makes you want to strip, rape, loot, pillage, burn etc. - I guess you know the feeling. Pure comedy, but more on that later.

The point is, if you didn't know that it was the clever pixies in your very own students arts council who brought you all these goodies - then you damn well ought to. You have a representative on campus (me) and technically you all have a hand in it - part of your StudAss fee each year goes as levies to NZSAC. Further, since being appointed at the beginning of the year, I have had pretty well no feedback on any of these shows. I represent all 10,000 of you at NZSAC national meetings. In order to do this fairly I desperately need some feedback from you. At the moment I have to rely solely on my own discretion, because I haven't heard YOUR opinion.

For example, New Argot, the Students Art Council tabloid has just been done away with (you have of course all read the last souvenir issue which was distributed around campus at the beginning of term). This magazine definitely served a great need as a literary and arts publication. Although it may seem a bit late in the game, I would still like to know what your opinion is on this matter.

By the way NZSAC's northern region is going to hold a Drama Festival in August (in conjunction with the visit by the Australian Performing Group). Contact Don Stedman: Student Union.

Meanwhile I need to know your views on students arts council now. Remember, its for your own benefit, it exists to serve students. Direct all messages, suggestions, handy hints, and letters (even anonymous) to:

MEL BOGARD
NZSAC REP.
STUDENTS ASSOC/ A.U.

or better still come up and see me sometime - Room 110 Student Union.

P.S.

I am trying to compile a list of willing helpers (ho ho) who might help stick up posters, sell tickets etc. on odd occasions. Shake off your lethargy and sign on now! Which reminds me, the people (?) who rip down posters BEFORE a show has taken place are inconsiderate moronic halfwits. By all means help yourself to them, AFTERWARDS!

Yours,
Mel Bogard

10

Dear People,

On my daily jaunts around our splendid University Campus, I've noticed something missing? the huge concrete plaque embodying our University Emblem which used to adorn the old Science Building seems to have gone walkabout

Can anyone explain this mystery?

Chris O'Connor Jnr.

CARS

Ten to eleven. Shit! English lecture in ten minutes - haven't a hope of making it. 'Taxi

How many of us have been in the same pickle. Or walked home through the rain. Or missed the last bus, or just been plain too broke to take it. And you can't hitch-hike - not in Auckland. Not at night. Not if you're a woman.

Or can you?

In some University cities the students get together. In Heidelberg, for example, a student can get almost anywhere quickly, and independently of public transport - and safely. He (or she) can avail himself of a highly organised transport pool which will get him almost anywhere, almost anytime.

But of course, this is New Zealand, isn't it. We can't do that sort of thing here.

Wrong!

Right now, if you need a lift, and if you see a car wearing this sticker,



step out into the street and wave to him. If he has time, he will stop. That's all there is to it.

Well, almost. There's a bit more. Like he'll ask you for an identity card, to show that you're a student. And like the sticker on his car. If you look at it, you will see it has a registration number. So you know who is picking you up, and he knows who he is stopping for. And like we hope that you will offer something some times - with petrol at \$1.00 a gallon, even ten cents goes along towards it.

And that, in essence, is it. It is not new, it is being done now overseas and has been for a while. But things are pretty drastic in New Zealand right now. If you don't have your own transport, you can almost guarantee that wherever and whenever you want to go, there is not a bus. And if you do have wheels, you're probably feeling the pinch.

So what is the answer? Obviously, co-operation. But it is pretty hard to get to know other students on this campus, especially if you're not a very good mixer.

But that is what CONTACT is for!

What we have devised is basically a safe way of hitchhiking. You have the chance to meet car-owners for those that are not wheeled, and vice versa. If you come from the same area, you may have found yourself steady transport, and he may have found some one to help him with costs. If you're in a hurry somewhere, you've got yourself a lift. Or if you're just going anywhere, you've got company. And you don't have to go past hitch-hikers feeling bad any more. Maybe you've done a bit of hitching yourself, and you'd like to pick up others and return the favour, but if you're by yourself But now you KNOW who's riding in your car. You know that they are identifiable, and that they probably need the lift.

And that they appreciate the fact that you are doing it out of your own good will.

And you know who is stopping for you. It's maybe a dark night, you're by yourself. A car bearing the 'CONTACT' sticker with its registration number indicates that the driver has taken the trouble to come up to the Contact Office (first floor, student union building, above the bookshop, phone 30789, ext 70) and leave his name, address, phone, and car numbers when getting his sticker. So he's genuine.

There are going to be abuses. Of course there are going to be abuses. The students who think the world is there for the taking are going to take as much as they can. The non-students who think they are on to a good thing will try and use it, or abuse it. But there are always a few, and there are plenty of people with something to give, and an appreciation of what it's all about.

We've made it as safe as we can. In the event of any emergency, everyone knows who's who.

There is no question of nasty lawsuits over possible accident injuries - the Acci-

dent Compensation Commission takes care of all that. And it's legal - it is not even hitch-hiking, really - more of a contractual agreement. Provided that no one picks up off bus stops or taxi ranks - which is illegal - or actually ASKS for money - there's no hassle.

So there it is. Bear in mind that the sticker on your screen (bottom left-hand corner, by the way) indicates that you are willing to pick up students AT YOUR OWN CONVENIENCE - NOT that you are obliged to pick up anyone and everyone that jumps out in front of you. And bear in mind, if you're walking, that cars cost money to run. And that someone is willing to put themselves out a little bit for YOU. How far are you going to put yourself out to make it easier for them? But it's YOUR scheme. It's operating NOW. Talk about it. Come up and get a sticker.

But USE IT!



COMBINED DEAN'S LECTURE

The next lecture in this year's series of Dean's Lectures will be:

"ZAIRE RIVER EXPEDITION"

Dr J. Chapman-Smith

Dr Chapman-Smith, currently training in Auckland in Ophthalmology was the doctor attached to the 1974 expedition down the Zaire (Congo) river. This expedition started nearer its source than Dr Stanley's famous trip and used inflatable rafts.

The lecture will be held in the ROBB THEATRE, Basement, School of Medicine
ON: Wednesday 2 July 1975
AT: 1130 hrs.

M.A. Robinson
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

ANSAPHONE PHONE 779326 RESERVATIONS PHONE 779382

CLASSIC
CINEMA

31 QUEEN STREET

SESSIONS DAILY AT
11a.m. 2p.m. 5p.m. 8p.m.

GOLDEN YEARS OF HOLLYWOOD
MUSICALS
DICK POWELL RUBY KEELER
GINGER ROGERS

42nd STREET (1933) G:
ALSO
DICK POWELL and ROSEMARY LANE
HOLLYWOOD HOTEL (1937) G

Both Directed by Busby Berkley

Special Students Discounts at all sessions
I.D. CARDS needed \$1.00 per ticket

LOVE

CAREFULLY!



MAKE
ABORTION UNNECESSARY
FOR CONTRACEPTIVE ADVICE
CONSULT YOUR FAMILY
DOCTOR, STUDENT HEALTH
SERVICE OR FAMILY PLAN-
NING CLINIC.
N.Z. FAMILY PLANNING ASSN
INC.

UNIVERSITY FOLK MUSIC CLUB
MEETS EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT
IN ROOM 202.

(TOP FLOOR STUDENT UNION
BUILDING)

ALL WELCOME!!

BRING INSTRUMENTS!!



BALANCE LIGHTING
PRESENT

FATHER TIME &
STREET TALK
IN CONCERT

at the
CENTENNIAL CENTRE
Auckland Grammar School
Mountain Road, Epsom.

Sunday July 13th
7.45 p.m. Door sales
Seats : \$1.30

Have you been

BRAIN- WASHED?

HEAR DR. DUANE T. GISH
Author & Research Scientist
Associate Director of the
Institute for Creation Research

Thursday 3 July L.L.T. 1.00 p.m.
"Speculations & Experiments on the
Origin of Life"

Sunday 5 July Sunday Tea
MacLaurin Chapel 4.00 p.m.
"Evolutionary Mechanisms"

CALCULATORS

BUY DIRECT FROM THE SOLE DISTRIBUTOR AND SAVE

W.H.K. stocks more than 30 models including various program and non-programmable SCIENTIFIC CALCULATORS, various METRIC CONVERTERS with up to 112 conversion factors, BUSINESS & FINANCE CALCULATORS including programmable types. We have a Calculator for every purpose. We also handle the most up-to-date ELECTRONIC DIGITAL WRISTWATCH with an accuracy better than 1 minute per year.

W.H.K. ELECTRONIC & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTATION
2 Gum Road, St. Albans 3021, also Vic. Australia.

Please send by return mail (tick square)

- ☐ CALCULATOR & WATCH CATALOGUE
☐ SCIENTIFIC TECHNICAL CATALOGUE

Name

Address

Postcode

1984

MULDOON VISITS "ORDINARY" FAMILY

As part of a new campaign to capture the flavour of grass roots thinking, the Prime Minister, Mr. Muldoon, today had lunch with an ordinary New Zealand family in their simple down-to-earth St. Heliers' town house.

"In my view", Muldoon told an impromptu press conference of over

seventy journalists outside the home, "this is the only way to see how the average Kiwi family is coping with the problems of everyday living. After all, it's the little man that counts and National has always maintained that the average bloke deserves a fair go".

The "little man's" home that the P.M. chose to visit must be typical of thousands of others from North Cape to Bluff. It is a tribute to our egalitarian soc-

iety that Mr. Muldoon's surprise visit did not cause panic on the part of the family he visited. Sir Joseph "call me Joe" Keegan and his petite wife Vanessa greeted the P.M. as if he was an old friend.

After a tour of the Keegan's putting and croquet greens, Mr. Muldoon enjoyed "elevenses" with some of the neighbours, including Sir Robert and Lady Weidenfield. Mr. Muldoon, responding to the informality of the occasion, downed a

'traditional' pint of Mouton Rothchilde 1945.

To Lady Keegan's embarrassment, the "help" was enjoying her day off. But Muldoon joined other guests in the washing up, while chatting about the Young National's proposals to abolish "progressive income tax", and the new immigration laws which will make it illegal for 'Labour Voting' Britons to emigrate to New Zealand.

cutting food costs

If you've never been to the markets, you've missed two things. One is a unique multi cultural event that happens a couple of times a week with participants from very diverse backgrounds; and the second is a chance to buy very cheap vegetables. As a guide, at the moment you could get 50lb sack of potatoes for less than \$3 that's 6c lb for new potatoes. Cabbages are under \$2 case of 12 about 16c each. Apples are \$3.66 case which is 9c lb. If you're in a fairly small house you can still take advantage of this by (a) buying produce that lasts (eg. potatoes, onions, apples, kumaras) or (b) sharing with your parents, another flat, people across the road.

The difficulty about buying at the markets is that most of the produce is auctioned by experienced auctioneers who are out to get the biggest



BRAD HODGINS

cut for the company possible. It's useful to know what's going on so you can pick a good deal and don't get railroaded into something you don't want

This is how bidding works:

The auctioneer starts at a level which he considers reasonable for the quality and quantity of produce. If he gets no bids, he may have to lower his starting price or leave the line (a group of boxes all with the same number). If

he gets a bid from a buyer, he then continues to accept bids from opposing buyers until he ends with the FIRST BIDDER - the buyer who bid the highest amount. This buyer may take any or all the line - but he must take something. If some of the line is left, the second bidder has a chance to take some, then the third bidder, then everyone else. Preference may be given to buyers who were present at that particular auction. Bidding is usually for

a case or sack, though sometimes with some fruit, mushrooms etc. it may be by the pound. Celery if in plastic bags is bid for by the each but sold as a case. If unbagged, bidding is for a case. On a few occasions, if the line cannot be sold, a second auction may be held. The process is repeated. Some items are not auctioned: garlic, apples, pears, bananas oranges.

After the auction, when everyone is asking for what they want, don't be shy. Front in, say what you want and give your name or a likely set of initials. After about 20 minutes, you can collect a docket at the auction office - you have to pay for it, and pick out your case. Before you get out the door you have to show your docket and have The number verified. Don't lose it. There are 3 markets in Auckland: Produce Markets, Turners and Growers and Radleys. It's up to you.

NEW INDEPENDENT THEATRE
2 SYMONDS ST.

WITH UNI THEATRE
WORKSHOP
PRESENTS
LUNCHTIME THEATRE

TWO PLAYS
BY
DARIEN TAKLE

DIRECTED BY
GERARD BONK
WED. THURS. FRIDAY 1-2 pm
FROM JULY 2nd - 11th
STUDENTS 75c
INCLUDES SOUP & TOAST AT
12.45

ADSPOT

MEIN HOST HERR PAUL GILMOUR



COBURN ARTIST PRESENT IN ASSOCIATION WITH NZSAC

SPLIT ENZ

RETURNING FROM AUSTRALIA FOR THEIR
NATIONAL TOUR
JUNE-JULY 1975

Auckland Town Hall

WEDNESDAY 9 JULY 8 P.M.

Book now at Direction Records, Queens Arcade.

Schizophrenia, here I
come. Split Enz, they said.

Look at them, look at
them. Kerrist, they're mad-
der'n us. Leaping around the
stage, pink suits, blue shirts,
red suits, long legs, short
legs, one each per suit. Dolls'
faces, human faces, new
faces. Cackling, screaming,

leering, bouncing, jerking,
hurking, always prepared to
pounce on my poor un-
protected nut. Pictures of
the giggle palace thrashed
through my scone. Insane. Is
it really happening? In-
credible. We all warm right
up pronto. Our eyes were
happy and our ears weren't

insulted. High energy.
Follow your favourite recipe
for getting off, then see them
if you can.

They'd thought they
finished. Come back, or we'll
beat our hands to a bloody
pulp. So they did it to us
again.

JUKE. MAY 21, 1975

Students
only
\$2.20



MOUNT COOK AIRLINES

TELEPHONE 78-389
ext 74 or 82
INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL

FOR ALL
YOUR TRAVEL
REQUIREMENTS

Weavers

CHRIS and MAAIKE 17 Great North Road
Auckland, 2

Backstrap weaving Dyes, Wools, Yarns
looms and other supplies
lessons
Handwoven Mexican-style Hammocks



STEREO SYSTEMS

IF YOU ARE LOOKING
FOR A STEREO SYSTEM
BETWEEN \$200 AND
\$1000 COME AND SEE US
FIRST.

We spec-
ialize in nothing but stereo and its
associates. We can supply all your
requirements in the way of turn-
tables, amplifiers, speakers, tape
decks, cassettes and all lines of
accessories. For protecting your
records or upgrading your stereo
system. We can also help those on a
limited budget who want quality
but at a low price with unmounted
turntables and speakers and also
speaker kits. We accept trade in's
and offer terms as well as special
reductions for students. All this adds
adds up to good service with you
and your requirements in mind.

Frank Curulli's
**STEREO
CENTRE**
Ltd

16 Customs Street East,
Auckland. Phone 373-889
after hours 656-035

ECOLOGY ACTION FOR SALE

These fine environmental objects
d'art are now available from Ecol-
ogy Action. Contact :

Dennis Ext 233
or Simon Home Ph 548-073

Beech Facest Art Prints \$2.00
Ecology Action Recycling post-
ers 50c. Hand screened by hand
screeners.

New Zealand Conservation Hand-
book \$1.65 less 20%.

The paper recycling scheme is
temporarily shut down due to the
lack of a reliable source for accept-
ing the paper for recycling. Any
queries please pin a note to the
ECOLOGY ACTION notice board
in the Club notice area.

NEWS AND RADISHES

MAIDMENT THEATRE

It's here and it's happened. What you may ask?

The answer: the report on the proposed management of the Maidment Theatre.

Drawn up by a special adhoc Committee of University staff and students chaired by Clive Evans, the fourteen page document came after a long round of negotiations. The report according to the student reps was very much the result of consensus and will now go to both the Students' Association and the University for final approval.

The committee recommended that four staff be employed on a full-time or part-time basis. The positions are a Senior Lecturer in Drama, an Assistant Union Manager, a technician and a custodian/handy man.

The Senior Lecturer in Drama was a post pushed in particular by English Department Head, Professor Musgrove. The lecturer, an academic staff member will have his salary met by the University. His job will be to encourage and assist with the production of plays.

He will also oversee and teach in a new academic course - a diploma in Drama.

The lecturer will also assist in planning the artistic programme of the theatre.

The Assistant Union Manager (student activities) will, according to the report, generally exercise control over the supervision of the theatre - except in areas where the Senior Lecturer has responsibility.

There is an overlapping here - which could lead to problems.

The report says that the 'Manager' shall also "stimulate and assist student cultural and social activities in the Student Union and elsewhere".

The technician's duties, the report said, are to supervise and maintain all technical equipment while helping students who wish to use it.

The technician will be paid by the university, while the "Manager's" salary, like

the Custodian's will be met jointly by the Students' Association and the University.

Theatre Policy

Probably the most important recommendations discussed by the Committee concerned Theatre Management Policy. There were some fears in Association circles that the Theatre could become a white elephant - costing it plenty but without much control. It was here that much of the argument and bargaining took place.

Overall control of the theatre, the report says, should lie in a Theatre Management Committee. This would consist of four student reps - three to be elected and one from Student Union Management Committee. The University will have four nominees - and it will be chaired by the Chairman of the Student Union Management Committee.

The Theatre Committee will be a sub-committee of Student Union Management Committee.

Hire Charges

The Report says that charges should be in two categories. The first is for student groups and the second for outside organisations with priority given to student groups.

While covering all the many features of the Theatre Management and control the report still poses a number of uncertainties. An administrative policy with both a 'lecturer and manager' is a complex one which could lead to some difficulty. Very much is going to rely on the personalities of the people concerned.

With no depreciation policy the cost to the Association in upkeep could be greater than at first envisaged. What must be ensured is that the average student does not foot out a considerable amount of money through his levy for something he may be rarely able to use. Although the report is a compromise, it has been laid as a reasonable foundation for management.

The Committee decided that there be no depreciation policy. Instead the Assoc-

iation will maintain all equipment and be responsible for the repair of wanton damage. It is here that there could be a lot of conflict and the Deed of Management must be carefully drawn up to ensure the Association doesn't foot the bill for all damage.

The University will be responsible for maintaining the buildings and fixtures.

DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE DECIDES NOT TO PROCEED FURTHER WITH CHARGES ARISING FROM CAPPING

The Discipline committee of Senate, on Friday the 20th of June, passed a motion to the effect that those students who have been dealt with by the Auckland City magistrates for offences committed off campus during capping week have been adequately dealt with and that the committee does not propose to proceed further with the charges against them.

Commenting on this, Mr Micheal Kidd a student member of discipline committee, said "This decision is welcome, and serves to allay an anxiety on the part of those students arrested that they would be punished twice for the same offence. "Further" he said, "as these offences occurred off campus they do not fall within the gamut of university influence".

He criticized Media and general reaction to the arrests and events as intemperate and out of proportion. "The events of capping received extra attention than warranted, mainly because of the indiscriminate arrest policy that the Task force used on pub crawl".

"Apart from the 'bikies' school trips, the consequences of which no-one could condone, the events of capping were not dissimilar to previous years. "It was illustrative," Mr Kidd said "of the degree to which Police co-operation is necessary on occasions such as Pub crawl".

FROM ABOVE

The Devonport Borough Council intends to inform the Auckland University Students' Association, the Vice-Chancellor and the Auckland Harbour Board of the dangers resulting from the annual students' raft race.

Last week, the Council received a copy of a letter from the Devonport Yacht Club to Dr Maiden, the Vice-Chancellor, conveying its strong disapproval of the way in which this year's raft race was conducted.

"The disgraceful amount of flotsam and jetsam resulting from the event included the remains of rafts on beaches and numerous 40-gallon drums drifting with the tide through the Devonport mooring area causing a real hazard to navigation", the letter said.

The Mayor of Devonport, Mr. P.G. Sheehan said that the Council will have to seriously consider whether it will continue to allow this race 'if it's going to cause this sort of trouble'.

Devonport's borough engineer, Mr. A.J. Dennis, said that students had done an 'excellent job' of clearing up the beach.

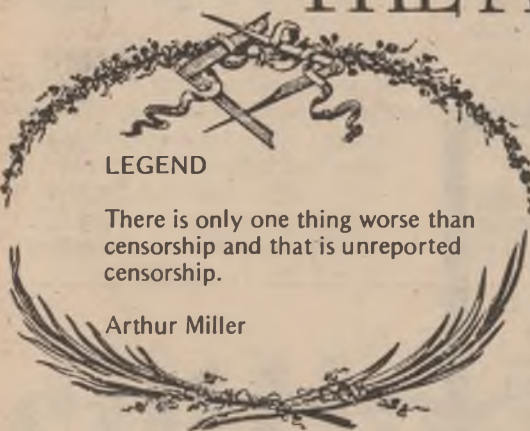
"But once the craft get away from the beach they break up and become flotsam, Mr. Dennis said.

One Councillor, Mr. M.J. Pritchard, said that any complaints about the raft race should make it clear that this year is the tidiest the beach has ever been left. The trouble, he said, is the inability of students to control the 'navigation aspect'. Mr. Pritchard added that one 40-gallon drum in the harbour after dark could become a real hazard.

Mr Sheehan quipped: "Shouldn't we be worried about the university's engineering department that can't make rafts that hold together?"

THE ADVENTURES OF SARKY

RUTH BUTTERWORTH



Sarky's Global Arrival

In the bad old day before national governments had been abolished in the Atlantic Zone, people like you, best beloved, knew that there were things called Intelligence Agencies. (In the Twentieth Century everything was named by its opposite. Editor).

These Things used to compete with each other for the Television Series of the Year Award.

There were, of course, several Things in each state and they told each other's secrets to the so-called governments. And they exchanged secrets with other Things in other countries as well.

Some people got annoyed because they Did Not Belong. And other people; who thought they were powerful, were Embarrassed when the Things burgled Embassies and swapped secrets with the Wrong Other Things.

Because really, the Things were all working Together. So Some People joined with Other People and decided to abolish governments. And they thought, poor fools, that this would be the end of the Things in their Zone.

But of course the Things just multiplied and spread out like triffids. And they continued to make themselves Useful in the Right Quarters. And because there were no governments after the putsch and all private organisations had been banned, there was no other information besides what was provided by the Things.

The Things were even more dangerous in the Umptifirst Century than they were when you were alive best beloved. By then there were nuclear reactors all over the place and lots of fuel had gone missing.

The little people in the forests and the deltas had learnt to catch television from satellites. They thought they could get a piece of the action with atomic weapons. And they learnt about those from the old books that the people in the Atlantic Zone had thrown away when they taught computers to read microfilm.

Now the Things, you understand, were highly experienced at the game of playing both ends against the middle. They thought they could divide the little people forever with bribes for the right hand and bums and tits for the left hand. And when that was not quite enough, they let the little people

have free rides on space planes to go to conferences where they could disagree about whales and population and women.

But the little people kept on coming together and agreeing. The conferences were a Great Mistake because the little people compared notes and experiences and found out who had been bribing whom and discovered that the Things who did the bribing were also playing assassination games.

In due course - which is to say not soon enough - the Things decided that Something better than bribes and international corporations and rigged computers and bugs and bombs was needed. So they began telling the so-called governors what had been happening.

And once that started there seemed to be no way of stopping it. Of course Everyone who was Anyone knew that the old system had really ended because the Things had assassinated three presidents, four prime ministers and a taxi-driver. But that was one thing and it was another kind of pornography altogether when the little people found out as well.

Which was when Sarcophagus Sith took over. Secular Salvation Inc. launched a new Think Tank enterprise. The Best and the Brightest Things were recruited. Soon there was a new Salvation product on the global market. Neatly packaged in a dove-coloured executive Satellite, Sarcophagus took flight.

The executive satellite circled the globe issuing messages of good cheer to people and directing the delivery of missiles and the movements of armies.

And the leaders of the little people were very happy with their new toys and enjoyed the way the armies fought each other on the television. And they clapped and cheered and waved flags at Sarcophagus and his executive satellite.

But very soon the little people began to ask what all the lovely missiles were for and why the armies could not go and fight in their own Zone instead of in the Zone of Peace. And the leaders of the little people caught a skin disease from the weapons they stroked on television.

The disease was known as Itchy Button Finger. It had been eradicated in the Atlantic Zone with asbestos bandages by the immunologists. But it soon grew to epidemic proportions outside.

Which is the Why and the When and the What and the Now we shall learn.

ANTI-LEGEND

Talk of freedom and touch people's eyes with the knowledge of the power of multitudes that twists prison bars like grass and flattens walls like putty.

A.N.C. Kumale.

a
libe
del
ar

About this I'm never qu most libel si ions never g In the last f spy, a radio lecturer, an certain poli ened legal p the basis of Hopefully t ultimate an the Parliam Anyway bother this combine ev possible in I'll allow ev forward, all masse, thus wastage for On the pre they can pr

So what Wall is a w hetero sext has been ki public, the tendencies last New Y is a self co Holyoake that Micha little shit (suing hi m: Tirikatene her pulchr sleeps arou last three next one v Ralston's

Actual sue a cunn as the Sun Subtle use good meth qualifying MULDOC "SHOCK Leader R niteclub c different Yet Sund a shock li have the t appearing leges Cor lated char second ch

Another PRINCE CHILD - Prince said Mrs I Mangakin here in 19 son Trevo like a fatl Well a even if no is bound er, libel a other litt

Felix Mir

a non libellous defamatory article

About this time every year I get sued. I'm never quite sure why. Thankfully most libel suites and defamation actions never get past the stage of threats. In the last four years an alleged French spy, a radio station manager, a senior lecturer, and a certain branch of a certain political party have all threatened legal proceedings against me on the basis of various articles I've written. Hopefully this year I can achieve the ultimate and be summonsed before the Parliamentary Privileges Committee.

Anyway, to save a lot of time and bother this year I've decided to combine every defamatory statement possible in one article. By doing this I'll allow everyone concerned to come forward, all at once and sue me en masse, thus avoiding considerable time wastage for both the court and myself. On the presumption, of course, that they can prove libel.

So what could I say? That Gerry Wall is a well known, practising hetero sexual, that Martin Findlay has been known to masticate in public, that Gwen Rowling has thesbian tendencies (witness Max Cryers show last New Years Eve), that Mike Moore is a self confessed columnist, that Keith Holyoake is a confirmed monogomist, that Michael Rann is a social climbing little shit (he can't sue me without suing himself as editor), that Mrs Tirikatene-Sullivan openly exhibits her pulchritude, that Alistair Sims sleeps around (125 flatmates in the last three years), that Paul Halloran's next one will be his first, that Bill Ralston's first will be his last.

Actually, its quite difficult to sue a cunningly worded article such as the Sunday papers often print. Subtle use of the headline is always a good method, so long as there is a qualifying lead paragraph; e.g. **MULDOON LINKED WITH CARMEN** "SHOCK DISCLOSURE" Opposition Leader Rob Muldoon and Wellington niteclub owner Carmen are about as different as two people could be. Yet Sunday Spews has uncovered a shock link between the two. Both have the unique distinction of appearing before parliament's privileges Committee - although on unrelated charges, and both share the same second christian name.

Another example could be; **PRINCE CHARLES FATHERED MY CHILD - WOMAN TELLS ALL**

Prince Charles fathered my child, said Mrs Ethel Grimsby of Vally Road Mangakino. When the Prince was last here in 1974 he took Mrs Grimsby's son Trevor on a picnic, "He was just like a father to my Trev", she tol Truss.

Well anyway, its election year and even if no one sue me this time there is bound to be scope for plenty of slander, libel and defamation and all those other little goodies later in the year.

Felix Minderbinder..



We too have refugees

Pressure gets applied to Government over Vietnamese orphans, Chilean Marxists and other groups unhappy in their country of origins or motivated for the "better life" in New Zealand by emotional matrons going through the meno-pause and not really interested in local babies for adoption

They all cry "refugees" but we too have our own problem, not through economic pressure, but cultural and social with the international job hunter coming neck in neck in the race to escape.

Go to any country overseas and you will meet people who know a New Zealander who has lived in their country for some years. In Walton on Thames, just out of London I met a Maori that has been in England since 1928, he won't come back. Out of Weybridge I spoke to a Kiwi who was half Maori and Half Samoan. He doesn't want to come back. His feelings were the most poignant of all. Not being accepted by either parental group and not being European, made him feel pissed off in New Zealand. All these problems have evaporated, he tells me living in a Pommy society. Take another example, a Masters graduate with a diploma in child psychology can get a job back here so she stays in Islington teaching at a shit-house school for a mediocre wage.

The other types are those that leave to further cultural ambitions and there are many of them. Famous names come to mind, but there are hundreds more that never made the big time but feel the call of the wide wide world great than our island piece of dirt in the South Pacific. Many of these are bitter. They resent the causes that forced them to leave their families and friends and have usually cut their ties quite dramatically. Our colony in New York is an interesting example. Many of our people working in New York have a love-hate relationship with New Zealand. They are starving for news and always eager to hear about job opportunities. They wait for the letter that will offer them the lolly to return but usually reject it after a while as there is tremendous financial advantages in working in New York, apart from the vice. Even in Rome there are some interesting cases (the Pope's from Taranaki). In that totally chaotic city there were Kiwi's that have merged almost totally with the Italian way of life, most noticeably in the field of diet and the effect this change has had on them. To those embarking overseas, don't go, there's bloody New Zealanders everywhere.

Profound comment of the week comes to us courtesy of National M.P. for Papanui, Bert Walker speaking to the Electoral Amendment Bill. "As one of those members of 50% Irish descent I do not support an increase in members of the House (of Parliament) to as many as they have if that means we would have as many fights as them."

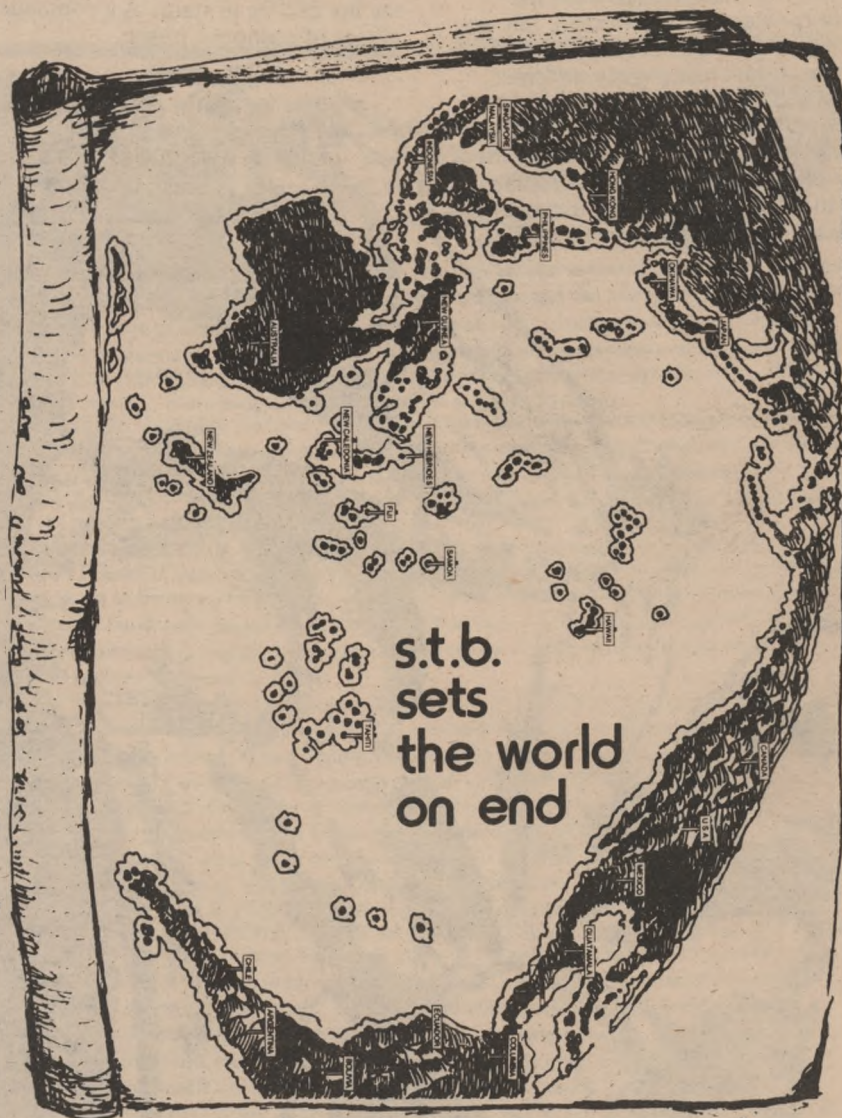
Dr Andrew Sharp's lecture on censorship, as a member of the Film Appeal Board was an illuminating philosophical justification for the continuance of censorship. Some disagreed. Says Thursday film critic, John Westbrook: "if I was appointed to the Board then I'd pass every film regardless."

NZUSA



Student Travel Bureau

Have YOU Seen This Booklet?



IT INCLUDES
THE WHOLE SUMMER PROGRAMME OF FLIGHTS
TOURS ETC..... OFFERED BY STB TO ASIA,
EUROPE AUSTRALIA,USA AND THE PACIFIC.

NO MAN'S LAND

THE UNITED WOMEN'S CONVENTION

The happy coincidence of International Women's Year and the second United Women's Convention has created a widespread interest in 'women's issues' which enticed women from all over the country to the Wellington Show Buildings.

It was the biggest gathering of its kind ever to be held in N.Z. (2,200 women). The idea was to build upon and consolidate the foundation for a strong women's movement laid at the first UWC in Auckland, 1973. However, my impression was (which may or may not be confirmed when the results of the questionnaire are known) that the women of the 2nd convention were older, more middle class than before. Fewer of the 'radical' elements were present. On the one hand this is a promising sign, indicating that 'feminism' is becoming respectable and is no longer a derogatory epithet. On the other hand it is indicative of a nascent problem, which will become apparent in this article; namely that 'feminism' means different things to different women - who may be talking and working at cross purposes - to the frustration and irritation of all of them. These divergent conceptions were illustrated right at the beginning of the convention when I asked women what their expectations were and I fear that they persist to this day.

One woman's particular interest was the abortion issue. While working for the Remuera Clinic she had met other women who were coming to the UWC. She had not been "specifically interested in feminism before, but was becoming more so". Another woman from the Society for Research on Women, felt women should get together and discuss issues, even if they had slightly different ways of achieving the same object.

A member of Christchurch NOW who has been involved in feminism since the anti-Viet Nam days, felt she had something to contribute from her experience in Trade Unions, voluntary counselling,

continuing education. These 3 women characterize the basic diversity of the UWC, which was to be its main undercurrent despite the vast amount of genuine goodwill and sisterhood.

In the intervening 2 yrs between conventions, a core of highly conscious and political feminists has emerged - impatient for action and substantial change. But most women at the UWC came for education in the basics of feminism - the 'budding' feminists.

While I realize that it may become 'vogue' to knock the convention (especially by disgruntled radicals,) I will take as 'given' the goodwill, tolerance etc, and will critically (constructively I hope) examine the UWC and its achievements.

For myself, there wasn't the tremendous spirit of unity and excitement of the first UWC, but it is impossible to recreate the uniqueness of that event. Perhaps a bad cold and the 'worst weekend since Wahine' dampened my enthusiasm (I am loathe to say it was my feminist consciousness).

Others found the UWC 'exciting', 'stimulating', 'immensely valuable'. Thus this article is a blend of the subjective and the objective - my personal feelings and observations plus a 'scrutiny' of conversations with women present, workshop convenors and of the workshop reports.

The much-heralded Margaret Mead was a disappointment. Her speech was far too 'basic'. Any feminist worth her salt has read the 'classics' on the declining status of women, although Mead takes a slightly different perspective from the Marxist or socialist feminist writers who see the decline in status as a consequence of loss of economic power.

Mead defines our present situation as one in which "one-sided, purely male planning has taken the place of the traditional division of labour". Although she spoke of breaking down role distinctions her emphasis tended to be what women in their nurture role, and the values this had inculcated in them had to offer society, rather than changing this role.

"The deposit in human behaviour of these traditional experiences - of women's concern for children and alertness to the needs of their household is an invaluable reservoir"

Yet, it is significant that the most popular workshop was Cathy Wilson's 'Alternative Futures'. In fact two commentators on Mead's speech threw out far more cogent and potentially 'subversive' ideas than the grand old lady herself.

Anthropologist Cathy Wylie (almost openly contradicting Mead) said that there were no universally defined definitions of masculine and feminine; that biology gives an empty structure, culture the concrete form, and that male/female are used as symbol systems in society. These are so deeply embedded in our thinking that they are seen as 'natural' but we must find other ways of symbolizing how we think about ourselves e.g. not all women have the quality of nurture.

Sonja Davies (who always has something sensible to say) went to the core of the matter when she said that "we (women) are trying to fit into a changing society, when we should be changing society to fit ourselves". She pointedly remarked that no women were involved in the planning of Rolleston.

The resolutions which emanated from the workshops can be classified on 3 'levels', roughly corresponding to ascending levels of feminist consciousness and political sophistication, and reflecting the fact that different groups were working at different levels with different conceptions of 'feminism' and women's role.

First were proposals for immediate action - political and educative, to ameliorate present conditions.

Into this category come such proposals as: a wage for home makers and those with dependents; child-care and services; pregnancy and home help support services. The proponents of these measures, made much of the need to 'upgrade the status of motherhood' (ominously, the downgrading of motherhood was the major complaint of 'women against women's lib'). From the N.Z. Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs came expressions of fear that insidious pressures (materialism, emancipation of women, greedy husbands) would 'force' women out to work.

I must admit I felt more than a little disquiet when one workshop suggested that perhaps a young wife should stay home for a few months to 'establish the marriage' and set up house - a 'little woman'/Florence Nightingale view of women which was also implicit in the question (for discussion):

"Is it desirable that we accept the two-income two-worker household, or should more women with time on their hands be encouraged to take up social or voluntary work? Is too much social pressure being put on women to take up paid work?"

Talk about 'closing the stable door before the horse is out).

Ruthie Beaglehole hit the nail on the head when she said - "If you do not feel oppressed you are oppressed, and your not a feminist until you know you are oppressed".

I can't help feeling that many women could not or dared not perceive the blatant inequalities they all were experiencing as germane to the present (capitalist) socio-economic structure and not to be eliminated by mere tinkering but only by a 'revolution in consciousness' which women have been conditioned to think profane and unwomanly.

i.e. for once to put one's own needs before others; to turn inwards and come to an understanding of oneself.

The 2nd group of resolutions came from those workshops concerned with real change - particularly the 'radical feminists' and 'feminism and socialism'. The latter's basic premise was that women can only achieve full equality in a Socialist system and to achieve this women must work within socialist groups - but retain their autonomy. The idea of a National Socialist Feminist Organization was thrown up and Ruth Beaglehole will be organizing seminars around the country (watch and hope).

The corollary of these statements was a progression to 'level 3' resolution (which hardly surfaced) - the wider implications that discrimination has for society as a whole the potential, in terms of human fulfilment or that much bandied phrase, 'people's liberation', of job sharing, glide time, interchange of rates, a parenthood wage equivalent to that earned in the market place, experimentation in life styles etc.

The conceptual gulf between the radicals and most delegates is demonstrated well in an analysis of the recommendations of the 'Women in Churches' workshop. Taken in isolation, this was a very good innovative, even heretical report, with such recommendations that women should not only enter the ministry but develop new forms of ministry and develop a theology which "take account of the full personhood of women."

But religion as theology and institution has evolved as a reflection of the division of labour and distribution of power in western society - a reflection of the puritan-individualism - capitalism ethic, and this is still the case despite the compartmentalising of symbolic religious practice from their commercial and social interactions by many Church-going members of the community.

Therefore, will different 'theological' attitudes (i.e. different interpretations



of Chris
ing) len
role ? C
subsequ
iety br
in won
- attitud
aneous

This
blem w
coherer
to be ev
Insti
time, is
all-emb
at the s
wider s
expecta
majorit
seems)
gains in

The
both gr
work a
reform:
and thu
do they
founda
crumbl
questio

Wha
one mu
solve it
and mu
was rig
"as cur
mover

All
Howev
talking
particu
the 'Al
widow
"tack
start a
classes
inform
she wa
- espec
womer
men",
years v
boring

The
had ne
bear to
"never
spinst
engage
relation
Confro
mising
is a hu
experie
called

Som
opener
young
Worksh
'curiou
to learn
now ac
and tha
do". T
the you
obligat
found
neck".
who w
and 'di

I wa
standi
5 yrs a
lic" we
as com
this is
not yet
as an i
stances
abortion
ing was
approv
marrie
girls wh
(middl
County

of Christian principle and biblical teaching) lend to a reassessment of women's role? Or will a theological change be subsequent to the reorganisation of society brought about by a material change in women's condition - or, must spiritual - attitudinal and material change be simultaneous?

This is the type of 'ideological' problem which must be thrashed out if a coherent effective strategy for action is to be evolved.

Instead, what we have at the present time, is one group trying to evolve an all-embracing 'theory' of feminism which at the same time can 'naturally' fuse into wider socialist theory. The horizons and expectations of the other group (the majority) extend only to what is (or seems) possible in terms of tangible gains in the here and now.

The immediate answer is to say that both groups are necessary, but will they work antagonistically. Do incremental reforms bolster up the present structure and thus undermine the 'revolution', or, do they patiently chip away at the foundations until they (eventually) crumble. Again, this is a fundamental question which must be answered.

Whatever one's opinion on the problem, one must agree that UWC did nothing to solve it (many were not even aware of it) and must concede that Ruth Beaglehole was right when she bluntly said - "as currently organized, the women's movement in NZ won't achieve its aims".

All this is very cerebral but crucial. However, what did encourage me was talking to women in the workshops, in particular 2 delightful older women in the 'Alternative Future' session. One widowed recently, was determined not to "tack on to married couples", but would start a "new life". She was going to WEA classes because "I want to become an informed member of the community"; she wanted to be "acceptable to people - especially women". She liked being with women rather than being "ignored by men", and cheerfully admitted that some years with her husband had been "quite boring".

The other, years ahead of her time, had never married because she couldn't bear to be "a domestic housewife" and "never wanted children". No unloved spinster was this one - she had been engaged at 21, had lived in a long de facto relationship (in the '40s!) plus "others". Confronting the courage and uncompromising individualism of these two 'oldies' is a humbling yet stimulating emotional experience unknown to most men - it is called a sense of sisterhood.

Some minds were changed, others opened a little. Two pleasant, wellgroomed young mothers told me after a 'Lesbian Workshop session' that they had been 'curious' but 'in the dark' and had come to learn; that they had achieved a lot, now accepted lesbians, now understood, and that they had a "lot of thinking to do". This must have been encouraging to the young lesbian who felt a "moral obligation" to inform such women, but found doing so a bit of a "pain in the neck". There at least were 2 'converts' who would 'go back to the back blocks' and 'dispel a lot of myths'.

I was told by one feminist of long standing that the very same women who 5 yrs ago had "knocked her down in public" were now espousing the same nations as common truths. A salient example of this is the question of abortion, which, if not yet seen as a 'women's choice' is seen as an indisputable right in certain circumstances - "of course she should have an abortion". What I found a little disturbing was the tendency for older women to approve of abortion for the overburdened, married mother but not for "these young girls who get themselves pregnant" (middle-aged woman from Ngai Ngai County Women's Club).

Another healthy sign (excuse the pun) was the quite strong anti obstetrician-gynaecologist

strain, which would have been unthinkable a few years ago. Complaints were made about doctors playing God, (one woman told Diana Mason that obstetrician were technicians, not moralists - touche) about being kept in ignorance regarding diagnosis and the depersonalization of child-birth. There were calls for alternative to hospitalization, for para-medical counsellors, for obstetricians/gynaecologists to make a serious study of female psychology; and improved attention to women's needs were demanded from the State health service. It was forcefully pointed out that "this was our service, and was not there to promote the male medical hierarchy".

The Health Workshop report ended with the challenge that "we cannot be free until our bodies are free" (thunderous applause)



When, in a small country like New Zealand, 2,200 women congregate, you cannot avoid bringing diverse elements together, and let's face it, there wouldn't be 2,200 radical feminists in New Zealand. Therefore, the feature of the N.W.C. which I found most disturbing and indicative of a certain amount of failure on the part of women's groups was the conspicuous absence of 'working class' women. As one grandma put it 'we're a group of nice, middle-class women'. Therefore I feel that the statement by Christine Kraus in "Sisters Under the Skin - A weekend of Warmth". Sunday Times June 22 that:

"Participants come from all over the country, from rural slums and urban ghettos, from lush pastures and tree lined suburbs. There were matrons, workers, grandmothers, gays, straight straights, nuns and Salvation Army lasses". owes more to poetic journalese and a desire for resonance, than hard facts.

The reasons for the non-attendance of 'working class' women are fairly obvious - cost, children, confidence, lack of skills. Not only will groups need to find ways of subsidizing and sponsoring working class women to conventions, but in between times, must somehow involve them in their activities. This can be done by projects such as 'Half-way House' which demonstrate an awareness and caring about the problems of working class women. Hopefully then those women will establish self-help, conscious raising groups and themselves become activists. It is not only that they will enrich the feminist movement they are essential to it, if it is to get anywhere, for these women have experienced the oppression of women in its crudest and most basic form, as house and or, factory slaves. The overburdened mother, as a lonely deserted wife or as the target of a husband's drunken rage. The discrimination against middle class women is done with a little more subtlety.

The appreciation middle-class feminists have of these problems

is often cerebral rather than empathetic - they must care and communicate this caring, yet at the same time, avoid adopting a patronising attitude to house-wife 'cabbages' who will be rescued from their ignorance and misery. No one understands their problems better than they, but until now the solutions have been beyond them.

As a convenor of the 'Feminism in Suburbia' Workshop remarked "women must unite and get together - women are divided and don't support each other - they support their men"

There would be as many expectations, perceptions and evaluations of the United Womens Convention as there were women present, but the following comments from 3 women reflect (yet again) the two main divisions in thought, and certainly demonstrate the ambivalence which the convention held for me:

"It was an exciting convention; the recommendations were valuable and can be implemented. There was a great feeling of fellowship".

"I hope United Women's Convention is a catalyst. It has not brought up anything new".

"The Conference was for those wanting to get ideas not for the really radical ones, they need to have a separate group"

The Sunday Times writer summed up the National Womens Convention thus:

"...The convention brought together a variety of groups who have been operating independently for years and enable them to discover common aims and purposes"

and

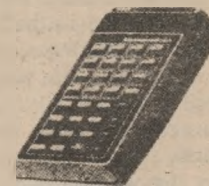
"The greatest achievement of the weekend was not the creation but the consolidation of an increasingly healthy women movement in New Zealand".

Both statements are true to a certain degree but imply greater unity, understanding and active achievement than was actually the case.

Raewyn Stone

Novus

SPECIAL PURPOSE CALCULATORS
from \$98.50



- 4510 MATHEMATICIAN** Polish Notation... Three level operational stack 8 digit... common and natural logs and antilogs... powers and roots sin, cos and tan and inverse trig functions... automatic sum of squares reciprocal... pi... change sign... register exchange... separate accumulating memory... roll down clear... degrees/radians conversion and visa versa \$98.50
- 4515 PROGRAMMABLE MATHEMATICIAN** Fully keyboard programmable... 100 steps... program debug... multi program... delete and skip keys. \$185.50
- 4520 SCIENTIST** Polish Notation... rollable 4 level operational stack scientific notation... eight digit plus 2 digit exponent with full floating decimal system... sin, cos, tan and inverse trig functions common and natural logs and anti-logs... instant calculation of powers and roots... pi... separate memory... square... square root reciprocal... change sign... register exchange \$139.50
- 4525 PROGRAMMABLE SCIENTIST** Programmable features as for 4515 \$227.00
- 6010 INTERNATIONAL COMPUTER** Pre-programmed with 96 conversions i.e. feet to meters, acres to hectares, fahrenheit to centigrade etc., automatic constant multiplication or division... automatic repeat addition and subtraction... full accumulating memory... automatic roundoff to two decimal places... live % key... with automatic add on or discount and net functions \$126.50
- 6020 FINANCIER** Automatic constant in multiplication and division automatic repeat addition and subtraction... full accumulating memory floating entries and intermediate results... live % key with automatic add on or discount and net... separate memory registers for storing amount, interest and number of periods variables... **SINGLE KEY CALCULATION OF** present or future value of compound interest - future value or payment on savings - present value or payment on loans sum of digits depreciation - amount and percent change, or gross profit and percent margin on retail automatic calculation of powers and roots exchange and change sign functions \$126.50
- 6025 PROGRAMMABLE FINANCIER** Program features as for 4515 \$189.50
- 6030 STATISTICIAN SINGLE KEY CALCULATION OF** -Sum of x.x2 and n - sum of x and y values for linear correlation and slope of curve - 7 axis intercept or any point on y-axis - separate keys to remove incorrect x and y values... single key to enter frequency for standard deviation of grouped data... mean and standard deviation calculated without destroying summations enabling additions or deletions... single key to clear all statistical summations... square... square root... change sign... automatic repeat addition and subtraction... automatic constant in multiplication and division... full accumulating memory... floating entries and intermediate answers... live % key with automatic add on or discount and net. \$126.50
- 6035 PROGRAMMABLE STATISTICIAN** Program features as for 4515. \$189.50

VAVERS

TYPEWRITER SERVICE LTD

75 HOBSON ST 360-575
49 VICTORIA ST 360-364
(100 yds above Farmers)
(Opp Victoria & Albert Sts, opp Royal International)

MILNES DOWNTOWN

SPLIT ENZ



OVER THE RAINBOW

Photograph : Murray Cammick

What manner of madness ... is this? One of the ladies from Pye saying we want to play these as much as possible. The tape plays on. Split Enz music ... sounds like ... Genesis. Forget the comparisons. Split Enz has come home. Australia is left in ruins, the triumphant return, a press reception held for the group. The Albion, Wednesday 18 June.

Back to the beginning, 1972. Phil Judd and a group called Split Enz. A different line-up, a familiar story.

Jonathan Chunn is speaking "As a group we weren't particularly worried about not playing too often ... all we were worried about ... or just wanted to make sure ... was that each performance was a good one. It didn't worry us too much because we were involved in careers, as you call it ..."

Two campus tours, Buck-a-Head concerts, a small but loyal following. Earlier this year another campus tour and then Australia. An enthusiastic reception from audiences and the Australian press. And in the confusion they interchanged their middle names with their first names.

Jonathan Chunn is still speaking. "We did five songs for a short pop programme recording called "GTK" and we did a spot on a programme called "Countdown" that they've broadcast. We did "No Bother to Me" on that. And as a result of one of the "GTK" programmes the producer of a series called "Ten Australians" which deals with ten different Australians involved in Australian culture ... if you can say they've got one... he liked our music and asked us to play the soundtrack for one of the 25 minute programmes on an artist called Sidney Ball. And that was probably about the best thing we did because it's a documentary.

"As such it's going to be shown in Europe later in the year and Australia and it's 25 minutes of the ... more involved of our music. We didn't have to play a boppy number for a boppy audience so we were able to ... pull all the stops and ... it's going to be seen by people who normally wouldn't watch rock programmes as such. And so hopefully we'll get to an older audience through that sort of programme ... rather than just young kids who may want to watch the ... boppy programmes sort of thing. Television was quite good to us."

"We opened for Roxy Music's second Sydney concert and we did three of the five Leo Sayer supports in Melbourne ... they were good. We were very pleased with them.

"What happened was Phil Manzanera ... Phil Manzanera and the Roxy Music manager were probab-

ly the most obviously impressed because they spoke to us for quite a while. And when they came over here to do their concerts the manager rang back to Australia to say that

Phil Manzanera had thought about it and wanted to produce the album. He would live with us for three or four weeks in Australia to see what sort of group we were and then do an album. But we couldn't afford the three weeks he wanted to spend with us because we wanted the album out as soon as possible and the studio had already been booked and all that sort of thing. So we eventually decided that he couldn't do the first one.

"Bryan Ferry didn't say anything so I didn't even know he'd seen us. Apparently he saw the last song. But over here he said to someone that he liked it so I guess he must. Also Eddie Jobson and the drummer talked to us for quite a while. Eddie Jobson had a good talk with Tony ... ah, Eddie, sorry ... and they were very friendly. Much more so than we found ... with Leo Sayer's group. It was quite strange. We were all quite impressed by their willingness to listen ... obviously they're interested in the whole thing as a business and as a hobby and everything ... whereas someone like say Leo Sayer's band you get the impression they're just there for the job. We've got a lot of admiration for Roxy Music.

"The good thing over there is that the press are very interested in us. I'm not sure why. But with the press behind us ... it's a different situation over there because the whole music industry is very commercial and it crops up in all sorts of places. They have little pop columns in every daily ... a lot of tv shows ... you know, like pop shows ... and the whole thing's much bigger and covers a much wider range of people ... and with the press behind us it was very helpful. Rather than try and convince the press that we're ... that they should come and see us, they're trying to convince the people, and that's the best way round.

"I think what first catches their attention is not so much our music which isn't very ... poppy ... but it's the whole ... what would you call it ... eccentricity of our act. Because over there a lot of the groups are very sort of Bad Company - type groups ... you know, one guitar, one bass, lead singer and drums. And there isn't much difference in sound through a performance. Even in Skyhooks there isn't much difference as people will see if they go and see them over here. It tends to ... I don't know ... a sort of sameness through the concert but I think they found with us some

songs differ a lot ... sort of ... well, just to catch their attention. And then they'd get around to listening to the music ... which is good. But there's something that can get their attention straight away.

"The New Zealand music scene is a much healthier one because it hasn't been corrupted by the commercial aspects. Over there a lot of groups are forming and playing material just so they can ... it's like, as they say here, just playing what the people want over there ... what the people want ... is very boppy. Well, what they think the people want. I'm sure they don't. The people want a change but the press ... and people ... it's hard to get them behind you. But over here because it's not like that, groups can go into more contemporary styles and things like that. Like you'd never ... over there you'd never have a Buck-a-Head or anything with something like Dr. Tree playing or anything like that. Dr. Tree would be tucked away and you'd hardly ever hear them. You'd have to go specially ... like underground nightclubs and things. Admittedly you do that here, but they're quite popular.

"For most of us it had been the first time we'd ever been professional musicians. And ... so we didn't have ... like gripes to iron out and things like this that we might have built up here. So for us the whole thing was ... very exciting, clean and all the experiences we knew. So we enjoyed ourselves all the time. There were never any ... down periods really at all. So we've all come back very happy and ... found things quite good in New Zealand as far as ... well, just something like today. It wouldn't have happened if we hadn't gone to Australia. And that's good because hopefully a lot of people will want to come along and see us at long last ... I think Australia has been good in that it's drawn out a lot of interest over here."

The group has an album coming shortly. It's called "Mental Notes" and will be released on White Cloud Records, a New Zealand label, and will be distributed by Pye Records.

"We're just finishing the mixing at the moment but the artwork's been held up. So you can expect it about ... at the earliest ... to be conservative ... the middle of July. About a month."

"Mushroom Records will be releasing the album in Australia. And what are the chances of the album being released overseas, say in the

States?

"It's just a matter of getting copies of the LP and tapes over there to various record companies and seeing if they're interested in releasing it because Mushroom and White Cloud here don't have agencies over there as such. So they won't be releasing but as far as the States goes we've had a bit of interest from Jerry Moss of A & M Records through Michael Gudinski ... That's the Mushroom boss of Australia ... he was over there last week and he got quite a good reception from A & M Records. He's hoping to do something on coming back, but as far as any other country goes there's nothing definite. Although we'll be working on Phil Manzanera ..."

At the moment Split Enz is in the middle of a nationwide tour organised by Coburn Artists in association with the New Zealand Student's Arts Council. They will play at Auckland Town Hall on Wednesday July 9 and then go on to New Plymouth, Palmerston North and, finally, Hamilton. And then they return to Australia.

"We've all got a lot of ... um, what's the word ... friendship for New Zealand and we want to do well here. It's not as if we're just coming back here to make lots of money. We're going to put our best into the whole tour and all this. And musically, of course... that's another point I'd like to make ... is that in Australia because we've played so often, at long last we've been able to get to know each other as musicians. So musically, I think, hopefully if all goes well the tour will be showing a musical improvement and showmanship which will make things more interesting to watch.

"We're going back indefinitely really. There are no plans to come back to New Zealand. We think we might have an international support actually touring with a band around Australia everywhere except Perth. And then we're doing a country town tour with Skyhooks ... involving most of New South Wales and Queensland. So it looks like we'll be busy promoting the album, which is why we're doing these tours ... until about ... September. And that's far enough ahead for us not to worry about things ... work should come out of that."

Jeremy Templer

THE F.A. TREE

"A DOLL'S HOUSE"

Henrik Ibsen

At New Independent. Producer : Audrey Brown.

When watching, when reviewing, a play that one loves dearly, and knows thoroughly, one is inclined to be hopelessly critical, a tension emanating from one's desire that this play, 'my' play, should be perfect. That is how I've felt about 'A Dolls House' anyway, as it is a play I care for greatly, and I'm afraid I approached New Independent's production of it with the afore-mentioned tension. By the evening's demise, the tension wasn't wholly alleviated but it was certainly somewhat quelled as I reflected upon what had been. A very satisfying, if sometimes misguided production.

The fact that 'A Doll's House' is very satisfying is largely due to the acting skill of Robert Leek. I found his characterisation of Torvald a complete and subtle understanding of the nineteenth century male-proud, courteous, possessive and commanding. His Nora was his 'little squirrel', his songbird, and Torvald's disbelief and hurt, when his 'songbird' decided to fly away, was moving and sensitively portrayed.

Celia Russ played Nora with many girlish qualities, but few womanly ones. Nora's strengths and weaknesses are essentially those of a woman, not a child. Her wiles are the calculated demands of a woman fully aware of her feminine abilities. To play down this element of intelligent calculation means that Nora's realisation of her human worth at the end 'A Doll's House', loses credibility and comes as a complete and unprecedented change of character. However, although I thought Miss Russ's interpretation was slightly misguided, this is the director's fault, not her own, as she obviously has much talent.

Harold Kissin as Dr Rank overplayed the pathos of the character to an exaggerated degree, thus losing much sympathy for the spina-bifida ridden doctor. The other supporting roles of Mrs. Linde, and Krogstadt were played with warmth and understanding.

Many faults of this production came not from the cast, but from the director. Ibsen has given this play clear threads of thematic continuity running throughout and actions such as Nora's deceit with the macaroons in Act One, should've been seized by the director as an admirable 'clue' for the audience, pointing as it does to Nora's climatic refusal to obey her husband's wishes in the last act. For the director to miss giving emphasis to these clues (and there were many more of them) hinders development of both audience and actors.

However, rather than niggle, I must say the play was excellent entertainment and well worth seeing.

By the time this is in print, 'SMACK' will be well under way, do go and see it - as of now, I've only seen rehearsals but it's very good - exciting !! ("Now can you take the knife from my throat, Bill Smith")

Pram Factory is coming in August as part of a student theatre festival which will encompass three venues - St. John's Theological College, our very own Arts Centre (yuk yuk), and New Independent.

Derek Wooster, onetime Mercury actor, (and was a tutor at the theatre Fed's student holiday schools) is to direct 'My Fat Friend' at Central after 'Coralie Landsoldowne' has finished. It's a very 'gay' play !



SPACE WALTZ

Riddell has charisma that one can say.

Whether his music is better than average is debatable, depending upon where your taste lies. But on stage he has "presence"..... and that goes a helluva long way to moving a stage show into the realms of better/best.

At His Majesty's on Sunday night, the thing that most impressed me was the way the band had got it together after a shocking concert at the Town Hall six weeks ago.

The lights dimmed to black, the mood began stage lights flashed on and Space Waltz were already into it. Very professional start, and it kept on at that pitch which was a relief after the previous show. Probably not only to me, but to Alister as well. (They have had over 10 concerts around the country to get it together though)

The first half of the show was all Riddell's own material, and although it tends to sound a little repetitive, maybe that's because the vocals are indistinct and you can't hear what he's trying to say.

That was my only criticism of the sound mixing : the organ often tended to overpower the vocals - and it was so bloody obvious at times I couldn't figure out why the sound guy didn't do anything about it.

The second half of the show was a mixture of Riddell's and others' work. It too was very professionally done, with more driving rock coming in toward the end.

Of the group - and one could almost call them a backing group for Riddell - the drummer stood out as the strongest member. More relaxed than Riddell even, but trapped behind a pair of drums keeping him pretty much out of the lime-light. Of the others they are adequate musicians, but do nothing for the stage presentation. Perhaps too much glamour would be overdoing it but the act needs a little more than at present.

And while I'm having a go at the group I may as well add that while Riddell may be a reasonable guitarist the dual lead breaks just didn't work.

How's that for a hazy memory from an even hazier concert night !

Seriously though, I was impressed with the group's improvement. If they can turn a hard look at the material they're working with and the way they're playing it, even better things could start happening.

It was good to see a large crowd for yet another Sunday night institutionalised event. Good on'em for keeping up with presenting good local talent. It gives the audience a change to appreciate what is around, and also the group a sounding board for the material they're working with.

If we're to heap praise, students' Arts Council must get their share for touring local talent. Judging from the Sunday night concert, they must also be happy with the quality of the performances.

Roger T.

Photos by Paul Gilmour

NEW ZEALANDS NUCLEAR POWER DECISION

BY BOB MANN

This article is reprinted, with minor changes, from Town Planning Quarterly 39 (Mar '75)

The Editor of the 'Town Planning Quarterly' has advocated the adoption by New Zealand of planning which specifically excludes nuclear fission power (1). On the other hand, advocates of nuclear power tell us it is a "safe, clean and economical" way to meet electricity demand which is projected (on the highly implausible assumption that the future will be like the past in this respect) to double every ten years (2,3).

The Environmental Defence Society Inc. (EDS) initiated in 1973 an Energy Project to study NZ's energy options, including nuclear power. The concern of EDS is to ensure that energy planning is made on the best scientific basis, and to press for open democratic procedures rather than secret technocratic ones. Nuclear power must be seen in a complex web of decisions about alternative demand scenarios and generation methods (4). We agree with the conclusion of a leading independent investigator of nuclear power, M.I.T. physics professor Dr Henry W. Kendall, who told the New Zealand Energy Conference (5) in May 1974:

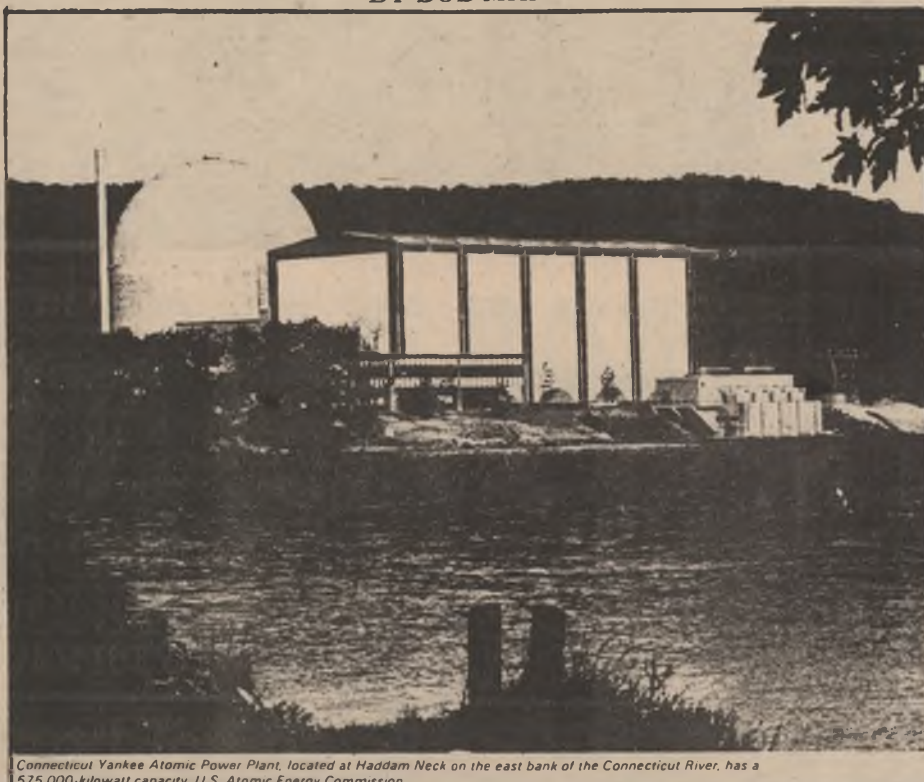
"It would be imprudent for a nation to move to nuclear power until all feasible alternative means of providing energy are exploited, energy management and conservation implemented fully, and, finally, a compelling need shown to exist."

It is clear that none of Professor Kendall's three suggested conditions has been met in New Zealand. Alternative energy sources are being neglected, notably solar energy conversion of several types (5), direct use of Maui gas (5) at double the efficiency compared with making electricity, and geothermal steam. Energy conservation too has been seriously neglected, notably in building codes which should require better insulation, and in failure to apply well-known economic principles to deter growth in electricity consumption. And certainly the New Zealand public have not been shown any compelling need for adoption of nuclear power. EDS has requested the NZ Electricity Department to produce an Environmental Impact Report on its nuclear power program but this has been refused. EDS is convinced that only after the fullest possible public information and participation should the nuclear decision be made. This article is intended to outline the issues, and to discuss how the public could take part in the decision.

It is noteworthy that several independent investigations in the USA, Sweden and the UK have urged great caution because of the various unsolved problems with nuclear power. It is also true, however, that nuclear generation has certain advantages compared with other methods, especially coal burning. Let us briefly mention the pros and cons.

ADVANTAGES

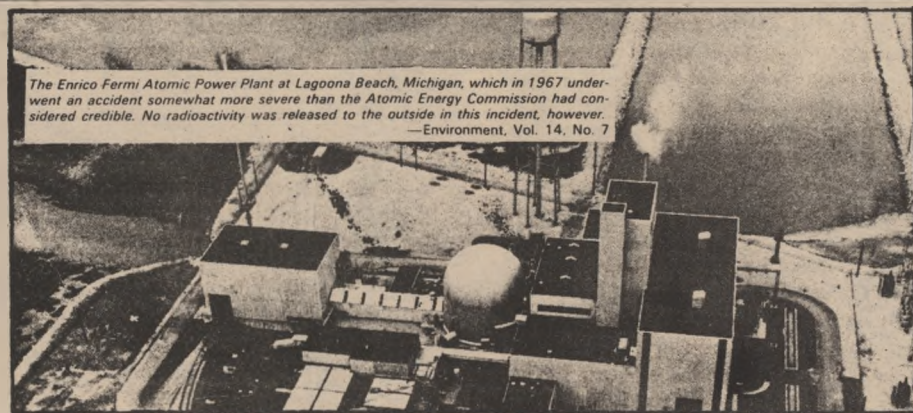
1. Nuclear power plants operating normally produce no visible air pollution.
2. Because a pound of uranium can produce energy equivalent to that obtained from burning tens of thousands of pounds of coal, it is no surprise that the amount of mining required in uranium production for nuclear power is notably less than that needed for a comparable coal-fired generation system. Similarly, nuclear power does not require inundation of large areas which may be of considerable scenic or other value, as hydro power often does.



Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Plant, located at Haddam Neck on the east bank of the Connecticut River, has a 575,000-kilowatt capacity. U.S. Atomic Energy Commission

"Fission energy is safe only if a number of critical devices work as they should, if a number of people in key positions follow all their instructions, if there is no sabotage, no hijacking of the transports, if no reactor fuel processing plant or reprocessing plant or repository anywhere in the world is situated in a region of riots or guerrilla activity, and no revolution or war — even a 'conventional one' — takes place in these regions. The enormous quantities of extremely dangerous material must not get into the hands of ignorant people or desperados. No acts of God can be permitted."

—From Dr. Hannes Alfvén, Nobel Laureate in Physics, writing in *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, May, 1972.



The Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Plant at Lagoona Beach, Michigan, which in 1967 underwent an accident somewhat more severe than the Atomic Energy Commission had considered credible. No radioactivity was released to the outside in this incident, however. —Environment, Vol. 14, No. 7

3. Nuclear power running costs seem cheaper than some alternatives, in certain circumstances (6).
4. Nuclear power may be used to substitute for the burning of fossil hydrocarbons (oil, coal or gas), sparing them for slower uses in making, for example, synthetic organic chemicals.

DISADVANTAGES

1. For a given electric power, a current nuclear station wastes at least 50% more heat into water. Direct transfer to natural waters involves flow rates around one million gallons per minute, and significant heating; these processes can have devastating effects on aquatic life. For several million dollars it is possible to transfer the heat to the air by cooling towers. A definitive review of this waste heat problem (which is qualitatively not peculiar to nuclear power — only the degree of it is) was given by J.R. Clark at the NZ Energy Conference (5).
2. During operation as intended, nuclear plants emit radioactivity into air and water. The public exposure per plant is far less than the geographical varia-

tion of natural background radiation. Therefore, unless large numbers of such plants are built without decreasing these routine emissions, they appear to be only a relatively minor drawback of nuclear power.

3. A nuclear reactor cannot be operated in functional isolation; it requires a 'nuclear fuel cycle' which entails risks at many steps, from the increased lung cancer risk for uranium miners, through the possible spillages of large amounts of radioactivity in transport of reactor wastes, to the substantial releases of radioactivity from fuel reprocessing plants.
4. Nuclear reactors could have accidents leading to release of radioactivity equivalent to the fallout from many hundreds of Hiroshima bombs, but spread over a smaller area, capable of killing in the worst possible case many thousands and seriously contaminating very large areas of land. Studies (15) of the possible damage carried out both within the US Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and independently have concluded that, under US conditions, the worst conceivable release would cause

orders of magnitude of damages as follows:

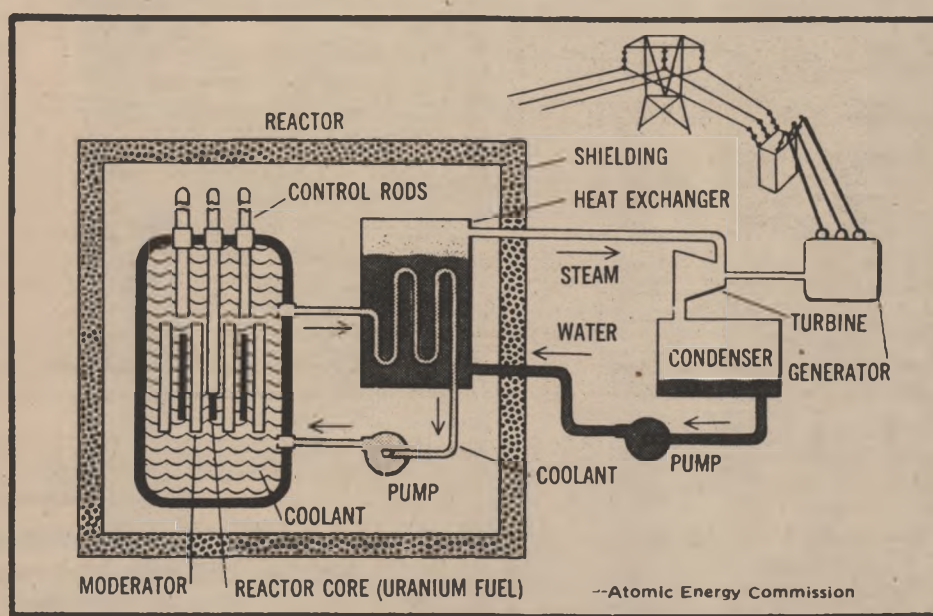
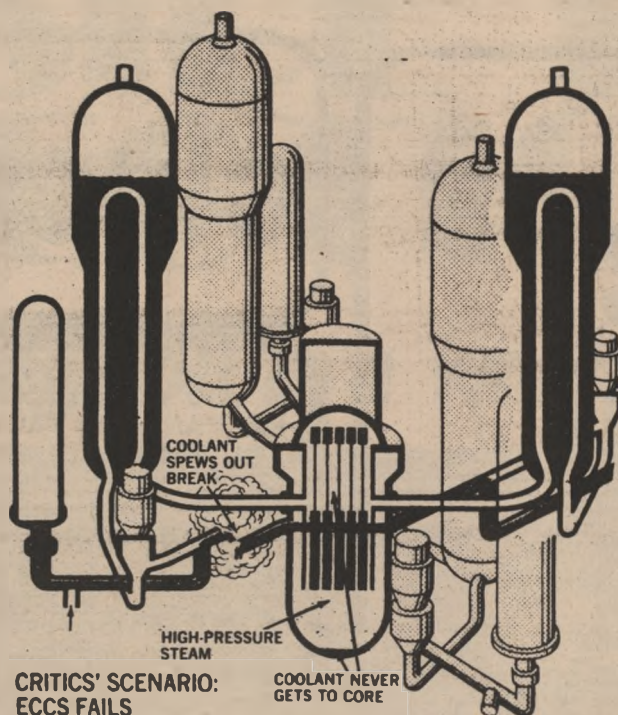
several thousand prompt deaths;
many thousands of prompt illnesses;
many thousands of delayed deaths - cancers and inherited defects;
serious contamination of scores of thousands of square miles of land;
billions (i.e. thousands of millions) of dollars property damage.

The suppressed AEC study forced into the open by Ralph Nader's threat of a suit under the US Freedom of Information Act said the disaster area could be the size of the State of Pennsylvania. That happens to be closely similar to the area of the North Island of New Zealand. Under New Zealand weather and population density conditions, however, the worst possible damage would no doubt be somewhat less.

It is important to note that the above figures refer to the postulated release from a large reactor of as much as about 20% of its radioactivity (the gaseous and readily volatile fission products). Actual damage in a real accident could be far less, if less material were released or if weather conditions were fortunate. But in unfortunate weather conditions of temperature inversion and a slow steady wind blowing towards a city, prompt deaths would occur at many dozens of miles. Nobody knows the probability of such drastic releases. The AEC recently published its major study (14) (directed by Professor Norman Rasmussen, but conducted by the AEC itself) purporting to show extremely low probabilities for severe accidents in US-model plants. But independent reliability engineers have said there is no way to conclude any such figures. The operational record to date is that nobody is known to have been killed by a nuclear accident in a commercial nuclear power plant. This experience in several hundred reactor-years cannot possibly justify slogans like "there's only one chance in a million, per reactor-year, of even a small accident"; neither can any known predictive theory give us such confidence in the still-untested Emergency Core Cooling System (ECCS). We just do not know the probability (15).

5. Acts of sabotage, war, God, or mere error could cause drastic releases of radioactivity like those just mentioned above. These causes were not studied by the Rasmussen report, nor are they in principle subject to engineering analysis or control. They include human psychology problems reminiscent of aeroplane hijacking. Here again we cannot tell what level of risk is involved; but what is clear is that, in the worst possible circumstances, a nuclear power plant could become in effect a pre-planted weapon of mass destruction in one's country.
6. The plants have design lives of only about 25-35 years. They will then become extremely radioactive white elephants. This decommissioning problem has been neglected; for example, cost estimates for it have commonly been omitted in proposals to build such plants, but show that if it were desired to dismantle the plant the cost would exceed the initial cost and fall in the range of \$1,000 million (5 p.147). On the other hand simple burial in situ may be acceptable and would be much cheaper.
7. No way is known to guarantee exclusion from the human environment of the high-level wastes which, as present-

ly proc
danger
if it we
(which
way de
of the
caesiur
which
8. Althou
lower
genera
plants
capital
cate o
or of r
(6), qu
to star
USA i
for an
plant
moval
plant.
megav
comm
would
millio
The tr
or mo
9. A big
montl
one o
been
ing pl
than 1
system
mone
tainec
of pl
conce
could
using
and n
thing
A-bo
peopl
The l
guard
Tayl
bigge
It is s
nucle
guar
waste
cause
the w
This
negle
which
hijack
nucle
ly, de
there
to th
migh
Rose
some
er. C
er's l
altor
NZ GO
The
comme
of suita
come a
start bu
now - a
gin gen
ager of
recenth
announ
power
ed to p
the scie
presum
Confer
speech
Mr. Bla
(ref 5 p



Kendall's review had been unfair. Mr. Blakeley admitted, however, that he could not actually specify any fault in it. In June 1974 a Mr Saul Levine from the AEC visited NZ "to put the other side" as he said. A detailed rebuttal of his publicly-stated claims has been published (10) but he said he had met with officials and Ministers involved in NZ's nuclear decision, and there can be little doubt he misled them.

The USAEC, saddled from the first with a hopeless conflict of interest in being charged with both the promotion and regulation of nuclear energy, has proven a biased agency much given to secrecy and distortion (11). In our country, there is an Atomic Energy Committee, of which the constitution (12) contains the seeds of similar conflicts; for example, the General Manager of the NZED is a member of it!

The Labour hierarchy has recently taken a new and rather tricky line. They express fear of nuclear power and say hardly anyone in the cabinet or even the whole caucus wants nuclear power. This 'reassurance' is of course useless: it is not even a promise, let alone action for public information and participation, which they continue to oppose.

National ex-Minister of Electricity Mr. L. Gandar M.P. has supported EDS's proposal for a public inquiry before the nuclear power decision, if only to allay groundless fears. His hierarchy has not, however, announced a nuclear policy.

The NZ Values Party's 1975 conference came out totally against nuclear power.

PUBLIC POLICY FORMATION

Modern procedures in such matters require publication of an Environmental Impact Report on a program long before any particular siting proposal. The AEC was forced in a Supreme Court suit by the Scientists' Institute for Public Information to publish a draft EIR on its program for a new and even more dangerous reactor (the liquid metal fast breeder reactor) (13). EDS intends to do every-

thing possible to get similar public disclosure here for the NZED nuclear program. However, the government has not seen fit to give any legal force or indeed existence to the EIR procedures; and the nuclear decision is of such extreme importance that in the view of EDS a full public inquiry is also necessary to meet the need for public information and participation.

THE PUBLIC INQUIRY

After publication of the EIR on the NZED's nuclear program, the government should choose a tribunal of (probably three) educated citizens with no known conflict of interest on nuclear power. At least one member should be a lawyer, and one a scientist. It would seem reasonable to expect the government to consult groups such as EDS before choosing the members. The tribunal will call for submissions from any interested group or individual. All submissions, verbal or written, must be publicly available. The tribunal will hold hearings in at least two main centres. These hearings must likewise be open to the news media and the people. In order to challenge any exaggerations or distortions from any quarter, cross-examination must be provided for. The tribunal will then deliberate, and publish a report with recommendations to the government.

Only after such a process should the government of the day make what is of course a political decision.

Secretive technocrats oppose such open procedures, claiming the public is not capable of understanding the issues. They want us to leave it all to the 'experts'. But in these matters, can there be such a thing as an expert? The weighting of evidence involves comparing megawatts of electricity with poorly-known probabilities of health hazards to the general public. Professionals who have studied the issues for years have ended up disagreeing. Also there are many matters of personal opinion - value judgements - involved. And finally, the decision will affect every New Zealander. In such a process of

ly produced, cause a MILLION-year danger. Solidification of these wastes, if it were accomplished on a large scale (which it has not been), would in no way decrease the radioactive lifetimes of the highly toxic strontium-90, caesium-137, plutonium-239, etc. which make up the wastes.

8. Although the running costs can look lower than those for, say, oil-burning generation, the American nuclear plants are very unreliable (7), and the capital costs are huge. A leading advocate of nuclear power, M.I.T. professor of nuclear engineering Dr D.J. Rose (6), quotes total capital costs for plants to start generating in the northeast USA in 1981: per kilowatt, US\$389 for an oil-fired plant, \$588 for a coal plant with sulfur and particulate removal, and \$702 for a US-type nuclear plant. This would mean that a 1,200 megawatt plant such as the NZED recommends to start building in 1982 would cost much more than the NZ \$360 million being quoted (2) by the NZED. The true figure might be \$600 million or more.

9. A big nuclear power plant creates every month it runs enough plutonium for one or two A-bombs. After this has been chemically purified at a reprocessing plant, its economic value is greater than that of gold, and it is (in the US system at least) easier to steal than money from a bank. Once having obtained 10 kg (smaller than a softball) of plutonium oxide, a small team or conceivably one person working alone could design and make in a few weeks, using publicly available information and non-nuclear equipment in something like a home workshop, a crude A-bomb capable of killing over 100,000 people.

The leading authority on this 'safeguards problem' is Dr Theodore B. Taylor (8), designer of the smallest and biggest A-bombs the US has ever made. It is sometimes argued by advocates of nuclear power for NZ that the safeguards problem, and the long-lived wastes, would not matter for NZ because if we get a nuclear power plant the wastes will be shipped overseas. This 'out-of-sight-out-of-mind' attitude neglects the truly global consequences which could result from mishaps or hijackings. 'Black September' with a nuclear weapon could, if only indirectly, do considerable harm to us; we must therefore decide whether to contribute to the creation of the materials which might be thus diverted.

Rose (6) regards this as the most worrisome unsolved hazard of nuclear power. On the other hand, a local promoter's list of problems (9) omitted it altogether!

NZ GOVERNMENT ATTITUDES

The Power Planning Committee recommends (2) that, unless new resources of suitable cheap indigenous power become available, the NZ government should start building in 1982 - only 7 years from now - a 1,200 MW nuclear station to begin generating in 1988. The General Manager of the NZED, Mr. P.W. Blakeley, recently returned from a world tour to announce his confidence that nuclear power would be safe for NZ. He has refused to provide EDS with any references to the scientific bases upon which his belief presumably rests. At the 1974 Energy Conference, after Professor Kendall's speech had been enthusiastically received, Mr. Blakeley read out a written statement (ref 5 p.146) bitterly suggesting that Prof

comparing chalk with cheese, how can anybody be an expert? We are all entitled to have some say, after the fullest possible public scrutiny of the facts and opinions.

EDS is urging people to write to the Minister for the Environment (Parliament Bldgs., Wellington) asking for a full public inquiry, with cross-examination, to be held before any decision on nuclear power in New Zealand.

REFERENCES

1. J.R. Dart, Groping in the Dark (editorial), Town Planning Quarterly 38 Dec. 1974.
 2. Report of the Planning Committee on Electric Power Development in NZ, 1974. Government printer.
 3. H.E. Bauer, Projections of Electrical Demand and Capacity. NZ Engineering 29 (12) 340-345 (Dec. 1974).
 4. A. Lovins Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists May and June 1974.
 5. Energy in NZ: Proceedings of the NZ Energy Conference 1974. University of Auckland Centre for Continuing Education, 1974. (\$2.50 post-free)
 6. D.J. Rose, Nuclear Eclectic Power Science 184 351-359 (19 April 1974).
 7. D.D. Comey, Will Idle Capacity Kill Nuclear Power? Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists Nov. 1974 23-28.
 8. M. Willrich and T.B. Taylor, Nuclear Theft: Risks and Safeguards (a report to the Ford Foundation Energy Policy Project). Cambridge, Mass., Ballinger 1974. See also the less technical work: J. McPhee, The Curve of Binding Energy, New York, Farrar Straus and Giroux 1974 (first published in the New Yorker Dec. 3, 10 and 17, 1973).
 9. A.L. Odell, Perspective View of Radiation Hazards. NZ Herald July 1 1974.
 10. "Public and Government Misinformed by 'Holiday-maker'", EDS News 1 (2) 4-5 (Aug. 1974).
 11. H.P. Metzger, The Atomic Establishment. New York, Simon and Schuster 1972.
 12. Report of the NZ Atomic Energy Committee, 1972. Government printer.
 13. S. Novick, Nuclear Breeders. Environment 16 (6) 6-15 (Aug. 1974).
 14. USAEC Reactor Safety Study WASH-1400 (draft) Aug. 1974.
 15. Union of Concerned Scientists/Sierra Club, Preliminary Comments on the AEC Reactor Safety Study, 2nd edn., Dec. 1974; American Physical Society Study Group on Light Water Reactor Safety, report, 28 April 1975 (to be printed in Rev. Mod. Phys. July 1975).
- For more detailed reading: J.P. Holdren, Hazards of the Nuclear Fuel Cycle; The Problems Transcend Technology. Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, Oct. 1974. Also D.R. Inglis, Nuclear Energy: Its Physics and its Social Challenge. Addison-Wesley 1973.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr Mann is a senior lecturer in Biochemistry and in Continuing Education at the University of Auckland. He has been a director of the Environmental Defence Society since 1971, concerned primarily since 1971, concerned particularly with environmental chemical hazards and with the Society's Energy Project, of which he is co-ordinator.)



SPACE WALTZ

BY

ALISTAIR RIDDELL

FEATURING
OUT ON THE STREET
BEAUTIFUL BOY
FRAULEIN LOVE

AVAILABLE NOW AT ALL RECORD SHOPS



AN
E.M.I.
ARTIST

HSD
1038

classified ads

IF YOU'VE GOT ANYTHING THAT YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE, IN FACT, IF YOU'VE GOT ANY SORT OF MESSAGE YOU WOULD LIKE TO TELL SOMEONE THEN CRACCUM CLASSIFIED IS THE PLACE TO PUT IT.

—MAXIMUM NUMBER OF WORDS/AD. IS 40; COST PER AD. — 50 CENTS. BRING 50 CENTS PLUS AD. UP TO CRACCUM BY MONDAY OF EACH WEEK.

SPORTSCAR - Triumph Spitfire Mk II
At last an opportunity to buy for only \$1500 the ideal student fun car. Travels 35 miles per gallon. Bright Red, black interior with white soft top. It is mechanically sound, totally reliable and has a radio etc. Genuine reason for selling. Enquiries Ph. 583-068



RENAULT R8 1963.
90,400 miles, seeks purchaser who can do own engine overhaul. What offers over \$500? Phone ext. 9400 or 453-523 evenings or weekend.

1 Grey ring binder of organisational studies notes. Lost probably in the vicinity of library, 17th June. Urgently required: please phone J. Moses 364-485 Bus. 545-150 Home.

Could anyone who assisted at an accident on the Greenlane Interchange on Sunday night 222 22nd Please contact B. Morris F/3 36 Scaln St., Grey Lynn Phone 764 309

WANTED: Second Hand Copies -

LESLIE, Anthropolgy of Folk Religion

TURNER, The Forest of Symbols

LEVI-STRAUSS, Totemism

Please telephone extension 9689, or contact Secretary or Professor Bulmer, 18 Grafton Road.

POL STUDS STUDENT-aged 21-6ft-14 stone-would like to meet willowy doe eyed model. Musy be broadminded and not too fussy. Aims-matrimony and friendship, and loving support during borough council meetings. Send photo and references to BUNGY-phone 88-798. BUNGY-phone 488-69

Way to go

Bank of New Zealand Travel Services

The only way to travel overseas is via your nearest Bank of New Zealand Branch. That way you'll find things a whole lot easier. We can provide you with travellers cheques in any of the major currencies of the world. If you want to transfer cash ahead, we can help you apply for the appropriate Reserve Bank permits and advise you on the latest regulations.

We'll be pleased to arrange letters of introduction through our overseas contacts.

If you'd like more information on any travel or financial matter, call at the BNZ Campus Branch and arrange for a chat with The Accountant Geoff Harrop. He'll be very pleased to help. Or ring him direct on 370-385.



BANK OF NEW ZEALAND



**Student
Travel
Bureau
Limited**

this summer vacation
do your thing
in the

USA



only \$507 return
work permits available
3 month trip

also trips to fiji and australia

for your travel insurance, international i.d. cards,
and all your N.Z. and overseas travel

p.s. you can find student travel on top floor of student union 11-5pm

INSIDE THE PROJECTION BOX

strange goings on in a world of darkness

Stuart Berthelsen-Smith, who read the article 'Consumer's Guide to Film-Going' in our eighth issue, has provided Craccum with an unusually detailed first-hand account of the work, aims and problems of the cinema projectionist:

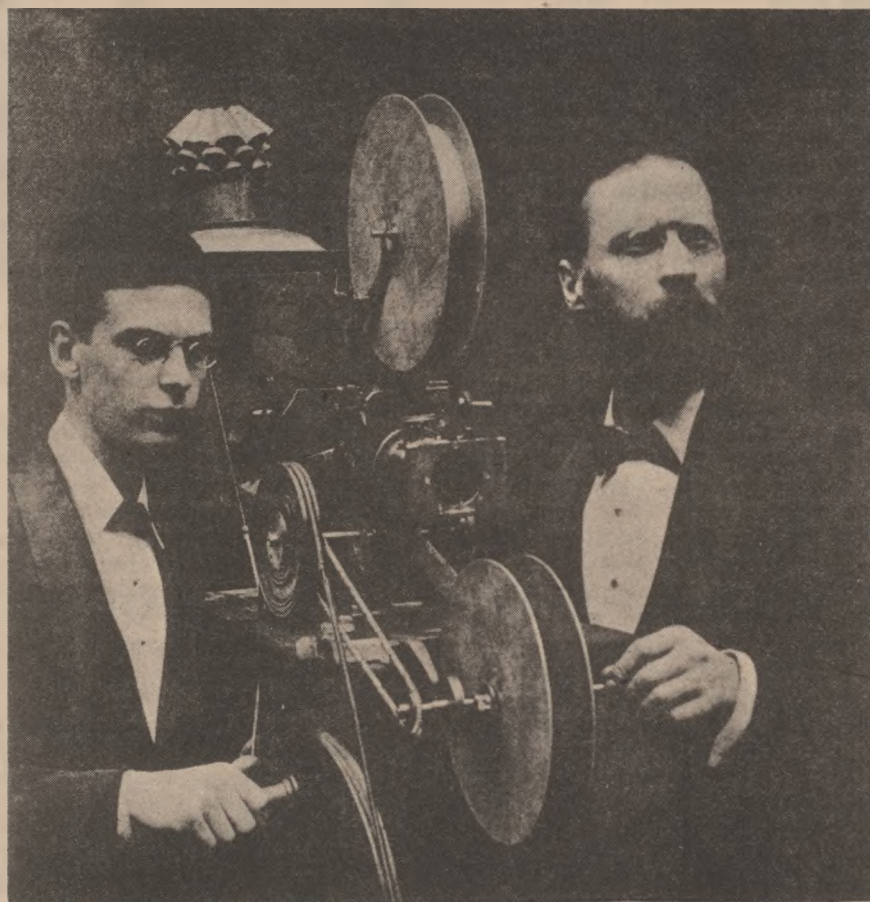
"Most projectionists realize that good presentation is a business essential. It is common sense that if people do not go to cinemas and pay to see motion pictures there soon won't be any cinemas and therefore no jobs for cinema projectionists. Although the public's likes and dislikes are impossible to forecast, one thing we do know is that successful motion picture presentation (business, technical and aesthetic) is an intangible combination of a lot of factors, each one of which, has an important part to play in creating the overall atmosphere that produces sought after entertainment. Nobody expects the customer to be able to analyse his or her dissatisfaction, or satisfaction, with the entertainment they have paid for. The final presentation of entertainment films to the public depends entirely on the projectionist himself and the apparatus at his disposal. Operational perfection is of paramount importance and it calls for the full use of projectionist skill coupled with showmanship in presentation. It obviously lies within the power of the projectionist to add, or detract from, the final result.

The average fully qualified projectionist shows 500-600 screenings a year and I would venture to suggest that his percentage of errors would be no more than is human in any profession. Mr. Horrocks seems unaware that technical breakdowns occur which are beyond the control of the projectionist. To suggest that breakdowns occur through projectionist boredom or inattention is ridiculous and most projectionists are involved intrinsically. From the outset the projectionist undergoes an extensive apprenticeship during which he is trained to be fully conversant with the following areas:

The use of electrical action; Optics; Sound; Projection mechanisms (movie and slide); Film handling (spools, storage, repairs); Safety of the public; All daily maintenance; Screen care; Patron comfort; and Presentation.

With reference to the criticism of changing tone colour during a film, this can be caused by a number of factors: the electrical change in the mains voltage, due to changes in the external power use; age and therefore quality, differences between lamp houses and mirrors; the quality of carbons used in the arc lamp (and there is no way of prechecking this). This can only be corrected while the programme is stopped.

Nothing is more annoying than a picture image that is just "off focus". Sometimes this is the picture itself and cannot be corrected. A recent example was, "That's Entertainment", which was a



A de-luxe movie projector of 1896

composition of parts of many films: in some parts true focus was impossible. Inconsistent focus can also be a matter of the "in-and-out-of-focus" that occurs with buckled film where the gate heat has become excessive. When a carbon is faulty (due to soft core) when burning they can produce great heat which affects the darker areas of the film emulsion causing film to bow when it is stopped in the gate and so go out of focus.

Film handling is important. Cleanliness is obviously essential. "The Sound of Music" screened for eighteen months in one theatre and was returned to U.S.A. for checking. A report was received back from the distributors that the film was in perfect order and could be used for further screenings.

As required by clause 14(a) of 'The Standard Film Hiring Agreement in New Zealand' the projectionist's report on 'condition of film when received' must be completed and signed by the management and the projectionists. This report covers each reel, censor and 10ft leader, sound track condition (scratched or sprocketed), sprocket holes damaged (raised or strained), state of the body of the film (oily or dirty), leader and tailpiece condition, and also the number of containers received and the condition of containers.

It is normal practice for distribut-

ors to supply 35mm films in 2000ft reels. However, these reels are often joined in the theatre and rewound onto 5000ft reels to alleviate strain on beginnings and endings of smaller reels. 2000ft of film takes 22 minutes to show which means these 5000ft reels roll for over 44 minutes and thus a far superior result is obtained. 85% of Auckland cinemas still use 35mm projectors.

Under "film handling" it is appropriate to discuss "cuts" other than those for repair. The writer has worked as a projectionist in England (Deejays, Piccadilly) and Vancouver (Odeon) and presently Queen Street, Auckland, and I have never witness nor participated in the deliberate cutting or editing of film for any other reason. It is to the advantage of the cinema owner that films be shown in their entirety with the appropriate censor's classification. Distributors are not likely to shorten a film in order to fit it into a four sessions a day programme. While the overall programme length is important the main feature is never cut. Adjustments are made by reorganising the supporting features. A very recent example where the time was made to fit the programme is 'The Towering Inferno' at the Cinerama. The first session was started at 10.30 am, 30 minutes earlier than normal. It was found there

was still not enough time between sessions and the start was back to 10.15 a.m. There were no cuts in this film, the interval being placed at the end of reel four.

Modern motion picture projectors give a picture image that is amazingly steady considering the large linear magnification of the tiny film frame, and it is only when the projector needs repair or replacement of worn parts that picture unsteadiness become detectable to the normal patron.

Screen surfaces are designed to suit different shapes and dimensions of auditoria and seating layouts. The correct choice of the most suitable screen surface and its maintainance in good condition is a pre-requisite of good presentation.

A keen sense of timing on the part of the projectionist is part of showmanship in presentation and gives the necessary polish to the finished product. Careful and split second timing of screen tabs against titles and ends of films, timing of main tabs, house and stage lighting all add lustre to the total of good presentation.

People pay to see the film and we of course know that it is the film they have come to see, not the projectionist or his projection. Let's be frank, and say what they have a right to expect is a picture that is clear, bright, steady and unblemished. I our simple words but how much can be written about them.

In the criticism of paintings, music, theatre and literature some technical knowledge of the medium has generally been required. Motion picture reviewers, however, rarely have any experience of film making since film is such a complex and specialised medium.

Stuart Berthelsen-Smith

[While admiring Mr Berthelsen-Smith's very informative article, I still suspect that there may be distributors who do not share his respect for uncut films. To quote The Auckland Star, 6 November, 1972:

'Theatre operators and film distributors often cut films to their own whims' said Mr D.C. McIntosh, the N.Z. film Censor, "Under the Censorship Act films are allowed to be cut by 5% after they have passed through me. Naturally though, many films are cut far more than this and we have no way of checking who does it". He added that he believed there were six prints of the film Blow-Up in the country, and each version was different'

Roger Horrocks]

MSSA FORUM

"WHY THE THIRD WORLD"
SPEAKER MR POLLARD

FRIDAY

4th JULY LUNCHTIME

B10.....

other Guests: Dr Hoadley

(Hist Dept)

Dr Stenson (Pol Studs Dept)

drama festival in august

CONTACT DON STEDMAN
STUDENT UNION N.Z.S.A.C.



HART

the case against the tour



People who support HART and its campaigns are, like most New Zealanders, keen on their sport. Well known footballers like Gray, Laidlaw and Burgess and others could hardly be accused of being anti-sport. But the large majority of our supporters are far from prominent in sport, they are just average people who played sport at school and perhaps for a few years after, and like to attend sporting fixtures.

Why do people in New Zealand spend so much time campaigning against sporting contacts with South Africa's sports teams? Why do we worry about the issue? These are common questions which we are often asked.

All New Zealanders calm to believe in the principles of sportsmanship. We believe that if a person is good enough then he or she should be encouraged to do well at their particular sport. Schools, local bodies and the government devote money to sports facilities and many New Zealanders give up their time to administer and coach sport and chip in to fund raising appeals.

Teams are selected on merit in New Zealand. It doesn't matter what race a person is. If they have the ability they are welcomed at club, provincial or national level. This is applying in practice the Olympic Principles. The first clause of the Olympic Charter states very clearly that:

"There will be no discrimination with regard to race, colour or creed in the selection of national sporting teams."

In the main New Zealand has stuck to these principles. Unfortunately in Rugby we allowed ourselves for fifty years to give into Apartheid and excluded Maoris from the All Blacks that went to South Africa. It was to bring New Zealand sport, particularly rugby, back to its senses, back into line with the principles of the Olympic Charter that the campaign against sporting contacts with South Africa was first launched.

South Africa has never accepted the Olympic Principles. As we have pointed out elsewhere when we quoted a statement from Dr. Koornhof, the white South African Government reserves the right to decide how teams shall be selected, at club, provincial and national level. The South African Government then blames the rest of the world if its occasional 'concessions' do not prove to be acceptable to the international community.

Within South Africa sport is strictly segregated at club and provincial level and usually at international level. On top of this there are all the other aspects of Apartheid that flow over into sport. Rules that demand segregation of clubrooms, sports grounds, hotels, gymnasiums, training facilities, schools, residential areas and so on. All of these restrictions place further difficulties in the way of people who try and promote genuine multi-racial sport.

If the Olympic Principles mean anything, we cannot continue to play against a nation that so persistently and so deli-

berately breaks them. Otherwise we are helping to undermine and debase the very rules and principles on which international sporting competition is conducted. It is for this very reason that many international sporting bodies have either suspended or excluded South Africa from membership.

Apartheid sport is part of the white South African Government's overall policy of racial superiority for whites and a life of servitude for those who aren't white.

Only 18% of the South African population is white. Most of them are descended from Dutch colonists of South Africa, the rest from English colonists. The apartheid philosophy of these white settlers is very similar to the fascist philosophy that sprang up in Germany in the 1930s. In fact many of South Africa's present leaders spent the Second World War in jail because they were prominent pro-NAZIS!

The Apartheid policy is designed to maintain white rule in South Africa. Now and then South Africa's white rulers try to pretend that they are becoming more liberal. The only reason they do this is to try and win international support. The South African rulers do not deny that their aim is to develop the Apartheid policy, not to change it. Last year Prime Minister Vorster made it quite clear that his government was not going to give up the Apartheid policy.

The South African Government's policy of racism in sport is no different from its policy on other areas of South African life. Obviously it could not promote a policy of separate development in political, educational, cultural and economic life without also applying it to sport.

Apartheid sport is political sport. Visiting teams are used to confer respectability on the whole system of Apartheid. Think for a moment about the comments of 1969 Wallaby, James Roxburg:

"Everywhere we went we were given civic receptions, and each time the local mayor would remark how South Africa and Australia were two great countries with so much in common, and how alike our ideas and policies were. There is no doubt at all that South African officials make use of the tour on this propaganda level."

Another Wallaby Barry MacDonald changed his mind about contacts with South Africa. After the 1969 tour he called for a stop to such tours. His answer to a question about whether Australia should maintain contact was:-

"I say definitely not. The impression we give by doing this - or the impression the South African Press and Public officials give for us - is that we agree with apartheid, we officially endorse racist sport. We were horrified when during the tour, the South African Pentathlon team was excluded from an international competition, and the Australian team pulled out in sympathy. The Australian action received wide praise and publicity, with the implications that we "understood" South Africa's problems, that we endorse

her policies. The Pentathlon people just don't know what's going on in that country, or how their action was used to encourage it.

"You must understand just how big sport is over there - how much it means to the country's image, and what a fantastic influence it can have on local politics. Sport is used in South Africa as a major political weapon - and Australia, by sending teams, is strengthening the hands of the supporters of apartheid."

Some former All Blacks, like Gray, Burgess and Laidlaw, have expressed similar views:

HART doesn't say that we should just listen to a selection of New Zealand or Australian sportsmen. Our campaign is as much a response to the calls from within South Africa as it is a response to our own ideals and sense of decency.

In 1956, the African National Congress, the largest political grouping representing oppressed South Africans, called for a sporting boycott of the Republic. This call has since been taken up by numerous international bodies, including the United Nations (whose General Assembly voted 106-2-7 in 1971 against collaboration in apartheid sport).

South African sportsmen have repeatedly asked the rest of the world to refuse to play South African teams selected in accordance with the principles of apartheid.

Norman Middleton, president of the (non-racial) South African Soccer Federation, said in 1972:

"If you really believe in the equality of man you can not let us continue in inequality by supporting their policies. Give us the psychological victory of stopping the (1973 Springbok rugby) tour. Its what we need. There is no more effective way to get the Afrikaaner to think again. For him to see a multi-racial country, such as New Zealand, means very little, he knows that such societies exist. He thinks they're wrong. But the cancellation of the major rugby encounter will be a serious blow to him. I tend to think that he will do anything not to have his rugby isolated - maybe he'll even change his racial laws."

Middleton's plea has been repeated by numerous South African sportsmen struggling for the elementary right to represent their country.

Owen Williams, the coloured South African cricketer, praised the campaigns of those anti-apartheid groups who disrupted sporting fixtures involving South African teams.

"I'm glad its happening", he said, "because it is making the white South African sportsman feel like we coloureds and blacks have felt every day of our lives in our own country: unwanted."

The message has been spelt out by thousands of people, black and white, in many different ways, but it all comes down to one central proposition: that by playing against South African, we are supporting apartheid sport.

But in spite of all this it is difficult for many New Zealanders to accept the

idea of breaking sporting contacts with South Africa. There is the fierce rivalry between New Zealand and white South Africa in rugby, which has lasted for years. And, after all, what's a game of rugby? Why get all steamed up about it?

It's much easier for most of us to say these sorts of things. But it's not so easy for black South Africans to accept the idea that they can't represent their country because they aren't white.

Writing in 1971 the Ombudsman, Sir Guy Powles, said:

"There is one thing that I do not think we understand in New Zealand very much. I do not think we realise the extent, the depth, the strength, and the bitterness of the feelings of all the coloured peoples of the world about this principle of apartheid. Earlier this year I went travelling round the world, and I did come to feel that New Zealand was out of the main stream of world thought and opinion, wrapped up in itself, away down in the South Pacific, getting along rather nicely, thank you, and not really aware of what the world is thinking."

When it all boils down one can look at this question at a number of levels - moral, political and sporting. All three are inter-related. As sports lovers and believers in the principles of sport we cannot go along with racial sport and still claim to believe in the Olympic Principles. What good is it to support selection on merit in New Zealand yet agree to compete against teams selected on race?

As sports lovers we cannot escape our moral obligations to other sports lovers. The Black and Coloured people of South Africa want to represent their country or their province against our teams. They want to play multi-racial sport for a local club. They like their sport just as much as we do. They have just as much right to be selected for representative teams solely on the basis of merit - as we do. How in all conscience can we keep on playing against racially selected teams, because by doing so we are denying them the rights that we enjoy. We cannot escape our moral obligations to those South African sports people who have been banned and exiled. People like Precious McKenzie who had to leave South Africa to develop his sporting talents as did the cricketer Basil D'Oliveira.

Finally politics in sport. There are no half measures with this. For over fifty years our sporting relationships with South Africa have been ruled by their politicians. They excluded Maoris from four All Black tours. They deny all rugby players in South Africa a chance to play rugby at all levels on merit.

If we believe there should be no politics in sport then we can only achieve that aim by taking the commonly accepted international principle of non-discrimination in sport and say: "That is the basis on which we play sport. We will play with you when your politicians stop interfering and allow sport to be run by sportsmen who select teams on the basis of merit, not by politicians on the basis of race."