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Craccum



Volume 49

Issue 15

LAST WEEK'S ISSUE

If elected to government
I give a firm undertaking
to substantiate my
earlier allegations of
Union malpractice —
or to make more
serious ones



Cartoon: MALCOLM ROSS

**National's 'revolutionary'
industrial relations policy**

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 Ed,

One of the things I thought I could be proud of in this University was the Student Health service.

When I decided that I needed to see a doctor I naturally went along to the Student Health. But I found that the Student Health service is sicker than the students who use it. Sicker also than the students who need it but are politely told to buzz off and go and find your own doctor who will charge about \$3.50 for 10 mins, just because they have the misfortune to be living with their parents.

I'm bloody amazed, astonished and brassed off that this discrimination goes on here. If Clare Ward or any of her colleagues read this then it's about time they made the Student Health available to students, all students.

Sincerely Yours,
Tortis Berkeley

2

Dear Editor,

Having been in the Phillipines six months, and observed psychic surgery directly, I am most concerned about recent articles published in some New Zealand papers, by those who are blinded by societies conditioned attitudes.

Psychic healing is not a magicians trick. The psychic healers are sincerely concerned with the welfare of their fellowmen. Free of conditioned thoughts, unlimiting their minds, they become channels for the universal healing power.

I have visited Mr Terle, a 70 yr old healer, watching him heal for hours on end, watched the much publicized Antonio Agapoa, also had psychic surgery. In the future I hope to be visiting all healers in Baguio, Lawlands and Manila. I would be glad to write of my observations for those that are interested in the simple truth, free of mental prejudices and fear of societies scorn.

Kareenne Ebdon
(B.A. student, Auckland
University 1974, 1973)

3

Dear Ed,

On Friday 4th July at about 10.30 pm a group of itinerant vandals came through the Union complex and ripped out seven of the eight free telephones rented by the Students Association. Further, taps in the Theatre were turned on flooding it meaning that the floor had to be ripped up. This causes unnecessary costs and delays.

We have been issued with an ultimatum from the Post Office to the effect that the free phones, which have now been repaired, will not be repaired again. This is due to the difficulties arising from getting replacement parts and the continuous vandalism going on. As the damage has often occurred at night around weekend func-

tions, we are forced to conclude that the dances etc are a risk to the safety and security of Students Association property (your \$28.00 worth). If we are to continue providing these services either the vandalism must be prevented or the Executive will have to close down the facilities at night until it stops.

There has been damage to the pool room also at night and this has forced the closing of the pool room after 7 p.m. as was the case in 1974 when damage from outside the campus was also high.

We regret the need to shut down our services but it is a case of obtaining the greatest good for the greatest number possible. If the actions of a few are preventing the good use of our facilities we are forced to take preventive action.

Yours,
Michael Walker,
Admin. Vice-President

4

The Editor,
Craccum.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Frey, following Descartes, starts from a position of systematic doubt but unlike his distinguished predecessor gives no reasons. If he or anyone else has grounds or evidence for a belief that the present examining procedure has resulted in an injustice or may do so then he should write to the Registrar. This is also the procedure a dissatisfied examinee should follow, whether concerning papers or a thesis.

I would welcome a discussion with Mr. Frey, or any other student, should he care to come and see me.

Yours sincerely,
H.A. Montgomery

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

COMBINED DEAN'S LECTURE

in association with the Auckland Medical Historical Society

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

"MEDICAL TEACHING AND TEACHERS - THEN AND BEFORE THEN"

Dr R.E. Wright-St. Clair

Assistant Medical Superintendent, Waikato Hospital. Dr Wright-St. Clair will discuss the historical development of medical teaching from the early years of the Otago Medical Faculty - 'then', and between 'then' and the days of Hippocrates - 'before then'.

The lecture will be held in the ROBB THEATRE, Basement, School of Medicine.

ON : Wednesday 16th July 1975
AT : 1130 hrs.

M.A. Robinson
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

PRESS RELEASE

CRIMES AMENDMENT BILL

The New Zealand University Students' Association has deplored Parliament's rejection of Mr. Venn Young's Crimes Amendment Bill as a "disgraceful display of stupidity and bigotry." Mr. Young's Bill sought to decriminalize private homosexual relations between males of 20 or over.

The General Vice President of NZUSA, Mr. John Blincoe, said that his Association had supported Mr. Young's Bill as a progressive though modest step towards social equality. He said that he had been appalled at the shallow and reactionary arguments used by many MP's in justifying their oppo-

sition to the Bill.

"It is incredible that any right-thinking people could seriously suggest, as some MP's did, that the Bill would lead to the breakdown of New Zealand society or to a disastrous fall in the country's birth rate," Mr. Blincoe continued. "And for MP's to talk paternalistically of their compassion for homosexuals yet deny them the legal right to be what they are is sheer hypocrisy."

Mr. Blincoe said New Zealanders should be able to expect much better from their elected representatives.

Mr. Blincoe pointed out that the Select Committee considering Mr. Young's Bill had attracted some 150 submissions from a broad cross-section of the community and from Government departments. The submissions had heavily favoured homosexual law reform.

Mr. Blincoe asked how Parliamentarians could expect people to have faith in the so-called "proper channels" of reform if a Bill could be rejected in the face of evidence so overwhelmingly in its favour. "Such a rejection makes a farce of participatory democracy" he said.

Mr. Blincoe concluded by predicting that pressure for homosexual law reform would continue to grow. "No amount of wishful thinking by Parliamentarians will make the issue go away," he said.

John Blincoe
General Vice President

ELECTIONS

Nominations are called for portfolio positions for the 1976 Executive. Nomination forms are available from the A.U.S.A. Office.

Nominations, which should be in a sealed envelope addressed to the Association Secretary and accompanied by a photograph and brief biographical details and a policy statement, close at 5 p.m. on Friday 25 July, 1975. Elections will be held on 11 and 12 August, 1975.

The following are the portfolios and their duties as described in the Constitution:

1. CAPPING CONTROLLER - responsible for the organising of Capping.
2. BUSINESS MANAGER - responsible for the business management of all publications published by A.U.S.A., of Capping and all Arts Festivals and Tournaments, shall assist the Treasurer and shall also act as Treasurer to Theatre Workshop.
3. SOCIAL CONTROLLER - responsible for the management and control of all social functions held by AUSA or the Executive including Benefit Dances.
4. SOCIETIES REPRESENTATIVE - supervise the affairs and safeguard the interests of all affiliated bodies except sports clubs.
5. SPORTS CLUBS' REPRESENTATIVE - supervise the affairs and safeguard the interests of all sports clubs, chairperson of Sports Council, and Sports Committee and Tournament Committee and a member of the Blues Committee.
6. STUDENT LIAISON OFFICER - Liaison between Executive and students and shall be particularly concerned with the welfare of students not living in Auckland and of non-European origin.
7. HOUSE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN - the committee which looks after common rooms, first aid room, newspaper room and all noticeboards. Runs Blood Day and assist returning officer.
8. PUBLICATIONS OFFICER - management and control of all matters relating to Association publications, in particular Chairperson of Craccum Administration Board.
9. PUBLIC LIAISON OFFICER - publicise outside the University the activities of the Association.

10 EDUCATION OFFICER - responsible for all matters concerning education.

11 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OFFICER - all matters concerning International Affairs.

12 CULTURAL AFFAIRS OFFICER - responsible for the co-ordinations of the creative activities of all clubs.

PUBLIC LIAISON OFFICER

Applications are being called for the position of Public Liaison Officer on the Executive of the Auckland University Students' Association, for the remainder of 1975. Nomination forms are available from the A.U.S.A. Office.

Nominations, which should be in a sealed envelope addressed to the Association Secretary and accompanied by a photograph, and brief biographical details and a policy statement, close at 1 p.m. on Friday 18 July 1975.

The applicants will be expected to attend the S.R.C. meeting at that time where the position will be decided.

Sharyn Cederman
ASSOCIATION SECRETARY

CRINGE
COLUMN

Brian Talboys, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, demonstrated his clear understanding of foreign affairs to a meeting of Auckland University students a week ago. Mr. Talboys told his attentive audience that "South Africa is a democratic nation". Pressed to explain his incredible insight, Rob's right-hand-man told us that South Africa was democratic because it had "representative institutions". Representative for whom, Brian?

Once a year I venture a peep at Robert Gilmour's "Give and Take" column in Saturday's Star. How about this little gem: ".....Sue Kedgely looking incomparably more feminine - and fulfilled - than some of the bleak freaks with whom she shared platforms".

I think I'll wait two years next time.

Homosexual Law Reform Debate

Mr. Paddy Blanchfield (Government - West Coast) warned that Mr. Young's fill might be a step on the way to 'zero population growth. Child molesters, he said, would be encouraged by the 'green light for homosexual relationships to be carried on with a minimum of public resentment."

The Minister of Police, Mick Connelly: "Homosexuals needed medical treatment, not a change in the law"

Mr. K.R. Allen (National-Tauranga): "It is not a recognition of homosexuality. It is a licence to commit indecent acts."

Mr. Phil Amos, the Minister of Education, abstained from voting on the bill. He told the Auckland Star that legislation had "no place in the bedroom." That's funny - we thought Mr. Young's bill was a step towards that end.

NATS MEET HUSH COOKS FOR TALKS

Immigrants sentenced to jail as a result of offences committed in New Zealand may be deported home if National becomes the government at the end of this year, usually informed services indicate.

A 'tough line' immigration policy is expected to be announced by National within the next few days.

And last week National leader Rob Muldoon had private talks in Auckland with 30 Cook Islanders.

Three Opposition members of the Cook Islands' National assembly - including Leader Dr Tom Davis - were present at the meeting. No representatives of the ruling "Cook Islands Party" were present.

The meeting - held in St Stephen's Avenue, Parnell - was apparently organised by local representatives of the Cook Islands' Democrat Party.

Accompanying Mr Muldoon were Mr Jack Luxton, the Opposition M.P. for Piako, and Mr Murray McCully, the National Candidate for Auckland Central.

National's attitude to the deportation of convicted immigrants was brought up at the meeting.

The Opposition's Immigration policy expected to be announced at the end of this week, is likely to spark off a serious controversy.

Several leading members of the Island Community maintain that while it is fair that temporary visitors can expect to be deported for Criminal offences, they believe that people who have been accepted as New Zealanders (Residents though not yet naturalised) would be placed in a very insecure position.

At present judges have discretionary powers to recommend the deportation of Convicted immigrants to the Minister of Immigration. It is felt that any mandatory provision regarding the deportation of immigrants would serve only to incite racial antagonism in New Zealand and do irreparable damage to race relations.

The meeting was held at the home of Mrs Poko Ingram, a leading Cook Islands Democrat. Mrs Ingram told Craccum that Cook Islanders living as far away as Wellington attended the meeting.

The discussions, Mrs Ingram said, were not confined to Cook Island Democrats. However, Mrs Ingram told Craccum that the National Party had contacted Dr Tom Davis, the Leader of the Cook Island Democrats, who had asked he to arrange the meeting.

The meeting, it is understood, was told that if National had been the Government at the time of the recent Cook Islands' election, provision would have been made for Cook Islanders living in New Zealand to vote.

Political pundits predict that if constitutional changes were made



MULDOON: NO COMMENT

which allowed Cook Islanders in this country to vote in Island elections - this would probably result in the defeat of Mr Albert Henry's ruling Cook Islands Party Government.

Mrs Ingram said that the the Islanders were told that only immigrants convicted of criminal offences would be deported. She said that the meeting also discussed the issue of Cook Islands' Independence. Such a move, the Islanders were reminded, would cut the Cooks adrift from New Zealand.

Last week Craccum contacted the three National representatives at the meeting. First we rang Mr Jack Luxton, the M.P. for Piako.

When asked whether National intended to 'toughen up' its policy on deportation, Mr Luxton told us that his party would release its policy 'in a week or ten days'. Mr Luxton said that the meeting was not open to the Press. "We went there to get ideas, he said, "and we seemed to get general agreement and approval on each of the issues we went through". Mr Luxton said that some Cook Islanders at the meeting "made it clear they were very Labour in their thinking".

Mr Luxton confirmed that the question of National's attitude to deportation was brought up.

We pointed out to Mr Luxton that there

were many offences under New Zealand law, for which a convicted person could be jailed. 'No-one', Mr Luxton replied, goes to jail in New Zealand unless the offence is very serious.

Mr Luxton said that he didn't know who organized the meeting. Questioned about the presence of three Cook Island M.P.s at the meeting, Mr Luxton said that he 'didn't know they were there'. 'All I know is that I was asked to attend.'

Craccum then rang the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Muldoon. Asked if he was prepared to comment on the meeting, Mr Muldoon replied 'No, I don't think so. Our immigration policy will be announced soon'.

National's candidate for Auckland Central, Mr Murray McCully, was more forthcoming. He confirmed that a meeting had taken place, and that Opposition Members of the Cook Islands' Assembly - including Dr Davis - had been present.

Mr McCully said that the meeting was called so that 'We could discuss matters of concern affecting Cook Islanders'. He added that he didn't know whether or not any members or representatives of the Cook Islands' Party were present.

Mr McCully said that he personally would not support a 'toughening up' of the provisions relating to deportation. 'I am quite happy with the requirements of the present

Immigration Act which says that a person who has been in the country for up to five years can be deported under certain circumstances, and, at the request of a Judge to the Minister of Immigration... Both National and Labour Ministers have used this power in about equal proportions.'

Mr McCully added that Cook Islanders are N.Z. citizens - and, as such, were in a special situation. Deportation provisions, he said, didn't apply to Cook Islanders.

Asked whether he would support a change in the Law relating to Cook Islanders, thereby making them eligible for deportation, McCully said that he would not support any change in the Law in this respect.

Mr McCully said that he would support changes which would enable Cook Islanders - resident in N.Z. - to vote in Cook Island elections, without returning home. He 'couldn't recall' whether such assurances were made to Cook Islanders at the meeting.

McCully described the meeting as a general 'get-together'; He said he didn't know who had been the organizer.

Richard Prebble, Labour's Candidate for the Auckland Central seat, said that he was concerned at the emphasis that National was placing on deportations. 'They are creating the impression that immigrants are frequent offenders. As a lawyer who practises in the Criminal Courts, I can confirm that immigrants on the whole very rarely offend. National's attitude only gives respectability to prejudice.'

'Any suggestion that National intends to make Cook Islanders subject to deportation makes all Cook Islanders, who are N.Z. citizens, second-class citizens. It is a basic principle of our system of justice that all citizens are treated in the same way. 'Cook Islanders', Mr Prebble said, 'are very law-abiding people'.

Mr Prebble said that he was concerned that a 'deal' may have been made over the Cook Islands Elections issue - in order to persuade Cook Islanders in N.Z. to vote National.

'While it does seem unjust', Mr Prebble said, 'that N.Z.ers in the Cook Islands can vote in N.Z. elections, yet Cook Islanders in N.Z. cannot vote in the Cook Islands - this is a serious constitutional question.'

'The proper way to resolve the matter would be a conference including both Govt and Opposition leaders of both N.Z. and the Cook Islands. Constitutional questions should not be settled by party political secret deals', Mr Prebble said.

'If a National Govt interfered in an internal Cook Island election, N.Z.'s reputation in the Pacific and the United Nations would be irreparably damaged.'

After a week of buzzing rumours members of Auckland's Cook Island community, not present at the Parnell meeting, are worried over speculation on whether or not National intends to change the status of Cook Islanders.



margaret mead

I think it's pretty useful to talk about the "Generation Gap", because people are mistaking it all over again for a gap between parents and children. You know, people say: 'children always rebel against their parents, parents have always had trouble with their children - my father didn't get on with his father' and so forth. And people who have lived as immigrants in a new country have had a lot of experience with children having a different mother tongue to themselves.

But what we are really talking about when we use the phrase 'generation gap' - a bad phrase - is the gap that occurred about the middle of the 1940s - when the whole world became one. We got airplanes which could travel very fast across the earth. We got television, the nuclear bomb, space travel and mass communications.

For the first time in human history all the adults had grown up in a different world from the world their children were going to grow up. And for the first time in human history all of us on my side of the gap had to realise that there would never be any people like us again on this planet. The world we grew up in has vanished. Our mother tongue is very different to the mother tongue of the young people who were born after 1945-46 and have grown up in this world. They're practically blasé about it.

In the U.S. we hear 14 and 15 year olds saying "I used to be interested in space when I was young", and "Ever since I can remember I've been interested in inner-city affairs". My five-year-old granddaughter for instance, is primarily interested in pollution and is very intractable about it. I explained to her that we need factories. She said "they pollute". Then I explained to her that we can do something about the smoke stacks - to change black smoke to white. She says "they pollute." I explained that we can move the factories out into the country. And she says "they pollute!"

So, the new generation is growing up in a different world - this doesn't mean a gap between parents and children as such. It's a gap between everybody.

There are no teenagers on the same side of the gap as their parents anywhere in the world.

So, it's probably the worst age in history to be a parent. And it should cheer up all parents to know that it's not their fault.

But there are now young parents and their children who are on the same side of the gap. There are secondary school teachers and university lecturers who are on the same side of the gap as their students. The cut off point is about 28 or 29.

Now people keep saying "is the gap closing" - just as you might say "is the Grand Canyon closing". The gap isn't closing and it's going to be there until all the people on my side grow so old that there won't be a gap anymore.

Everybody who is left will have grown up in a totally different world.

It takes a great act of the imagination for the young to imagine what life was like for us and for us to imagine what life is like for them.

But it never happened to everybody at once and that is the peculiarity of the world that we are living in. We are all linked.

Even in the mountains of New Guinea the people in the jungle have heard that the white man will give them a hospital and a school. When they come out of the jungle, someone may hand them a transistor and they can listen to the Beatles.

Right around the world you have this curious gap and it has changed the nature of the world. In the past things changed slowly.

There were enough old people who remembered what it was like to be young, and there were enough young people to watch the old people as they grew old.

We had a great deal of continuity in life.

As the world changed we moved from people who learned from their grandparents what it was like to be old - to people who are learning from their peers - other teenagers on what it is like to be a teenager.

And we've got a very shallow culture on the whole, where young people learn from young people. They learn just what young people know - and not much else.

If you are going to teach today's children you have to realise that they are another kind of children. When we talk to today's children we have to realise that they are a different kind of person. And the only way you can find out that they are different is to talk with them and listen to them.

We can't close the 'gap'. It's like the Grand Canyon. But we can learn to talk across it.

So we are in a new world. And some curious things have been happening. In the sixties - when the first of the new generation reached the universities - we had trouble all around the world at once.

They looked at the world around them and they were appalled. Quite justifiably appalled. They looked at a world that had been built for and by another age.

Bombs were being piled up which could destroy the same city a hundred times over. Anyone who knows any maths should find it difficult to fathom why they would want to destroy the same city a hundred times over. But it doesn't worry the military one bit. What is important to them is having more bombs than the enemy.

But the kids said: "What are you going to do with the other 99 bombs?" They looked at the way we couldn't count, for we had almost lost the ability to do so.

When the Peoples Republic of China was established, their first census found 100 million more people than they knew they had. That's 30 times more people than live in New Zealand. And we couldn't build fast enough. We built airports that weren't big enough for the planes that

were coming in. We built bridges that nobody could get across.

We were appalled at the numbers and we stopped counting. We are paying the price for that in many places today.

You know what they say to cranky old men: "Weren't you ever young. Put yourself in the kids' shoes". But one thing we want to do now is to keep the older people out of the kids' shoes. It doesn't do them a bit of good to put themselves there.

An old man used to say to a boy "Young man, I've been young just like you - but you have never been old." The young man should say "You weren't young in the world that I am in and I'll never be old in the world that you are in".

Now, this is not a new thing - it's happened in places before over and over again. Take the first landing of the Maori in New Zealand. The people on the canoes were used to being warm and needed few clothes. They must have thought that it was a pretty cold and terrible world. And there was probably a great gap between the adults who remembered the islands and the children that grew up here.

The same thing happened with the first pakeha: the people who remembered life in England - and their children who grew up here.

This sort of thing happened in places all around the world - as people spread out and settled the world.

Young people were very upset. The ones who had grown up with electric lights were the most upset. Because the rest of the world had at least to find the matches before they lit something. And people of my age all had to find the matches. I don't know whether any of you had to find the flint.

The kids grew up in a world where they just pressed a button on the wall and the room was flooded with light. And so they thought they could fix everything at once.

Right around the world we had all

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these young people who were going to fix it.

Now people say youth has changed that youth is apathetic, interested only in studies.

But what has actually happened is that the 'generation gap' isn't in the first year of College anymore. They have moved up - gone through law school and medical school. Now they are out and making a lot of trouble for the lawyers and the medical profession.

They haven't changed. They are just in a different spot.

Meanwhile, the young people of today have decided that university may not be the best place to bring about change that sit-ins in the Dean's Office won't save the world.

So they decided to study instead.

When we ask young people today what they believe in, we find they are more interested in changing the world than they were ten years ago. But they have decided to go about it another way, and they have to learn things first.

In the United States an enormous number of young people have decided to go to Law School, but not to study law in the traditional sense.

They are studying to become environmental lawyers, urban lawyers, public advocacy lawyers and many other specialist types of law.

So, the world looks quieter - and it has lulled some people including many New Zealanders - to sleep. When I was a child New Zealand was the most enlightened country in the English-speaking world. You gained universal suffrage a very long time ago. You haven't done a thing with it since.

We're moving now into a new phase of history - a phase that perhaps first began when I met your Mayor, Sir Dove Meyer Robinson at the Environmental Conference in Stockholm.

That was the first United Nations Conference dealing with a human environment. Later there was a conference looking at human population problems, then the oceans and this year International Women's Year.

Next year we will be looking at human settlement and decisions have got to be made on future areas of concern.

This approach has made a change because it has enabled everyone right around the world to think about the same thing at once.

Every Government has to do something about it. When there is an international Conference everyone wishes to go, so we are gradually creating a new climate of international opinion.

I think we are just beginning to move from a period when everybody was talking about their rights and how badly they had been treated. They talked about youth power, woman power, black power and brown power.

The emphasis was heavily on what each group was wanting. Each group was out for itself. The students wanted a different world, different kinds of curriculum, seats on the boards of Governors and co-ed dormitories.

At the beginning of the present feminist movement there was a heavy emphasis on what women wanted for themselves from men.

It was different from the earlier feminist movement, where they were working to prevent child, working for peace and abolishing slave labour.

What women are talking about now is not what they want for themselves - but what is necessary for the world.

Likewise, young people are no longer sitting in the Dean's Office demanding what they want for themselves, but are looking at what is necessary for the whole world.

We are moving from a period in which almost everyone found they were oppressed in some way - to a period in which almost every group in the world are demanding participation.

People are beginning to look at the world as it is and ask - what price are we paying by excluding any group from decision making? What price are we paying by excluding women, as we have done all over the world, from the decision making process?

That's what happened when we moved from the village level - where women all over the world have both voice and influence. The Maoris, for instance, let the men make decisions on the Marae when they talk about war, and the women talk in the meeting house about peace

and harmony.

Sometimes women are rigorously excluded from what is said publicly, but the men hear all about it at night. In the small village it's very difficult to keep women from knowing what's going on and from having a voice in what's happening.

Throughout human history houses have been built for women to live in. Clothes were made that women could wear, and food was looked after in ways that made sense for the women - who had to provide for it's distribution, cooking, and caring for the young.

But now everything has changed - particularly in the last hundred years. Almost all those decisions are made somewhere else.

The clothes you are wearing, you didn't design them. Nobody asked you if you wanted them. They turn up in the shop, and you can't find any others - so you wear them.

The shoes that are ruining your feet were designed and produced somewhere else. The chairs you are sitting on were probably designed in Czechoslovakia. Food has become either a commodity or a weapon.

People's decisions have been taken away from people all over the world.

Young people are dropping out of school at the fourth or fifth form because the courses are not relevant, only to be branded as failures for life.

Whether we look at the military situation, the industrial scene, or at education all over the world, we're living with inventions which were great in their day, but are no longer suitable for what we need today.

We're going to have a period of at least another 25 years where all the people in power all grew up in another world.

Older people are immigrants in a new world, immigrants in time instead of place.

We have moved into this new world and we are slow in deciding how we are going to live in it.

The recent national women's conference in Wellington was a miniature of what is happening in Mexico City at present where women from all over the world are able to hear from place to place what is happening.

I think this kind of meeting is important for the people of New Zealand because you have always thought of yourself as a long way off.

There isn't any reason for New Zealand not to regard itself as a centre, an innovative place in the world.

Not a place most remote from the English-speaking world, but a centre of the English-speaking world.

That has happened to some extent in the United States.

New York still thinks it is the centre and doesn't believe there is anything west of the Hudson River.

Most of the things that are innovative are coming from California.

Many of the inventions Americans use were developed in the past 25 years in California, the furthest point away from New York and Washington.

We know now there is no one else but us on this planet.

Up until World War II we thought there might be some low level forms of humans or some marvellous people like those on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, and then there was the Abominable Snowman possibility.

Now we know that there is no one here but us, the whole idea of the brotherhood of man which was advanced for centuries by our great religions leaders was an act of faith.

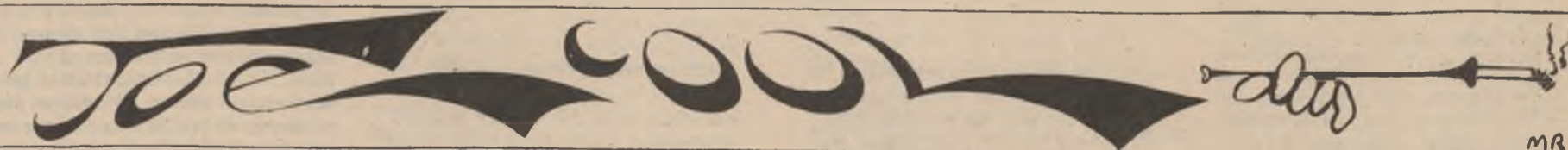
We didn't know much about the different ethnic groups in the world from the pygmies in the Congo forest to people like Chinese sages.

Only in the past 50 years have we known that energy resources for human use are limited and must be conserved.

We must not use our limited resources so lavishly as we do in the United States, where they cannot be replenished.

We have only recently realized how large the world population is and the need to control its growth.

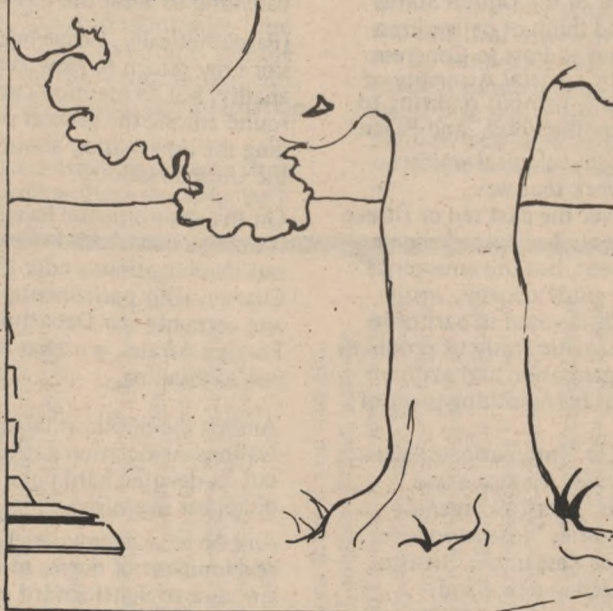
All this has been realized only since this new generation started to grow up.



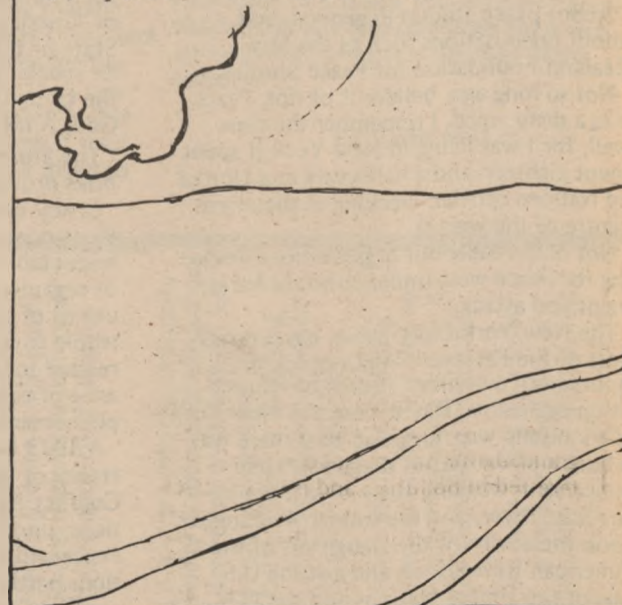
WITH WHITE-COLLAR
CRIME WHAT IT IS TODAY,
I WAS WONDERING



IF IT WAS ADVISABLE FOR
BLOKES LIKE ME TO
CONTINUE



TO WEAR SUITS IN COURT,
OR WHETHER IT CREATES
A POOR IMPRESSION



A BID FOR PEACE

John Male - President of the N.Z. Foundation for Peace Studies

One of the long term aims of the New Zealand Foundation for Peace Studies establishment of a Chair of Peace at a New Zealand University.

In a talk I gave on the 30th June in the Students' Association Winter Lecture Series, I emphasised the long term aspect ...for several reasons. Chairs of Peace require not only a university receptive to the idea and glad to give it hospitality, not only a fair amount of money to set it up, but a student body which is also receptive to the idea.

The minimal turnout at the lecture confirmed the wisdom of thinking in long perspectives; it certainly helped me get my own priorities sorted out. And it also left me with an unanswered question: How many at A.U. are (a) interested in the eventual establishment of a Chair of Peace; (b) interested, at least, in the systematic study of problems related to the organisation and maintenance of peace in the world; and (c) fundamentally concerned about the human race surviving the present frightening arms race?

Perhaps, because of the help our foundation has had during our slow, careful organisational stages from many people in and around the University, I had been expecting too much. For while taking note of the arguments of Foundation supporters who insisted that we must not be university-centred and must be seen to have our roots in the community at large, I persisted in thinking of the University, in a sense, as home base and the student body as potentially one of the structures on which to build support and membership.

I still think so. Perhaps the lesson is that there is as much "missionary" work to be done in the University as outside.

Perhaps we should have got busy at A.U. some time ago, when there were more activists around. Now the times are more critical and the need is greater, but where are the activists? Have the Tim Shadbolts joined Rotary?

A NEW CLIMATE

About peace studies in general, and about organisations such as the New Zealand Foundation for Peace Studies.

Not so long ago, believe it or not, Peace was a dirty word. I remember the time well, for I was living in New York (I spent eighteen and a half years as a United Nations official, working at the storm centre of the world).

Not only Peace, but organisations working for Peace were under constant harassment and attack.

The New York Daily News, eastern outpost of the Patterson-McCormick press, poured out a constant stream of vituperation against us. Day by day the New York public was reminded that there was a bunch of dangerous do-gooders and subversives working away over there by the East River, and the sooner Washington took the advice of the Daughters of the American Revolution and got the U.S. out of the United Nations and the U.N. out of the United States, the better.

The reason for all of this, apart from remnants (in America) of xenophobia and isolationism, was no doubt that for a certain period of time, the use of the

word Peace had seemed pre-empted by the Soviet Union and the Socialist countries, and the cold war was deepening.

But before long the psychological warfare boys discovered that Peace was too powerful to be rubbished, especially as men and women everywhere still had fresh in their minds the untold suffering that World War Two had brought. And soon no President of the United States of America would think of delivering a State of the Union address to Congress, or speaking to the General Assembly of the United Nations, without referring to God, American motherhood...and Peace.

The aforesaid psychological warfare boys probably work that way.

In any event, over the past ten or fifteen years or so, not only has Peace become a respectable concept, but the emergence of organisations, study courses, institutions of all kinds devoted in part or in whole to the systematic study of problems related to the organisation and maintenance of peace, has been nothing short of phenomenal.

A 1973 UNESCO "International Repertory of Institutions for Peace and Conflict Research" lists 149 organisations, under categories "Institutions for Peace and Conflict Research", "Institutions partly engaged in peace and conflict research", and "Institutions Supporting or Promoting Peace and Conflict Research". In the United States of America, in addition, some fifty colleges and universities offer

major or minor courses of peace studies.

In a sense, all of this may be regarded as providing a substantive backstop, as it were, to the work of the United Nations, which remains after all... its weaknesses and crises of confidence notwithstanding... mankind's most determined effort yet to organise globally and to avert the threat of war.

(Parenthetically, I have been appalled, since my return to New Zealand at the apathy, not to mention cynicism, I have found among the general public, including the universities, about the work of the United Nations.

On the governmental level, New Zealand is doing a conscientious job of carrying out its obligations under the U.N. Charter. Our parliamentarians generally, and certainly our Department of Foreign Affairs, are away ahead of public thinking.

Among the public at large, the United Nations Association struggles on; without its devoted hard core, it would disappear overnight.

And on an academic level... in the development of norms of international law, as a straightforward piece of the political science scene... the United Nations cannot be shrugged aside. But as far as I have observed, the need to strengthen and support the United Nations hasn't lit half a dozen fires in

student bellies. Nor has Peace).

The N.Z. Foundation

The New Zealand Foundation for Peace Studies is the latest arrival on the scene. Since this arrival has apparently gone more or less unnoticed at A.U., I draw attention to our Manifesto (reproduced herewith) which gives in rather generalised language a fair picture of our aims and objectives. Our Patrons include U Thant, Anglican Archbishop Johnston, Catholic Archbishop Delargey, Mrs Betty Holt, Mrs Mira Szaszy, and Sir Guy Powles. U Thant, to whom I wrote about our Foundation late last year, gladly agreed to be patron, a gesture he rarely made. He died soon after, but we shall continue to list him on our letterhead.

Our officers include a mixed bag of representatives of peace organisations such as the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Quakers, the United Nations Association, University Faculty members... and concerned individuals.

For our inauguration in May, we brought down from Canada Dr Norman Z. Alcock, president and founder of the Canadian Peace Research Institute. He gave what we designated the first Norman Kirk Memorial Peace Lecture, and spent a busy ten days of interviews, lectures, radio talk-backs, teach-ins and general "technical assistance" to our Foundation.

Dr. Alcock, a nuclear research physicist who fifteen years ago, became terrified at some of the implications of his trade, is a compassionate human being whose public stances varied from deep pessimism about the future of the world to a determination not to let the situation go to hell by default. (I suggest you refer back to Craccum of 5 June for one glimpse of him).

As requested by our public inaugural meeting, the Foundation is now at the stage of organising itself and establishing a programme of work and priorities. The job is just beginning; here are just some of the things we aim to do:

We shall organise annual Norman Kirk Memorial Peace Lectures, bringing to New Zealand internationally known figures in the peace movement.

We shall commission the writing and publication of pamphlets on aspects of the organisation and maintenance of peace which are of significance to New Zealand e.g. the establishment of a nuclear-free Pacific zone; the potential peace-keeping role of New Zealand's armed forces.

We shall work on curriculum revision and augmentation, especially in primary and secondary education. There may be a need for an expert committed in this field, to prepare a report, with recommendations in the Foundation's name to the Minister of Education.

We shall train and organise peace



lecturers, and make them available to church groups, service clubs, trade unions, P.T.A.'s, countrywomen's groups etc.

In cooperation with the Auckland University Centre for Continuing Education, we shall organise a short lecture series for 1976, possibly built around the 1976 Norman Kirk Memorial Peace Lecture.

We shall organise peace libraries, possibly first as sections of university libraries, city and suburban public libraries, the Country Library Service, and secondary school libraries.

We shall establish close liaison with churches, trade unions, service clubs, adult education groups, student associations etc. with a view to encouraging and actively assisting summer schools and weekend exercises and conferences to take up peace-related themes and topics.

We shall encourage and where appropriate organise opportunities for public discussion of major issues related to the organisations and maintenance of peace. Exceptionally, the Foundation may itself take positions on such issues, though only where clear unanimity exists among members and supporting groups.

We shall pursue the objective of establishing a Chair of Peace Studies at a New Zealand University . . . as an important long range target. We shall liaise with possible host universities and actively seek public and private sponsors. We even dare to hope for the support of student bodies. As a continuing function we shall liaise with similar organisations in other parts of the world and collect, collate and distribute information about the peace movement and peace-related problems.

"TEACHING PEACE"

How would a Chair of Peace Studies function and what would it teach? Perhaps the designation should be modified; perhaps we might wish to call it a Centre for Peace Studies. In any event, we have plenty of experience, and potential expert advice, here and overseas, to draw upon.

The University of Bradford's Postgraduate course in Peace Studies and its Undergraduate Honours Course in Peace Studies provide prototypes.

"Peace", the University observes in this connection, "is taken to mean something more than the mere absence of war, because, although war is the greatest scourge of mankind, this does not guarantee that human beings necessarily live in tolerable conditions; under peaceful conditions they may indeed be treated unjustly and oppressively. By peace (or peaceful relationships to use a more precise term) is meant a positive combination of justice with a lack of violence, enabling two groups or nations to achieve together what they could not have done separately. By contrast, an unpeaceful relationship is one in which one or all of the parties concerned suffer damage. The damage may be directly physical (as in oppressive or exploitative situations where one group is denied adequate access to health services, food or other vital resources), or psychological (as when a powerful or privileged group creates a sense of humiliation or inferiority in others.)"

NEW ZEALAND FOUNDATION FOR PEACE STUDIES

MANIFESTO

The general purpose of the New Zealand Foundation for Peace Studies shall be to promote in the broadest sense, and as a matter of urgency, a climate of peace in New Zealand, together with a public comprehension and awareness of the mutual, peaceful interdependence of all countries and all peoples. To this end the Foundation shall aim to stimulate education at every level concerning the organisation and maintenance of peace; to act as a clearing house in New Zealand for the exchange of ideas and information concerning the organisation and maintenance of peace; to provide tangible assistance to any group of people in New Zealand which has similar objectives; and to act as a focal point for the eventual establishment of a Chair of Peace Studies at a New Zealand university.

- Accordingly, the Foundation may:
1. Co-operate with universities, adult education organisations, churches, trade unions, employers' organisations, service organisations and other groups in organising, sponsoring or assisting conferences, seminars, study courses, meetings, etc., which are devoted to any aspect of the organisation and maintenance of peace;
 2. Co-operate with like-minded organisations on both national and international level with a view to the collection and dissemination of information relating to the organisation and maintenance of peace, and consult mutually with such organisations on aspects of conflict technology relating to policy determination in this area;
 3. Co-operate with educational institutions at all levels in developing peace-oriented curricula in, for example, such areas as the social and political sciences;
 4. Conduct and promote multi-disciplinary study and research into such peace-related fields as, among others,
 - (a) international organisation, on both inter-governmental and non-governmental levels;
 - (b) specific problems before the United Nations;

- (c) general and particular aspects of the theory of conflict and its non-violent resolution, including the history of the origins of war and of non-violent action for peace;
 - (d) the development of international law in the organisation and maintenance of peace;
 - (e) ideological differences as a source of conflict;
 - (f) decision-making processes as they affect international relations;
 - (g) the effect of economic pressures on international relations;
 - (h) disarmament and arms control;
 - (i) the relationship between social problems and national conflict;
 - (j) public opinion and international relations;
 - (k) the role of peace-keeping forces in the settlement of disputes.
- Emphasis shall be placed on aspects of these matters related to New Zealand's external relations and possible role in mediation, peace-making and peace-keeping:
5. Conduct and promote specific studies of New Zealand's role in regional and international organisations and conferences, and in bilateral and multi-lateral arrangements, regional or otherwise, as well as of the evolution of New Zealand's overall foreign policies;
 6. Act as consultant, as appropriate, to government institutions, and to political and other organisations;
 7. Evaluate and interpret to the public developments in conflict technology;
 8. Establish links with such United Nations organs as the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and UNESCO: with the International Peace Academy in New York, and similar organisations; and in due course with the international university being established by the United Nations.

NEW ZEALAND FOUNDATION FOR PEACE STUDIES, CPO BOX 4110, AUCKLAND.

DOOMSDAY FEARS

Like most people who have become involved in Peace movements, whether on the international level, as at the United Nations, or on the national or local level, I myself swing between cosmic pessimism and hope. Pessimism when, as happened the other day, a handful of people turn out to hear the message; hope when I remember the strength of the bond of common concern about Peace between us and many people in other parts of the world.

But why worry? Why be alarmist? Dr. Spock says, O.K. we are naturally aggressive, and the power drive cannot be eradicated from human nature. (Though he adds that we must insist that we be conscious of our individual and group power drives, be honest about them and discipline them to serve the genuine needs of society.) And as for peace being the absence of war, a European foreign minister, speaking a couple of years ago at the United Nations General Assembly, noted that at the moment Europe was enjoying the longest period of peace in its history. But for my own part, I believe that just now it takes either great courage or complete stupidity not to be alarmed.

Every day brings fresh documentation of the current arms race. Horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons as more countries join the nuclear club. Vertical proliferation as the scientists work away at more sophisticated weaponry and techniques of delivery. The criminal arms trade (all major powers are guilty here) with the third world. A few hard facts:

* The governments of the world are at the moment spending something like \$US 210,000,000,000 every year on armaments; a fraction of this amount on health, education, welfare, aid to the poor countries.

* Something like \$US 25,000,000,000 to \$US 30,000,000,000 is spent annually on military research; a fraction of that amount on, for example, medical research.

* The Pugwash scientists have estimated that there is a one-in-three chance that nuclear weapons will be used in a war, somewhere, before 1985; a fifty-fifty chance that they will be used before the turn of the century. A few months ago they moved the hands of their doomsday clock five minutes closer to midnight, and time was already running out.

* Unimaginable new weapons are now being hinted at ----- more awesome than nuclear weapons" as Mr. Leonid Brezhnev put it just the other day. Lay writers are now speculating can they be laser weapons, sub-nuclear or anti-matter weapons, the harnessing of "natural forces", environmental weapons (modification of climate, interference with the ozone layer or the polar ice caps); or perhaps some cunning refinement of biological warfare?

Small wonder that some scientists, like Dr Alcock of Canada, fear that their grandchildren, or any grandchildren anywhere, are not likely to survive the turn of the century.

by JOHN MALE

It may be expressed through military, political or economic means, or through injustices in the social system. "It follows from this definition that a study of peaceful and unpeaceful relationships has many levels from the interpersonal to the international, and will include the examination of inter-group relationships, including the relationship of war, as well as those which may be defined in terms of race, class, religion, language, ideology and so on.

"It also follows, of course, that the study is inter-disciplinary....."

The first year of Bradford's Undergraduate Honours Course is divided into three main blocks: "Theories of peace and conflict; The idea of a just society; and Relevant topics in the social sciences." The second year, students may concentrate on either intrasocietal relations or international relations; or they may take any approved combination of the two. (The headings under "Intrasocietal relationships" are highly relevant to the New Zealand scene: "Dominant and less dominant groups; class; labour relations; social change; local and national government") Under "International Relationships" the emphasis is on "The rich nations and the poor nations", independence movements; international negotiations; the international system."

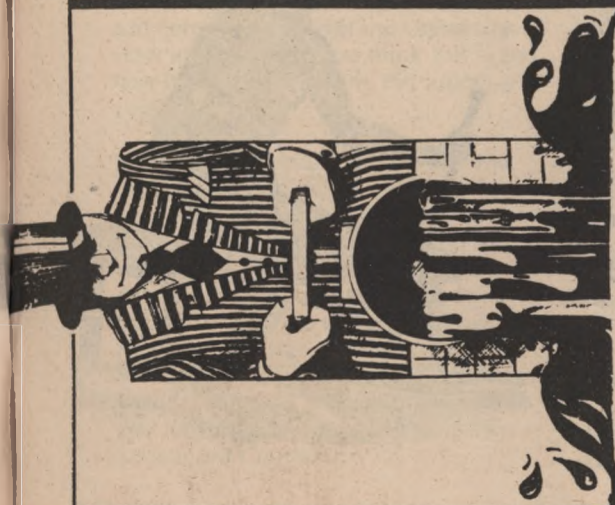
So the models are available, though there is no need to follow them slavishly. As I

pointed out, this sort of enterprise takes not only money but a hospitable university and a receptive student body and community.

The Social Welfare Committee of the Auckland City Council has already had before it a report from one of its Community Advisers relating the programme of the Foundation for Peace Studies to the problem of violence on Auckland's streets. The report recommended that the Council give its unconditional support to the Foundation's aims and contribute \$10,000 towards the establishment of a Chair of Peace Studies at the University of Auckland. One Councillor, in endorsing the idea, suggested this be conditional upon the Government and the community each adding \$10,000.

The Government, by a letter earlier this year from the Prime Minister, has indicated its warm support of the Foundation.

"First, may I say that the Government is most sympathetic towards your proposal, which is of course closely in harmony with our own general policy", Mr. Rowling wrote "I was also struck by the specific and practical nature of the topics you have set for study and their relevance for the conduct of our foreign policy I can assure you that if the Foundation is able to undertake work of this nature, I shall see that every encouragement is given to it."



number of areas - I am not sure the continuous press statements on the plight of the overseas revolutionaries are particularly relevant to N.Z. students but, on the other hand they do not cost anything, and if they keep the officers happy.

C: Do you think in light of the event known as the 'Campus Watergate' affair last year in which you were involved in students are prepared to consider a Bob Lack candidacy. Will it affect your chances?

B.L.: I don't think if you had not asked that question Fraser, anyone else would have done. I never did regard this as anything more than a joke, it was not an indictment of Ed Haysom if anything it was an indictment of me and my faintly anarchistic attitudes. If the students can ignore it, it will give them a nice precedent anyway.

C: If you were elected President what particular issues would you like to see implemented?

B.L.: My main priority is to streamline this organisation and put it into closer contact with the students so that members do feel they are getting value for money.

We have got to move into the University more, especially in the area of educational reform. I don't think we do enough to protect the rights of members. For example Masters Students are having their thesis marking messed around by autocratic Heads of department;

This Association should be objecting strongly but of course theoretically we do not know anything about it as we do not sit on the appropriate committee.

Externally we must take a big part in N.Z.U.S.A. to represent the rights of students nationally, and we should press for the urgent formation of a national students federation.



election

presidential



mike walker

Craccum,

Mike - why are you standing for president?

Mike Walker,

Because a number of people have asked me to. Among these was Clare Ward who believed I have shown an honest concern for student. I have been working virtually full time for the Association for nearly 8 months now without any return at all. I have definite ideas of my own particularly on educational issues.

C. Did you know Bob Lack was standing when you put in your nomination.

M.W. Yes.

C. Was this a factor in your nomination

M.W. No, because my decision was taken over a time, in consultation with people who believed I could make a good President.

C. One Criticism is that you, unlike Bob Lack lack long experience in Studass affairs.

M.W. I have sufficient experience after almost 8 months full time work. Having served on Association and University Committees, I have done almost everything there is to do around the Association. The fact is that I am young and keen. On top of that I am also a successful student, here first to learn, second to pass and third to be involved in students welfare.

C. The A.T.I. Students Association has recently had a petition from 1,000 of its members, asking for 'optional' membership. Do you think A.U.S.A. is a viable body that people should be compelled to join

M.W. Yes, look where we are now, we have a 1.5 million dollar complex operating. We have another 2.5 million dollars of facilities under construction. These facilities by, for and of the students. That to me is progress. Par-timers have genuine difficulties, but if you look at the greatest good for the greatest number, Auckland has the best and cheapest students facilities in the country.

C. You as president will have to negotiate and liaise with the University.

Do you think you are experienced and capable enough to do this?

M.W. I have come from the bottom of Student Politics - I spent a year on staff Students committees and was successful in getting two exams abolished. Now as U'P' I have many dealing with University "heavies". I have managed to make the transition. At present I am dealing with the Registrar over the Library Security issue.

C. What are the main faults you see in the University system here?

M.W. Continuous assesment is what got me into University Politics. I have tried to set up realistic co-ordination of A.U.S.A.'s Education Committee. We now recieve, for the first time, all minutes of the Staff Student committees. We now have enough information to start a genuine inquiry into University teaching and examining. The philosophy department controversy was initiated by this sort of work.

C. Has A.U.S.A. been slack in creating awareness of University's structure?

M.W. Yes, it has.

C. Studass Presidents invariably nominate their successors. Russell Bartlett nominated Haysom, Haysom backed Clare Ward who is nominating you. Is such dynastic succession bad?

M.W. It does have a function. The President is elected to represent students and do what they see fit and carry out the functions students require. The President is required to do this for over a year. When the President feels that there is a need for student aspirations and objectives to be treated with responsibility then obviously there is a need that work started is completed in a responsible and honest way.

C. Do you feel A.U.S.A. should become more introverted in what it considers and concentrate on predominantly campus and university issues.

M.W. No I dont. There has been a considerable amount of introversion over the last two years. Vietnam and South Africa have been non issues up till the last few months. Clare got elected on a Social Concern plank. We cannot isolate ourselves from the community. If we do this by publicising certain issues not wholly acceptable to the public we must still this as we have a job to do. On the local scene we are only just starting to regain credibility on this Campus - thanks to Clare and others.

C. Some other Campuses such as Victoria give all their office holders an honararium. Would you support this for Auckland.

M.W. This was something brought up by the previous A.U.P., who tried to move that future A.U.P's receive an honararium. I voted against it then - as I would now. I could have got away with a lot less work and concern in voluntary duties for the Association. I do believe however in cutting back the immense work load of some of the Portfolio holders.

C. Perhaps one of the weaknesses of this year has been that we have not had strong chairmanship of meetings. Do you feel that you can be a strong chairman?

M.W. I managed to chair a rather controversial General Meeting last year without much difficulty. One of the main reasons Clare has had difficulty is that she is concerned that people are making their contribution to the utmost. My own opinion if and when I become President is that I will do my best to ensure that Executive members tie up their duties before the meeting so that the actual meeting becomes more of an approving body and discussion is restricted to important issues like policy.

C. How does S.R.C. fit into this - it seems at the moment to be an ineffective rubber stamp.

M.W. S.R.C. is probably the more important body. Possibly one of the reasons why it had no hard work to do is that things have run so smoothly. Compare it with last year when there was the bugging. S.R.C. should do a lot more in regard to the Policy field in the Association.

C. One of the big issues coming up will be the cost to the student body of the theatre. Conservative estimates put it at around \$13,000 per year which means a fee rise of about \$1.30 per student.

M.W. This theatre report came out of a sub committee of Union Management. They dreamed up the proposals which have not been accepted as yet for appointing the 4 staff. We are paying for 50% of two salaries. In my opinion the deal is fair. The question is whether we need to employ those people at all. There is a current belief we can go ahead with less staff. As far as the cost goes I am already involved in work to hold costs for when the theatre comes in. I accept the fact that there may be a fees rise.

C. The other area which uses up large sums of money is that of the food outlets. What do you see is the problem here.

M.W. The traditional one of us to provide a service at minimal cost to students. It would be very easy for us to make massive profits but the students would suffer.

C. What role do you think Auckland should play in N.Z.U.S.A.

M.W. We are the largest constituent and have the most votes. Auckland could make N.Z.U.S.A. if we chose them. We could almost take them over by being organised and having our ideas thought out.

C. So under your Presidency Auckland will be playing a more positive role in N.Z.U.S.A.

M.W. Yes because it is my belief N.Z.U.S.A. is becoming a hydra headed monster.

C. What role do you think senate and Council Reps should play in relation with the President.

M.W. We must point out these students are student Reps and therefore they should be able to have close association. The Reps do in fact have some consultation.

C. If Mike Walker was elected President what personal ideas and concerns would you like to see implemented.

M.W. I have probably 4 issues this year. One is the Assessment issue and the education we receive generally. Another is Race Relations - I have a long standing involvement in work in the community for improving Race Relations. As a Zoologist I am accutely aware of Enviromental Preservation and Conservation to our future in Auckland as a City. As a student body we can through policy and publicity and submissions be a strong voice in the cause of conservation. The 4th one is to do with the Union itself. With these new buildings opening we must foster a spirit to ensure student interest in these facilities. One thing I would work to do would be to have the Gym open in the weekends. Likewise other facilities. There is a demand for good facilities open to students in the weekend.

C. What do you think of your Presidential opponent.

M.W. Well, Bob has been around a long time and is a very experienced and clever person. He has taken it upon himself to be a student politician and as far as I can ascertain he is quite happy to stay that way. He ran a good Orientation, is a satisfactory administrator and is currently a member of the senate. To pass judgement it would be unfair to call him an easy opponent to beat as I know he is not. I have really got a fight on my hands to beat him.

C. Do you think this is really a case of tweedledum and tweedledee with the students having really no choice between what are two progressive students. Where are the essential differences.

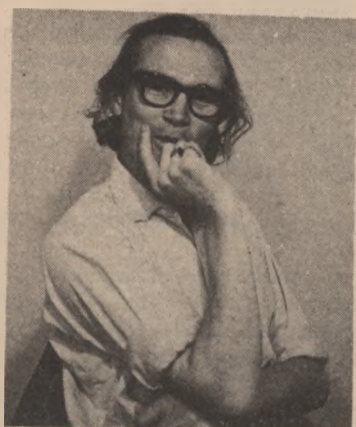
M.W. As I said before my reason for coming to Varsity is to learn and to study. My involvement in Students Association has until this year been secondary. To my knowledge Bob has not graduated even though he has been here 8 years. I have already graduated. I am here to do a job, I am here because I have a belief in certain ideals and I also want to continue on the work Clare has done because I believe it is important for a President to set out to do a particular job and have particular aims. I have those and I want them achieved.



ctions



al candidates



Rodney Lyon

robert lack

Craccum: What are your reasons for standing for President this year?

Bob Lack: Basically because I reckon I can make a fair fist of the job.

C: The A.T.I. Students Association has recently had a petition asking for non compulsory membership. Do you think at Varsity that Compulsory membership is a valid requirement?

B.L.: Well it was something the students themselves decided upon, and obviously presents problems if we don't have compulsory membership. As the fees rise with the current rapidity we obviously must look at the matter of reduction for part-timers who can't make full use of the facilities. But certainly I think membership of the Association must remain compulsory.

C: Do you think the average student is getting his moneys worth out of the Association?

B.L.: I tend to doubt it.

C: After 8 years here, there has been some criticism that you are too much in the system to become a good president-are you?

B.L.: Well obviously I feel you have to have a fair knowledge of the organisation before you can do anything in it. I don't know that I am "in the system". My vies tend to be unpopular to some people round this place?

C: Perhaps one of the most important things of any President is the negotiations and consultations with the University. How important do you think this is and how capable of handling this aspect are you?

B.L.: This is indeed a matter of some importance, particularly with the increasing complexity of the structure and the legal ties with the University. I like to think I have reasonable abilities in this direction certainly in such University Committees I have served upon I think I have made a fair contribution.

C: Do you think that there are grounds for increased representation on the Senate and Council?

B.L.: Certainly. We could do with another person on Council. I do not think that we necessarily need vast numbers of people on these bodies. It is more important to gain representation on bodies that we are at present excluded from, In particular the Appointments Committee, and the Deans Committee. Also I am not satisfied that we are making adequate use of the representation we have now, particularly at the departmental and faculty level.

C: Looking at the A.U.S.A. structure do you feel there are pitfalls in the way we seem to have got ourselves into a situation with bodies like S.R.C. which are toothless. There is now going to be a Theatre Sub-Committee plus committees for the new Gym. Is the place becoming a big bureaucracy?

B.L.: Yes there is a deal of truth here - I am certainly most disturbed about these proposals that are coming forward for the theatre with yet another committee. As for S.R.C. I think that really has as many teeth as the members want to give it. If the members care to give time in researching subjects that concern them then I think they can achieve quite a lot - it has not always been a toothless rubber stamp. I think some of the meetings this year have indicated a fair deal of concern in student matters. This business of taking up of peoples time is very relevant, especially with the ever increasing workload these days. The way the structure has grown up is understandable but with the vast number of committees people have to sit on they just can't do this and a decent academic course. I think that there is a lot to be said for trying to prune the structure as much as possible.

C: Victoria have a system whereby the Executive members get an honorarium. Would you be in favour of all Exec members receiving a ex gratia payment for their work?

B.L.: Not all members, but certainly the Vic Presidents and the Education Officer. At ther moment we have the situation where the President can be full time and can devote 40-60 hours a week to the job and all other Exec members not only have to apply themselves to Academic studies but also have to keep themselves. The amount of money involved would be insignificant in comparison to the wages we are paying at the moment, and to the benefits that would accrue.

C: How do you regard your type of Presidency in relation to the other portfolio holders?

B.L.: I think Russel Bartlett showed that a President who is prepared to devote the time and effort can achieve a lot single-handed, but it is obviously much easier if the executive are working together. I shall try very hard to ensure that there are a range of competent candidates offering themselves to the other positions, and I have no doubt Michael would do this also.

C: What are some of the issues you are interested in with regard to the International fields and how important an emphasis should they be.

B.L.: I have changed my views on this quite a lot over the years. I have come to the opinion that the major role of the Association must be to work for the welfare of its members. I am personally far more interested in getting into the University and trying to change some of the strange situations we have in the Education structure, continuing to press for improvements in Bursaries, working for the welfare of students in the accommodation field and the like. Certainly there is a place for us especially in local government. We have amongst students here people who can make worthwhile contribution to say, the future of the Auckland transport plan.

C: Are the days of the great Student marches over then? Is this a good thing?

B.L.: Well we do voice our interes in overseas affairs but apart from issues that effect New Zealanders closely such as Nuclear Testing and relations with South Africa, I frankly am not particularly interested in them as far as A.U.S.A. goes. I certainly feel we should support such student groups as are willing to work for them but the organisation as a whole should devote itself mainly to the welfare of the members. Obviously the days of student marches in International Affairs are over - we have not had any for the last year or more. Whether it is a good thing I am not sure. They were certainly an indication of vast enthusiasm and concern on the part of the students. I just hope they have been replaced by a more constructive form of action rather than by the dreaded apathy.

C: How would you assess the performance of the Vice Chancellor and your chances of working in with him.

B.L.: Well I did not witness his predecessor at work so this is not a comparative statement. I have been very impressed indeed by the Vice Chancellor's political abilities. I do not know if it is so much a case of working in with him as to trying to avoid being pushed into everything he wants, but I think I'll have a fair chance of protecting the Associations independence

C: What do you see as the role of the University and the role of A.U.S.A in trying to implement its aims and ideals?

B.L.: Presumably the University's role is to advance the "sum of human knowledge" or some such fine phrase. I feel it is vital the Association shows a very deep interest in the methods of teaching and learning within the University. The Association of University Teachers have been holding discussions on the whole concept of University assessment, and I feel it speaks volumes that in fact the Association has not been taking the initiative in this area.

C: Do you regard some of the Studass structures such as the Education Portfolio at fault?

B.L.: I dont think the structures are important - it is more a matter of ensuring that we have a whole group of people, not only the Education Officer, but his committee as well who are willing to work hard and give up some of their

studies. Then I think we can achieve a lot. Perhaps this comes back to the question of payment for this vital position.

C: What is your attitude to the new buildings arising on Campus such as the theatre and the gym. Do you feel that the cost to the Association is an unfair one? It is estimated fees will have to rise at least \$1.30.

B.L.: It is an unfortunate political fact that the amount of control over these is going to be reflected by the amount of Studass money in them. I am not happy at all about the proposals coming forward concerning the theatre. It is desirable that a University should have a theatre but that the students should be asked to raise their fees by \$1.30 (which inevitably will increase as wages rise) I am not happy about at all. The Gymnasium is a different matter - the sooner we have one the better for all. The theatre has become very much of a white elephant. I am concerned about the amount of student money going into it and presumably students and student groups are not going to get much use out of it.

C: Yet it was you who moved the motion last year to raise fees.

B.L.: I dont see there is anything at conflict here. I dont have anything against fees rising providing the money is spent for the benefit of students. I object to the large amount going into buildings which students don't get full use of. There is approximately \$20 per student going into the Union annually, but I hear regularly stories of students not being able to use facilities when they want to. When student are paying this sort of money obviously they want to be able to make full use of the facilities.

C: The Cafe is probably the area which gets the most criticism from the students themselves. How much should the student body subsidise those who use it?

B.L.: It is for the students themselves to decide how much to subsidise it. I think the pricing levels are too high. Some of the problems that are unique to the cafe should be considered more when making criticism. The problems of high overheads, of keeping senior staff on, over non-productive holiday periods, the high staff levels required because the cafe is very much a peak thing. One peak at lunch and another at dinner, and so on. Certainly it seems ludicrous that a filled roll should sell at 30cents and still make a loss - but if it means increasing the subsidy to lower the prices then so be it.

C: Do you thin N.Z.U.S.A. is providing a service to Auckland students?

B.L.: Well of course it is. Any student can get his money back by taking one plane ride. I have a lot of respect for the people in N.Z.U.S.A. at present. The competence has grown tremendously over the past few years. Arts Council is now running well and the submissions from N.Z.U.S.A. officers do in fact have quite a major effect on some Government legislation. It can be criticised in a
CAN YOU FIND THE REST OF THIS INTERVIEW?

keeping an eye on it

Brent Lewis

With the advent of TV 2 Cyclops has gained a new eye.

We're used to the first. I wonder how we're going to cope with the second.

It's going to be difficult because, whether we acknowledge it or not, television influences us a lot. The 'telethon' showed that.

It's true to say that too often our relationships with television are one-directional. Because we have not mastered the medium, the medium's mastering us.

This is easily proven. There are programmes we watch on television because it is such a passive medium that it can eclipse our emotions and responses. Many television addicts often experience a sort of mental catalepsy. In this limbo they seem to almost be extensions of the electronic medium. In this limbo their responses are dictated.

If this trend develops then the result would be totalitarianism. Society would have come full circle back to a tribalistic worship of a totem.

Such a Pavlovian situation need not be. Indeed it is doubtful whether our institutions could cope with such a radical change.

The alternative is to ensure that television is properly democratised. To do this we must become constructive critics.

This means assessing our own viewing patterns. If we're watching what we subjectively feel is trashy and irrelevant then we're really letting television dictate to us.

Just like newspapers, people get the television they deserve. If we're apathetic then our television's going to be equally apathetic. To that extent it's a gauge of the level of community sophistication.

So if we want an exciting and imaginative television then it's not enough to say in a broad sweep that televisions are pathetic or getting worse. Criticism without definition is really a misnomer.

So come up with alternatives. If for example you're interested in Latin America (as I am) and are appalled by our non-existent coverage then why not pressure for at least some time a week to be devoted to it.

Our society is still small and intimate enough for one individual to have some impact. All he needs is advocacy and persistence.

But better than an individual is a group. All you need to do is to get the support of a group you belong to and you really hold an ace. This is because programme decisions, such as not covering Latin America, are made by a programme selector.

Programme selectors are bureaucrats and bureaucrats, like the rest of us, don't like hassles. So if you get your group together and start ringing up a talkback show or writing letters to the papers protesting about lack of South American coverage the chances are that he's going to get pretty flustered.

The chances are that soon he's going to be ringing up one of the other selectors and say: "Hey Joe, I reckon it wouldn't be a bad idea if we ran this programme we just got in on what's happening in Brazil." And Mac says, "Funny you should say that Joe, 'cause I was just thinking the same thing."

So everyone's happy. Mac and Joe because they made the right decision and the lobbyists because they got the programme.

The secret to any successful lobbying



is not to be side-tracked. Do that and you cop out.

What you've gained through that little raz ma taz with Big Brother is to establish a principle and that's that you as an ordinary viewer don't need to settle for second-best unless you're really keen on it.

You've also taught the programmer that his tastes are arbitrary too. He's always assumed that people were more interested in Northern Ireland than in Peru but maybe now he's not so sure.

Too often we're inclined to let people make decisions that affect us without challenge. Or maybe we don't know how to work the system. This point has come to me over and over during the last few weeks because I've been working on an article, for another publication, on the future of Auckland.

It was New Citizen editor, John Bluck who remarked to me that he felt that there was "a kind of spiritual frustration in Auckland because people were feeling angry because of their lack of ability to shape their community." The frustration he said could be creative if only it could find a channel.

About the same time I spoke to two Auckland City Council town planners, one of whom told me it was "really impossible to get an idea of what the public wants."

They then made a remark which I thought was deprectory and showed up the falseness of their position "We only get those here who have an axe to grind".

One could visualize people in the inner city whose homes were about to

be demolished for a motorway (or a ludicrous thought for Kentucky Fried Chicken) being ushered out of the town planning office with a bright young town planner explaining "we can't really listen to you, you're far too biased. But if you want the facts, and facts are objective, as to why you are being relocated.."

Back from the future into the present the planner was explaining - that the functions of a local body must be essentially paternalistic.

It all seemed like a grim charade. And yet it happened. I know because I took the notes.

My impressions were confirmed by others. Community advisor, Ian Shirley told me that he thought that "the town planners are isolated from the people. For a country the size of New Zealand we have too many super-planners whose idea of community participation in town-planning is to go out and interview the intelligentsia."

One wondered just how much arrogance there was in our civil service. I remembered reading a 'Nation Review' article once called 'the Ruling Servants'. I refound it and one passage is worth quoting:

"When Labour (in Australia) ministers took office, they soon found out about the great power of the public service board and the small network of related permanent heads. It took Tom Uren the best part of nine months to get the staff for his Urban and Regional department, which was part of the platform that the Whitlam Government was elected on."

So it was a pretty universal problem.

One recalled complaints from Mike Moore about the difficulty in getting cases through the Immigration Department and I remember him saying that "the government may have changed but the civil servants haven't."

And it isn't just governments that are experiencing niggling frustrations. Several people have mentioned to me the arrogant way Labour Department officers treated them when they went to see about jobs. Others have complained about the Social Welfare officers brusqueness.

One person told me of a case where a social worker sent a guy home, without an unemployment benefit even though he had no money, because he had filled it - his form out wrong. The guy was a Polynesian with little knowledge of English.

Yes, one could think of cases of minor tribulations inflicted by those who weren't even meant to legislate. Then one remembered the town planners pronouncements about paternalism and one realised it really was an in joke.

But then I recalled John Bluck's term, "spiritual frustration" and that really seemed to sum it up. When I could speak to aware and educated people and their response to the stock question "and what of Auckland's future?" was a combination of anger and despair because the structures that were meant to be coping with the problems were too tentative then I became angry too.

Still it did seem to me that the people were finding their own channels. 'Telethon' obviously exemplified this. It succeeded because amidst frustration at not being able to act there at least was something that could be done. There are other indicators too. Youthline has had more people wanting to be counsellors than ever before in its history and we read in last Tuesday's 'Star' that over 300 volunteers offered their help to help in Carrington Hospital at a meeting.

The trend that is developing is that people are bypassing the rather ossified establishment institutions and working in grassroots ones.

This however has its limits. The community committees, for example, have only advisory powers. They cannot enact or rate.

Likewise some of the interest groups tend to overlap.

Although these defects may be remedied the real battle is to make the city's institutions accountable.

So be your own ombudsman and ask Ralph Nader's stock question to all who presume to decide for you 'where is the real justification for the decisions you take.' When you get a straight answer to that then we'll be half way there.

Television, like many other things, is increasingly becoming a confluence of all sorts of tastes. This is how it has become democratised.

But just as you, as representative of one minority taste, have a right to demand a time-slot you have no right to demand more than that. Then you say, despite the time-slot, I'm still ending up with a choice between 'Ironside' and 'The Six Million Dollar Man' and what sort of choice is that?

Fair question. The easy answer: switch off your set. You shouldn't be affronted by what you don't choose to watch or perhaps you think that Pat Bartlett really had a point after all.



Craccum supplement

ZIONISM AND PALESTINE



the case against israel

"The Palestinian Problem is a dispute over a homeland. Any Jewish person is entitled to go to Israel while 1½ million Arabs are in Refugee camps. One problem solved - one created"

Sami Hadawi's lectures, radio, TV coverage and informal meeting have been well attended - a source of awakened curiosity, sympathy, and hostility too.

Various reactions to him include: A Jewish Member of University Staff "propagandist and emotionalist". To a non-committal observer, "he was a good speaker" or "a likeable person with a cause", to those who identify with the problem, "Hadawi's plight, (as a Palestinian without a Homeland) is one which deserves international attention".

Hadawi's midweek lunchtime lecture at University centred on the problem as a local one. He urged for "a dialogue on the basis of humanity - ideologies should come second": This is not, he feels a problem for the super powers. (What did the American military force achieve in Vietnam?) justice must be found in the establishment of a secular state with equal civil rights for all. Hadawi argues with supporting evidence that the danger of Zionism is openly expansionist policies. Cries of "necessary defensive positions (eg. Golan Heights)" were subdued by Mike Treen.



Sami Hadawi

In fact, it cannot be denied that the Declarations of the U.N. Security Council have often been ignored by the Israelis, Hadawi says, following the June '67 war, for example the council declared that "acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible, an that territories thus occupied must be restored". Also resolved was "the withdrawal of Israeli

armed forces from territories occupied, the termination of all claims or states of belligerency, and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area, and its right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force".

The Palestinians feel, Hadawi said, that the Israeli disregard of such recommendations, their continued construction activities in occupied territory is simply "biding for time". And certainly in the face of statements such as made by General Moshe Dayan this would seem to be true. eg. 1968 "Our fathers," Hadawi cites Dayan, "had reached the frontiers which were recognised in the Partition Plan; our generation reached the frontiers of 1949, now the six day war generation has reached Suez, Jordan and the Golan Heights. This is not the end. After the present cease fire lines, there will be new ones They will extend beyond Jordan - perhaps to Lebanon and perhaps to central Syria as well"

Hadawi questions the justification for the massive militarization of Israel today. Can Israel be called the policeman of the west? Must an army be sustained... by a belief in territorial expansion or

a fear of outside aggression?

Several other of Hadawi's statements fell hard upon attendant Jewish ears. He spoke of the inequality of civil rights within Israel, the Class conflict. ie 3rd class Arabs, 2nd Class Sephardic (oriental) Jews and 1st Class Ashkenazim (western) Jews. All is not perfect in the promised land - despite the pro-Jewish propaganda in World Press.

Regarding this pro-Zionist attitude, Sami Hadawi argued that it particularly suits Israel to focus on the Israel/Arab conflict rather than on the Israel/Palestinian problem. In the first case the loss of International allies (because of the oil influence of the Arab block) makes it possible for Israel to retain the image of herself as a persecuted minority, in need of all possible economic-military protection.

In the terms of a closer focus, the Israel/Arab conflict, those persecuted would surely be the 3½ million Arab people who have lost their homes and status by the establishment of "the Chosen People" in "the Promised Land".

The Palestinians blame Zionist Policy for repeated negative response to U.N. withdrawal and disengagement declarations. They condemn also the United States (even Ford and Kissinger recently) for failure to effect settlement during the 27 years of conflict. The Universal

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ISRAEL IS AS APARTHEID

This interview with Israel Shahak was conducted this February in Jerusalem. Shahak, the chairman of the Israel League for Human and Civil Rights, came to Israel in 1945 as a refugee from the Bergen Belsen concentration camp. He was a supporter of Zionism until his views were changed by his experiences in the army during and after the June 1967 War.

Since then, Shahak has played an increasingly prominent role in defending democratic rights inside Israel.

Question. In the mass media in the United States and in most West European countries Israel is portrayed as a democratic society. What is your opinion?

Answer. My opinion is that this is the greatest deception of the twentieth century; and I am not speaking about hidden matters, I am speaking about completely official matters. Israel is about as apartheid as South Africa in reality. It is simply more hypocritical and more able to shape United States public opinion.

For example, take the official statistical abstract of Israel for 1974, which is issued by the Israeli Bureau of Statistics. If you open it at any table, let's say the table of births, deaths, infant deaths, and so on, you'll see that officially in Israel there are no Israelis. This is the first deception. When the New York Times or other United States papers use the word Israeli, they are lying, because inside Israel there are no Israelis. There are Jews, and non-Jews.

When Israeli statistics report how many infants have died in Israel, you will not find any statistics about Israeli infants. You will find Jewish infants and you will find non-Jewish infants. Sometimes you will find a total or a grand total. You will never find Israelis.

And it is not only for infants. If you look, for example, at the statistics on Israeli potatoes, you will see potatoes from Jewish farms, and you will see potatoes from non-Jewish farms. There are no Israeli potatoes in Israel. This is the definition of the Jewish state.

This isn't the only thing. If you go any place where there are so-called twin cities, like Nazareth and New Nazareth, you will see that the old Nazareth is an open city. Anyone can come, and by buying or selling or by agreement can dwell there. But in New Nazareth, the so-called Upper Nazareth, to obtain a flat you have to bring proof that you are a Jew.

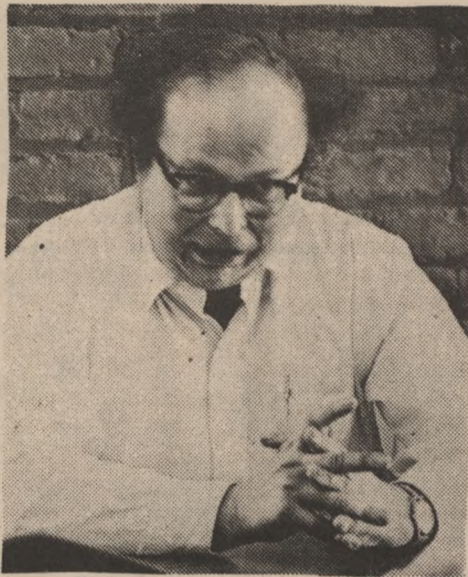
A society in which such a thing is required for more than 90 percent of its inhabited areas has no other name than an apartheid society. Exactly the same proof is required in Johannesburg. The only difference is that people know about Johannesburg, but not about Nazareth.

This goes for many other areas too. For example, you have now an official plan in Israel for what is called the "Judaization" of Galilee. This means that the Government thinks there are too many Arabs in Galilee, so it has decided officially and openly to confiscate some of their land, convert it into pure Jewish land, and settle only Jews there.

Q. A few of the key areas where the oppression of Black people in the United States is most readily apparent are jobs, housing, and education. What is the situation of the Arabs within Israel in those areas, in comparison with that of the Jewish citizens?

A. It is much worse than the situation of the Blacks in the United States, because the oppression and discrimination here is legal. To say it's legal means that the system of quotas against the Arabs operates in complete legality, without any legal recourse.

About ten days ago, for example, I read published protests from Arab students from the Bar-Ilan University. It's a religious Jewish university near Tel Aviv. The Arab students complained that the secret police prevent them from forming a committee to represent them. They said that the university has openly declared that any Arab student who does not



sign a declaration that he is against the Arab students having a committee of their own will not receive a subsidy for his housing or any other social needs. I think such an open declaration would be impossible in New York.

Another thing is that every Jewish student who can bring proof that he is from a family having more than four children immediately gets an almost total deduction of his fees. But an Arab student, even if he can bring proof that he is from a family of twelve or fourteen, will never get any sort of deduction. Family deductions are applied only to Jews. And this is done openly, not secretly.

And a third thing: The university openly uses a negative quota against Arabs in many faculties. In some faculties, for example, geography and geology, Arabs are completely forbidden to enter. In others only a few are allowed. Again openly. And the number of Arabs who can live in the student housing project is zero.

The same thing goes for municipal grants. Every Jewish municipality receives a government grant of about 140 to 150 Israeli pounds per year per inhabitant. The same grant for Arab municipalities is from 7 to 20 pounds per year per inhabitant. The Druzes receive around 20, and the rest of the Arabs receive 7 to 10. Again it is open and legal.

We are on a much lower level than Blacks in the United States because there is no recourse. No one can even do the same sort of job that the NZZCP does in the United States. There is no possibility of bringing any case about discrimination, even the most blatant, to any court, because in Israel there is no law forbidding discrimination against non-Jews. On the contrary, all discrimination against non-Jews is completely legal.

Q. What about in the cities? What evidence can you give about housing discrimination?

A. Cities in Israel are of two kinds. There are the bigger cities, like Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa, and so on, which are built on private land. There each landlord can discriminate or not as he wants.

But there is another category of cities, those built on land owned by the Jewish National Fund, in which everyone has to discriminate. In Upper Nazareth, even if there are landlords who would like to rent a flat to an Arab, they are forbidden to do so by law. And if they do it in a hidden way, once it is discovered they are taken to court and heavily fined for breaking their contract.

Q. What about discrimination in the area of schooling at the preuniversity level?

A. First of all there are two completely

separate school systems in Israel, a Hebrew one and an Arabic one. They are separated in statistics, as I said before, but they are also separated in other things.

First of all, the Arab school system is heavily discriminated against in every material area: no buildings, or bad buildings, almost no laboratories, bad teachers, bad teachers-aides.

The most important discrimination is in the area of schooling itself. The Arab students have to learn an enormous amount of Hebrew literature - including Hebrew religious material, the Bible, the Talmud, and so on - as well as Zionist literature, both in Hebrew and in Arabic translations. The Koran is taught less than 10 per cent of the time allotted to the Old Testament. All Arabic literature written after the year 1800 is prohibited.

Even from the older literature there is a very heavy concentration on poems praising the beauties of nature and so on. All poems that can be interpreted as nationalistic, even in a remote way, are prohibited. Most European literature and all Asian literature - the literature of classical China, for example - is also prohibited. They have to learn Hebrew literature instead. And of course they have to pass examinations in it. If they do not pass them they are prohibited from going any further.

Q. What is the situation in schools in the big cities where there are both Arab and Jewish communities?

A. Completely separated. There is a school for Arabs, and there is a school for Jews. Jews are completely prohibited from sending their children to Arab schools, but Arabs can sometimes obtain permits to send their children to a Jewish school. Not in their own area, however, but in a different area, especially to a school in a different village, where there will be one Arab in a class of about a hundred Jews. Even this needs very special permission.

Q. What about discrimination in jobs?

A. Here the discrimination is like that in the United States. There is no legal discrimination, but you will find hardly any Arabs in what are called the nicer jobs. The Israeli Arabs predominate in three kinds of jobs. First, unskilled agricultural work. Second, unskilled or semiskilled construction work. Third, the lower-paying jobs in services, such as washing dishes.

Q. When the Arab people protest against these conditions, what oppression do they face?

A. Inside Israel the oppression of Arabs takes several aspects. First of all, one has to remember that in the so-called sole democracy in the Middle East we still have the defense regulations of 1945 by which the military authorities can arrest, imprison, exile, or limit the movement of any Israeli. However, these regulations are employed solely against Arabs. No Israeli Jew, including those who advocate terror, will ever be, let's say, exiled or imprisoned without trial. But many Arabs who advocate cooperation with Jews, or who are leftist, are imprisoned or exiled without trial.

For example, when an Arab friend of mine began to just sympathize with a Trotskyist group he was arrested without trial and given thirty-five days in a punishment cell in complete isolation without books or reading material. I should point out that punishment cells in Israeli prisons are especially horrible. The size can be something like one yard by two and a half yards, which means that the bed or lying space on the floor takes up nearly all the cell. The place where the man has to make use of the toilet is also inside this cell.

Practically every Israeli Arab who becomes sympathetic to any leftist group faces something similar. For example, take what is happening right now with another of my friends - Naif Salim - a poet in the village of Pekiin. He is a truck



Israeli soldiers guard a group of Arab at an idler occupied Arab territories.



TEL AVIV slum inhabited by Oriental Jews. Mized face

driver, and the truck he operates is from the town of Acre. A few months ago he received an order forbidding him to leave his village, so of course he cannot operate his truck. He cannot even go to Acre to bring it back home. He has six children and now has to live on the charity of his neighbors. All this not only without a trial, but without a charge. There are literally thousands of such examples.

Q. What recent developments do you think are important to note?

A. The most important development is the growing radicalization of the Arab-Israeli youth, especially the students, but also other young people influenced by the students. I mean now people who were born in Israel, who know Hebrew, who are socially integrated into their corresponding Jewish groups.

This is the first time that there has been a significant number of Arab students in the universities. Now they are organizing, as I mentioned in the case of the Bar-Ilan University. When they are persecuted they take their case to the village, or to the little town they come from, and ask their people in the village to defend them.

As you know, in the 1950s the older generation of Israeli Arabs was persecuted even more. For every man that is arrested or limited or imprisoned now,

HID AS SOUTH AFRICA'



group of Arab at an identification center in the



Oriental Jews. Policed face of the "promised land."

rates is from months ago he g him to leave cannot operate to to Acre to six children charity of his without a There are examples. ts do you ? lopment is of the Arab- students, but luenced by ople who ow Hebrew, into their s. there has f Arab stu- they are n the case of n they are ase to the hey come n the village Os the older was persecut- n that is oned now,

of the winter in Israel and it is quite cold). The investigation is of course accompanied by slaps on the face and insults.

In addition, activists among the students are called in for talks with the secret police and threatened. When the "talks" are not successful, their parents or their uncles or their cousins are called in, and they are threatened. So every student activist knows that because he is active in the student movement, an uncle who might, for example, work for a Jew in the neighboring village can be dismissed. Again, there is no legal recourse.

Q. What about the situation in the occupied territories?

A. It is much worse, because there the people have no rights at all. In particular, they have no right to organize. At least the Arab students in Tel Aviv still have a committee that is active. All committees, parties, organizations, trade unions, and so on are completely prohibited in the occupied territories. Any political activity even closing the shops in protest, is prohibited.

The number of people being arrested is really enormous. During demonstrations in the conquered territories, Israel occupation authorities are quite capable of arresting 10 to 20 percent of the adult male population. This was done at the end of November in the town of Jenin, where 15 percent of the adult population (meaning from fourteen years on up) were arrested and kept in prison for some days.

A second thing is that people in Israel cannot at least be exiled from Israel; they are exiled from town to village, or from one village to another village. But in the conquered territories, everyone knows that the delegates of Israeli democracy can come to a family in the early hours, at 2.00 or 3.00 o'clock in the morning, their favorite time. They can take the father, give him literally half an hour to pack, and then take him to the Jordanian or Lebanese border, exile him from his family, and forbid him ever to return. You see, unification of families applies only to USSR Jews. It doesn't apply to Palestinians. And as a matter of fact, Palestinians have no rights to be reunited with their families here.

A third thing is that the brutality of the police, the military police, and the army units is far greater in the occupied territories than with Israel. In Israel, even if there are beatings, they would be usually short. The people in the occupied territories, to the best of my knowledge, are horribly tortured.

Q. What has been the impact among the Arab people, both those who are citizens of Israel and those who live in the occupied territories, of the recognition of the PLO at the UN?

A. It had a very great impact in both cases but a different one. Israeli Arabs know quite well the realities of Israeli society. They know that Israel is still a very strong state that has a very powerful army and very powerful support from the United States government. Therefore, in my opinion, their hopes weren't aroused very much. In the conquered territories, however, there was a big wave of hope among the great majority of the population. They thought that this United Nations business would immediately cause the Israelis to retreat from the territories, which of course didn't happen, and in my opinion won't happen for some time.

A second difference is that in the occupied territories most of the people living in the villages are not yet very conscious politically. In many areas, such as in the south of the West Bank, in the Hebron area, the hold of the feudal leaders is very strong.

Nevertheless, in spite of everything, 99 percent of the population in the conquered territories now regard the PLO as its complete representative. Or rather, not the PLO itself, but the majority of

the population would say they'd vote for Yasir Arafat. It amounts to the same thing but - and I say it in criticism - with the recognition of the PLO goes a very great amount of personality worship.

Q. Has this led to an increase in the repression in recent months?

A. Yes, very much so. There was a horrible wave of repression at the end of November, and it still continues. For example, several hundred people were arrested in the Jerusalem neighborhood alone during the last week, and many people who were not arrested were taken out of their homes in the night, and as you say in America, "roughed up" a little, sometimes half-naked, and returned home. Given what they call a "lesson."

Q. Have Israeli Arabs been subjected to the same repression?

A. Oh no, they are treated much better. First of all, they are citizens and cannot be exiled. They can therefore shout back. When the three members of the Arab students committee were beaten in Tel Aviv, they immediately did a great deal to publicize it. They have Jewish allies, too, and not only us. We helped publicize the case, because we still have some freedom.

In the conquered territories the repression is so strong that you really have great difficulty even obtaining the names of those arrested. The very first thing that the family of the arrested person is told is that if they dare to tell the non-Israeli lawyers or human-rights activists like me, their boy will be tortured. And many of the families, especially the mothers, suffer in silence.

Q. You have come under bitter attack from the Zionist officials and press for your defense of the democratic rights of the Arab people. What are they saying about you, and what are they threatening?

A. Well, I will begin with the official things. There was a debate about me in the Knesset, in the Israeli Parliament, in which I was officially described by the minister of education as a notorious madman. The minister of justice also made a statement about me in Parliament, saying that I am a traitor, and that a special committee is assembling evidence against me. You see, I am a traitor first, legal evidence comes afterwards!

There were also calls for assassinating me. The Jerusalem Post, the English-language Israeli paper, called for putting a bomb in my laboratory. Or alternatively, to imitate the Soviet methods and put me in a madhouse.

Apart from this, there were attacks on me by the so-called Zionist liberals and Zionist doves. This only confirmed my belief that Zionist doves are the worst type of Zionists. They proposed that my passport be confiscated, that I be dismissed from my university post, that perhaps my citizenship should be taken away. All of those things are possible under Israeli law. But all those laws, like the defense regulations, are usually employed only against Arabs. It would set a precedent if they were employed against a Jew.

So in the first place, it is this Jewish racism that has defended me. For example, a cheat and a hypocrite like Uri Avneri who began by abusing me and saying that I "poisoned the wells of peace" in the Middle East, and that I make Palestinians more "extremist" than they should be, finished by saying that nonetheless my passport should not be confiscated because if they begin with Shahak, who will be next?

The second reason is that I am well protected from abroad. And not only by friends in leftist organizations, but by the good relations I have with parts of the establishment in various Western countries. After all, I testified before the American House of Representatives, and I must say to the credit of the chairman of the committee I testified before, Donald Fraser (from Minnesota, if I recall), that

he wrote a letter in my support. There were also interventions from England and France.

As things stand now, a committee of officials from the Ministry of Justice is still looking for legal evidence of my treason, but they decided not to confiscate my passport or take away citizenship, "so as," and I am quoting the minister of the interior, "not to make a martyr" of me. Well, I am willing not to be a martyr.

I want to add one thing - that the university administration was extremely fair. The rector, the dean in American terms, defended publicly my right to free speech and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem is completely firm in defending my right to speak anywhere on any subject. But the danger from the government still exists, and whether it will decide to sacrifice me to the right wing remains to be seen.

So far I have been speaking about official pronouncements. Mr. Begin's party actually called on the Israeli radio for my execution. I can give you the very date - on December 2, 1974. So the real danger is that the Israeli government might sacrifice me to some movement of national unity. Well, I can only say I will give them a tough fight.

Q. What is your opinion about the general political situation in the Middle East today, particularly the intentions of the Israeli government?

A. I am almost certain that the Israeli establishment - I say establishment, not the government - is preparing with open eyes for war. When I say "establishment" I mean that in Israel decisions like this are not taken by the government; they are taken by some more or less informal body like Golda Meir's famous kitchen meetings - gatherings with influential generals, ministers, and personal friends. The decisions are then announced by statements and articles in the press. Therefore when (Premier Yitzhak) Rabin declared in the summer and more or less hinted during the last month that war is unavoidable, that is exactly what he meant. As far as Israel is concerned, war is unavoidable.

Based on what I have heard the spokesmen for the Israeli establishment say to their cadres, at meetings, in homes, and in many other places in which more or less important Israelis meet, there are two reasons, political and financial, why they say war is inevitable. Israel's financial situation is horrible. Even with all the support from the United States it's becoming even worse. And Israeli official policy makes no effort to alleviate the situation.

According to official Israeli data, the Israeli external debt will reach \$8 billion in 1975, requiring payment of \$1.25 billion a year in interest. Now the support of the United States to Israel, the official support, is only \$2.5 billion yearly, perhaps a little more. This means that half of it will go merely for servicing the debt.

Israel is approaching bankruptcy fairly rapidly, and the only way for it to be saved from this is by waging a successful war. That would restore the flow of capital, not to mention the possible spoils from occupying the oil countries.

The reason for the onrushing bankruptcy is that until October 1973, there was an enormous flow of capital into Israel. Most of it was "black" capital - Mafia money, money from all kinds of shady businesses in Europe, Iranian illegal money, and so on. This flow has completely ceased since the October war, but could be restored after a victory.

Three other reasons are political, or let's say military and political. First of all, in the present situation, Israel keeps an enormous number of people under arms. The number of people in the standing regular military service was increased. Their pay was increased to such an extent that a private soldier, or a private soldier in the border guards - the unit used to

*Continued over

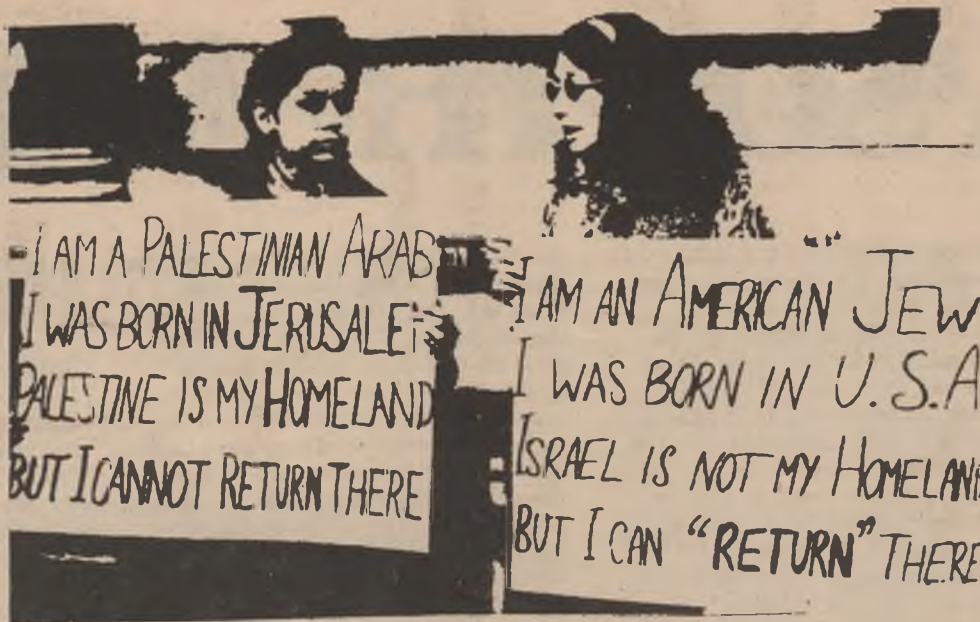
SHAHAK CONTINUED

patrol the conquered territories - receives almost the same pay as I do, a professor with twelve years tenure.

In addition, a part of the standing army - that is, the regular soldiers, Israeli young people, from the ages of about twenty-one to thirty-five - are called up for reserve service. Something like an average of sixty days a year would be a low estimate. If they are from "crack" units, they can very easily be called up for 80 days, for 100 days, and even more. There are students of mine who were called up this year after the mobilization in April, and who had already served 80 to 100 days. Now I ask, How long can a society stand this?

And there is a third reason. As they put it, the Arabs are becoming "uppish," they are becoming "impudent." They mean Arabs inside Israel or the conquered territories. And if the Arabs are becoming impudent, more soldiers are needed to keep them in order. The burden is becoming more or less impossible, so Israeli officials hope that a smashing victory will again restore the situation.

So far, that's what they explain. I will add to this that the major part of Israeli society is now in a psychological bind. They are like children who are reliving a



dream - a dream, let's say, of a nice summer, or something like that. They just want to restore the "good times" of before October 1973, and they think that a war can restore it. Therefore, to a great extent at least for the first week or two, they will find willing cannon fodder.

In my opinion, all this adds up to the

fact that Israel will make a war as soon as possible. It will try to move as heavily as possible against the north, against Syria, for very obvious geographic and other reasons.

To show you how openly this is discussed in Israel, I will just quote an article published in Davar, which is the official

paper of the Israeli trade unions, the Histadrut, and also of the Labor party, the ruling party of Israel. The article was written by Dan Bavli, a well-known adviser to the military authorities ruling the conquered territories and to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Now Mr. Bavli has no doubt that a war against Syria, at least, has to come, and he also suspects that this will not be the last war. Therefore he coined two phrases: "The next war, and the wars after the next."

He urged that Israel exact the greatest profit from the next war. Now what is this "profit"? Mr. Bavli is very sure that during the next war, as he puts it, Israel has to smash the Syrian army completely. But what would happen if the obstinate Syrians, after their army is smashed, continue fighting a guerrilla war? To prepare for this, Mr. Bavli proposes that Israel begin now to make some political overtures toward the Syrian minorities - Druzes and others - so that they will continue to fight for Israel after this.

In a country in which a government paper can publish such an article - without a challenge, by the way - you can well understand in what direction the wind is blowing.

THE HOLY CITY ?

Jerusalem is the Holy City. It is sacred for the Jews, Christians and Moslems alike. Tourism is Israel's main industry and all tourists make it to Jerusalem.

The Christians trek along the Via Dolorosa to gaze at the stations of the Cross, and then across to the Mt. of Olives. The Moslems visit the El Aksa Mosque (3rd in importance after Mecca and Madena) and the Jewish tourist makes his way to the Israeli Museum, the Knesset (Parliament) and to the Wailing Wall at Sunset.

Even the Dear Old United Nations has a strong-hold there. Many is the time that it has been said that this city should be declared an International Secular State, but either the United Nations has not had the power, or Jewish fervour has proved too strong. The baffling combination of the Old City, the Arab Shuk, (market) Convents, Churches and Mosques lies alongside the new Israeli establishment of Businesses, Hospitals, and massive housing constructions.

I was there in November, a turbulent time. On Fridays when the Moslem Arabs go to the Mosque and the old walls echo with the wailing of the Koran, the Police Guard on the City is doubled be-

cause of suspected uprisings. In fact nothing happens. On Saturday in the New City all is shut for the Jewish sabbath (Shabat) and then on Sunday Christians of all the denominations (including many Arabs - in case you were thinking they are all Moslems) flock to their respective Places of Worship.

I was staying in a French Convent in the Old City - a peaceful enough place one would think. During the week there was a hell of a rumpus in the streets. What the hell is happening? I asked a school teacher as he passed.

"Well, you see, he said slowly, the Arab students in secondary schools are protesting about their unequal rights of Citizenship and Education and about the way the Israeli police are putting the pressure on them - interviews etc."

"In fact" he said sadly "I shall probably lose my job because being an Arab teacher I will be held responsible for instilling rebellious ideas into their heads."

The demonstration passed. On this occasion the police merely used flame throwers and made a few arrests; nothing presumably to compare with the incident in Jenin the week after where nearly 15% of the male population had been taken.

I decided to go to a book shop for some peaceful browsing. Israeli Tourist books reveal photos of many facets of the new and old Israel. Talmudic scholars, gallant young soldiers, new cities (e.g. Beersheba) being forged and of course the outstanding achievements of the Kibbutzim.

The only photos pertaining to the Arab residents are the romantic camels, Bedouins in the desert type thing. Not a single photo of the 'Modern Arab'. Of course to buy a propagandist book like 'The Palestinian Resistance' by Gerard Chaliand one must first find a bookshop that has escaped the strict Israeli censorship.

A Holy City with a whole heap of problems. Problems of equality, problems of identity, or ideology. There are many who would like to see some peaceful resolution but as the British said when they cleared out in 1948 'there is going to be trouble' and there has been and will be.

If one asks the question - 'What are you (i.e. Jewish or Arab)? The Jewish person answers with pride 'I'm an Israeli' the Arab shrugs and smiles and says 'I'm a Human Being'.

Ann Chambers

A group of men and women in Auckland concerned with the situation in the Middle East in general and conditions of the Palestinian people in particular, met on 4 July, 1975, to consider how best they could serve the Palestinian cause, and help bring peace, with justice, to the Middle East.

1) To support the Palestinian people in its demands for the restoration of the Palestinians human and political rights in their homeland, Palestine. In its support, the society will be guided by the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which provides in Article 13(2) that 'everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country', while Article 17(2) stipulates that 'No-one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property'.

If you wish to aid the work of the society write to Friends of Palestine, C/o Auckland University Students' Association.

[] I wish to join the Society

Enclosed is \$.....

\$5 single, \$6 Couple, \$2 Students

[] I wish to receive further information.

Name.....

Address.....

HADAWI CONTINUED



Declaration of Human Rights (to which Israel is a signatory) states: Article 13 (2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and return to his country. Article 17 (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property. Too many Palestinians, both outside Israel and inside Israel are guilty of violation on both counts. 'Ideally' the Palestinians should be given the choice to return to their land or otherwise be compensated, says Hadawi.

Obviously there are differing viewpoints on these problems. The Jewish quote the Arabs as wanting to "chase them into the sea" and the Arabs quote the Jews as wanting a homeland "extending from the Nile to the Euphrates". One talks of "purchasing land, the others of "land stolen". There are likewise different stories of who started which war.

On both sides there have been acts of terrorism. The Irgun and Stern commandoes (The Jewish Underground) which emerged in 1948 employed tactics against both British and Arabs which cannot be described as other than extremely violent in nature. Many would say that Palestinian groups, like the P.L.O. and the Popular Democratic Front, do not strengthen their case by the continuation of violence and acts of terrorism.

It can be said that the admission last year of the P.L.O. to the U.N. as an observer strengthens the presentation of the Palestinian case.

There has been very little said by the leading figureheads of Israel about any compromise of co-existence. (ie Ben Gurion, Theodore Herzl) and Cham Weizmann is quoted as saying "there was a country which happens to be called Palestine, a country without a people..."

If the possibility of a secular state (including all Israelis at present settled in the Holy Land and Moslems, Druids Christians etc.) is to be realized, it must come from the Israeli initiative.

No one would deny the horrors of anti-semitism, but Hadawi point to a tragedy, when a race which has been persecuted for centuries, now wins a homeland, and in doing so denies the rights of another minority.

P.S.

Re the Press:

Like the reception of Nan Bailey (American Black Feminist - visiting in April) the Star refused to interview Sami Hadawi. The Herald Reporter conducted a lengthy and testing interview. So far nothe has been published.

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MUSIC

Records reviewed by Jeremy Templer.

Richard Clapton has recently released an album titled "Girls On the Avenue".

What can you say about someone with a name like that, an Australian whose voice sound like that of Van Morrison, who writes very good pop/rock, plays it better than most and adds brief guitar embellishments to the playing of some uncredited backing musicians. Everyone a winner.

He's had two albums, that I know of, prior to this. Both are firmly established bargain bin favourites.

"Richard Clapton" and "Prussian Blue". It would be sad indeed to see this album follow the same fate as its predecessors but, unfortunately, I can't see it doing anything else.

Maybe some enterprising deejay will realise its potential. But then, from experience, deejays are rather a dim lot. Failed musicians and would-be trend setters most of them, it would seem.

Richard Clapton has written all the songs on "Girls On the Avenue" and with luck and the Australian/New Zealand Cultural Exchange Scheme we may see him over here. The exchange scheme is something I've long advocated although it seems that at present we're getting the shorter end of the deal. Split Enz, Dragon and Beech and all they've given us is Hush. Still, I hear that Kevin Johnstone (he of "Rock'n'Roll", I gave You All The Best Years of My Life") will be over here in August to open for the Roger McGuinn Band - Roger McGuinn being the former guiding light of the Byrds.

Lou Reed and "Lou Reed Live" comes next. Recorded in the same series of concerts that produced last year's classic "Rock'n'Roll Animal". I know of those who like the studio albums but when compared with these two albums they are instantly forgettable. The guitars of Dick Wagner and Steve Hunter are a large part of what makes the performance so electrifying. "Vicious" from the first solo album, "Satellite of Love", "Walk On the Wild Side", and "Waitin' for the Man" from early Velvet Under ground days, and "Oh Jim" and "Sad Song" from "Berlin".

Lou Reed still stand as rock'n'roll's ultimate anti-hero, propelled by a cult to his position as the devilish prince, the real nasty. Much more authentic than plastic imitation of the prince, Alice Cooper, the synthetic stance, merely bad taste. Only Women Bleed indeed. Lou was there first. Cover art work's rather nice, the glazed stare, Lou and those shades.

"Play Don't Worry". A second album from the former Bowie guitarist, Mick Ronson. A minor improvement on "Slaughter on Tenth Avenue". "Billy Porter" with insane scat backing vocals that I'm a sucker for every time. A frantic "Girl Can't Help It". These along with the title track an a leftover from the Bowie Ronson "Pin-ups" sessions; the mystic "White Light/White Heat", a Velvet under ground standard, work best. Ronson's harsh and fast guitar work is evident throughout. As with "Slaughter" Ronson promises so much but, as yet, except in isolated instances within the context of both albums, he fails to deliver. Rather than the varied approach he at present maintains he would be better off adopting a more definitive and original style. Ronson still hasn't got used to being his own man but his partnership with Ian Hunter, former leader of Mott the Hoople should see him doing better.

Lynyrd Skynyrd's first album released early last year was loud and brash, rough and good. Al Kooper and the idea to record the band while they still had the initial raw and amateurish energy before subsequent recordings could dull their sound underneath a sheen of press

professionalism. Former Deep Purple vocalist Ian Gillian had much the same idea when he produced Nazareth's first album.

By "Second Helping" Lynyrd Skynyrd's raw energy had been diluted but was still forceful. "Nuthin' Fancy" is better than their second album, the pace a little hotter, the band more confident and not awkwardly defending the South against the words of an outsider, Neil Young, as on "Sweet Home Alabama". Artimus Pyle is the band's new drummer but Lynyrd Skynyrd's brand of Southern rock, closer than all the other Southern rock groups, with the possible exception of the Allman Brothers Band, to the essence of Southern life, remains unchanged. A strong single "Saturday Night Special" has already been taken from the album.

"Nuthin' Fancy" is just that. Southern rock that comes well-recommended.

Stealers Wheel is still very bitter about the whole stardom/overnight sensation biz and the songs continue to reflect it. "Right or Wrong", the title track of their third album, is no "Star" and this album suffers because of it. The original creative energy behind their debut album has since been dissipated, the rest of Stealers Wheel having disappeared to go their separate ways. Joe Egan and Gerry Rafferty as Stealers Wheel haven't yet surpassed that first album despite an excellent solo album from Gerry Rafferty and the presence here of Egan's nasal vocals. He is a copyist without equal who can sound like both Dylan and Lennon yet remain convincing and do it all without a twinge of conscience. Stealers indeed.

"Hearts", America's latest and fifth album is really too fey and precious and without the instant likeability of its predecessors. America used to be by Crosby Stills, Nash and Young imitators par excellence but that was summed up and dispensed with on "Hatrik". With the following album "Holliday" and now "Hearts", America is in the process of defining an English "pop" sound more like that of the Beatles and the post-Beatles imitators (Badfinger and, to a lesser extent, the Raspberries, Stealers Wheel and Stories).

It's no coincidence that George Martin, once producer for the Beatles, is behind if not a guide for America's new lease of life.

"Sister Golden Hair" is the single from the album. An instant classic of masterful and economic production. No unnecessary guitar solos, everything is geared towards the complete statement.

The sad thing is nothing else on the album comes close to matching it. This is in deference to "Holiday", an album full of potential hit singles with only one filler track.

There's no sound of those moroccas that were once cogniscent with the American way of life. That's the cost not necessarily of progress but certainly of change; a reaction to the cynical derision of those critics who regard America as the makers of nice and pleasant latin samba rhythms for the masses. They certainly are vulnerable to such criticism but I can't help but have a bit of respect for America and for Badfinger too. For they're perfectionists where perfection is by no means the norm, along with the Hollies they play with the belief that their music is part of a popular art form - the art of the three minute hit single.

Jeremy Templer.



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Thirteen Festival Films Censored

I realise that many film-goers are bored stiff with the subject of censorship. Censorship is easy to ignore because its details are kept secret. But those who import or exhibit films know that censorship is very much alive in N.Z.

The censor's annual report - released this week - announces that a total of 807 cuts were made last year. 40 per cent of all feature films were cut, and 42 films (short films or feature-films) were totally banned. More feature-films were cut or banned this year than last year.

In terms of censorship, N.Z. seems to be getting more and more out of touch with the rest of the world. Only a few countries such as South Africa have film censorship as severe as ours. Once, Australian censorship was tougher than ours, but today the only films banned or cut in Australia are 'hard-core' pornographic films.

Occasionally a film becomes a controversial issue in a state such as Queensland, but taken as a whole, Australian film censorship is now very relaxed. Australian filmgoers are now asking 'Why not hard-core porn?' and this is a valid question. Hard-core porn seems to me generally more honest and interesting than the 'Carry On Smirking' style of soft-core porn promoted in N.Z. I remember seeing an "Erotic Film Festival" in the student Union Building of New York University - with films selected by Roman Polanski, among others - which showed me how joyous and amusing hard-core porn could be.

But even the soft-core variety is still cut to pieces in N.Z. One of the most disturbing features of local censorship is the fact that it operates in secrecy. A cut film is presented to the filmgoer in such a way that he believes he is seeing an authentic version. Even if he learns that a film has been tampered with, he has no way of knowing whether any particular transition in the film is the result of a decision by the film-maker or a decision by the censor.

This year the censor interfered with thirteen of the films presented by the Auckland and Wellington Film Festivals. Both Festivals are established cultural institutions, and the films that they sponsor can scarcely be regarded as worthless or frivolous. Both Festivals attracted strong public support (15,000 attendances in Wellington and 25,000 in Auckland). Not impressed by these facts, the Censor tampered with thirteen films.

First he informed the Auckland Festival that *The Family*, a feature film from the Netherlands, could not be screened in N.Z. I have not seen this film myself, but I notice that it received a glowing review from Peter Cowie in the 1975 International Film Guide. Cowie remarked that the film was reminiscent of Genet and Beckett, and that it was full of 'brilliant' dialogue and camerawork. In all, it was 'a stunning debut' by its director, Lodewijk de Boer.

The censor also cut six of the feature films screened during the Auckland Festival: *The Conscript* (one cut), *It's Either You Or Me* (2 cuts), *Slipstream* (at least 2 cuts), *Monkeys In The Attic* (2 cuts), *The Cars That Ate Paris* (several cuts), and *A Stranger Came By Train* (8 cuts). Two other feature films originally intended for the Auckland Festival were also cut: *Celine and Julie Go Boating* and *Ordinary Tenderness*. In addition, the censor tampered with two short films screened at the University during the pre-Festival season: *Cold Night* (at least 1 cut) and *Whistling Smith* (6 cuts).

I have used the word 'cut' in each case but in some of the films the Censor may have adopted the tactic of 'bleeping out' words on the sound-track.

Two other Festival feature-films which were screened in Wellington but not Auckland were cut by the censor: *Between Wars* and *Mouth Agape*. The French Consulate subsequently expressed its concern

at the Wellington screening of *Mouth Agape* and *Celine and Julie* in their incomplete form. Michael Thornhill, the director of the Australian film *Between The Wars*, was present at the Wellington Festival, and he is said to have made a personal protest against the Censor's decision by restoring the material cut from his film. Apparently the Wellington audience cheered this restoration, just as they booed and hissed the censor when they recognized his cuts in *The Cars That Ate Paris*. It is not yet known whether Thornhill or the Wellington Festival will be brought to court because of this incident.

Usually it is impossible to obtain information about the censor's cuts, but on this occasion I have been able to collect a few details.

Almost all the cuts made in Festival films seem to be aimed at "naughty words" in particular, the words 'fuck', 'cunt' and 'prick'. The word 'fuck' seems to be cut by the censor whenever it occurs, with no regard for the context. It is cut even when it has no direct sexual connotations. For example, the four cuts made in the Canadian film *Ordinary Tenderness* appear to involve remarks about the weather such as 'it's fucking cold today'.

Such snipping may seem too trivial to worry about, but it can have a disastrous effect upon local Film Festivals. Most Overseas producers and directors are now demanding that Film Festivals refrain from screening any film that has been cut. Next year, both the Auckland and Wellington Festivals will probably adopt this policy - indeed, they will probably be forced to do so by the film-makers. If the censor cuts a dozen films again next year, then there will not be enough films left to make up a Festival.

I have devoted most of this article to Festival films, but the general run of censorship is just as alarming. In recent months the censor has banned such interesting films as *Heavy Traffic* (a brilliant animated cartoon about a young artist in New York), *Le Grand Bouffe* (which won an International Critics Prize at the 1973 Cannes Film Festival) and a film biography of comedian Lenny Bruce. Also, the Appeal Board has upheld the total ban on *Last Tango in Paris*.

Teaching a film course in the English and Art History departments this year, I have been frequently dismayed to find that many 16mm prints are 'corrupt texts'. They are 'corrupt' for many reasons, but clumsy cutting by the censor is perhaps the most disturbing reason. If I give a lecture on montage, for example, and illustrate it by screening some famous montage sequences, I discover that the censor has done some clumsy cutting in the middle of these sequences. For example, the shower murder scene in Hitchcock's *Psycho*, a virtuoso example of editing that has influenced many film-makers, has some shots missing. It is true that some cuts of this kind are made not by the censor but by the distributor - for example, the shots omitted from the famous 'Odessa steps' montage sequence of *Battleship Potemkin* appear to have been removed by the original Russian distributor. (I don't know of any print of the film in N.Z. that is intact). But though the censor is not our only problem, he is still responsible for a large number of the cuts that create a serious problem for New Zealanders who wish to study the art of film.

N.Z. Censorship has two functions: (1) grading films according to age groups, and (2) cutting and banning films. The second of these functions ought to be abolished. The first function does have some 'redeeming social value', although the censor often seems out of touch with the youthful audience that constitutes the most regular group of film-goers. For example, he has often given restricted certificates to 'youth culture'

films and this represents an act of cultural politics. The R16 certificate for *To mmy* is a typical example.

Some film-goers may argue that cutting is acceptable, so long as 'artistic films' are left intact. But how are we to draw the line between 'artistic' films and 'lurid commercial films'? I'm sure that when the censor cut *Psycho*, he regarded it as a lurid commercial film, and in one sense it is. It is worth noting that The English Department syllabus is full of plays and novels which were once regarded by some highly cultured people as lurid money-spinners for example, *Moll Flanders*, *Don Juan* or the Gothic novels, to say nothing of *King Lear* and the violent Jacobean.

It will be difficult to bring about a major change in N.Z. film censorship

because the pro-censorship forces are more active than the anti-censorship forces. A few days ago, Bartlett presented another petition to parliament containing more than 20,000 signatures. Those who protest against censorship are mostly the same people who have been doing so for many years, such as The Federation of Film Societies.

Without minimising the value of their efforts, I think that a lot of new faces are needed for the campaign to have any impact today. It is necessary for 'the average film-goer' to make his dissatisfaction clear by writing letters and telegrams and petitions, by setting up picket-lines or by thinking up new and imaginative forms of protest.

Roger Horrocks.

The Classic Cinema

Attendances at the Classic Cinema have dropped off lately, so we should all remind ourselves that we are very, very lucky to have a cinema of this type in Auckland.

At present the Classic is presenting a series of four films by director and choreographer Busby Berkeley.

To assemble a group of films by one 'auteur' is the sort of intelligent programming that no other Auckland cinema attempts. The films themselves have great appeal, as comic-book-style entertainment, as 'high camp' comedy, or as a fascinating slice of film history.

After the introduction of sound in the late twenties, the musical became

arre Berkeley sequences as Ann Miller's dance in a landscape of musical instruments held by disembodied arms, or Esther Williams' dive from a high trapeze into a geometric arrangement of swimmers. The film historian Arthur Knight has said of Berkeley that he created 'the purest combinations of sound and vision that had so far come from any American studio'.

The Classic is presenting two double-features: *Hollywood Hotel* (1937) and *42nd Street* (1933) until Friday July 18, and then *Dames* (1934) and *Gold Diggers of 1933* from July 19 to August 1st. Berkeley directed the whole of *Hollywood Hotel* and 'staged and directed' the musi-



a key area of film-making. During the depression years, musicals grew more and more elaborate, and provided spectacular escapist entertainment.

The most imaginative dance numbers were those staged by Busby Berkeley, who liked to arrange hundreds of dancers into geometric patterns, use mirrors to create a maze of reflections, place his camera on a crane and swing it up and around the dancers, alternate camera shots rapidly in counterpoint to the music, and experiment in many other ways to transform his dance numbers into sensuous extravaganzas.

Those who saw the film *That's Entertainment* will remember such biz-

cal numbers in the other three films.

Hollywood Hotel is perhaps not as interesting as *42nd Street*, which ends with a particularly spectacular musical sequence.

The musical sequences represent the high-point of each film, and elsewhere there is a great deal of corn and hokum, but the audience is in no danger of falling asleep because of a fascinating parade of well-known stars, some sly Hollywood style eroticism, a very rich assortment of plot stereotypes, 1930s hairstyles, fashions and Art Deco effects, and also a lot of ingenious camerawork.

Berkeley revealed one of the secrets of his success in a 1962 interview: "I



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still shoot with only one camera, just as I did when I started in 1930. I still edit everything in the camera. I give the cutters only as much as I want, and all they have to do is put it together." It's a remark reminiscent of Ford or Hitchcock.

If Auckland had a real film culture, instead of the chaos of un-informed enthusiasm that exists at present, there would be full houses every day at the Classic, and plenty of excited arguments about Berkeley's visual style, his male chauvinism, the evolution of the musical (from Dames to Tommy), the politics and the sociology and the semiology and the Freudianism and every other goddam aspect of these films. So what, if most of the discussion happened to be pretentious or unintelligible --- it would show that there was some energy in our passive and inarticulate film scene.

The Classic Cinema is trying hard to create this sort of ferment. I'm not thinking only of the Berkeley season, but of the Classic's whole approach to programming, to giving its audience a sense of film history through a fine choice of films and the printing of background information etc.

It remains to be seen whether Aucklanders have enough interest in films to take advantage of this opportunity.

Roger Horrocks

FILM SCREENINGS

July 16 (Wed) : Catch 22 and Little Big Man in B28 at 7 p.m.

July 17 (Thurs): Truffaut's Bride Wore Black in B15 at 7 p.m.

July 23 (Wed) : Olivier's version of Richard III in B15 at 7.30

July 24 (Thurs) : Blow-Up in B15 at 7.

And on Sunday July 27 there will be an all-day Film Seminar at the Classic Cinema, organized by Noel Evans. Details are available from the University Bookshop, or from the Classic Cinema, or from Box 5419, Auckland.



Berkeley directing a shot from 'Gold Diggers of 1933'

Theatre Column

Well, well, two pieces of exciting theatre in as many days ! All a bit mind-boggling innit ? I mean, from our very own ultra-grotty Arts Centre to plush Mercury seats (complimentary at that !) It's enough to make a girl sink into a trembling heap of student culture shock. Still a diverse and stimulating range of theatre experience was had, and now the benefits of such fruits come to you on Craccum's pearly pageEnough, enough, forsooth - down to business !

And Mercury's done it again. A slick, superbly produced and innovative production of 'The Taming of the Shrew'. In a very creative fashion Tony Richardson has seen fit to include the often cut opening scenes of the 'Shrew'. This means that the play moves on two levels - a play within a play, for the opening scenes show

a Lord of the times (later to play Petruchio), capturing a besotten drunk, dressing him as a Lord, and then permitting a company of roving players to perform the story of the 'Shrew' before this transformed drunk. The real Lord becomes enamoured of the actress playing the Shrew, and steps into the players' play to perform as Petruchio.

It all sounds very complex, but when seen, it works beautifully with some clever interaction between players and played upon. The 'theatrical' nature of such a situation is exploited to the full, and the 'unreality' of the 'reality' we see on the stage is well revealed, with use of masks, puppetry and stylised movement.

As Petruchio, George Henare gives a virile and energetic performance, alive with lust and a cheeky arrogance. Jan

Bashford as Katherina matches his baiting with suitably passionate rage and sulkiness. Their wooing scenes together are notable for some fine choreography work, which provides an often needed visual explanation of some of the more antiquated witticisms.

Lesser parts are also handled ably. Darien Takle as Bianca provides a very amusing picture of the favoured goody-two-shoes sister of the shrew with John Atha (as father of Katherina and Bianca) seeming well-puzzled by the diverse modes of behaviour his differing daughters confront him with. There is some hilarious low comedy from Roger Oakley as Grumio, the manservant who's antics seem hopelessly concerned with his manhood !

Last but not least there are the usual fabulous costumes and an effective set. So ! An evening of thoroughly professional fun and pearls entertainment. Why then did I enjoy the University Theatre Workshop's production of "SMACK" so much more ? I assure you it was not out of blind loyalty, or any desire to ingratiate myself into the cast's hearts. Nope, I just found it far more pertinent, far more thought-provoking (and that's a hopeless cliché!) than the Mercury's 'Shrew'. It is a very savage play, hitting hard at the New Zealand values we treasure, hitting hard at the way we lead our lives; yet I didn't find it an ugly play, or an insensitive one, there are some very poignant, even lyrical passages in there amongst the four-letter words. It was given a very luke-warm reception by the press, a reaction I can't really understand unless it stemmed from the idea that any play written here must not, can not, measure up to one by an overseas playwright, or it may be that a play concerned so explicitly with drugs and sex is not every man's cup of tea. Anyway, it was disappointing to receive such a half-hearted response from both the erstwhile Star and Herald critics, and also from Auckland's very own university students, for 'Smack' is so obviously a play for and about 'the angry young men' of N.Z. (Next time walk the hundred yards down the road and buy a ticket !)

The plot concerns perceptive, frustrated Quinn, and his attempt to make a dope deal with a Napier bank manager. As the play moves on, a tangled web of relationships is revealed and the reasons for Quinn's frustrations and his derisive attitude to the bank manager begin to unfold, evolving finally into a climatic killing scene which has shattering impact.

'SMACK' hinges on the character of Quinn and Ross Sellwood gave a sensitive and powerful performance, coping admirably with dialogue that leapt from the crudest bawdry to Old Testament rhetoric. The bank manager also, crumbling in to disbelief before the maddened Quinn, was well played by Chris Neilson.

Although written originally for radio, the verbal rather than active nature of 'Smack' was more than compensated for by fast-flowing pacy dialogue and plausible acting from the whole case. Well chosen music and an effective set also helped.

So why didn't you bloody go and see it ? ? ? I'm sure that what Mercury has in terms of finance and experience, University theatre (and 'young' theatre generally) makes up for with energy and enthusiasm. Sure your seats here are harder and you can't buy crunchies during interval, but you are also shown a refreshing lack of complacency, the feeling that 'we've got a long way to go, but we're willing to try and get there'. Over romantic perhaps ? I don't know. It just seems a pity that what should be a centre of bubbling creativity, hasn't even started to simmer yet.

Yes, well what other news ? !

Adrian Kiernander's had to scrap his plans to produce "The Knights of the Round Table" (Cocteau) because hardly anyone turned up to audition.

Oh well guess enough's been said 'bout apathy

Lee Strasberg quote for budding directors. "A director's job is to unfold, not mould a character".

If lunchtime Theatre at New Independent's still on, do go and see it. Gerard Bonk directed some of Darien Takle's plays using university people. Paul Wentford says that among other characters he's playing Mr. Plod !! Sounds interesting

Perhaps there should be a "Most Theatrical Member of Staff" award. First nominee is Nicholas Tarling who evidently marched round out of a lecture theatre (side door) whilst describing a Chinese invasion.

He came back in after Manchuria was taken.

GERARD BONK

I was born in Australia in 1951. My father was a refugee from Czechoslovakia. He came to Australia in 1949 at the age of 19. He married my mother a year or so later. I have two sisters and a brother. I am the eldest child. I love my family. I went to Catholic Schools till I was 14. I was taught by nuns, Brothers and lay-teachers. I then went to a State school for the duration of my education. I left school aged 18. I hated the last seven years of school.

Our home had been in an outer suburb of Sydney. I left home at 18. I then spent two years living in the inner city of Sydney. It was an intense period of 'freedom' for me. I had quite a few jobs labouring, cleaning, psychiatric nursing etc. and I became involved with drama at the 'Wayside' Theatre Kings Cross. I acted in mainly Australian plays. I performed professionally in Sydney during 1971. I then went hitching around Australia for 4 months.



GERARD BONK

I came to N.Z. in Feb. 1972 with a friend from New Zealand. I went apple picking and I performed for the Auckland Festival Society.

I went home in June 1972. I visited my family and worked and travelled to Queensland. I then came back to N.Z. in November 1972 to be here when my daughter was born. She was born in December 1972. Her name is Summer.

I was offered a part in Biggles at Central and then two years bursaried studentship at Mercury (1973-1974). I left Mercury after Cabaret (Dec 1974) and went to Tauranga's Gateway Players to perform as John Middleton Murry for Brian McNeil in his play the Two Tigers. I returned to Auckland to play in 'Hamlet on Ice' and Coralie Landsdowne Says No for Central Theatre. In July I will be making a television film with Reynolds television for TV 1.

I became interested in Dariens plays when I performed in her workshop production. **CONTINUED ON PAGE 21**

'LOOKING THROUGH THE RIGHT END OF A MUNICIPAL DRAINPIPE'



an alternative foreign policy

"Neville Chamberlain saw foreign policy through the wrong end of a municipal drainpipe" - Lloyd George

New realities are what we need in our foreign policy. Living in the past has one thing in its favour, it's cheaper. It is also limited and parochial and has proved its failure.

Surely as a nation it is time we reached out for a foreign policy that had a wider base than that of an avaricious grasping for American and British markets.

"there is always something absurd about the past" - Max Beerbohm.

Our foreign policy in Asia has now obviously disintegrated. We followed America's manifest destiny to die with our buddies in the paddy fields of Vietnam.

In his book "Living With Asia" Jim Cairns attacked Australia's involvement in Vietnam. "We are not only involved in Vietnam - we are involved in history. We are taking sides in history."

Like the old union song, "Which Side Are You On?", it is obvious to the Third World which side we are on.

Prince Sihanouk put New Zealand in a category along with ten other nations that he sees as hostile to the Royal Govt. He asked for recognition before it reoccupied Phnom Penh. Our answer as usual was too little too late.

We showed a similar tardiness in recognising the PRG. Another wrong side chosen in the historical perspective.

But it's not as if we just confine our mistakes to Asia. In the South Pacific we have followed the same consistent mistaken pattern.

In the South Pacific again we failed to see that there was another indigenous population wanting to control its own future. We found it easier to support the status quo, and once again history is proving us wrong.

In French Polynesia we have chosen to ignore an active local liberation movement. We failed to seize our chance to support them over the issue of nuclear testing. We failed to make contact with the Ho Chi Minh of the South Pacific,

Poovana a Oopa. We must just hope that these mistakes don't result in New Zealand's Dien Bien Phu being in the streets of Papeete or off the Mururoa atoll.

The nuclear testing issue was New Zealand's chance to come to grips with the aspirations of the indigenous people of the South Pacific. These locals were echoing Arnold Toynbee - "no annihilation without representation". We turned a deaf ear and listened instead to the siren call of trade in perfumes and truffles.

In Ocean Island, one of the Gilbert and Ellice group, the inhabitants called for independence. Having helped in the exploitation of these people by taking phosphate from their island for our farmlands it would be expected that we would have some sympathy to their aspirations. But when they called on Britain for reparations we were silent. Is it a case of where Britain scuttles from, we scuttle also?

In Micronesia the moves by the United States to annex the Mariannas, reported by Philip Soljak in the "N.Z. Herald" on April 3, have not been opposed by the Government. By omission we have taken a stand here, and it is a stand against the future.

"one way to recognise error is the fact that it's universal" - Jean Giraudoux.

When ANZUS came into being we hadn't forgotten Pearl Harbour. And we had current phobias too. We really believed in the Red Menace in 1951 - we saw it in the Korean War.

Twenty years later the hysterias have ebbed, but ANZUS remains as a watchtower against the evil spirits that lurk outside.

Even for the paranoid, ANZUS offers little solace, though. In a report in the "Auckland Star" on April 26, from Peter Costigan in Washington, we read the following:

"Of all the hundreds of treaties America has signed in its 200 years ANZUS is the most tightly written and appears in its substance to make the clearest declaration of American military support for any of its allies who come under military attack

But as the preamble to ANZUS states,

invocation of the treaty is completely dependent on the 'constitutional processes of the member nations'. In the US that means approval by Congress which seems mildly uncertain in the wake of Vietnam."

La ter Costigan states "Bluntly, American interests in ANZUS mean Australia. Forget New Zealand."

In the rest of the article Costigan puts this interest in Australia in perspective: "the fact is that ANZUS means precious little to America". So who's being protected!

"I don't make jokes. I just watch the government and report the facts" - Will Rogers.

But ANZUS isn't our only weapon in our arsenal of absurdity. There's the five-power arrangement up there in Singapore - it's just a pity that three of the other powers have left us alone with Singapore.

Like Colonel Blimp we remain there, determined to soldier on alone, fighting for yesterday.

Apart from being deserted by our allies, the situation up there has become even more embarrassing because the man we're meant to protect, Harry Lee plastic-surged into Lee Kwan Yu, has said he really doesn't care whether we stay or not. Why then are we there? No one seems to know.

"and everyone thought the emperor's new clothes were beautiful" - Hans Christian Anderson.

A belated understanding of reality is better than continuing the masquerade. Masquerades, though, can last a long time. Take the case of Cardinal Mindszenty. He was the last warrior who fought on after the war had ended. When he came to Auckland last year he was still fighting his lost crusade of anti-communism.

Our pacts have become like his crusade - symbolic gestures of defiance that are completely irrelevant. Cardinal Mindszenty died last month but his sentiments are still alive and well and living in New Zealand. Mindszenty would have approved of ANZUS. These pacts impeded our relation-

ships with developing nations. The world we want to belong to, the world of the future, doesn't approve of American, Russian or Chinese sugar-daddies.

Neither should we.

"We are not a second-class nation" - Norman Kirk.

It is attractive in a society as isolated and locked in affluence as New Zealand to believe that the struggle is someone else's. Indeed, we hear calls like those from Manufacturers' President, Lincoln Laidlaw, that New Zealand develop self-sufficiency and isolate itself from the world.

Our foreign policy however, we believe, is not built on the hoarding of resources but of the sharing of them. In a world that is becoming increasingly interdependent, isolationism is a dead proposition.

Alvin Toffler had his own comment when he was here. He saw change accelerating and although he felt that a society like New Zealand could insulate itself from the outside world he was sure that such an attitude would create an insular and apathetic society.

Norman Kirk saw this too.

Kirk's views, crystallised in foreign policy and were summed up in a simple phrase: "we are not a second-class nation".

He spoke of New Zealand's journey to nationhood. "All too often," he maintained, "we have heard policy announced in New Zealand with an American accent."

So we re-fathomed our objectives.

For all this he believed that New Zealand was and always will be a member of the Western world. Despising rhetoric which distorted made him cautious and reluctant to discard alliances. So we remained in ANZUS and the 5 power arrangement and refused to recognise the PRG.

He had a vision that he could articulate. He thought of Asia after his trip there and visualised how it could become "Such a society," he wrote, "may not necessarily be socialistic in form, though it will be, it seems to me, in spirit. Its leaders

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need a sound grasp of facts, common sense, compassion and goodwill. Given these qualities I care little what labels they wear. Labels divide: what we need is cohesion in the human family, with all men and nations of equal worth and dignity."

Translating those ideals into tangibles is what our foreign policy should do.

"I don't believe in the survival of the fittest" - a thin man.

There is no bill of divorcement between what a nation does internally and what it does externally.

The Swedes have shown that.

Not in the Asian hemisphere and yet perceiving Asian aspirations more keenly than New Zealand, Sweden has fashioned a neutralist alternative which is an outgrowth from its humane internal policies.

Always prepared to help peoples as distinct from governments (like draft resisters and refugees from Czechoslovakia and Chile) Sweden has used active diplomacy to further co-operation. That it has sustained 140 years of peace and prosperity while giving a lead to the growth of internationalist organisations gives the lie to those who say that neutrality can't work or that it is an escape from national responsibility.

For the Swedes neutrality is a creative alternative.

For instance, as a member of the World Bank Sweden has criticized it for refusing to give loans to developing nations (like Tanzania) which wanted to use them in an equitable fashion. It castigated the Bank for giving aid to the now-defunct Saigon regime and not granting it to the North, and condemned it for withholding credits from Allende's government in Chile. Why can't New Zealand do the same?

"The task is not to express alienation but to make free institutions work in foreign policy" - I.F. Stone.

Co-operation in planning aid policies, and in the U.N. with the other Nordic Countries, has enabled the region to contribute a distinctive collective brand of thought to international relations. Consultation is the key to reconciliation. Such a strategy reconciles estrangements and repairs divisions.

Johan Galtung, founder of Oslo's Peace Research Institute, echoes such attitudes in suggesting that organisations like the Institute which are non-territorial and relevant to the problems of peace, justice, and ecological balance should be encouraged. In New Zealand greater aid for the United Nations Association and the newly-founded Peace Institute are practical ways of fulfilling this aim.

The Nordic encouragement of grassroots participation in foreign-affairs discussion has helped create an informed public and helps to explain the Swedish bi-lateral approach to foreign policy. In Sweden even the Muldoons support non-alignment.

The Nordic co-operative foreign policy has a lesson for us. We need an organisation like the Nordic Council to plan joint strategy. An Anzac Council isn't a good idea simply because Sir John Marshall has suggested it. It's a good idea because we need a collective approach in areas such as a nuclear free zone in the South Pacific. Here conflict is destroying our case.

What we can learn from Sweden is that sanity rather than slogans is what shapes a healthy foreign policy and that attitudes rather than pacts is what keeps it that way.

"Trails of trouble; roads of battle; paths of victory we shall seek" - Dylan.

Through the sixties our conscience was twisted in the pursuit of trade. Lacking inspiration we decided that everyone had a price. It was the politics of failure.

Our Vietnamese intervention distorted our relations with Asia. Even now some take the view that insurgent nationalism is something that must be grudgingly accepted rather than enthused to.

Even now they fail to realise that in Asia the Asians dictate the terms now.

Even the Americans are having to change their perceptions. For years the domino theory gave them a simplified and composite picture of the Third World which confused myth with reality. They used napalm to perpetrate the myth.

Force of arms is never enough; the destiny of Asia could never be determined by intervention as Indo-China has proved.

Even our labels lack relevance. We used to arrogantly categorise nations as pro or anti-communist but now even people like Marcos are sneaking into neutrality. The dictators know that they must align themselves with social change or be destroyed by it.

With the regional framework of forward defence gone, we, unlike them, face exciting alternatives in our foreign policy. Have we the imagination to seize new conceptions; the capacity to replace monologue with dialogue. Only through non-alignment can we do so. Perception of the rights of small nations characterised our policy in the Thirties. Conscience, not cost-accounting, dictated our stand.

Updating our principles is what is needed. Our answer to Italy's claims to Abyssinia was non-recognition of them. (We didn't unfortunately show the same attitude to Lon No. 1, even when he only controlled the perimeters of Phnom Penh.)

It is by our action that our ideals are confirmed. A Development Aid Tax, which was suggested by the U.N. Committee on Development Planning, could be put on luxury items such as colour television sets and large cars. The tax would go on development projects.

Aid for disaster relief, which salves consciences rather than aids development, should be seen for the sham it is and terminated.

The emphasis on our aid programmes should be on the sending of personnel which can help towards self-reliance rather than the shipment of foodstuffs, or clothing, which increases reliance and perpetuates colonialism.

"If people behaved the way that nations do they would all be put in straight jackets." - Tennessee Williams.

If we are to follow the Swedish example and help peoples as distinct from governments then we should remember that just as we have skid row bums, so we have gypsies. Societies are inevitably judged by how they treat their minorities. A compassionate foreign policy tries to help the dispossessed rather than demand cross-referencing.

Refugees are gypsies of a sort. It is not for us to judge the politics of those who ask us for sanctuary, as exile humbles everyone.

A quota system should be established. In a situation where refugees are created through the toppling of a government we should accept a set figure, no matter what we think of the government itself. That means that we accept refugees from Allende's Chile of which we approved, and also Saigon of which we did not.

Surely we can realise that in a totalitarian state all are victims. We can afford goodwill, for goodwill is our best safeguard and is a way of making our internationalism mean something. With a non-aligned foreign policy our armed forces can be phased out through a progressive reduction in defence allocations and non-recruitment of cadets. The sector of the G.N.P. allocated to defence can be transferred to Development Projects and armed forces personnel with skills can be sent to help in a civilian capacity. Sending trained personnel to various branches of the United Nations can help to promote and advertise our new policies. And there are several committees like the Committee on Decolonisation and the special Committee on Apartheid that we could join. (The only reason that we don't now, acc-

ording to Foreign Affairs, is that we are understaffed at the U.N.)

We already have two great forums to participate in - the United Nations and the Commonwealth. With non-alignment we could also attend non-aligned Conferences, which at the moment are helping to shape political opinion in much of the world.

Policy such as these would help to create what President Nyerere has defined as "Human Co-operation for the common good."

We have not spoken here of Socialism, and yet the desires of Co-operatism are Socialist ideals. An internationalist stance can come only from a society committed to equality. Its belief in equality will pre-determine its view of the world.

A humane Foreign Policy is an extension of a society that is in touch with elemental feelings. Loss of community, the aggregation of material needs over spiritual or consciousness - changing ones creates a society that is narrowed in its outlook. The Corporate State which results allows for any excesses in pursuit of gain over involvement. When our quest becomes a way to increase G.N.P. rather than ensuring its equitable distribution, this taints our relationship with each other and with the outside world.

Writing in Playboy four years ago, William Douglas, a Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court in an article, "Points of Rebellion" noted: "There is, I believe, a common suspicion among youth around the world that the design for living, fashioned for them by their politically bankrupt elders, destines them for either the nuclear incinerator or to a life filled with constant fear of it." Douglas must have been hitting close to the mark. That article led to impeachment proceedings against him. The impeachment demand was lead by Gerald Ford

The vulnerability and questioning of youth has turned to paralysis. Indifference has replaced commitment.

Herbert Marcuse has provided his solution. The answer he says is a new definition of freedom. "Thus," he writes, "Political freedom would mean liberation of individuals from politics over which they have no control." "Where once priests and kings decided what the populace would hear, the proprietors of the mass media now decide. Ben H. Bagdikian."

How to start such a society? The answer seems to me to lie in democratising communications. As Ben. H. Bagdikian in his book "The Information Machines" writes: "News is the nervous system of the body politic." Until we democratise communications then we have little chance of acting on our ideas of Foreign Policy.

Our forms of communication in New Zealand are still basically colonial. We are dependent on our versions of what is happening overseas from sources which are biased towards the American viewpoint. This can mean that overseas reports are incomplete, simply because the national security of another nation is involved.

One solution is obvious - to develop new sources. In newspapers this means an extension from Associated Press, Reuters and U.P.I. to encompass Agence France Press and the New China News Agency (which the Herald has used a little of.) The answer is not as many newspapers seem to think the occasional junket paid for by some friendly government. This creates a conflict of interest for the reporter as his credibility often suffers as his weight increases.

Last year the Herald despatched one J.C. Graham to Chile. Mr. Graham, who fluctuates between writing the Wine Column and being the Herald's roving diplomatic correspondent, wrote articles which emerged as a soft sell for military junta. They intermingled half-truths with distortions and put blinkers on the facts.

The more important solution is to increase the number of journalists overseas. The fact that we have virtually no New Zealand journalists outside Australia working in Bureaux means that our sources are often slanted. (It is interesting to note that the "Sydney Morning Herald" has a

bureau in London which comprises six journalists).

In television and radio there should be full-time correspondents sent overseas. The broadcasting systems should have their own men stationed in Haifa and Havana. Ian Fraser's brief encounter with the now deceased Saigon and Joe Cote's illuminating glimpse of Papua-New Guinea show that we can do it.

The internal media needs examining. The paucity of newspapers in New Zealand is limiting the flow of information and this has become aggravated by the closure of the Sunday Herald which provided the best feature writing and comment of our three Sunday papers. Not only that, but guaranteed markets and a concentration of news ownership is dulling the paper's investigative roles.

"Freedom of the Press means nothing unless you own the Press". - H.L. Mencken

A national newspaper would provide a third view. It is a viable proposition, as proven by the Herald Tribune in Europe circulating through over a dozen countries, with a circulation of only 120,000 and making almost a half million profit a year.

Competition would improve the standard of existing papers. The best newspapers in New Zealand were in Auckland during the newspaper war between "The Star" and "The Sun" in the 1930's.

Television, like newspapers, is dependant on American base sources for news coverage. The Americans own the satellites and will sell us only their stories. This is why General de Gaulle insisted on France developing their satellite programme - he did not want the world of the future to be a choice between Washington news and Moscow news.

We need to support Third World efforts to establish their own news disseminating programmes.

Our media has decided that certain large parts of the world like Latin America are not within the interest of many New Zealanders. There has not been one programme on television to do with the overthrow of Allende. On the other hand, European news services, particularly in Scandinavia and the Netherlands, realize that to be civilised one has to be internationalist, and they do not show this myopic approach to the news. There is a need for public representatives who can make suggestions on programme planning, on questions such as this.

The best way to break down barriers is to see people in their ordinary situations. We should be importing series from Japan, West Germany, Sweden, Latin America, and so on, which would give us International fare. With two channels the scope is enormous. All we need is imagination.

Importation of Third World films should also be made, for political attitudes are influenced as much by images as ideas.

The present monopoly preserve of Kerridge-Odeon and Amalgamated has meant that many films have been unable to receive screenings. These films would provide graphic insights into other social realities. The abolition of the Film Licensing Appeal Board will bring in more cinemas which hopefully would show films like "Battle of Algiers" and "The Conversation".

We work on the assumption that an authenticity of image can help shape perceptions of the world.

Nor should we exempt our other agencies of social change from scrutiny.

In education the emphasis on creating attitudes should be at the primary school level. For 80% of learning takes place in the first ten years. Every primary school child should learn a foreign language. This is basic communication and casts the child outside its environment.

At secondary level, teacher exchanges with other societies would be particularly valid. And there is no reason why, with a foreign language background, pupil exchanges shouldn't also occur. It is only through broadening the school process, that "Abstract subjects" like foreign affairs can attain relevance.

.....continued over

policy statements

beverley austin

The Auckland University Students Association is a "Big Business" operation. Its current basic income is in excess of quarter of a million dollars.

It has 'big' assets; houses, the Collingwood flatting complex, the union buildings, and the soon to begin Tamaki Sports Centre - all of these incur large maintenance costs. The catering outlets have an average fourteen thousand dollar turnover per week, before outside catering. The theatre opens for next year and the recreation centre the following year. We may soon see a general purpose discount shop on campus and then there is further union expansion to come. Thus we are effectively talking about a million plus business operation.

The Association could be far more effectively managed as a business operation than it is currently. The remedy to this is partly vested in an acceptance of the fact that the Association's variety of involvements and very size renders it a business operation not a tea party. Essentially the Association is wallowing in a period of administratively inefficient bureaucracy.

The Association is essentially a voluntary service organisation, heavily dependent on voluntary Student Labour in order to carry out these services. Voluntary students being free to come and go by choice provide little continuity to proceedings, once they have learnt something, they leave, and thus stories and things go round in ever repeating cycles. Staff become somewhat Laissez faire as they explain something for the 35th time and the student becomes antagonistic.

To frequently the 'human' executive members become bogged down in the

petty, menial, time consuming, administrative tasks, like phoning thirty-eight different suppliers of a product to obtain the lowest quote, making posters, delivering and collecting posters from a printer, trekking across the city to obtain a coil of rope, a bucket or a paint brush. It is little wonder executive members resign and the student body feels they are useless, they rarely have time to action their policies for they are too busy addressing envelopes, folding paper, and doing the hack work.

This is exceptionally inefficient and unproductive use of potentially able and creative people.....(akin to parliament actually).

I sense students are beginning to rejuvenate after a couple of years in hibernation. We need individuals prepared to participate in a new era, a new awareness. Society is growing out of it's nostalgia phase and perhaps using new facilities, we students could be the vanguard of something new. I don't want to see those of you who will herald this new era frustrated... that can kill the creative idea...by menial and bureaucratic administration.

It is vital the President and executive portfolio holders are free to use their opportunity to accomplish the policies they put forward in their election campaign; and not be caught up in routine day to day administrative aspects of the union.

Me... I'm twenty-three, enrolled in Fine Arts Honors and stage three management Studies, worked in various occupations prior to University, plus along route a few years of Administration for Arts Council. Have been associated with Students Association off and on for some years, two exec's, theatre management, staffing, publications, SRC. etc committees. I have the all-pervading and hopeful feeling that a new era is on its way in society and that by and large a univers-

ity contains the creative people who lead and develop new eras. I guess I want to be an instrumental part of it.

PS. I apply the term 'creative' to mean all creative thought, be it processes, methods, ideologies, technology, etc. in engineering, the social and applied sciences, architecture or the arts.

Beverley Austin.

alan dick

POSITION - TREASURER 1976

At present I am 20 years old and I am studying accountancy for my third year. During the past portion of 1975 I have become involved in student politics, and I now hold a position on the 'Student Representative Council' for the Commerce faculty. As from the start of the year, I have been a member of 'Contact', and at present hold the position of treasurer for them.

I believe that through the knowledge I have gained and will gain by January '76 that I will have a good background in student policies and the running of the Students Association.

I sincerely hope that if I am elected to the office of 'Treasurer' that between my election and the time of taking office that I will obtain a vast amount of information through discussions with our present Treasurer and from other executive position holders. By the time you students read this statement I will have been co-opted onto the 'Finance Committee'. This committee is really the governing body of the associations 'Financial Policies' and through this committee many of my ideas may well be thrown out. Finally, however, all policies that we make must be ratified by a meeting of the exe-

cutive as a whole.

The major part of my job will be the processing of needs and wants for specific budgets, such as Capping and Orientation, which I feel, especially orientation, are vital aspects of the year. Another of my major headaches is going to be that of grants to affiliated clubs and societies. On this aspect of student funds, I will be honest to the students, and my feelings are that the amount of finance made available for certain people should be partly based on the number of students who will, in some manner, benefit from the grant.

I hope that if I am a member of the Executive next year I will be able to put forward the wishes of the students, and in conjunction with the other executive members I will endeavour to make the campus "more alive" than it has been for a while. My first year at this establishment was really terrific. (I am a member of the Social Committee at present, which has just been formed, so watch out).

Finally I ask students to bear with me if I am treasurer next year, and that if they are interested in what happens to their money and want to find out, that they put their names forward next year to become members of the finance committee.



.....municipal drainpipe continued

To this extent universities should be structured around interdisciplinary studies which encourage an overview and comparative approach, rather than being based on the single discipline concept which is introverted.

Importing speakers to discuss aspects of their societies on talk-back shows, radio, television, or just in community groups would vitalise contacts, and extending sabbaticals, on a ballot system, from academics to ordinary citizens who would take a video machine with them and record what they saw, in relation to a particular field of study would continue the process.

Only through radical perceptions and participation of everyone can we develop a healthy foreign policy.

"The people who live in the past must yield to the people who live in the future. Otherwise the world would begin to turn the other way round" - Arnold Bennett.

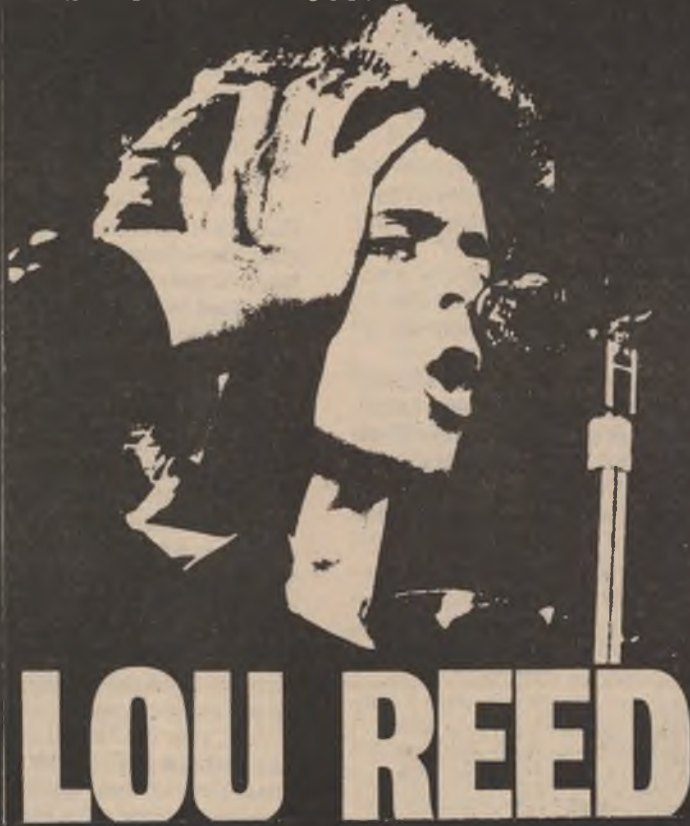
Our priorities in foreign policy are to realign ourselves, this time on the right side of the picket line that separates humanity from the Great Powers.

The Great Powers have parroted clichés about democracy while they have intervened to crush rebellions that have affected their interests. Their visions have receded. All that remains is reality, political reality; the world of Dr Strangelove and Dr Kissinger.

The Third World, those who lie outside the paralytic influence of the Great Powers, must join in a coalition of non-alignment. This will create new perceptions. The rewards are that we will be aligned for once on the side of history and that we will look at our foreign policy through the right end of a municipal drainpipe.

Brent Lewis -

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GERARD BONK

duction at Fay Dunaway and when I saw her performances in Body Band (with co-body Derek Ward). I love Dariens work.

I am much more interested in local drama than most European drama. We are not in Europe. Theatre must reflect the way we live. New Zealanders must think of supporting their own playwrights and actors and work towards establishing theatre here as a art form. There are too few N.Z. plays being performed particularly in Auckland, and it is the responsibility of theatre directors and administrations to consider stimulating and encouraging local drama. The Q.E. II Arts Council shouldn't be expected to accept sole responsibility. N.Z. theatre can and will develop its own forms of theatre, acting, directing, designing and if N.Z. theatre is encouraged to grow. Then there will be a true N.Z. theatre



DARIEN TAKLE

History of a writer of rather absurd or eccentric plays. A beginner. Darien Takle. Elam school fine arts 1966 to 1969 Q.E. Arts council Drama school 1970 1971 1972 Freelance ActingAmamus theatre group, (doing our own documentary plays), Unity Theatre, New Theatre and Downstage Theatre, a National film unit. During day was Nola Millars 'right hand man' and was a dreadful secretary and took some drama classes for her. Mid 1972 with cat, baby and typewriter (about 50 years old) took off for the outbacks Wairarapa and took position as shearers and shepherds cook. Thought it ideal time to gain knowledge of the farm side of N.Z. Wrote plays and cooked mutton then in 1973 returned to Elam to finish Diploma. It was here I started my own Theatre troupe 'Elam Magic Show' and wrote endless little scripts, masks etc and thanks to a lot of help from the lecturers was allowed to perform in the lecture theatre at Elam. It was these small sketches I presented for my art History project at same time being able to write a lot of mini plays. There is no reason why a play should be more than 5 minutes. Joined Mercury Theatre end 1973 and have been here ever since. Toured with living theatre Troupe.

For N.Z. playwrights still a hard road. Not enough workshops for prospective T.V. writers. Case of battling in the dark. Plenty of N.Z. writers, thousands of novels in bottom drawers but not enough professional help on construction etc. Even in the arts a woman is still under suspicion if she writes or produces. She is not offered work. She has to offer herself or start her own Theatre. Its worth it. N.Z. Woman arise ! ! ! !



KHOO TORTURED

Khoo Ee Liam, the Malaysian Student who was the central figure in the massive wave of protests and demonstrations that swept across Australasia in the last few months, has now been imprisoned for more than a year.

Recent reports received from Malaysia (via Australia) confirmed speculation relating to the atrocious conditions under which Khoo is being held.

The report received late last month reads:

"...Khoo has been subjected to severe physical and mental torture and is undergoing great suffering. In addition considerable pressure has been placed on his wife and family. Very reliable reports received this week say that he is having serious psychological difficulties and is now close to a mental breakdown".

"Last Month", the report continues "while being relentlessly interrogated and tortured, Khoo was told by the authorities that they would give him one last opportunity to 'admit to his past mistakes'".

Khoo had no alternative but "to add his signature to a fabricated statement drafted by the Special Branch".

The 'statement' explained that Khoo's motives and actions were due to his being "mislead" by progressive local students in New Zealand and Australia.

Despite this exaction, the recent reports indicate that Khoo is still being tortured, in an obvious attempt by Malaysia's Special Branch to exact further self-denigrating and false statements from Khoo.

The inhumanity of Khoo's treatment reflects the Malaysian Government's strong, paranoid desire to discredit and destroy the Overseas Student movement which has been so vocal and active in its support of the Student movement in Malaysia.

The news of Khoo's torture and mental breakdown reaffirms the need to be more determined than ever in resisting the harassment and surveillance of Malaysian citizens, both at home and abroad, by the Malaysian Government.

When it was learned that some of the charges brought against Khoo related to activities during his studies in Australia and New Zealand, a campaign against the political surveillance and intimidation of overseas students by the Malaysian Government was organised in many centres. The scope of the campaign widened to include all political repression in Malaysia, and to demand the release of all political prisoners.

This year the campaign in New Zealand has entered a rather low-key but even more important phase - with emphasis placed upon fostering greater public awareness.

Coming Soon.

The 'Malaysia Conference' Wellington August 29-31

"Solidarity Week" a Nationwide Public Education campaign.

Details to be announced in Craccum soon.

EXECUTIVE REPORT

"Students are being sold out by their Executive" says Adrian Kiernander "and it's pretty appalling". Kiernander is a Student Association representative on the University Maidment Theatre Planning subcommittee, and he left last Thursday's Executive meeting with mixed feelings.

For most of the evening the quorum tattered on the brink of collapse with

attendance never rising above nine of the sixteen members - as traffic flowed in and out of the meeting. Maidment Theatre policy was only one decision taken in an atmosphere that ranged from long silences to sharp exchanges of cynical witticisms.

"You're not going to commit us to supporting a tour of South Africa next year?" asked President Clare Ward to one of the appointed NZUSU Sports delegates, Murray Osmond.

"The tours policy is only committed to Australia" was the reply from Osmond, who will represent Campus sports clubs with Jane Skeen in Wellington next week.

Presenting a report on the staffing needs of the Students Association, Osmond noted "Most of the comments I've received are directed against the report, in fact they all are!" He'd been directed to convene a committee to look at alternatives in managing the Union complex but his report back was criticised as a step backwards and the result of a personality conflict between the Association Secretary and some Executive members.

Osmond says in reply, "If you feel the Students Association is one that shouldn't hum but only stutter along in some areas, lets keep the structure we've got". His Committee proposes an organic management structure with full control vested in the Student Union Management Committee and chaired by the President. The current Association Secretary's job would be down-graded and the Union Manager's upgraded. "The Union Manager" he says "should be managing not hearing gripes from students - this is one activity that could be cleared up."

The Executive decided to defer the matter and ask the Committee to report next meeting on an amended version of the original recommendations.

Vice-Presidential candidate Beverley Austin tabled her Capping Report. Some extracts: "You all know Capping Mag could have happened only no-one wanted to edit it or contribute to it." And: "The Bavarian Banquet wasn't nearly as bad as the 1972 effort where they had to scrape the food off the floor." On this basis the Banquet may be considered a success despite the fact nearly a hundred paid up ticket holders were turned away without meals!

But Austin had worked hard in the cultural areas that fitted into her concept of Capping, and she showed her administrative efficiency in her next report to the Executive on administration of the Student Theatre.

This report will determine the final negotiating position of the Students Association representatives on a joint Student-University committee determining hireage and maintenance of the Theatre. For much of the discussion, half the Executive members present sat without a copy of the main draft Report in front of them!

"At some stage we're going to have to do something about this (draft) Report," Ward said. So the Executive spent nearly two and a half hours discussing the clause by clause during which time three Executive members left, one entertained with a piano accordion, and according to Kiernander the student interest in the Theatre was sold short.

The Report provides that the absolute minimum charge for use by student clubs and societies will be ten dollars, presumably for lunchtime meetings, and forty dollars for evening meetings. These recommendations were endorsed by the Executive, despite strong argument to the contrary from Welfare Vice-President Mike Treen.

"We have to make some charges otherwise it's not ethical, or logical," explained Austin. But Kiernander was unhappy, particularly as student users will have to pay power, light, heating and possibly even cleaning costs in addition to the hireage fee.

"I can't help feeling that what we're doing is taking the Theatre away from the students" he commented. "For example by hiring a Technician to take charge of the equipment, students won't even get near the place. And by the extending the Theatre's availability to outside groups is directly against the student interest."

The Executive adopted the Report

with minor amendments and Kiernander was ushered out protesting that the control of the Theatre would be monopolised by the University. Few on the Executive seemed to worry, and the meeting settled back into the evening's business.

Ward was appointed by her Executive onto University Council as the sole student representative, and Publications Officer Sue Stover was appointed a student rep on the NCC Chaplaincy Trust Board. The pile of ironmongery and telegraph poles between the Studass Union and the Physics-Maths Building (the "Gavin Dench sculpture") worth fifty dollars was shifted, and Ward reported that Galah Day had lost about two hundred dollars.

Approval for a rise in fees will be sought for next year at the Winter General Meeting next month, because the present Cafe subsidy isn't sufficient to hold losses down.

But at eleven o'clock in the evening few Executive members are prepared to discuss anything other than when the meeting would end. Only the dedicated tend to remain: Ward, Austin, Osmond, Chew, Mike Walker, Ramona Rasch, Peter Goodfellow, David Dean and Dave Pointon. And strangely enough, they're the most hardworking members!

Fraser Folster

SONIC CIRCUS OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE UNIVERSITY GROUNDS SUNDAY AFTERNOON JULY 20th ENTRANCE FREE PROGRAMME 50 cents

From 'SCRATCH' will perform two rhythm sessions at 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. in support of TE ROOPU OTE MATAKITE and the Forthcoming March of Maoris on Parliament to express protest over the continuing alienation of Maori Land.

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LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE AUCKLAND REGION

Critics of the Labour Party, from within its ranks, are currently claiming that the Party has been lulled by its large majority in the House and bemused by the performance of its master critic Rob Muldoon into forgetting that it needs to campaign to keep electorate support.

If this is so there are signs the top bureaucracy is beginning to awaken as evidenced last week by an electoral analysis given by Party President Sir Charles Bennett.

Speaking at the Second Regional Conference of the Auckland Labour Party, Bennett acknowledged the problems and difficulties faced by Labour Governments in the United Kingdom and Australia. He also slated the National Party in New Zealand for spending thousands of dollars of party funds to fill its halls with loyal supporters.

It's apparent that the Labour Party sees New Zealand difficulties as minimal

Rotorua would fall because of the Party's good electorate organisation and because the candidate fielded was a professional man. Labour pundits think he will appeal to the (admittedly) undesirable trait of snobbishness that pervaded some areas of the electorate.

Miramar would be captured because the amount of publicity Labour's Chief Executive Officer John Wybrow was gaining.

Raglan was claimed as a marginal seat for a number of reasons: a strong candidate and good organisation. But the primary reason for change in Raglan, it was argued, would be caused by regional development of coal mines and power station projects - which would bring large numbers of potential Labour supporters into the electorate as the servicing workforce. Three more solid bricks for the fortress.



compared with overseas, and the large support at Mr. Muldoon's meetings is seen not as a result of electoral dissatisfaction with the performance of the Party - but by well organised stacking to create that impression.

Few political observers believe the Labour Party will lose in November and Bennett said the crucial question is not who will win but by how many seats will the Labour Party win by in 1975. Bennett seemed prepared to settle for ten or even five - but in the same breath decided that it was more reasonable to assume that in a House of 87 seats, the Opposition would find a majority of twenty-three impregnable on first challenge.

The analogy used was that a fortress, but this fortress has to be rebuilt from its foundations every three years, and if the supply of bricks is cut on reconstruction, the fortress becomes more vulnerable to assailants.

Enter stage left the devil in the form of the state of the economy. Bennett thought Labour could hold all of its fourteen "marginal seats" with majorities of 1300 or less if there was no great catastrophic downturn in the economy between now and October, and the calibre of the members in those seats was revealed. He was confident that the container port issue wouldn't affect the chances of Labour M.P.s in South Island marginal country seats, and predicted that Labour would capture Rotorua, Mirimar and Raglan.

Bennett's discussion was praised by Labour's Regional head John Irwin as a realistic analysis and he advised his audience not to pay too much credence to public opinion polls and the media which he claimed don't reflect the feeling of the people in the electorate. With Irwin's endorsement of the validity of Bennett's overview, a picture emerges of how the top echelon of the Labour Party sees its tasks to date.

To buttress the fortress, Labour must sustain what Bennett saw as a growing list of accomplishments: "a low unemployment rate, a reasonably contained rate of inflation, the maintenance of a reasonable relationship between wages and costs, and the Party's performance in the field of industrial relations."

This is an admirable aim if the Party wants to stand solely on its record over the last three years and can successfully sell all these as genuine achievements.

It appears to have been Labour's strategy to date to combat Opposition claims of failures with claims of successes, to fight figures with more figures. But somewhere in the process of battle the Party has lost its visionary appeal of the type of society it wants to create almost by default to Values.

This fortress strategy is also second-hand. It was used by the National Party in 1972.

Fraser Folster



let's eat out

LES AND SONIA LIVER-SALTS

An evening at the Auckland University Cafeteria last week proved to Les and I that the art of fine cuisine (cooking) is not yet dead.

On our arrival at the establishment, affectionately known to its regular clientele as "the caf", we were immediately struck by its pleasant setting. Situated between two construction sites, the caf, of the big barn tradition, has a pleasingly modern decor.

The imaginative use of half a carpet, strikingly set off by bare concrete walls, gives an atmosphere that can only be compared with the gaiety that was Stalinist Russia. This effect is emphasised by the refreshingly cold draught which affects every table.

Les and I were rather disappointed at the service, and after waiting at our table for a waitress for the best part of an hour, we decided to seek out the food for ourselves.

The wide menu offered such dishes as roast beef (it's amazing what they can do with cardboard nowadays), sausages, fish and Mexican Hot Pot. I plumped for the Hot Pot, and Les plumped for the serving girl, but after a stern look from me picked the fish.

We chose a table next to the dance floor after searching far and wide for cutlery, eventually finding it in a drying

rack, under someone's Mexican Hot Pot.

Les found his fish deep in his batter, and made no bones about it. He found it a trifle dry and hard to eat and was forced to enlist the aid of a passing customer to help him dissect it, but unfortunately the fish shattered, and Les decided to settle for a vegetarian dish.

My Mexican Hot Pot, which brought back memories of a visit to the Hikurangi swamp some years ago, was rather hot, and several customers seated nearby were amused to see me frantically trying to cool my breath (they even jokingly suggested my dish was the previous night's beef curry, which was the previous night's sweet and sour beef, which was the previous night's beef casserole. I must say that I have always found the study of genealogy interesting.

Both Les' and my own meal were served with beans (courtesy of Para Rubber Co.), carrots, and potatoes (a la Winstones).

For dessert we chose apple pie from a rather limited range of sweet that included nothing else. The deliciously soggy pastry was lovingly covered by plasti-custard (a new milk pudding developed by caf technicians and possessing the qualities of both custard and glad-wrap).

While we were eating, Les was saying

that the apple pie reminded him of something or other irrelevant (I didn't catch it, because I told him not to speak with his mouth full).

After-dinner coffee came from a machine situated on the dance floor. The only couple we saw dancing all evening were in fact trying to get their ten cents back from the machine, as it wasn't working.

My only gripe (apart from Les) was the lack of wine facilities. I brought this matter up with one of the girls at the buffet-style server, who told me where to find the cold drinks machine.

Les had a Chateau Coke, which he found to have a full flat flavour, and a bouquet like Mangere Sewerage Ponds on a still day. I settled for a Champagne-style Chateau Schweppes sparkling lemon, which I found to be a dry sweet wine with a strong but unassuming flavour.

No entertainment was provided at the caf, apart from one group trying to extricate a drink from the machine.

All in all, the evening we spent at the caf was a pleasant one, and Les and I spent the latter part of the night dancing to the strains of a kitchen radio, and to the rather bewildered gazes of the mainly student clientele.

Ewen Marjoribanks



DROP DEAD

TE MAARAMA

We've got this magazine.

Well, we've got this idea for a magazine. It's a magazine (just one) full of ??? ideas.

We've got the money for it (yea, StudAss!)

And we've got a warm name for it (Maarama).

And we've got a technical editor for it (Rod Macdiarmid - he makes all those NZSAC posters).

And we've got an editorial board to select the material (Alan Bell, Jasmine Sampson and Peter Webster - they're act-

ually quite nice for English students).

And now all we need is ??? contributions from inspired members of the university community. Preference will be given to student submissions, but all contributions are welcome (really!).

Contributions - poetry? short stories? graphics? ideas? should be sent to the Publications Officer StudAss Office as soon as possible like tomorrow.

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A YEAR OF MOTHER'S DAYS?

With International Women's Year over half way through and with the United Nations' focal point of the year, the conference in Mexico City, having ended in disarray it seems time to ask how much closer we are to any of the lofty goals set down by the United Nations when it proclaimed the year in December 1972.

The U.N. resolution outlined the aims of the year as:

- (a) to promote equality between men and women,
- (b) to ensure the full integration of women into the total development effort, especially by emphasising women's responsibility and important role in economic, social and cultural development in the national, regional and international levels particularly during the Second United Nations Development Decade, to recognise the contribution of women to the development of friendly relations and co-operation among the States and to the strengthening of world peace. Or to put it in simpler terms - the goals are equality, development and peace.
- (c) to promote equality between men and women,

Are we any closer to achieving these goals? Are these goals even achievable, especially over a period of one year? Was it sensible to set such goals for a one year financially limited programme?

Most politically aware feminists felt rather cynical right from the beginning about what the results of International Women's Year would be. The cynicism was reinforced when the lack of money became apparent.

The United Nations gave it the lowest budget for any designated year in recent times and member countries made only token payments towards it, both to the United Nations and internally. Most countries also left planning until the year had begun, with predictable results. Australia is a notable exception to all this. It's final internal allocation of funds is expected to reach \$6m.

In New Zealand, with the seal of approval from the United Nations and then from the Government, the way was open for the setting up of committees at a regional level. The general pattern was that the Mayoress of a large city was asked to set up a committee to initiate and action activities for the year.

In some centres feminists have been an integral part of the committees and have had a significant role in the activities and plans. However the Auckland Committee felt rather intimidated by the feminists. Soon after several feminists were elected to the Committee, backroom action began, ending with the removal of anyone who was likely to create any disturbance - or want to do anything radical.

Not all the committees have been as dismal as Auckland's, but the overall effect has not been beneficial to the cause of feminism. Too many women, whose goals are the glorification of the traditional role, are involved and influencing the groups to promote activities which celebrate the present status of women. Many of them see IWY as an opportunity to have one year of Mother's Days (to steal a phrase from Elizabeth Reid).

However sometimes a polite grizzle about somethings which are an inconvenience are allowed - as long as it doesn't in any way upset our masters.

Large numbers of women are attending meetings and hearing speeches about what is wrong with society and how they are discriminated against. However the reaction is, well let's fix up those things, rather than asking why do we have a society

which has inbuilt sexism and what can we do to change that society at the causal level, rather than just dealing with the symptoms.

Symptoms are easier to deal with than bothering with the causes of the problems.

A recent audience at Auckland University was probably fairly typical: a large group mostly of older women, with few students, listened attentively and clapped very enthusiastically at the end of Ros Noonan's speech. But they laughed at the particularly outrageous examples of sexism given by the Speaker, and the murmurs of concern at particularly discriminatory practises seemed merely perfunctory.

However, some good points were brought out by Ros Noonan, Organizer for IWY in New Zealand. She dealt with the lack of response to feminism from the universities - both staff and students. Apart from providing meeting rooms in the early days, Auckland University's contribution to and interest in feminism has been disturbingly low.

Feminists trying to sell Broadsheet on the campus have met with a complete lack of interest - it's easier to sell them in the pubs. Students seem to imagine that sexism doesn't affect them. Even this year, attempts by President, Clare Ward, to set up an IWY committee on campus have met with little support. But sexism permeates this campus as it does every aspect of our lives.

There are the obvious issues - like the fact that women students cannot earn anywhere near the same amount in the vacations as male students. There is also the almost total blackout on women as an integral part of the subjects being studied.

I'm doing a paper in Organisational Studies this year and there has been no mention of women at all - in only one text have I found any reference to women. They are indexed under "minorities and special problems". None of the case studies have included women as participants and the only time they have been mentioned in the lectures was an assertion that there are two groups in society who have very high leisure hours which cannot cope with - retired people and housewives.

At least the women students there did not let that assertion go unchallenged. If that lecturer could spend one week as a housewife with a couple of pre-schoolers, he wouldn't be asserting that housewives were cracking up because they had too much leisure and didn't know what to do with it. I'm sure that there are many, many more examples of sexism within this university. The highlight for New Zealand was to be the United Women's Convention - conveniently for the IWY people who have claimed the event as their own. When the convention was planned two years ago no one had any idea that 1975 was going to be International Women's Year.

The Convention undoubtedly summed up much of the conflict in the whole year. On the one hand there were women there for whom it was their first contact with any form of feminism apart from the normal distortion that appears in the media. Some of these women felt uneasy about their role, others were distinctly unhappy about it, while others felt that all that was necessary was to somehow increase the status of the present role and refused to see that there are any problems apart from inadequate women - "the problems are in your head, dear not in society."

On the other hand there were women who were involved with feminism and who hoped to get together with other feminists to explore some of the many

concepts which need a great deal of thought and discussion in order to build a comprehensive theory and base for an ongoing movement. They were frustrated by the demands of non-feminists who wanted to know - what do you girls really want.

Then there were also those who have recently become aware of feminism and want to do something about it. They were frustrated by an inability to make contact with a group which could fulfil those needs.

So the convention was filled with women with many varying needs and goals. Little effective effort was made to fill these various needs and many women left the conference frustrated and angry.

From the reports which have come back, the conference in Mexico City was similar, but on a wider scale. Women, who optimistically thought that this event would be a great setp forward for women's rights must have been disillusioned by the bickering and politicking that went on.

Cynics like myself found it all quite predictable. In New York earlier this year I attended a meeting of over sixty women called to plan action for New York's celebration of International Women's Day.

Until then I had found much in common with feminists in the USA and had felt that feminism did transcend geographical boundaries. But this meeting really opened my eyes to the differences that there were amongst women all calling themselves feminists. Most of the women were there representing a group of some kind, all of which had different goals and priorities, particularly about IWD.

A patient and careful Chairwoman eased many of the conflicts but even with firm chairing the meeting seemed to me a chaotic jumble of conflict. Every small step proposed brought disagreement, usually strong, from some corner of the room.

Tolerance of less radical viewpoints was very low, and conflicts over what seemed to me to be trivial points was heated and lengthy. However out of that painful, slow and frustrating groping for a consensus eventually did come a strong march and rally on March 8th. But the difference here was that they had one common, obvious and achievable goal. Unlike the United National Conference in Mexico City, where the diversity of women was even greater and where they did not have one common, let alone achievable goal.

Small wonder that there was so much conflict at the conference. The wonder is that anyone came away feeling good about it at all - and according to the news media, some did.

Women were there representing their governments, many not understanding feminism at all. It was a political conference - not a feminist one.

To the feminists in the USA it was an IWY conference and that naturally meant that it would be a feminist one. They could see no reason why they should not go and become involved. There is an extraordinary naivety about many USA feminists when it comes to politics.

And yet this is the country where radical groups are infiltrated and spied upon in a routine way, and where right now feminists and particularly lesbians are being taken before Grand Juries in some travesty of justice which denies them even basic civil liberties in order that the Government may find out about the supp-

osed lesbian underground which is supposed to have been sheltering fugitives including Patricia Hearst.

This is the country where some State governments fund anti-women "right-to-life" groups and do their best to prevent safe, cheap medical care for women. Despite all these kinds of things the awareness of the politics behind conferences such as this one in Mexico City remains very low.

Women I talked with in the USA were planning to go to the non-Governmental conference in the touching belief that it would be more feminist than the Governmental one and that real feminist issues would be discussed by women from all over the world. Some were more realistic about what the conference could be expected to be like but decided to go anyway, reasoning that anywhere there is a large gathering of women is fertile ground for feminist propaganda. Women with specific programmes such as the self-help health women would have more chance of making the trip worthwhile.

AT THE CONFERENCE

Women from Third World countries felt that sharing the economic spoils of the world was of more importance than the role of women. Feminists find it difficult to cope with that demand. Or with situations like the Israeli woman who couldn't understand why the Arab and other Third World women walked out when she spoke.

Too often the response is a simplistic bleat of 'Sisterhood is powerful' and avoidance of dealing with the question of different goals and priorities.

So what is really wrong with International women's Year apart from inadequate planning, finance and administration? Well it really comes down to the goals and the impossibility of setting three goals which will really have relevance to all women. And we have to remember that these goals were not even set by women.

The Year wasn't thought of by women, it wasn't planned by women and it isn't having many benefits for most women. It is another effective diversion of women in general and feminists in particular from their goals of total change of the male power structure.

And in that way it has undoubtedly been a huge success - it has diverted thousands of women from their attempts to challenge and radically alter society into stupid and time wasting paltry schemes whose end results will be of little significance to women's struggles. We find a few women being appointed to positions 'because it's IWY'. The odd radio programme or story in the written media "because it's IWY". A token to keep them quiet.

It's also an excuse for belittling women's efforts - well it all happened "because it's IWY" you know. Men patronisingly helping out Mum's with the dishes, "because it's IWY." And on it all goes.

And what's going to happen when the year is ended? We can imagine how quickly it will all be turned off - It's not International Women's Year now, dear, they'll say, you can go back home where you belong, we don't need you any more, 1976 is Human Settlements Year.

How quickly all the token women will be quietly dropped and pushed back out of sight.

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