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Craxum

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FUN TIMES IN CAPITAL!



Photo by Murray Cammick

credits

Craccum Volume 89, issue 101
(... await your letter)

Hand Written By by our Editor

Craccum is edited by Mike Rann, who won't be around for a while as he is off to Uganda to cover the OAU Summit. Tech Ed is and was Hitchens' mate Mal Walker. Reporting, you've got to be kidding, was done by Brent Reyno, Fraser Folster, Rob Cornfield and Billy Boy Rolston (482-698). Ads were found by P.I. Gilmore (they changed his initials to I.P.G. for obvious reasons).

Special thanks to Anne Chambers, Malcolm Ross, and Owen Lyttelton.

Hello to all our friends in the Kermadecs (on Raoul Island)

letters to ed

1

The Editor,
Craccum.

Dear Sir,

I wish to note my amazement at the apparently irresponsible appointment by the S.R.C. of two first year students to the exec (as International Affairs and Public Liaison Officers) two of the most important portfolio positions. The previous appointment of another first year to Cultural Controller means that there are now three first years on exec, what next? Will we have freshers Running Capping (admittedly they could hardly make a worse mess than what happened this year if they tried)? or perhaps a fresher standing for president?

Another point worth noting is the appointees one was nominated by three unknowns and the unsuccessful candidate was nominated by people (sorry persons) of no less standing than the welfare vice p the house committee chairman and the education officer, and the other appointee apparently espoused racist ideals.

Still it is worth noting that neither of the gentlemen (sorry persons) belong to the contact cancer which seems to be taking over the ausa.

Robert J. Harris

2

Dear Sir,

In last week's issue of Craccum, in attempting to state Israel's case on racial issues, Douglas Davis did not answer himself directly to a single one of the charges of discrimination laid by Israel Shahak. Instead he forwarded the nebulous argument that Jews, by virtue of their suffering the past, would naturally be more anti-racist. One needs only to look at the case of American blacks, to see that the persecution they have suffered has not always made them tolerant and humanitarian, but often bitter, self-righteous, and black supremacist.

Furthermore, in pointing out the economic gains of Palestinians living in Israel, he sounds remarkably like some apologist for apartheid in S.A. This simply obscures the issue which is the denial of human rights.

It is significant, I think, that Israel Shahak is talking from inside the system and is presumably a Jew himself.

Yours sincerely,
Denis Purdy.

3

Dear Mike,

I have often been said that feminists have no sense of humour and cannot laugh at themselves. Not true, but I must admit that my good nature and sense of humour is taxed and wears a little then on seeing the treatment two of my recent articles to Craccum received.

The first was a report on the United Women's Convention. I didn't supply a 'Ca'...y' headline as the article was, as far as possible, an unbiased report and spoke for itself. The technical editors didn't agree, so what did we get 'No Man's Land'. This was entirely inappropriate for the reason that it was utterly unrelated to anything discussed in the article.

The headline evoked memories of the 'Storm in a teacup' over the exclusion of men which was not mentioned in the article because it was so trivial although the media found it the most important issue at the Convention - a disgruntled schoolboy almost outdoing Margaret Mead for prime viewing time.



My second article was a review of the history of the Auckland Women's Branch N.Z.L.P. - 'Women in Labour's Cause' for which I did supply a title - 'A Saga Sung - But a Battle Not Yet Won'. The result - my title squeezed in below the prominent 'Women in Labour', conjuring up the cliches and stereotypes of the abortion/contraception issue. One person told me that they didn't bother to read the article as they thought it would be 'just abortion again'.

It is significant that articles on international affairs, conservation, nuclear testing (or growing cabbages) etc. do not receive the comic touch, presumably because they are on 'serious' subjects. I had thought that Craccum would be above and outside the mainstream of media treatment of women's issues, for which, rightly, feminists get so infuriated, for a headline conditions the response of the reader to article - bold, eye-catching witty headlines are acceptable, those which denigrate and trivialize the subject matter and opinions in the article, are not.

Yours sincerely,
Raewyn Stone

4

Dear Sir,

After having a quiet chuckle about the article printed on "Thieves around Campus", I was prompted to write a reply quashing any misconceptions that student cycle owners may have conceived upon reading the article.

Despite Adrian Mowatt-Wilson's attempts to lull the bike-owner into a false sense of security, the fact remains that so long as the majority of students walk around with their ears closed and their eyes to the ground, unless you've got 20,000 volts running through your cycle or an electronic 'bleep' fitted you can say goodbye to any notions that it's safety is guaranteed!

People who park their bikes around campus with a couple of strands of wire through the spokes make me laugh.

Do they think that Bikies (mow att-Wilson calls them thieves) can do no more on their dole to afford a pair of blunt side-cutters and a shop-soiled file? The last of four bikes stolen from

myself was ripped from Symonds St. by the traffic lights along with several h.t. leads, plugs and other assortments of wiring from the other bikes parked in the same vicinity. Obviously, students in the area at the time decided it was easier to cross the road down by the Station Hotel!

And if you're lucky enough to see your bike again, don't count on the boys in blue to go head over heels in your favour. Unless you catch the creeps with their "originals" down the cops aren't interested. Says Detective Constable X, of the car squad quite nonchalantly and with a chuckle, "Oh yes, sometimes two or three bikes a day disappear from the University and Technical Institute area". Terry would do well to rid himself of the 'bikies' prime target. It's harder getting an Aussie to lift a shovel, than it is to hold onto a Triumph 750.

Up yours
G.A. Munden.

5

Dear Mike,

Terry McLean's article on the Tonga vs. Counties match must have been disturbing to all who wish to live in a world free of racial tension.

In particular I refer to the paragraph beginning "There is no question that the Tongans are seriously prejudicing their popularity and perhaps their place in South Pacific Rugby - by methods which bear the taint of head hunting".

Although he criticizes the 'written' tactics of Counties, it is the racial stereotype of head hunting Tongans which I found offensive, coupled with the whole slant given the article by its headline "Tonga prejudice popularity".

McLean's comments about the Tongan prejudicing their place in South Pacific Rugby are pertinent and I wonder if he is not merely rationalizing the already existent prejudice suffered by Tonga in Rugby. Why do not Tonga and Fiji play test matches against New Zealand? Surely anybody who saw the Tonga vs. Counties match could not help but be impressed with the fast moving exciting rugby Tonga played.

McLean's article prompted me to comment on the subtle racism evident within the New Zealand Press.

I remember during the Commonwealth Games in Christchurch, some suspect attitudes expressed in the papers. Comments such as "the boys from the bush" were detrimental to our public relations and undermine efforts to promote a prejudice free world.

Having associated with members of the Kenyan team I felt with them the humiliation of such thoughtless and condescending remarks and I felt ashamed that our press could stoop to such degrading levels.

While McLean and I differ on the match with regard to the quality of the game I feel he marred what was probably a technically competent critique by introducing racial stereotypes.

In the interest of good journalism, reporters might acquaint themselves with the connotations of some of the terms they use so freely.

Yours sincerely
Faith Madden.

6

Dear Mike,

May I take up a little of your column space to congratulate Mike Walker on his election as President? I would also like to thank those students who voted for me and ask them to now support Michael - the policies he has put forward seem to me in the main to be good ones, and he has the drive and ability to carry them out given a few competent people to help.

The one disturbing feature of the election was the very low turn-out - while this was doubtless in part due to the uninspiring nature of the campaign, I hope no one will complain about Mike's handling of the position who was not among the 17% who bothered to vote.

Yours faithfully,
Bob Lack.

7

Dear Mike,

Re : Library Bag Storage

Earlier in the year I wrote to you explaining the problems of thefts of bags and gear from the University Bookshop Lockers. This now appears to have stopped. However, the thefts from the Library Bag Storage areas have not. The police have been receiving about \$1000 worth of complaints per month right through this year. The Studass Custodians report about three thefts from there every day suggesting that the total property being stolen is of greater value still. Next term this can only get worse.

Provision is made for safe storage of bags in the Library but this is poorly utilised, while the unguarded area is over-used, restricting access and making security even more difficult.

It is all very well to scream about the thefts but unless the facilities provided are better used it is very difficult to make a case for changing/improving the system. Inconvenient as the Safe Deposit Area may be especially when the pressure is on at Lecture times it is the only means available of protecting student property. The theft problem is prejudicing students only and I have had a long wrangle with the University on this basis trying to get something done.

Until we are able to make progress on this it is vital that students use the Safe Deposit area even if it means leaving the Library five minutes earlier to get your bag in time. It is all we have.

Yours sincerely,
Michael Walker,
Admin. Vice President

8

Dear Sir,

I was deeply saddened to read in 'Rolling Stone' of the death of Ralph J. Gleason.

Mr Gleason not only constantly displayed high journalistic standards, but unlike many of those involved in the music business (solely interested in marketing a product) he displayed real concern for the welfare of people - those threatened by oppressive social and political institutions - both inside and out of the U.S. This concern always had its roots in the simple truth. Ralph was never tempered by adherence to a 'party line' nor motivated by any desire for financial profit.

In fact Mr. Gleason was one of the very first national columnists to question the tactics of the Nixon clan. His efforts were rewarded by the disclosure in January 1974 of the existence of the 500 names comprising the White House Enemies List. Mr. Gleason was one of those 500 names.

I was fortunate enough to meet Mr. Gleason during a visit to California late '73. Despite his busy schedule he took time out to meet and rap with me. My later telephone calls and letters never went unanswered and he always went out of his way to answer my questions to the best of his ability.

Music and people generally have lost a friend and guardian.

Yours faithfully,
Henry Jackson

WATERGATE

REPLAY?

Resentment and ill-feeling are rife amongst members of the Students Association Executive and Staff.

Personal bickering reached a head at a recent Executive meeting when a Report on Staffing aimed at discussing how AUSA would cope with the increased managerial responsibilities that the Theatre and new Gymnasium would bring, was tabled for consideration.

The personality clashes that formed the background to last year's Watergate incident are evident again, in a replay of one old time movie students could well afford to miss.

Figuring prominently in this year's remake are protagonists Capping Controller, Beverley Austin and Association Secretary, Sharon Cederman.

Austin has been one of the prime movers, along with Treasurer Peter Goodfellow and Sports Rep Murray Osmond, of the Report's recommendations to rationalise the administrative management of the Association.

The Report states that control of the Students Association staff which is at present managed by the Executive should be handed over to a University subcommittee, the Union Management Committee.

UMC is a subcommittee of the University Council, the highest University body that includes appointees from graduates, the Senate, Auckland District Secondary Schools and from Order-in-Council by the Governor-General. Students have a casting vote majority that is more apparent than real.

The Report wants to hand over control to the UMC on the basis that it has a "more stable membership" than the Executive and is "thus able to exert a more consistent control over staff, and at the same time represent the growing University interest in both buildings and in finance."

However, the stable membership on the UMC isn't the six student members who like their student Executive counterparts change from year to year, but the five University members, virtually all of whom have been reappointed since the UMC began in 1971!

Despite the strong University dominance, the Report intends that "the UMC will be responsible to the Association for ensuring that AUSA policy is implemented in what the (Staffing) committee sees as the most appropriate manner."

The Report also hands over supervisory control of the Theatre, Custodial, Catering and Students Association staff to the Union Manager, at present a paid employee of the University!

One of the people who'd be most affected by the changes proposed in Austin's Report is Cederman whose position would be rationalised out of existence.

Cederman's contract of employment comes up for renewal soon and it's natural that Austin who is studying theoretical aspects of business management and administration should examine Cederman's role in the workings of the students Association. The practical counterpoint has been provided by Osmond who is currently employed in a downtown legal office: being able to compare his office with the management of the Students Association, he's come up very critical of the way the Studass office has been run.

The Report echoes these underlying sentiments but seems noticeably lacking in specifics. The uncertainty of status of the Union Manager, Accountant and Association Secretary is claimed to "only lead to disillusionment and uncertainty among the staff" although the Report doesn't say how this occurs.

In addition, the Staffing Committee feels that the division of work between the Union Manager (who at present supervises custodial and catering staff



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and acts as Secretary to the UMC) and the Association Secretary (who supervises office staff and acts as Secretary to the students' Executive) is "not justifiable in the present circumstances." Why the division isn't justifiable isn't explained.

Comments on the Report are widespread but the most provocative come from Association Secretary Cederman:

"I am angry and disappointed at the attitudes expressed in this staffing report towards the staff at present employed by the Association. The staff have been treated as mere units to be shuffled around at the whim of this committee, none of whom have ever worked here and none of whom have any recognition of the stresses and tensions that are peculiar to an organisation where the employers are young and inexperienced volunteers.

"I find it quite extraordinary that the apparent intention of this committee is that I should be removed from my position and yet at no time has anyone expressed to me any complaints or dissatisfactions they may have about the performance of my duties. The Committee seems to forget that I am responsible to the Executive and that if at any time there is any dissatisfaction the Executive may direct me to rectify any area.

"Neither has the President expressed to me any dissatisfactions about my performance of my duties and considering our good relationship I would have thought that this would be the logical place for any complaint to have originated - after all she is the person who represents the Executive on a day to day basis and works in with the whole office staff.

"Quite frankly, I find it extremely embarrassing and upsetting to be treated as if I am not fulfilling my duties without anyone having the courtesy of informing me what areas are being improperly carried out. I am tired of people asking me why I am being axed from the job and being unable to offer any explanation. If the Executive considers that I am underutilised then it is in their hands to remedy the situation, if they consider that I am not performing the tasks satisfactorily then again it is in their hands to remedy the situation.

"One would expect the common courtesy of being asked to improve those areas before being presented

with a report which effectively says 'we don't want you'. I would expect the courtesy of a clear statement of any inadequacies and a request to remedy them - at least that would be an honest way of handling the situation."

No such opportunity is given by the Report which flatly states that "all administrative staff will be employed by the UMC thus giving a unified and more constant control over the staff who will be responsible for implementing AUSA and UMC policy." In addition it says that "Senior administrative staff, where possible, should be seconded from the University in order to give continuity of employment and opportunity."

The current Union Manager is seconded from the University and being responsible to UMC is free to ignore any decisions passed by the Executive. Somehow the Report envisages an increase in staff responsiveness to student needs if the Union Manager's allegiance option is extended to all senior staff.

It seems that the roots of the Report lie in attitudes which have been inherited from the Haysom Presidency and have persisted through Clare Ward's term.

1974 Watergate Report commenting on the background to that incident noted:

"Much of the ill-feeling was due to misunderstandings and personality clashes. Some Executive members also expressed dissatisfactions with Sharon Cederman's working methods. Her philosophy of work did not always correspond with what members at times expected of them."

The Watergate Report attributed the ill-feeling to the nature of the Presidency stating:

"The President has assumed the responsibility of administering parts of other portfolios as the Executive has consisted of some members who were either unwilling or unsuited to carry out their particular duties. With the usual diminution of membership, but unusual difficulty in replacing members, much of the Executive responsibility has been borne by a few members."

There are parallels with the present Executive where half a dozen members have been replaced within the last month. Like the last Executive, grudges seem to originate "partly from personal differences and opposing ideologies" (Watergate Report).

And as Cederman observes in her comments on the Staffing Report:

"The senior staff have always been an easy target for Executive members who are frustrated in any areas and who are unwilling to examine the causes of the frustrations.

"The staff are all aware of this and expect a certain amount of it but the discourtesy that has been shown over the preparation of this report is higher than usual.

"One wonders whether the Executive members on the Committee have considered that any of the problems have arisen through the nature of the Executive itself. When things don't go as well as we hope then it is easy to blame it on a mythical beast called the administration but the administration only reflects what is happening in the Executive.

"When the Executive has a clear sense of direction and purpose and initiates many purposeful activities then there is a corresponding increase of morale and commitment of all the staff. When there is no clear sense of direction from the Executive the staff must carry on with their day to day activities as best they can and tend to support one another in order to gain the reinforcement that is a necessary ingredient of any job."

The parallels between Haysom's and the current Executive end abruptly with a comparison of the respective Presidents. Ward provides little, if any, leadership for her Executive and this has been her greatest asset throughout her Presidential term.

She favours a consensual style of Government that ensures matters are fully discussed and all views aired before a collective decision is evolved. Everyone has an opportunity to give their point of view and object to any other that may have been put, so she can't be slated for railroading or muscling decisions made by the Executive.

The "sense of direction" is consequently provided (or not provided) by the members of her Executive. And this is the weak point of Ward's style for issues tend to be personified through their individual proponents. Executive members members associate attacks on their ideas with attacks on them at a personal level, and tend to retaliate at that level.

Where consensuality is reached everyone is satisfied but where there's disagreement the divisions tend to be irreconcilable.

So there's resentment and ill-feeling amongst members of Executive and Staff over the Report. It hasn't been adopted, according to the Executive minutes, although it has been discussed behind closed doors. Perhaps the wounds from the discussion are too deep and the there's been too much blood shed to expect a consensus on this issue.

Austin's dislike of Cederman is shared by Osmond and Goodfellow but not at such a personal level. And while Executive members fiddle, the unsettled questions of AUSA's managerial responsibilities towards the Theatre and the Gymnasium remain undefined, smouldering.....

Fraser Folster.

Church Union



In 1971 the Joint Commission on Church Union published the final version of the Plan for Union. This Plan was then submitted to the five negotiating churches for their approval.

The five churches are the Associated Churches of Christ in New Zealand, the Church of the Province of New Zealand (Anglican), the Congregational Union of New Zealand, the Methodist Church of New Zealand, and the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand. All except the Anglican Church have voted in favour of uniting on the basis of the Plan.

The history of the move towards organic union is a long one. Some of the churches began discussions on union soon after the War and it was over a decade ago that the Anglican Church changed its status from observer to full participant.

The Plan for Union is the product of a lot of very hard and very good work. It deals with the principles and structure of the new Church of Christ in New Zealand under such topics as faith, mission, multi-racial nature, worship, proclamation, sacraments, ministry and government.

It is a plan which takes the present church institutions very seriously and allows for all to make a contribution. It is up to the members of the new united church to implement this Plan sensitively and creatively.

However, in the face of this great hope of reconciliation the Anglican Church is balking at the altar. It has many problems to contend with and needs a lot of sympathy and encouragement.

Nominal Anglican membership was 895,839 in 1971. Only a small fraction of these people are ever seen in church and only a fraction of these are more active than that. So the Anglican Church is presiding over a split of gigantic proportions in its own ranks. (Despite the census figures which represent the Anglican Church as the largest by far - 31.3% of the total population - it is actually rather weak. It has fewer and fewer active members.)

It is ironic that Anglicans opposed to union base many of their doubts on the fear that the Plan will split the Anglican Church. It is like a dying man refusing a blood transfusion.

There are other problems associated with numerical strength that the Anglican Church suffers from. Its system of government now handicaps the Church in its pursuit of new visions.

The Church is divided into seven dioceses which together cover all of New Zealand (Auckland, Waikato, Waipu, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, Dunedin). Each diocese is led by a bishop and the diocesan boundaries were drawn on the basis of population movements of a century or more ago.

A synod consisting of three houses (the bishop, clergy, and laity) governs each diocese and meets annually. The Province (the seven dioceses) is governed by a General Synod which meets once every two years. This assembly has equal representation from each diocese.

This means that Nelson Diocese has the same number of members in each house as does Auckland. The inequity of this system has now rendered it untenable.

The combined Anglican population of the Dioceses of Nelson and Dunedin is only about a third of the number of Anglicans in the Auckland Diocese. Yet these two southern dioceses wield over twice the voting power in General Synod and are showing themselves incapable of acting in the best interests of the whole Church.

Despite leadership by a very good bishop, Dunedin Diocese prefers to concentrate on keeping its identity in the face of a Presbyterian majority. This instinct for self-preservation is sometimes unkindly termed a ghetto complex.

Christchurch is a large and fairly secure diocese and therefore, unlike Dunedin, has few worries about voting for union - it has a monopoly anyway.

Nelson Diocese has yet to enter the modern world and, on the topic of union,



and anglican foot dragging

Chris Tremewan

the bishop's judgment and discretion seem to have deserted him. Nelson Diocese has just voted against the Plan at its synod where it was also revealed that the bishop's chapel has been struck by borer.

Wellington Diocese is the only diocese of any size to oppose the Plan. This is partly due to the election of a conservative bishop by clergy fearful of their future. However, the conservatism of some of the parishes makes even the Bishop uncomfortable. There is a strong lobby for church union in Wellington and, had the last Bishop lived longer, this group would probably have led the Diocese out of its fears and into union.

The Dioceses of Waikato, Waipu and Auckland have very strong majorities in favour of uniting on the basis of the Plan and, together with Christchurch, they constitute by far the majority of Anglicans in New Zealand.

So what's stopping the Anglican Church from uniting? After all, they've talked about it for ages, they've held a referendum on the issue, they've voted as dioceses on the Plan once before, and everyone acknowledges the need for reconciliation and growth.

In 1974 after the dioceses had all made up their minds at their various synods and produced a clear majority for union, the General Synod (with whom lay the final decision) failed to carry this momentum through. It felt that such an important issue required a two-thirds majority in each house in order to be passed and therefore imposed this requirement on itself.

The bishops and laity voted overwhelmingly for the Plan but the clergy house was two votes under the two-thirds required. The Plan was then referred back to the diocesan synods for reconsideration.

The synods are again making their decisions this year and General Synod will again make up its mind when it meets in May 1976. It seems clear that it will be

faced with four dioceses in favour and three against. It may decide that this is not a sufficient majority on which to proceed with union. This would be a pity since the four dioceses in favour represent well over two-thirds the Anglican population of New Zealand.

The vote at General Synod will be critical for the Anglican Church. Not only will it show whether the tail is going to wag the dog but it will also determine the spirit and style of Christian institutions in New Zealand for some time.

The other four negotiating churches have committed themselves to union and have been patiently waiting for the Anglicans to decide. The Catholic Church has offered what encouragement it can. The most competent and visionary leaders in the Anglican Church (including the present Archbishop) have slowly led their Church towards organic union for years and the membership of the Church has been fully consulted. If, after all this, General Synod falters again, what hope can there be for the Anglican Church?

It's time to have a closer look at those who oppose the implementation of the Plan for Union. A brief look is all that is necessary to determine that a Church which held back by their conservatism is a Church with a very painful future.

Much of the opposition to the Plan centres on the clergy and this is reflected in the synodical voting figures. The episcopal and lay votes are more progressive.

The obvious implication that the clergy feel challenged and insecure in the face of change is true. This is understandable in that a change in church structure affects them very directly and will inevitably require some flexibility and, over the years, the acquisition of a wider range of skills. Most clergy view the prospect with some enthusiasm and are true to their calling of putting the people they serve before considerations of their own "professionalism".

However, there is a significant minority against union whose opposition lacks theological insight of any depth and which usually lapses into complaints about the threat the Plan poses to "my priesthood", "my Church", "my tradition", "my style of worship". In short, the opposition comes almost entirely from people (mainly men) who are giving their selfishness a freer reign than their faith.

Some, like the tiny organisation of forgotten men called (inappropriately) the Selwyn Society, voice their opposition in a rather uncharitable manner. Others, like the Bishop of Wellington, speak on a higher and more honest plane.

Nevertheless, their opposition is based on an instinct to preserve the status quo of the Anglican Church rather than a prophetic understanding of the role and needs of the Christian Church.

It is unfortunate that opposition to the tide of ecumenism has brought out the least positive features of movements which at one time contributed greatly to the Anglican Church's life and have now become fully integrated into it. I refer particularly to the Anglo-Catholic and Evangelical movements. Marginal people have been given new exposure as they grasp the form rather than the spirit of these movements and wave their riches frantically in the air to ward off the judgment reconciliation would visit upon them.

It is also unfortunate that some opponents of the Plan have allied themselves with reactionary causes in other areas of New Zealand life. These include people who support the policies of the South African Government and the N.Z. Rugby Football Union, or who have more to say about law and order and sexual morality than they have about peace, justice and love. It is unfortunate because other opponents have been tarred with the same brush and have probably been taken less seriously than they ought as a result.

In the issue of our age, race, the Anglican Church desperately needs the assistance of others and the Plan will go a long way towards providing it. Of the New Zealand churches the Anglican has the largest membership of Maori people. But again this is nominal (and declining) and the Church structure is preventing Maori clergy from serving the needs of their people.

The Bishop of Aotearoa (the Maori Bishop) is attached to the Diocese of Waikato and is not given the status of diocesan bishop. He therefore has to work across diocesan boundaries as best he can with the consent of the other bishops. The diocesan structure itself heightens tribal divisions and makes the fostering of a distinctively Maori expression of faith almost impossible. Denominational divisions also hinder this.

Hence the Plan for Union offers a chance for the Maori people to once more begin to own their religion by taking full responsibility for their own government as part of the proposed Church of Christ in New Zealand.

Therefore the task of General Synod next year is an unenviable one. But the results of its decision are already quite clear. If it votes against union on the basis of the Plan it will have the dubious comfort of knowing that the minority have frustrated the will of the majority, that many of its most capable and committed clergy and laity will be feeling that the Anglican Church no longer seems like an expression of their Christianity, that the Anglican Church is faced with a constitutional crisis concerning diocesan representation, that the Anglican Church is not a strong church despite its status nominal membership, that it has yet to reform itself to meet the needs of those it seeks to serve.

The other serious factor for General Synod to ponder is that a decision against union will be ineffective in the long run. At a local level many parishes are combining with other denominations and this trend is gathering momentum. At the present rate it will not be long before the number of union and co-operating parishes exceeds the number of parishes in

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Dunedin and Nelson Dioceses.

Also if Auckland Diocese (and maybe Waikato and Waipu as well) declares itself willing to initiate localised union schemes anywhere within its boundaries, as one current proposal has it, then organic union will very soon be a reality in the northern half of the North Island.

The Plan provides a tidy way organic union can be achieved on a national scale with the consent and under the control of the highest church courts. A vote against the Plan will merely ensure that the movement to union is more painful and untidy. The diocesan splits which could occur would result in an Anglican Church even more schizophrenic than the present one.

If General Synod votes for union on the basis of the Plan there would be a few hundred in pockets around the country, or maybe even several thousand, who would refuse to follow their Church into union. Such a remnant is regrettable but infinitely preferable to ignoring the present condition of the Church and worsening it by refusing to vote for the Plan.

It is up to the Anglican Church to provide for any dissenters from its ranks with generosity. After a vote for union the work of the Church would only just begin. General Synod along with the other churches would have to come up with creative and sensitive ways of implementing the Plan. The short-comings of the various church bureaucracies may well be transferred to a united church in their entirety unless care is taken.

A new religious order, the Order of the Uniting Church, was established earlier this year and will have its first conference in September. The Order consists of people who are committed to the task of reconciliation and who live this out already. They see their role as a continuing one regardless of the success or otherwise of the Plan for Union (which they support).

This Order is potentially of considerable strength and significance. It will challenge individual churches on their commitment to ecumenism and it will encourage a united church to unite further. It will attempt to ensure that a united church makes human decisions and works out a Christian life-style.

So it seems that organic union is inevitable in New Zealand. The question is not whether but how. The Anglican Church should join in not just because it needs to but also because it has great contributions to make.

In my opinion the best option open to the Anglican Church is a clear vote for the Plan at next year's General Synod. You may disagree.

wide implications of church union

T.W. Wall
Student
St. Johns Anglican-Methodist
Theological College.

A new consciousness has been born. Expressions such as 'global village' and 'space-ship earth' point to the fact that, as never before, there is one future the creation of which we all participate in and are responsible for.

The inescapable reality of our situation is that my destiny cannot be worked out in isolation from yours or without being influenced by events and decisions in other parts of the space-ship. Indeed the mechanics of

collective responsibility over controls and for the direction chosen needs urgent examination.

The poignant question that cries out is, how can we live together? Unless one is part of the solution one is part of the problem. It could be argued that in the past 'religious conviction' has caused more division than harmony, but such a luxury can no longer be afforded. Painfully, the denominational churches have become aware that their continued divided existence is no longer a legitimate form of being the church.

Many of our present denominational differences are relics of colonial days having arisen in Britain for historical reasons, most of which have no contemporary relevance whatsoever. Apart from the inefficient utilization of resources, central to the Christian gospel is the proclamation of reconciliation which Jesus of Nazareth made possible. "Reconciled to God, and each other, the church is a fellowship called to demonstrate to the world the style of life which God wills for mankind." (Plan for Union).

However noble they may be, words are cheap. Organisational structures, architectural design of buildings and expenditure columns of church budgets declare the real theology and concerns of the denominational churches, often indicating a ghetto mentality. A small band of frightened travellers proclaiming to the dangerously divided fellow-passengers and crew of the space-ship, good news which their own life denies, cannot expect a hearing.

Embarrassed by such scandal, the denominations are struggling to discover and express that unity which their message implicitly demands. Written deep into the Christian faith is the acknowledgement that new life is only possible out of the agony of death.

Excited and compelled by the vision of the new society which is concerned for the 'humanness' of men and women, yet fearful of embracing the death necessary for the new birth and resurrection, the church fails the world which languishes teetering on the brink of nuclear holocaust awaiting the prophetic word and the possibilities of harmonious life demonstrated.

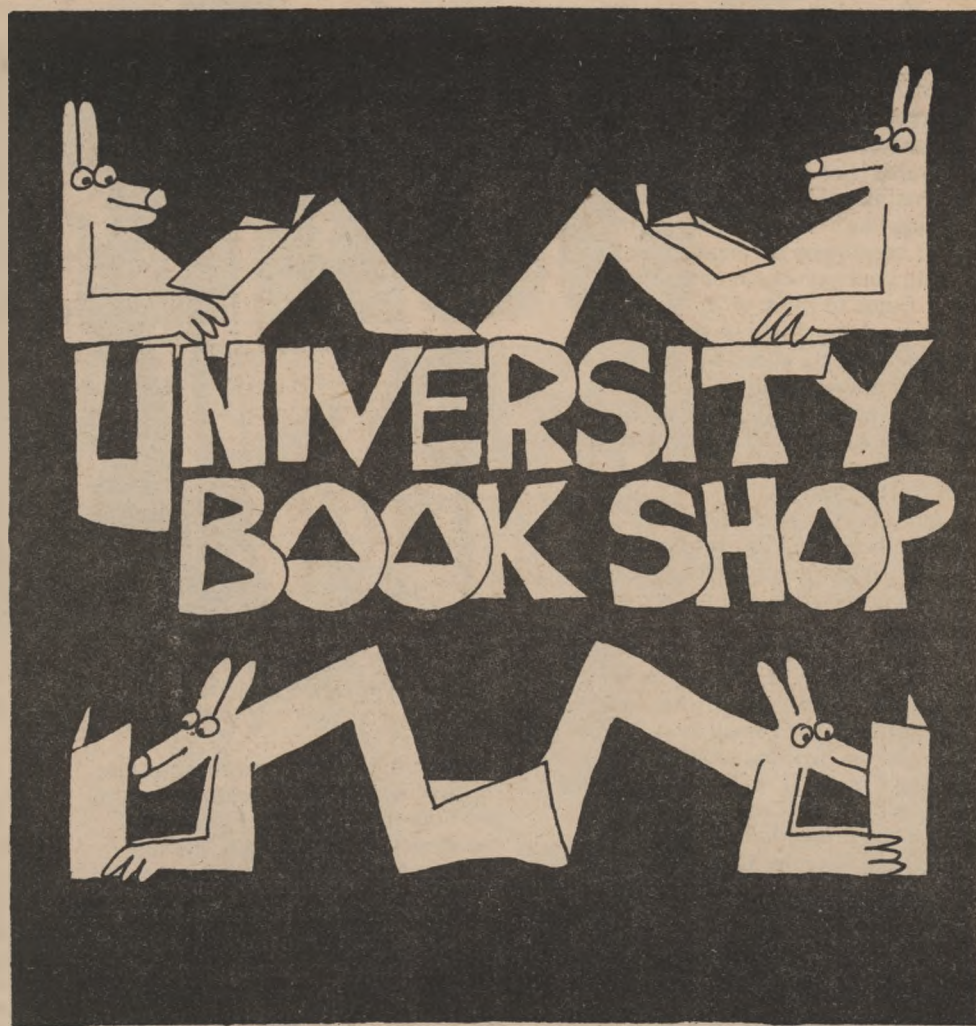
Two insights have assisted ecumenism in the last half century. The first is the growing insistence that 'truth' cannot be captured in arid doctrinal propositions and held up for inspection, but rather is experienced through involvement in personal relationships at depth. All debate about the accuracy of credal statements therefore, is seen to have only relative importance.

The second is the acceptance of the church not as an institution whose structures are to be preserved at all costs, but as a movement that one is caught up in realising life's possibilities in community and sensitively and creatively plotting the course of humanity's probe into the unknown.

The present 'Plan for Union' seeks to give shape to the increasing desire to share together in this quest. Though the Anglican Church is the most divided of the negotiating churches on the question of accepting the present plan, the previous Archbishop of Canterbury saw the significance of Church unity in its widest possible implications.

"There are today, not least among the younger people in the church and on the fringe of the church, many who are wearied by ecumenism as it often seems to be a movement enjoyed by ecclesiastics preoccupied with ecclesiastical problems. Let it be made clear that ecumenism includes every part of the healing of the wounds of races and nations....Every breaking down of barriers which divide humanity, social, racial, economic, cultural, is a part

of the ecumenical task. The ecclesiastical aspects of ecumenism must be seen in this larger context. When they are so seen it is apparent that ecumenism is no hobby for church-minded people; it is a task of divine and human reconciliation in which every Christian man, woman and child can have a share."



the



peace squad..

The ideas or concerns that lie behind the Peace Squadron seem to be shared by the Peace movement in general. A deep concern about the quality of life that we share in N.Z., our natural resources and the stewardship of those resources. We are sensitive to any relationship or contact with any foreign power that may prove a danger to this natural heritage. The Peace Squadron is very much a pro-life movement, in that we wish to speak positively of the need to preserve our life-giving assets.

The aim is to build up a fleet of boats from smallest to largest, from bath-tub to oceangoing liner. This fleet or squadron will, in the first instance, reflect N.Z.'s delight in its harbours and waterways and its desire to keep them free of possible use by nuclear warships of any country.

The question has arisen, several times, recently, of the possible lifting of the current N.Z. ban on nuclear-powered warships entering N.Z. ports. Such ships would almost certainly carry nuclear weapons. The "Peace Squadron" would want to express N.Z.'s determination

politely, but firmly, to say NO to such visits. Ultimately the Squadron might "blockade" a N.Z. harbour to prevent, or at least to symbolise opposition to the entry of such ships.

In September the meeting of boat-owners will discuss and develop a fuller policy and strategy. For some boat-owners or participants they may wish to play a purely symbolic role. Young people and children, for example, could paddle or sail very small boats and canoes close to the shore, but carrying pennants or insignia. Any activities on the waterways will be an exercise in water-safety i.e. done within the existing boating and safety regulations, and will be of general educational value concerning the alarming rate of nuclear armament development.

If you, or any members of your family, wish to register your boats with the Peace Squadron then contact

the Registrar of Boats, St John's College, Auckland S. telephone 586-199 or 581-766.

FILM COMMENT

brent lewis

The reason why some movies are successful and others are not is a bit of a paradox. I mean, "The Conversation" which had everything going for it except an audience, lasted just a week and "The Towering Inferno" which has nothing going for it but an audience, is now in its 18th record week.

Record though. Its funny how we use that word. It seems that every film that comes along to Queen St. and lasts more than eight weeks then enters the record stakes. One always wonders what the prize is and who awards it or alternatively exactly what record they did break. Something like: "to the Towering Inferno for keeping on the heat a free frying pan, courtesy of our sponsors."

Come to think of it, "The Conversation" had its record week even if it only ended up talking to itself while next door "The Front Page" was entering its second 'hilarious week'. I hope it chokes from laughing.

"The Conversation" - its obituary appeared last week, artistic inspiration being no substitute for box office respiration. "Dead" it read - one conversation due to lack of public interest.

But I wonder whether that's all there is to it. "Frankly," as Maigret would say, "we've got what looks like a murderer but I smell a rat." And he would be right because I submit that "The Conversation" died due to negligence and lack of promotion and that the prosecution should charge CIC and Kerridge Odeon jointly with negligence and lack of promotion, the penalty to be determined by the aggrieved party, the public.

The prosecution will now present its case. For a start we claim conspiracy. In case this word is misunderstood we do not suggest connivance of secret cartels or foreign embassies. If such were the case then we would expect truth to persevere even if it failed to prevail. Our conspiracy is rather one of commercial blandishments in pursuit of profits.

We maintain that both defendants having decided, if you pardon the expression, that "The Conversation" was just another sleeper failed to exercise due care by neglecting to promote it.

Promotion, the prosecution maintains, is essential to the success of any film. We would like to quote the example of "Dirty Larry and Crazy Mary" to prove our point. We maintain that that was a film without artistic merit and that it was inferior entertainment. We feel that several years ago it would have been regarded as a B film and would have been the second-stringer in a double feature.



ORSON WELLES FROM "TOUCH OF EVIL"
(SEE BELOW)

However, we contend that because of a decision by 20th Century Fox to promote that film it was given what the advertisers would call "the full treatment". This involved both radio and television promotion in Auckland in excess of \$1,500 and was aimed at inducing the aggrieved party to go to it in large numbers. This form of manipulation was continued over the next few weeks and the box-office receipts show the results for every successful week meant a profit.

We know that such techniques are standard these days, indeed we note that both defendants were involved in a heavy promotion drive for another film, "The Front Page" which opened the same week as "The Conversation".

We understand also that there were difficulties in promoting this particular film. They can be easily tabulated. The stars of this film - Jack Lemmon and Walter Mathau are both regarded as disastrous at the New Zealand box-office. Indeed we understand that one of the reasons that "Save the Tiger", which won Jack Lemmon an academy award as best actor, is precisely because of this factor. The second reason is that the director, Billy Wilder's last two films "The Secret Life of Sherlock Holmes" and "Avanti", were both commercially and critically unsuccessful. The third reason is that "The Front Page" has received bad notices from critics overseas. All these

are negative points that any promotion would have to overcome.

Despite these negative factors we note that the promotion for "The Front Page" seems to be succeeding.

In contrast to these examples the prosecution contends that the defendants failed to promote "The Conversation". This it feels was due to indecision rather than deliberate sabotage or destructiveness, for it realizes that both defendants are of the highest principles and never let any extraneous factor, such as what their audience wants, interfere in their deep convictions and high profit margins. We know that they would never put "National Velvet" and "The Night Porter" on a double-billing if that was what was wanted.

The defendants will obviously claim difficulties in selling "The Conversation" and it is true that they had film that they didn't seem to know how to promote.

Instead of trying to find a solution to this the records will show they just casually put it on at Cinema 1 without fanfare expecting it to last just a week as it did.

Perhaps we could now compare it with "The Front Page". Like "The Front Page" we could say that it had a star who had found little favour, except in "The French Connection", with the New Zealand public. This difficulty could possibly have been overcome by timing "The Conversation's" release around the same time as "French Connection II".

which would be easy, for although it is being distributed and exhibited by different companies its date is well known as it is the film which will be featured at the gala re-opening of the Civic.

As for the director we can note that whereas Billy Wilder's last film was unsuccessful, Francis Ford Coppola, director of "The Conversation" was earlier responsible for "The Godfather" which is now the third highest earning picture in cinema history. It would seem obvious to promote "The Conversation" as being 'From the man who brought you "The Godfather"'. The film could also have been timed to tie-in with the release of "Godfather II". As both distributor and exhibitor are responsible for this film as well this could be easily arranged.

Whereas "The Front Page" was panned we can note that "The Conversation" received critical acclaim overseas. This gave it an advantage that "The Front Page" lacked and we can note that advertisements did note that it was the Cannes film festival winner.

It would seem overall that "The Conversation" on all three points had advantages that "The Front Page" lacked.

Instead of capitalising on these the promotion was low key, promoting the film as a thriller. Going by the advertisements it would be difficult to know what distinguished it from "The Black Windmill", "The Marseilles Contract" or any other run-of-the-mill thriller.

The film also had a currency that wasn't exploited. Questions of privacy and surveillance loom large today and the public's imagination could be captured with a line like "where Watergate ended the Conversation begins."

Perhaps members of civil liberties groups and parliamentarians, as they are debating the question of the Wanganui Computer Centre, could have been invited to a special preview. Their comments could have given the production an extra boost.

In conclusion the prosecution maintains that those in control of media, of which cinema is part, are charged with special responsibilities to the public. These responsibilities it is true are balanced to commercial considerations but a predominance of the latter would effectively ensure that cinema could not offer the variety that allows for all parts of the public to be catered for.

It is not the province of any body to restrict the dissemination of any film. That is a restriction of individual freedom.

The prosecution maintains that the defendants treated an important film with contempt and that the charge of allowing it to die due to negligence and lack of promotion should be upheld.



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films wed 13

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"TOUCH OF EVIL"

A brilliant thriller by Orson Welles
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national party conference



Photo by Murray Cammick

"The National Party", Rob Muldoon assured cheering delegates at his razzamataz leader's rally, "is a broad spectrum political party". New Zealanders from every walk of life, he said, could find a place under the party's broad umbrella.

National, then, is truly a national party, while Labour remained an "uneasy co-alition of left wing intellectuals and trade union officials".

Yet during four days of National's "Victory Conference" there was little evidence of a broad spectrum of ideas to match the party's composition. Instead, there was a perceivable shift to the right - despite a warning from one liberal delegate of the danger of National becoming a conservative rural rump, losing credibility in the cities. Perhaps Mr. H.C. Templeton, the Candidate for Karori, hit the nail on the head when he told Conference that National was still 'a farmers' party'.

National's conservative swing took place with hardly a whimper from the liberals and Young Nats, who were surprisingly quiet during remit discussions supporting the Security Service and Rugby tours to South Africa.

Party unity and the personality of Mr. Muldoon took precedence over policy at the 1975 National Party Conference. After all, last year's gathering had been stained by memories of 'Gentleman' Jack Marshall's overthrow by Muldoon and his Young Turks.

But if Sir John was hardly in evidence during this year's conference, the Nats still had Sir Keith to engender a sense of community and familyhood. The old master charmed delegates during the long breaks and get-togethers, pumping hands furiously and telling all and sundry about his recent tussle with appendicitis. "They call me Kiwi Keith

you know", he told one small band of doting young Nats.

It was obvious, long before this year's conference, that the National Party must be seen to close ranks behind its leader. For even if some delegates had private reservations about Muldoon's fiery, love-hate, 'counterpunching' style, everyone knew that victory in November depended on this one man.

Remits were nicely vague and broad, giving candidates in marginal electorates a chance to stand up before the cameras and say something homely about the need for law n' order and, of course, restoring confidence in the farming industry.

Anything controversial had long been siphoned out at the regional or divisional level. Unlike the Labour Party, National's branches can't put their recommendations direct to the conference floor.

But no party hierarchy wants too

much boat rocking during election year. Solidarity and unity of purpose in winning in November is of key importance. Yet even with this fact of life understood, many delegates felt that National bosses had tended to overkill. Wish washy remits, to which there was wide agreement, might have been tailored for the sake of unity - but at the expense of healthy debate and conference buoyancy.

But if Friday and most of Saturday were just plain boring - then Muldoon certainly whipped up a frenzy during his Saturday night 'leader's rally'.

After two renditions of Land of Hope and Glory, the Town Hall crowd was electric.

The whole performance - balloons, banners and ballyhoo - was all very reminiscent of a Republican Convention.

balloons, badges



ALL HAIL THE LEADER

Presidential style politics, said one commentator, had arrived in New Zealand with a force.

Muldoon's arrival was greeted with not only the mandatory standing ovation, but with waving balloons, chants of "Mighty Muldoon" and "Why was he born so beautiful, why was he born at all".

The second verse was drowned out by thunderous applause.

Muldoon attacked the Government on its financial performance and on its personalities.

Rowling, he said, is "panic stricken". As I sit across the house I can see the cold shivers moving around his body seeking a spine to run up - and seeking it unsuccessfully.

Mat Rata: "the best 5 years of his life were those he spent in Standard Two."

Government backbenchers, Moore and Bassett also came under fire, while Labour's 'whizz-kid' Roger Douglas was described as "the country's most shining example of superficiality. After all said Muldoon, he was the one responsible for depriving much of the country of 'Upstairs Downstairs'."

Labour he said, was anti-farmer and anti-business. A National Government would restore confidence in these sectors.

Mr. Muldoon said National would have no great schemes for the electorate this year. They had not suddenly found a magic wand.

There was really nothing new in Muldoon's address. But it was, said one delegate, "great entertainment".

Essentially his speech was very much the same as the "touring road show" performances he had given throughout the nation in the last few weeks. Like them, large graphs and diagrams were brought on stage to illustrate Muldoon's tale of woe about Labour's handling of the economy.

Several members of the Press Bench felt that Muldoon had made a tactical error here. The details of his address had already been well reported, and something new had been expected. With Muldoon's cold hard facts seen as old hat, it wasn't

surprising that the Leader's name calling grabbed most of the column space.

Muldoon told his audience that the huge balance of payments deficit had been brought about by the Government's "deliberate or negligent overimporting". The over abundance of bananas, alarm clocks and typewriters were cited as examples.

"No individual, family, business or country can spend more than it earns for more than a very short time. The country has spent and borrowed - and we must repay. But National would share the burden more equitably", Mr. Muldoon said.

Muldoon received his loudest applause when he warned that a National Government will deal with the militants and wreckers 'according to their just desserts'. "We will not have the class war of Clydeside in New Zealand - and that's a fair and public warning".

Mr. Muldoon also reflected the Conference's feeling when he accused the Government of being soft on law and order. He said that both the Minister of Justice, Dr. Finlay, and the Minister of Maori Affairs, Mr. Rata, did not support the police.

And how did Labour get itself in such a dilemma? Here Muldoon was emphatic: "By saying 'yes' to every pressure group in '72 and promising no increase in taxes."

"A National Government would place priority on 'cleaning up the mess and restoring our shattered economy. As I said a year ago we promise a fair go for the decent bloke'."

SOCIALIST CREEPS

The first three remits - on the economy, health services, and the Local Government Act - saw a string of speakers warn delegates of the socialist menace that Labour had introduced into New Zealand. It was all rather boring.

During the 'economy' remit discussions, one Auckland delegate spoke of a creeping form of socialism that had taken root in New Zealand, while the man from Rangiora spoke of the right of every New Zealander to make a profit.

"If Labour Ministers spent more time peddling the economic machine in New Zealand rather than peddling around Peking, the economy would be much healthier, said a delegate from Hawke's Bay - to loud applause.

The White Paper on Health, said New Plymouth's Nan Ludbroke, was a "load of old boots".

"But its underlying message comes through loud and clear - the complete



lete nationalisation of all medical, welfare and charitable organisations". Dr Bassett refers to the Medical Association of New Zealand as a Mickey Mouse outfit. I only hope that when that gentleman has to have major surgery 'Goofy' will be available to perform the operation," Mrs. Ludbroke said.

"We are seeing yet another basic freedom being destroyed - the individual's right to choose when he wishes to be treated, where he wishes to be treated and by whom he wishes to be treated."

"The White Paper represents another step in the socialisation of our country."

The Conferences' response was to 'affirm' the present dual system of medical care of public and private services.

Later on Brian Talboys, National's Deputy, told a well lubricated audience at the buffet dinner that today "we are facing a renewed threat of state tyranny".

"All over the world we see the state expanding its powers. Even here in New Zealand, the socialists

in the Labour Party have quietly moved and worked to absorb the freedoms and the rights we know."

"In the last 30 months we have seen "ignorance in the affairs of the economy, irresponsibility in the affairs of the law and constitution... and above all their irrepressible socialism melding and merging with our democracy. The socialist government places at risk the rights of the individual", Mr. Talboys warned.

Quite frankly the element of déjà vu one experienced with all this red menace stuff made at least one reporter rather sleepy.

After lunch on Saturday the Conference broke up into four remit committees. The discussions - now hidden from the cliché producing effect of the television cameras - became somewhat more revealing.

It was in the committees that the reporter could feel closer to 'grassroots' delegate opinion, and it was here that the only real debate took place. Rural/urban tensions became easier to discern, while one

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wondered at the ease in which party liberals were quietly undermined.

Eager for at least some controversy I rushed off to committee No. 4 to hear debate on a remit calling upon the National Party to oppose ANY move by the Labour Government to alter the functions of the Security Intelligence Service.

This remit, I was told was likely to produce some real debate (at last) with Young Nats, Pol Linkers and urban liberals clashing with the Old Guard - wanting to jealously guard their chooks from the preying red, or is it yellow, menace from the North.

But once again I was disappointed.

The liberals and Young Nats, though present, were unwilling to put their necks on the block and the remit was passed with hardly a murmur.

A delegate from Pahiataua had warned the gathering that "increasing gains by the Communists make it important that there should be some sort of service which will act as a bulkwark to our democratic way of life."

No one, it seemed, saw the opening of 17,000 new files a year by the SIS as a threat to "our democratic way of life", while the Service's internal activities were described as "minor".

If the younger Young Turks did disagree, then they certainly didn't make their position known - but as one cynic commented, political careers were at stake.

There weren't going to be any martyrs at this year's conference.

The same thing happened with the "Sports with other countries" remit.

Delegates said that Labour's present policy was discriminatory (an interesting word) against countries like South Africa and Rhodesia. The 'principle', said one speaker, "is that we will not obtain freedom and equality if we do not allow sporting contacts with all countries - regardless of colour and creed".

The seconder of the motion was Robert Fenton, Veteran WARD (War Against Recreational Disruption) campaigner, celebrated author, and National's candidate for Hastings.

An amendment - supporting the motion calling for freedom for sports teams to play with whom they wished, but adding the words "while opposing the principle of racially selected sports teams" - was roundly defeated.

But, of course, the main remit was passed - with not one delegate daring to stand up and give a contrary opinion.

Once again I wondered what had happened to Auckland University's 'liberal' Young Nats, or was this just another example of the politics of deference.

"CANNIBAL CLUB"

A remit calling upon a future National Government to adopt, as a basis for New Zealand's foreign policy, the ideal of a U.N. peace keeping force - was rejected by the committee.

Delegates told the Committee that the United Nations was dominated by

laughter - described the African bloc in the U.N. as a "Cannibal Club".

But at least that remark wasn't quite as well received as the "snivelling poms - taking over New Zealand" taunt the following day, when Young Nats were discussing 'compulsory unionism'.

But, if the Conference as a whole saw National swing to the right, the liberals did wrest one or two concessions - but not without a fight.

The Young Nats got through a remit which said: "that the next National Government should amend the existing divorce law to introduce the principle of 'irreconcilable breakdown' as the sole ground for divorce, and that a "cooling off" period of two years be provided for".

The remit, said one Young Nat, was not meant to make divorce easier or quicker, merely to make it more humane.

And if Pahiataua looked conservatively stodgy elsewhere, they certainly pulled a surprise with their remit calling for a change in the laws relating to defamation.

Hamish Kynoch, tipped as a likely successor to Sir Keith Holyoake (if and when he ever retires) told delegates that the present law restrained free speech, while libel laws were too often used to stifle issues of public concern.

Kynoch denied that he was advocating open slather, but maintained that present laws shield the unscrupulous who seek to gain at the public's expense. A defamation writ, he said, effectively prevented newspapers from pursuing their lines of



inquiry. To continue would place the newspaper in contempt of court.

The abolition of the jury trial in defamation cases was also called for. The unpredictability of jury verdicts, argued Kynoch, made it difficult for newspapers to know whether or not to defend a case - even if the 'offending' story was true.

Defamation writs were becoming too plentiful, while the focus on monetary reward often seemed more important than the correction of inaccuracies. It was wrong for plaintiffs to be able to nominate damages, which should be compensatory not punitive.

A forthright press, said Kynoch, was a vital component in defending our democracy.

A COMPARISON

The remit was passed.

It is interesting to compare the role of conference in both major parties. Labour Party Conferences are characterised by open and often heated debate on the floor - and right in front of the cameras. Agreement rather than dialogue seems more the norm for National.

Only twelve remits were discussed on the open floor at this year's National Conference. A further forty were decided in the remit committees.

By and large the recommendations of these committees were accepted - without further questioning and debate. One Committee's dozen remits were rushed through en masse by Full Conference in only 15 seconds flat.

In May the Labour Conference dealt with some 200 remits. Where National's remits are brief and vague, Labour's are longer and far more detailed.

Again, a good deal of lobbying on the floor is a feature of Labour Party Conferences. With National one gets the impression that everything has really been worked out long before. Divisional conferences have already either watered down or sifted out anything controversial from the branches.

Essentially, then, Labour Party Conferences act as a goad to the

Parliamentary party, while National's Conference adopts a purely supportive role. But deference to the parliamentary 'greats' is a characteristic of conservative parties.

National's dearth of debate and blood-letting was seen as artificial and unhealthy by quite a number of young delegates.

Rosie Sampson, the Chairman of the Birkenhead Branch of the Young Nationals described remits as "vague and superficial - serving only to give candidates a chance for media exposure".

"It was a candidates' conference, but for most delegates a waste of time. Remit discussions were carefully stage-managed. The only debate came with amendments".

"The party's so-called liberals were afraid to push their own points of view. They were afraid to buck established party policy. Delegates only come out strongly on an issue when they knew they would get majority support."

"It's a pity that the delegates didn't spend less time socialising and more time coming to grips with social issues", Ms Sampson said.

A SPARE PART ?

A year back, even the staunchest National Party supporter was reconciled to six years in Opposition. Labour's 23 seat majority seemed unassailable.



Photos by Murray Cammick

But now Nats. are confident they can win. The current economic squeeze, coupled with the appeal of their fiery populist leader - has engendered a real belief that National can and will 'knock Labour for six' in November.

Party unity and the selling of Rob Muldoon took precedence over policy at this year's 'victory' conference, even if National's 'one man band' taunt against Labour in '72 now seems ironic.

If the remit discussions were stage-managed, the same couldn't be said for the enthusiasm. If Muldoon fails in November it will be a bitter blow to National. At Saturday's Leader's Rally it seemed all over bar the shouting.

At the moment the throttle is wide open. But as Party President George Chapman warned in his final address: "There are no prizes for second place. We will win a majority of the popular vote in the election - but we have to translate that vote into a majority of seats."

If the National machine stalls in November, more than one commentator will wonder whether the party's souped up new engine will be jettisoned as a spare part at next year's Conference.

We might then see some real debate.

Mike Rann.

theatre

Well, having felt compelled to revisit the lunchtime theatre after being soundly told off for last week's poison pen review, I am happy to report that I enjoyed "The Stronger" very much.

Ray Waru has produced this piece and has shown himself to be a director with a remarkably good eye for design. There is none of the amateur muckiness about the set, instead we have a stark, modern arrangement of furniture that sets the mood for the rather cold stark drama that is to follow.

The play is a very short simple piece revolving around the reactions of a woman who gradually

discovers that her 'friend' is in fact her husband's mistress. Only the wife, played by Jenny Dalziel, speaks, the mistress remains silent throughout. The wife in this interpretation of the play, emerges as the Stronger, although the script in my opinion can allow for the passive mistress to triumph. But with this particular characterisation of the wife it would be difficult to arrange the play any other way. Jenny Dalziel plays the wife as being a loving and sensitive person, though perhaps slightly silly. The interpretation works well, in this instance, for the mistress is played as being almost completely passive: I found this over-riding passivity

the main flaw of the play, for it meant that there was little interaction between the two women and a monologue with no silent feedback can get tedious. It also seemed a pity that the play was moved forward to 1975.

If played as a period piece, the social conventions of the nineteenth century allow for a greater emphasis to be placed on the moral stigma of adultery, thus allowing for stronger characterisations from both actresses and more reaction between them.

But, but! This is not another whinging review...promise. I do think it's a good-un, and it's not too far down the road, AND you get nice soup and toast...

Central Theatre (Remuera) have just begun a lunchtime theatre series in the city Building Centre (Victoria Stree) Might be worth popping along to see....

Martin Roseveare is to stage (not by 'imself!') a show entitled "Apocalypse" in the McClaurin Chapel on Friday 14 and Saturday 15 of August....and that's all I know about it!

Don't forget the drama festival that starts on August 25. "Smack" is to be revived (is that the right word?) for it, and really, honest injun, "Smack" is well worth seeing.



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Don't forget the drama festival that starts on August 25. "Smack" is to be revived (is that the right word?) for it, and really, honest injun, "Smack" is well worth seeing.

B
O'Rorke

Thursday

See M. M
or Phone

From our Ugandan Correspondent



Translations by the notorious Minderbinder

Well, hullo dere. Dis being my first article for dat fine upstandin' editor Mike Rann I be just de little nervous youse see. Dis on account of how dem Craccum blokes expect de high standards of journalistic writin.

Anyway, I bet all you peoples wonderin why Big Daddy Amin hisself talkin to you. De reason bein dat I have dis pussonal respect for your little Daddy Muldoom. I done stick to dat man through thick and thin, despite dem Young Nats callin me der "big black ape" in dat dere Tamaki paper.

Dam cheek of dose kids. Still dey done gone and praised Adolf Hilter

and his race policy type things. Ofcus I done recognise Adolph, despite his bein a power crazed dwarf (not like Daddy who aint puny at all) as bein pretty good but not as good as yours truly. On account of him bein dead and I ain't. Dat's wot you call de subtle powers of de great intellect.

But right now relations between me and Rob are wot de B.B.C. call strained, wot I call bein pissed off. Wot with his own son supporting de legalisation of de dope I aint bin so upset since Princess Anne turned down my pussonal great offer to let her become my sixth wife. De cheek of de broad. Now I done support Rob cos he want to chuck out all dose wogs like I done did back home.

I damn sure he go for our bannana gin on account of how he done pose for dat advert dat time for the cheap British stuff.

Now after all dis he done gone and let his son say wot he did about dat dope law. I done bin thinking how de National Party wuz de Conservative Party in dis country and how dat dese damn socialist labour type people should have said wot wyz said. Do you follow me? Not all people can keep up wid de amazin mental power of de Big Daddy hisself. Dat damn Muldoom supposed to be de big time economics wizard like me. Don't he realize wot it mean if dey go and legalise dat drug. Noone gunna by de fabulous Ugandan Banana Gin no more. Here I go to all de trouble of

arresting dat damn Dennis Hills person an getting all dose big British ministers over here so I can tell de world how pissed dey got on de great Banana Gin. All dat big publicity for de product and de young Muldoom done gone and threaten to undercut de gin by legalising de dope. Dat damn near sabotage. Dat is sabotage, no damn Young Nat ever better come to Uganda after dis effort.

Anyway, de crutch of de argument (as we say in de high intellectual circles) is dat Little Day Muldoom better not consider dis dumb dope idea too much or else I tell de world just who it was dat deflowered my Foreign Affairs Minister in de toilet at Orly Airport. Noone gunna worry about Carmen after dat, you betcha.

COLLOQUIUM ON RELIGIOUS STUDIES UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND AUGUST 8, 9, 10, 1975 MACLAURIN CHAPEL HALL

A wide variety of activities has been arranged for the weekend of 8th-10th August. There will be formal academic papers, discussion sessions and activity groups. Six choices will be offered at each of the seven sessions.

Participants will be travelling from throughout New Zealand. Two scholarships have been awarded. Rev. Samiuela Toa Finau is coming from Fiji on the Australia & New Zealand Association of Theological Schools Scholarship and Andrew Oddy from Australia is holding the St. Johns College Trust Board Scholarship.

SOCIAL EVENING - Saturday evening will be a social occasion. There will also be a short entertainment arranged by the Rev. Peter Davis, Maclaurin Chaplain. Please bring a plate if you can.

SERVICE - On Sunday, at 12.30pm, there will be a short non-denominational service of worship in the Maclaurin Chapel.

FORUM - On Sunday afternoon, commencing at 2 pm, there will be a discussion on **THE STUDY OF RELIGION IN NEW ZEALAND: ITS DEPTH, VALIDITY AND FUTURE POSSIBILITIES**.

Those on the panel are Dr. Colin Brown, Canterbury University, Rev. Don Glenny, St. Lukes Presbyterian Church Auckland, Professor Albert Moore, Otago University, Father Eugene O'Sullivan, Chaplain, Auckland University, Rev. Dr. Bob Thompson, Principal, Baptist Theological College, and Dr. Brian Colless, Massey University.

PROGRAMMES - This year we are not mailing detailed programmes in advance. Programmes, with summaries of all the papers, the timetable and locations will

be available at the Secretary's office, Maclaurin Chapel, after August 3rd. Cost 50 cents.

CRECHE - The University Creche will be operating on Saturday, 9th August. There are a limited number of vacancies. Parents wishing to use the creche should reserve as soon as possible. Telephone Anne Ward 74-740, ext. 732.

BOOKSTALL - There will be a bookstall, with books currently available on religion, in the Maclaurin Chapel Hall.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.....
telephone 74-740
John Hinchcliff ext. 495
Anne Ward ext. 732.

SPEAKERS AND TIMES
FRIDAY AUGUST 8, 7.45 p.m.
Peter Wills, Christianity, Science and Pluralism.

Rev. Trevor James - New Wine for Old Wineskins: The New Zealand Poet as Theologian.

Beverley Watson - Religion and Civilisation.

Rev. Dr. G. FitzGerald - 'Salvation' A Christian Concept for Today.

D. Arrowsmith - The Religious Context of Hobbes' Political Writings.

Jan and Steve Nation - Findhorn - A Spiritual Community.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9 - 9 a.m.
Rev. Dr. G. Foley - The Faith of Dr. Frankenstein - Science as Ersatz-Religion.

Bert Keiller - Glossolalia: Perspectives in Evaluation.

W.F. Richardson - 'Ruach' In the Old Testament: Meaning and Translation.
Jan Nation and Adrienne Pratt - On the way to Wholeness: thought, meditation, service and love.

Rev. G.J. Ginever - A Perspective of Evil in Recent Religious Writing

Professor A.C. Moore - The Human Body as a Microcosm in Religious Images.

11 a.m.

Rev. G. Hambly - The Unique Gift of Pain.

Dr. Colin Brown - Old Wine in New Bottles? Neo-Pentecostalism in Perspective.

Rev. R.M. Paterson - Habakkuk 1:2 - 2:4; an exercise in interpretation.

Rev. Dr. J.C. Hinchcliff - A Perspective on the Religio-Ethical Dimensions of Sport.

D. Mummery - Law and Religious Values.

Siddha Swarup Goswami - "Who Am I?"

2 p.m.

Dr M.E. Hoare - Where Have all the Dissenters Gone?

Rev. Dr. T. Creagh - The Place of Pastoral Counselling in the Organised Church.

Dick Southon - The Churches and World Peace.

Professor John Morton - Evolution and Redemption.

Linda Ramer - Education Based on the Religious Definition of Man.

Rev. Dr. B. Hucker - Let us Create Clones in our own Image.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9 - 4 p.m.
Rev. R. Lane - Christian Development - A Psychological View.

G. Ardley - Miracles and Revelation.

Margaret Orbell - The Maori Traditions of Kupe - A Religious Interpretation.

Adrienne Pratt - "Mandala".

Rev. G.D. Pratt - Being and God: An Ontological/Relational Approach to the Concept of God.

Rev. Dr. R. Thompson - The Age of the Spirit - or What?

SUNDAY AUGUST 10 - 9 a.m.
Rev. S.T. Finau - The Sabbath in the Perspective of the Teaching of the Bible and the Tongan Law and Culture.

Rev. Dr. J. Farris - Reflections on the Sanctity of Human Life.

Rev. Alun Richards - How to "Deschool" Theological Education.

Dr. G. Gillett - Biblical Christianity and Eastern Religions.

R.S.W. Hawtrey - God as a Predicate: Some Early Greek Views on Divinity.

Dudley Gower - A Psycho-Historical Approach to Religion.
11 a.m.

Dr. T. Pickford - Religious Truth and Fiction.

Dr. Brian Colless - The Religion of Moses as the First Cargo Cult in History.

A. Oddy - Creation and New Creation.

Adrienne Pratt - "Religion 2000"
Prof. D. Lancashire - Man: Determined or Free, with Special Reference to Early Confucian Thinkers.
Rev. J.P. Wilkinson - Primitive Prayer and Real-Life Experience.

Tusta Krishna Swami - "Why Politicians are Stupid".

BALLS

O'Rorke Hall & Jean Begg Ball

Thursday, August 7th.
Double: \$16.00

See M. McLean, Rm 86 O'Rorke
or Phone: 34-014

drama festival in august

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

'politicians must be brought to heel'



'Politicians must be brought to heel - women must fight for clinic abortions'.

A recent visitor to Auckland was Jo Wainer, wife of Dr. Bertram Wainer of Melbourne, celebrated for his exposure of police corruption and bribery during that city's pre-clinic abortion rackets and his personal fight for the right of women to safe, legal abortions.

Together, Jo and her husband run a clinic in Melbourne, and Jo came to New Zealand first to spread the message that abortions in clinics were vastly better than those in hospitals and that women must fight for the establishment of clinics.

Her second aim was to dispel the myths and distortions the anti-abortionists and sensational press have propagated about clinics - eg exploitation, low medical standards, high complications and morbidity rates, and a little less credible, buckets full of screaming foetuses.

However, as the public becomes a little more educated and sophisticated in its approach to abortion, the anti-abortionists have mainly dispensed with their lurid 'butcher-shop' descriptions of clinics and their mode of attack has become more insidious, because more credible - the ranting moralist has been replaced by the suave statistician who demonstrates to the mesmerized 'laity' that the results of abortion are:

increased prematurity in subsequent pregnancies,
increased spontaneous abortion (30 - 40% increase)
increased ectopic pregnancies (8 fold increase)
increased sterility
(Dr. Thomas Hilgers in talk to students 6/6/75).

Many of these statistics are of dubious validity, as it is well known that statistics per se are largely meaningless, but can be interpreted to suit one's own purpose, to prove or disprove a point; or, certain factors can be taken in isolation from other interrelated and contingent factors, thereby producing a very distorted statistical image of the 'reality'.

On the first point, Jo Wainer maintains that hospital abortions (especially those in public hospitals) are "bad news" because:

(1) They are unnecessarily expensive as they involve the use of hospital facilities when, in fact, abortion is an out-patient procedure needing limited facilities. Anti-

abortionists are fond of using the argument (although it is completely extraneous to the morality or otherwise of abortion), that liberalization of the law will lead to crowded hospitals, waiting-lists and the "wasting" of staff's precious time. Fact is, that the expertise of those Obs/gyns who object to performing this 'grimy' task is not needed.

(2) Hospitalization requires absence from the family for at least a night and the woman must explain this, get someone to look after the family.

(3) A hospital procedure involves staff who might be opposed to abortion. Many women who have had abortions in public hospitals tell of the disdainful/censorious attitude of some staff towards them, some have even been placed besides women receiving treatment for infertility.

The kindest one can say is that the hospital routine has rendered the staff insensitive, at worst that it is vindictive malice. This is important, because several studies show (e.g. John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore 1974) that any post-abortion 'guilt' a woman feels is largely dependent on the 'atmosphere' surrounding the abortion and the treatment the patient receives as a person. If the feeling is conveyed that she is wicked/selfish etc. she will feel wicked/selfish etc.

(4) The actual service in hospitals is poor. Public hospital doctors are untrained in performing abortions. A hospital gynaecologist might do 30 a year, compared to the 2 doctors at the Wainer's clinic who have done 50,000 each over 20 years - to put it plainly - 'practice makes perfect'. Anti-abortionists are fond of quoting complication rates in the U.K. - but looking at the source of these, we find that they are from teaching hospitals, where the women are used as 'guinea-pigs' for interns learning the technique of abortion.

(5) Most public hospitals operate the Committee system of decision-making in which 3-4 'independent' doctors (i.e.

they don't know the woman from a bar of soap and often care even less), decide whether she shall be forced to continue the pregnancy or not. This is a humiliating and degrading experience for the woman.

Note that under the provisions of the Hospital Amendment Act, public hospitals do not have to provide counselling services whereas private ones must. It seems we must pay for our psychological comfort and that inequity is further heightened by the fact that the procedures and policies for granting abortions varies from hospital to hospital and region to region. (procedures range from a formally constituted committee which must reach a unanimous decision to a unilateral decision by a consultation: grounds range from serious threat to health to rubella and foetal deformity)

(Therapeutic Abortions in NZ Public Hospitals, Facer, 1974). In view of this, it would NOT be a good thing if the Remuera clinic was taken over by National Women's - there would still be the same panel of doctors playing God.

Jo Wainer was also concerned to put the record straight concerning the medical standards of clinics and the medical effects of abortion.

Since it opened in November 1972, the Fertility Control Clinic has carried out 8,500 abortions on women aged 14-45 years.

The complication rate is 6.3% (none serious) - a breakdown of this figure:

- (1) Perforated uterus (only serious if you don't know you've done it) - 0.5%
- (2) Minor cervical laceration - 0.3%
- (3) Raised temperature (i.e. possibility of infection) - 2.4%
- (4) Excessive blood loss - 2.2%
- (5) Repeat evacuation - 0.9%

Compare this with a South Australian public hospital which had a complication rate of 49% serious morbidity. (Dr. J. Miller, Aust. Medical Journal, 1973) and note our clinic has a complication rate of

less than 5% - 2.1% of these admitted to National Women's, but the clinic was playing safe - most merely required antibiotics. (There have been only 2 perforated uteri).

What about repeat abortions. Anti-abortionists argue that abortion will replace other methods as the main form of contraception, their favorite examples are Japan and East European countries:

Hungary 1972 ratio abortion to live births - 1.2 : 1. i.e. abortions outnumbered births.

However, the facts are:

- (1) contraception use is ex post facto i.e. coitus then contraception.

The pattern is that a woman believes that she is pregnant, the worry of which often delays her period and thus she is strongly motivated to seek contraceptive advice. This, incidentally, debunks the argument that the easy availability of contraceptives will lead to promiscuity. Jo said that of all women coming for contraceptive advice, only one was still a virgin.

- (2) One of the greatest predictors of contraceptive use is having an abortion.

If both abortion and other contraceptive measures are available, the use of abortion predominates because there is a lag between the availability of other contraceptive methods and the education in and acceptance of their use by the public.

In Japan, until fairly recently, abortion was about the only form of birth control available. Now, after 10 years of an intensive birth control campaign, the pill is available, is being used and the abortion rate has dropped substantially. In Hungary, other forms of contraception are neither encouraged nor widely available - surgical sterilization is in fact prohibited.

Besides, abortion is inconvenient and uncomfortable - no woman is going to persist with it as a means of contraception if the alternatives are made known and available to her. However, even the pill is not 100% failsafe, neither as the eminent biostatistician Christophes Tietze has said, "can we expect perfection from human beings".

The need for abortion will be with us long into the future. We must ensure that it is carried out in the optimum medical conditions and in circumstances conducive to the dignity and comfort of the woman.

how to beat the wall bill

Outlined below is the procedure for obtaining a safe, legal abortion in Australia for the minimal cost.

Since recent court decisions in N.S.W. and Victoria, legal clinics of high medical standards have been in operation.

Two of the best are:

Pre-term Clinic Sydney
Fertility Control Clinic -
118 Wellington Parade
East Melbourne
Victoria.

Until recently, Pre-Term was cheaper as the airfare from N.Z. to Sydney is less than to Melbourne. However, now that the Medibank scheme is in operation, the Fertility Control Clinic is cheaper.

The Medibank Scheme works like this:

a) a clinic can bulk-bill Medibank and retrieve 80% costs in which case the woman pays nothing.

b) clinic can charge the woman, who can then apply to Medibank and retrieve 80% - in that case she pays 20%.

Pre-Term does not intend to bulk-bill Medibank, whereas Fertility Control does, and the saving in costs will be more than the difference in airfare between Sydney and Melbourne.

Under no circumstances avail yourself of the services of or other G.P.'s who advertise in the papers.

The following is an outline of the procedure at the Fertility Control Clinic.

N.Z. women can come on a referral from a G.P. (get him to ring over), or

if you can't find a sympathetic one, just turn up. However, you must visit a G.P. when you return in case of complications.

1) First you will be counselled, discuss the actual abortion procedure and contraception - you won't leave without some form of contraception. This is not an interrogation, as obviously a New Zealander has already made up her mind.

2) You will then have a physical check-up and internal examination to determine stage of pregnancy.

3) You will be taken to the theatre and you are given a choice of general or local anaesthetic (Pre-term use only LA - on option) but most choose GA. (Note, if you are going to have GA you must fast for the previous 12 hours).

The GA is given intravenously which reduces risk to almost zero. You are attended by the doctor, an anaesthetist and trained theatre staff.

If the pregnancy is under 12 weeks vacuum aspiration is used - 12-15 minutes plus one hour under observation.

12-16 weeks, dilatation and curettage is used, and in an emergency, saline injection is used up to 20 weeks. The only charge is the theatre fee of \$45.

It must be stressed that you see a doctor when you return - even the most righteously indignant have no option but to accept a fait accompli.

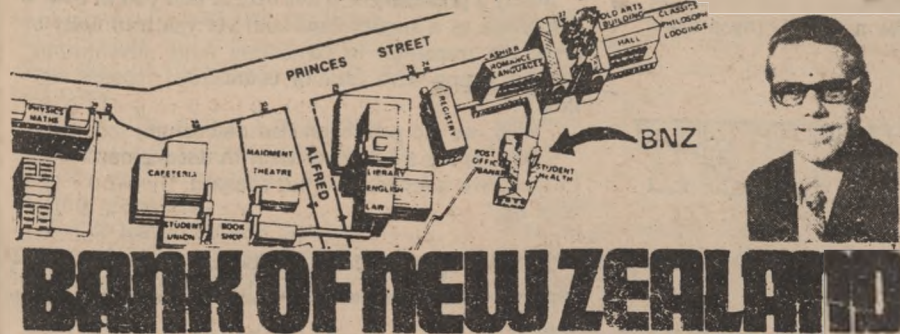
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The only way to travel overseas is via your nearest Bank of New Zealand Branch. That way you'll find things a whole lot easier. We can provide you with travellers cheques in any of the major currencies of the world. If you want to transfer cash ahead,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

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

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



BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

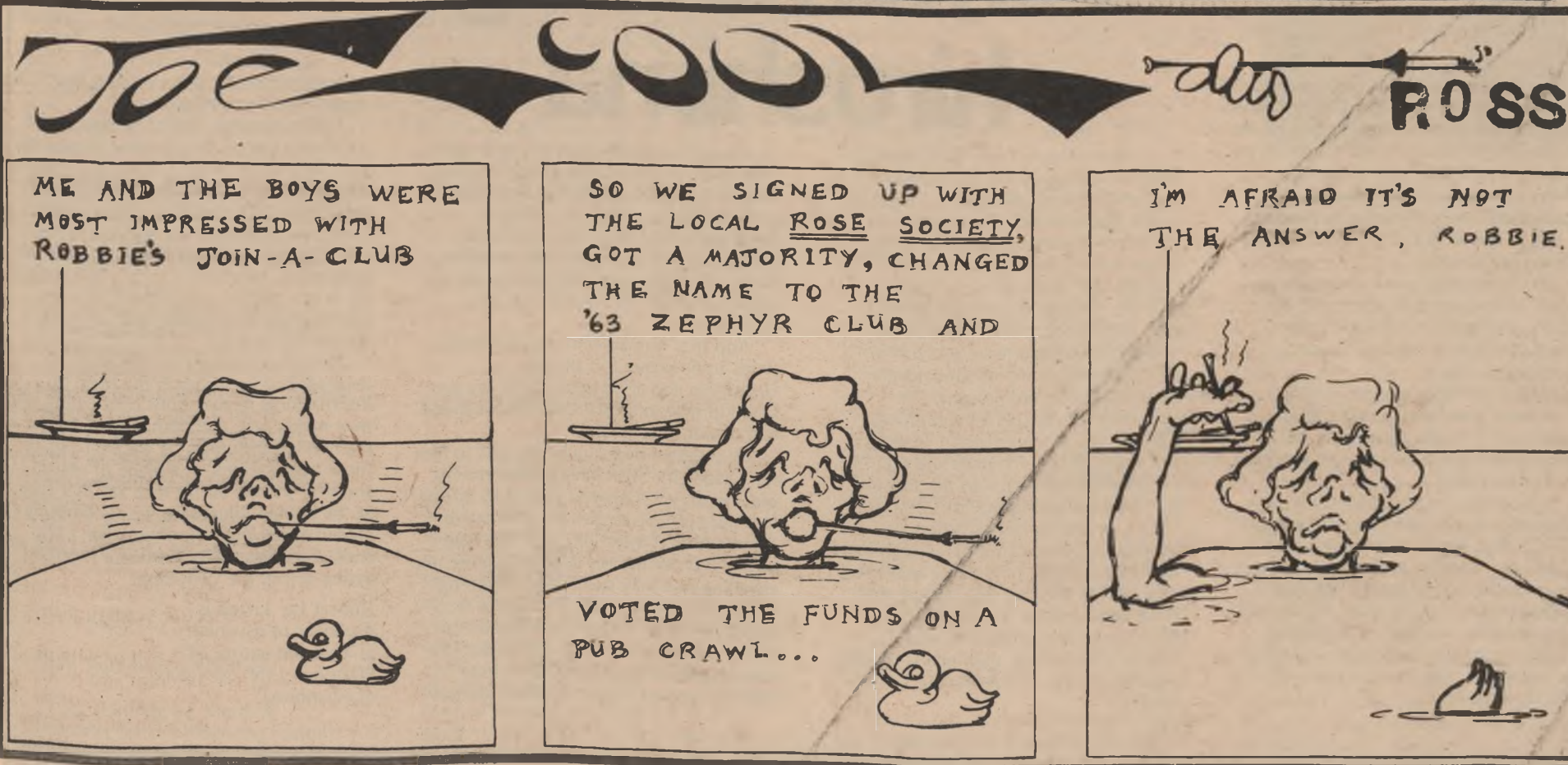


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COBURN ARTISTS PRESENT
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'Co-Co', 'Alexander Graham Bell', 'Poppa Joe', 'Little Willy', 'Wig Wam Bam', 'Blockbuster', 'Ballroom Blitz', 'Teenage Rampage', 'Fox on the Run'
THIS SATURDAY AUCKLAND TOWN HALL 9TH AUGUST 8.30PM
Secure a good seat now at the corner at The Corner, P.O. Box 2168 \$5.80
HAMILTON FOUNDERS 10TH AUGUST, 8.30PM &\$4.80
Book at Begg's Wisemans, P.O. Box 45, Hamilton. \$5.70 & \$4.70
Don't miss The Sweet, England's rockiest hitmakers in your own town real soon



Announcement



Rock snobbery. That's what it is. The attitude that anything commercially successful on the charts must be hype, not suitable for those who really know about Good Music and best left to boppers who get off on dancing and contrived, simplistic music.

Take a look at those charts and you'll find plenty of evidence to back up such a view, the sort of records that it isn't Cool To Like.

But the truth is, a lot of those records *do* sound great on the radio. Excellent forty-fives are there for the listening, and holding the view that everything in the Top 20 is just rubbish will prove detrimental to rock and roll.

In the past I've probably been as guilty as anyone when it comes to sneering at chart-orientated groups. I wasn't exactly delighted at being asked to cover Sweet in Copenhagen but now I'm convinced that Sweet, and others like them, fill a need as relevant as that provided by artists like Rick Wakeman and ELP.

The Sweet will no doubt prove this on their August tour of Australia just as they proved it at the last concert in which I saw them, in Copenhagen Brondby Hall, where 5,000 people paid close on \$60,000 to be exhilarated.

Sweet mix their hits liberally with tracks from the album "Desolation Boulevard" and the audience enjoys it all. It's one thing to singalong with "Hellraiser" and "Blockbuster" and quite another to get into songs like "Restless" or "Set Me Free" that prove Sweet *do* rock as hard as anyone. Mick Tucker's drum battles against a double-screening of himself (which is flashed onto a backdrop) and Andy Scott's guitar work throughout has more in common with the Spiders From Mars than The Bay City Rollers.

And that's a fact.

Really they're every bit as enjoyable as, say, Slade, Queen — and a host of other bands who exist in that rarified atmosphere where their work is Taken Seriously.

Sometime back Sweet were a much despised band, accused of being just another synthetic studio product who couldn't hack it on stage. There's some truth in that, particularly as their last two London shows were both unqualified disasters (owing to P.A. breakdowns which indicated a marked lack of professionalism on someone's part).

It was assumed the band were safe in a studio and that was about it. Yet since then — with the publicised support of respected old-timers like The Who's Pete Townshend — the band are overcoming various barriers.

"I think we've achieved it in Europe, though in England there's still a stigma that dates back to our stereotyped image of four years ago," says drummer Mick Tucker. "People find it impossible to accept we have some talent even though our latest albums have brought that talent to the fore."

"In terms of measured success we've been accepted on the Continent. It's coming round now but we don't shout 'we want respect' anymore. You don't get that until you actually lay your balls on the line and prove it."

The factor of such a diverse age range at their concerts resulting in the presence of so many younger people, is some cause for frustration but, according to Tucker, it's acceptable: "They are very familiar with the albums, whereas in England the act went over the kids' heads. I think our audience will change when we've done something in America because the English are so cynical. We're beginning to get encouraging feedback now. One DJ had a competition playing one of our B-sides asking who it was and the answers ranged from Gracie Fields to Led Zeppelin."

"We deliberately played colleges on our last tour to bring the act to an older audience although obviously we can't stop younger kids from coming."

Last year's break with the songwriting/production team of Chinn and Chapman hasn't done Sweet any harm — but if the success of their own song, "Fox On The Run" is anything to go by, Tucker sees the change as inevitable and beneficial.

"They became involved with other acts and when we needed a new single and they weren't around, we went in and did it ourselves, that was it. They knew there'd be a split eventually."

"See their strength is limited, it doesn't lie in albums, and we were getting dead lazy relying on them. Now it's just easier if we do it and we get a truer reflection of our sound. Before, Brian (Connolly) would be under the direction of Mike Chapman and the sound wasn't always ours. But we told him to do what got him off and as you can see, in concert we're much rougher, less clean-sounding."

And they play their instruments with a lot more skill than most people would expect to witness at a Sweet concert.

"We're adequate. We'd rather let people assess our talent from coming to see us — though I suppose we are pretty good. Lots of press wrote us off, turned their backs."

"We do want to drop the singles tag because it holds you to ransom. You're only as good as your next record."

Surely a predicament arises here in that you've built a reputation as a singles band and yet you also want to make the transition to something more adventurous. What's wrong with making commercial records anyhow?

"Well, we did get channelled and we got fed up. "But I'm not ashamed of what we used to do. In fact, I'm positive it lengthened our lifespan."

Max Bell

THE SWEET

remembering hiroshima

Last month Ichiro Moritaki, a retired professor of ethics at Hiroshima University, sat down before the Cenotaph — the monument containing the names of the atomic-bomb dead — to protest the American underground nuclear test explosion, announced the day before. I was in Hiroshima at the time, so I sat down beside him.

Professor Moritaki has engaged in such 'sitting protests' for about 20 years, and appears regularly before the Cenotaph in response to any nuclear testing...

From the beginning he and his followers have seen themselves as 'sitting on behalf of the dead, on behalf of the two hundred thousand 'voiceless voices'.

The silence of the protest and its obeisance to the dead had had special significance for survivors, who readily condemn more noisy demonstrations as an 'insult to the dead'. Moritaki's sitting protest has, in fact, weathered the sectarian struggles of antibomb politics and persists as both a reminder of holocaust and an expression of human possibility.

In discussing his own persistence, Moritaki brings up his 'past mistakes' as a professor of ethics who conveyed to his students such principles of prewar and wartime Japanese militarism and unquestioning 'love of nation' and 'dedication to victory'. But the 'atonement' he speaks of has, one suspects, even more to do with his own experience as a survivor of the atomic bomb or a hibakusha (explosion-affected person). He underwent severe personal injuries, lost the use of one eye, and witnessed the death of many friends and relatives. He always comes back to the faces of the dead and dying and asks that we 'focus on human beings' when we think about Hiroshima. The experience has value he says, only 'if we make it valuable by what we do', adding that, if we do not make it valuable, the dead are unable to sleep in peace. Which is to say that then one is unable psychologically, to justify one's own survival.

There is a simple principle in Prof. Moritaki's protest: that of relating the atomic bomb to the human organism it threatens to extinguish. That principle is inevitably ignored in the calculations of strategists and theorists, especially when such calculations are made on behalf of the military, any military...

And that human-centered perception tends to be present in the few, in Hiroshima and elsewhere, who have persisted in their opposition to the weapons and to war in general.

He ponders over a question put to him by a little girl, after having observed his quiet protest: 'Can you stop it by sitting?' It is hard indeed to give an affirmative answer to that question, and he is well aware that neither his delicate gesture nor anything else may succeed in 'stopping it'... Yet I take Moritaki's sitting to be a dignified yet profound reminder of the threat posed by our weaponry to our life as a human group, a reminder whose significance and potential power derives

precisely from the place he sits, the experience he represents.

It is sometimes said of Hiroshima survivors, and of the Japanese in general, that they suffer from a 'nuclear allergy'. The term correctly conveys the idea of sensitivity, but implies that this sensitivity is something of an overreaction if not a disease. Professor Moritaki gently informs us, however, that it is the rest of us, in our nuclear insensitivity who are reacting inappropriately, and carrying the nuclear disease.

Part of the disease is a peculiar madness lurking beneath the logic of international negotiations concerning who may make, test, and perhaps use, how many nuclear bombs. If we are to place those negotiations on a plane of reason and life, we had better take another look at the human dimension we are ignoring — indeed at the fragility of our own existence, as expressed by Professor Moritaki sitting before the Cenotaph.

Robert Jay Lifton is professor of psychiatry at Yale and author of: "Death in Life: Survivors of Hiroshima"

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FRANCIS STARK :

SOCIAL CONTROLLER

During last year, when I was Social Controller for a short while and this year when I was Cultural Affairs Officer, I have witnessed the end of the old-style Social Controller system. The events of the last six months have shown that the position is no longer needed as an organiser of dances and other cafeteria-based, weekend night functions. In effect there has been no Social Controller for the past year yet the system of Benefit dances and club functions has provided large-scale entertainment once or twice each weekend, all year.

Instead it is time for the Social Controller to be concerned much more with the possibilities of day-time events; not simply the traditional election promise of "bands in the quad", but more diverse and devious entertainments. There is nothing more apathetic than those people who grumble about apathy and use it as an excuse to ignore the opportunities for contact which exist in the huge gatherings of people that assemble each day on the campus.

Contact with such groups as Students Arts Council, Blues-jazz-rock society, Folk club, Guerilla theatre, Contact, and Social Committee have made it clear that there are plenty of people interested in making fools of themselves to entertain and all they lack is opportunity.

Francis Stark

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
BEN CORBETT

Its about time that international affairs meant something again.

There's a lot of things happening in the world at the moment that we all can help with and its about time that we did.

A lot of these involve your fellow students. If you're a Malaysian student you never know quite what's happening to you.

Its all very well to say its not our problem but if its not then what is?

I think we should try as much as possible to end the political surveillance of overseas students, and take up their case as if it was our own.

On South Africa I think we should stand against apartheid and try and lead the opposition in New Zealand.

We've got to make people aware of other examples of injustice. Its not enough to be a bystander.

But its not enough to just set out a policy either. We need involvement from the average student not just an elite.

So I would like to see a whole range of activities - like more films, speakers, benefit dances and stein evenings to raise money - which would give everyone who wanted to be the chance to be involved.

I really think that information and involvement are the key to any meaningful action. Its the best way of making our ideals practical.

If varsity has become a vacuum then its about time we reversed it.

I guess we're really talking about education and not indoctrination and I guess we're on about how to find everyone a role in bringing about the sort of changes that are really needed.

OUT OF THE KIWI AND INTO THE BALLOT-BOX

B.I. CLEMENT

Policy Statement CAPPING

I am standing for Capping Controller for the following reasons:

- 1) I was totally dissatisfied with this year's effort.



- 2) Mike Walker and Simon Curnow asked me to stand.

- 3) I want to be on Exec. next year.

Further, I feel I could make a good job and will make Capping 76 something to enjoy even if you aren't proud of it.

Capping Book will be published.

Pub-crawl will become semi-official (supported but unofficial).

Culture has its place (in NZSAC) but not in capping.

Make the words "Clement" and "A good stir" synonymous by voting me into Capping.

BIOGRAPHY

17 years old

Exec. - 1975 (P.L.O.)

B.E. student.

H.P.H. HARRISON. NOMINEE FOR I.A.O.

My policy is simple enough. My main concern is the present day lack of participation in International Affairs by both students and the A.U.S.A. I feel that with the numbers of students we have at Auckland the Association could organise a generally more active stand in both international affairs and internal politics. This year we have had a number of visiting speakers and several films but I am thinking more in terms of direct action concerning the people who are actually making the decisions or their direct representatives. As an example there is a strong likelihood that a New Zealand Rugby team will visit South Africa next year. I would like to see us find out where the association stands and either praise the government for its anti-apartheid stand or the rugby union for its "keep politics out of sport" stand. Naturally we would make strong representations to the other side presenting our views. As to my qualifications for the job. Well I've got a strong interest in both politics and philosophy, am the present international affairs officer (elected by S.R.C. on the 18th of July), I've spent six months in Europe last year, and I feel that I can make a good job of it. And for all of those of you who don't like the influence of socialism in student politics, this is your chance to vote for a non-socialist I.A.O.

EDUCATION OFFICER - JANET EYRE

It is important that students form a strong informed voice on education so that in negotiation with staff the best system of education can be achieved. My primary goal if elected would be the study of current research into education, and promotion of student representation at conferences concerned with Educational techniques, and based on this research form a strong policy on the critical issues of, effective teaching methods, the best form of student assessment, efficient student/staff ratios and the principles involved in student selection for specialised courses of Medicine Architecture.



Important in effecting change is good student staff liason. Thus I would concentrate on strengthening of student staff committees. These committees are an essential part of a strong student voice on education complimenting the role of the Association's Education Committee by concentrating on specific issues and playing an important role in student staff communication.

In summary if elected my primary goal would be a strong co-ordinated and informed student involvement in education.

Relevant Biographical data -

- I'm an Auckland aged 20. III year University student - studying medicine. Over last year have been involved in Medical Students Association Committee on Education as a co-ordinator of the committee.

MIKE TREEN - INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BIOGRAPHY

- Welfare Vice President 1974-75
- International Affairs Officer 1974
- S.R.C. 1973-74
- Executive member Auckland Antiwar Committee 1971-72
- Co-ordinator Young Socialists

POLICY I.A.O.

The most important area of international policy remains the continuing campaign against political repression in Malaysia-Singapore. Opposition to contact with South Africa will be an increasingly important activity as the tour comes closer.

Around the world today we see an increasing tendency for brutalised repression, torture, and the denial of civil and human rights to citizens of the vast majority of the population.

A.U.S.A. must be ready to respond energetically to events such as the Chilean Coup, the increasing repression in Argentina, the Indian violations

POLICY : GENERAL

The Presidential elections were appalling for the lack of student interest generated and the fact that all candidates were established student who didn't

even bother campaigning or stating what they would do on important issues like bursaries, abortion, homosexual law reform, the Maori land march, immigration, Task force.

I was defacto co-ordinator of the bursaries campaign in Auckland and was appalled when the Association had no response to make to the entry requirements announcements by the govt. The Bursary should be available to all qualified to attend Uni. The full \$24 should be paid to all students, whether in home town or not. I intend to press for the resumption of the bursary campaign around these issues.



In short the association needs to be fully active in matters that concern the World or N.Z. society not just narrow "student issues". We should make the university a centre for discussion, debate, action and involvement. This is especially vital in election year as we need to take these issues into the elections and force our politicians to take a stand, to raise the issues they are trying to avoid.

Janet Roth PUBLIC LIAISON OFFICER

I see the Public Liaison Officer as having a two-way function : to communicate student events and opinion to the rest of the community, and also to publicise outside issues, of interest to students, within the university.

I think the first function, publicizing student affairs to the outside community, could be improved. Although large student events, like Galah Day, have in the past received good publicity, other items such as some student forums and executive/S.R.C. decisions, have not been covered by the outside press.

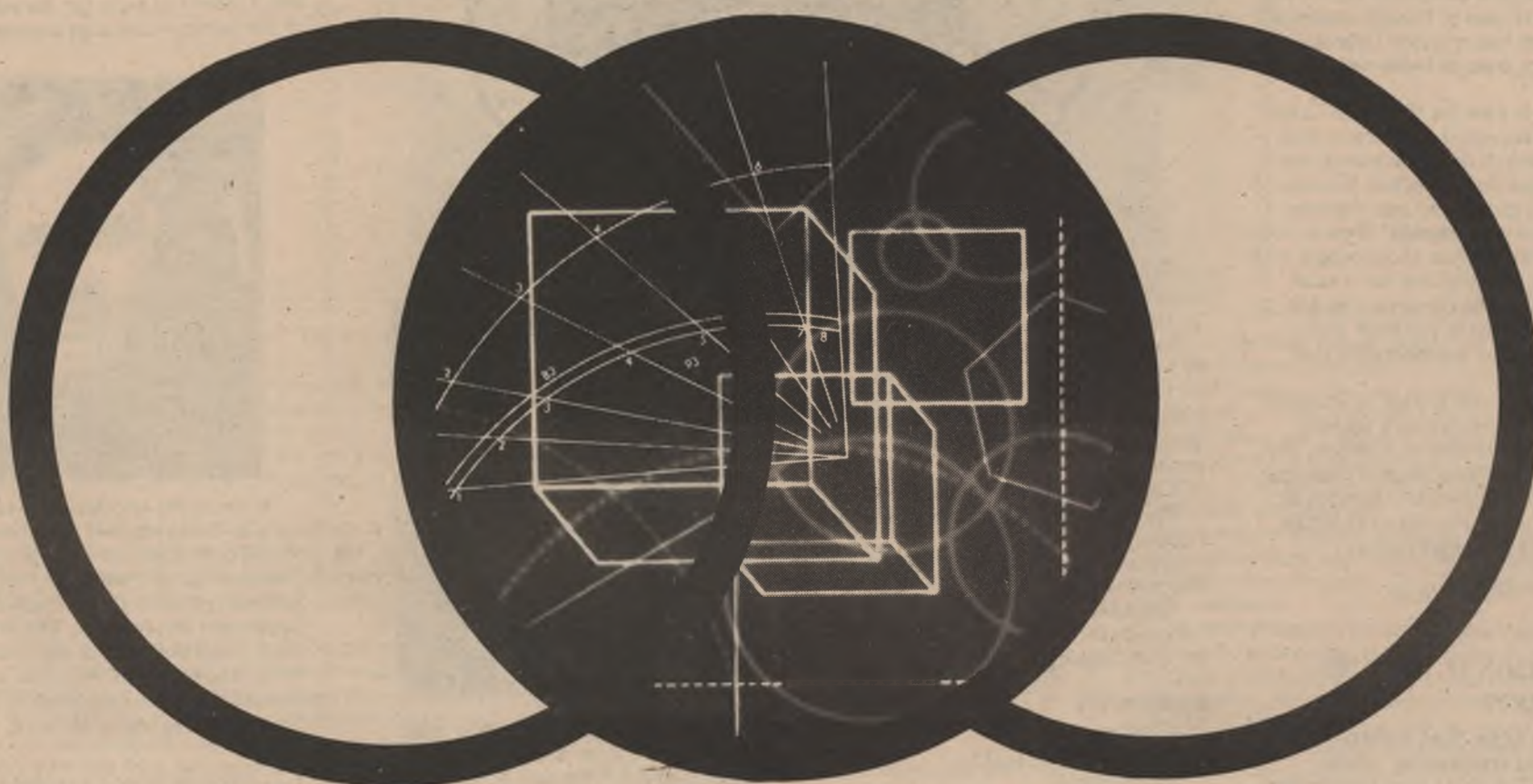


Publicizing student interests to the community should include not only press work, but also liaising with other organisations with similar interests. For example, when the Students' Association opposed Dr Wall's amendment to the Homosexual Law Reform Bill, contact should have been made with other organisations opposed to the Amendment, so that the weight of student opinion could be effectively used to gain what we were asking for.

I think it is important to tackle the second function, that of publicizing outside issues within the university, as this aspect has been pretty much ignored in the past. There are many public issues which students are interested or involved in, but which get very little publicity by the Students' Association. Two events which are coming up soon are the Maori Land March on Parliament, and the Supreme Court trial of Remuera abortion clinic doctor Jim Woolnough. When political issues like this are around they should be brought to students' attention by the Students' Association, so that students can be informed about them and get involved.

TOWARDS THE 21st.CENTURY WITH NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS

Auckland University



Hear the following topline speakers.

Arrange to interview them immediately after their talks.

DAILY 1 P.M. - 2 P.M.

Monday 11 August
Room 1401
Engineering School

CHALLENGES IN ROLLING STOCK DESIGN.

A.W. Gregor B.E., C.Eng., M.I.E.E., M.N.Z.I.E., Research Engineer
(of particular interest to Mechanical Engineering students)

Tuesday 12 August
Room 103
Old Arts Building

INNOVATION IN A TRADITIONAL INDUSTRY.

A.E. McQueen M.A., M.C.I.T. Deputy-Director Management Services
(of particular interest to anyone associated with transport industry)

Wednesday 13 August
Room 1401
Engineering School

TERMINAL DESIGN.

A.F. Small M.E., Ph.D., M.N.Z.I.E. Senior Engineer (Civil)
(of particular interest to Civil Engineering students)

Thursday 14 August
Room 103
Old Arts Building

FINANCIAL APPRAISAL OF A MAJOR DEVELOPMENT.

D. J. Campbell B.Comm. Accountant
(model building and computer simulation)

Friday 15 August
Room 1401
Engineering School

INFLUENCE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY ON RAILWAY SIGNALLING.

W.D. Poysden B.E. (Hons), C.Eng., M.I.E.E., M.N.Z.I.E., F.I.R.S.E.,
Resident Engineer, Signals
(control systems are a Railway specialty)

Associated with these talks will be an **ENGINEERING FIELD TRIP**,
8 A.M. to 5 P.M. Saturday 16 August. Midday meal provided.

- The trip will include:
Southdown Freight Terminal (Civil Engineering Project)
- Westfield Diesel Depot (Motive Power Programmed Maintenance)
- Ballast Cleaner and Tamper (Mechanised Track Maintenance)
- Taupiri Bridge Renewal
- Ngaruawahia Bridge Restoration
- Te Rapa (Classification and Signalling System)
- Hamilton Station Construction



To arrange interview and field trip register at Careers and Appointments Office.