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Volume 49

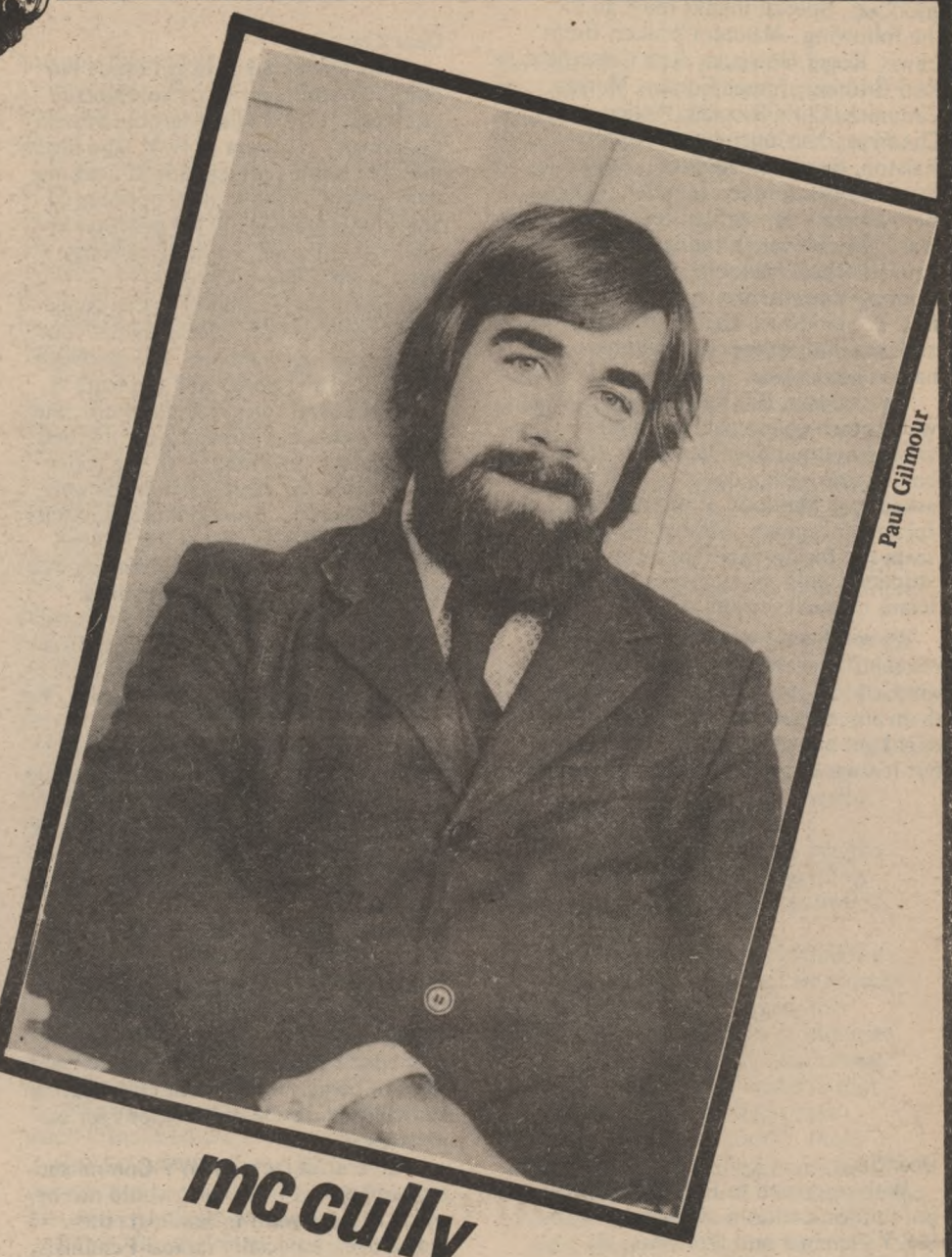
Issue 20

77 SEP 1988
LIBRARY



Murray Carmick

prebble



Paul Gilmour

mc cully

AUCKLAND CENTRAL CANDIDATES

see inside

CAREERS ISSUE

credits

Well fans, this is the last issue that I actually edit for 1975. Brent Lewis will fill next issue. He promises a certain Latin American flavour. The last issue of the year will be edited by our good friend Raewyn Stone.

By way of an aside I promise you that we weren't responsible for that Inch Art Mag that came out last week.

Anyway now is the time to say goodbye. Special thanks must go to the following - Malcolm Walker, Brent Lewis, Roger Horrocks, Rob Greenfield, Paul Gilmour, Fraser Folster, Murray Cammick, Chris Brockes, Anne Chambers, the much harassed Bill Ralston, our favourite Prof - Ruth Butterworth, Jeremy Templar, Alan Bell, Barbara Amos, Sue Bell, Clare Ward, Sue Stover, Virginia Smith, Paul (Belcher) Halloran, Jane, Phyllis Connas, Raewyn Stone, Ann Wilks, Mrs. P. Stanford, Gail Zombucka and countless others who will be named next week.

By the way, Bill Ralston, our well known columnist, was interviewed by the police last week in connection with a question that he asked Rob Muldoon at the political forum on campus. Strange as it may seem the forums were set up so that students could ask questions of politicians on topics of the day.

We will keep you informed on this issue, but one word of advice - watch what you say to politicians. Don't ask them any embarrassing questions - you might get named. It's all very sad - but it's worth remembering in November.

Bye for now
Love
MIKE

Dear Sir,

With reference to R. Oppenheim's unfounded criticism of the ad. for the I.W.Y. Seminar and Workshop on Woman's Role in New Zealand.

If he had read the ad. he would know that it is open to "all members of the public." That it was headed: "Important Notice to All Women" is obvious. Woman's role in New Zealand is pertinent to women. It should be pertinent to men too, but I doubt if the "average" New Zealand male would agree.

Dr. Oppenheim objected to the illustration: innocuous, I thought, but enough to attract an eye. (It attracted his). I challenge him to produce a drawing of an "average" N.Z. male - a lesser "being" than our female attempt, I have no doubt. In doing so, I ask him to remember to include the Maori, the Polynesian...oh, yes, and the New Zealand Chinese whom he neglected to mention in his criticism of the advertisement.

As for the symbol, our limited finances forced us to delete it from the advertisement. Indeed, advertising in six other newspapers carried no illustration at all, owing to pressure on the space we could afford.

If the advertisement was over stressing a call to women, then it was doing a good job. The "average" women of New Zealand, whose status is under discussion, are those we seek and will welcome at the Seminare on August 16. Their husbands, too, and any men who care about New Zealand and its womenfolk.

Yours sincerely,
Sandra Potter
p.p. I.W.Y. Auckland Regional Committee

p.s. As a sociologist, Dr. Oppenheim should know that many women, European and other Ethnic Groups, are often too shy to speak before the men have their say; these are the very women we want to hear from.



Dear Craccum,

I was interested to read Connie Purdue's extraordinary letter to Craccum last week (12/8/75) concerning Sharyn Cedarman's criticism of IWY. The bitterness of Connie's attack almost leads me to believe that she is more opposed to Sharyn personally and her position in the "Ivory Tower" of the University than in what Sharyn wrote.

I noted that Connie refers to Auckland's regional IWY committee as "our" committee and wants to "tell the truth about" the elections. Well the truth is that, democratically elected or not, the Committee was dissolved after the first election and reformed, with the consequence that the radical Feminists were not represented. The Committee had its opportunity to hear what the radicals thought in committee and their removal has led them to use other channels.

Connie is very disparaging of Sharyn's idea of Feminism in saying "Feminists defined according to her own image". Presumably Connie's image is better. Yet can a woman who is notoriously anti-abortion be deemed a Feminist at all? Connie supports the anti-abortion group "Feminists for Life" but the irony of this group is that it is the only group of self-called Feminists that I have ever heard of that has a policy condoning euthanasia.

Ms Purdue asks "what's wrong with Mother's Day to honour the women of our city keeping industry, hospitals, shops, schools and offices going? Ms Purdue, why don't we combine Labour Day with Fathers Day? We are sick and tired of being told that our childbearing capabilities are the only reasons for our existences.

There is, in fact, an IWY Committee on campus but I, for one, would not be upset if there wasn't. Feminists the world over, especially radical Feminists, are boycotting IWY because they are disgusted with the farce it has become.

I find Connie's comparison between the sisterhood of Feminism and the brotherhood of the trade unions indicative of where Connie is at. The Trade Unions have done little for women and what woman can identify with a brotherhood? It doesn't even have the nebulous inclusive qualities that "mankind" can claim. As Nan Bailey said when she was here the women in the workforce are beginning to rally in America because "male union leaders are only interested in hanging onto their privileges".

Yes "support" is the word in the sisterhood of Feminism but we refuse to align ourselves with those who we feel do the cause more harm than good and were not afraid to say so. Connie, we have our dreams and you have yours - you're entitled to them, strong opposition does the truth no harm in the end - but the days are gone when we naively believe that what every woman does is good for Feminism. We will continue to criticise and express what we think is right.

Valerie Cole



Masao Kurihara
4-5-1-133 Fundado-cho,
Itabashi-ku, Tokyo,
Japan.
4th August, 1975.

The Student Dept.,
Univ. of Auckland,
Princes Street,
Auckland.

Dear Sirs,

Your name and address were recommended by The New Zealand Embassy in Tokyo. I'm very glad to introduce myself. I'm now 27 years old, a single man and working at a firm which is mainly importing New Zealand dairy products. I'm engaged in its import division, so it is very important for me to master English.

I have been planning to visit foreign countries. Then I choose New Zealand because of my work. I want to go sight-seeing to your country for 3 or 4 months. I think I have enough money to stay at a hotel which, however, seems to be not so good. I believe staying at any home with a family is more effective. So, I'm now searching a home which will be able to provide me with accommodations.

Finally, I would like to ask you to inform your students or staffs of my desire. And if there will be someone who wants to contact with me on this matter, please tell me his name and address. I'll write him the details of myself soon. I thank you very much for your co-operation in advance. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,
Masao Kurihara



Dear Ed,

Being a typical Student, I am naturally upset at any form of system, group or society that threatens my complacent attitudes to life on this campus. It is not as yet common knowledge that there is a Subversive Connecting Revolutionary Action Group (S.C.R.A.G.) applying its underhand methods to our passive way of life. And I am mortally disturbed!!!

However, I wish to bring light on the fact that this group is now functioning as an active body, and here I would like to place the emphasis on the fact that it is active!!

Meeting on a Monday night in the Coffee Bar at nine (9) o'clock, this society reputedly denounced the attitude of the majority, they had the nerve to speak against our apathetic existence. And that is not all. They have started to do something about it. Therefore, I enjoin all who share my sentiments to do something in opposition to this society. Come along on Monday night, nine o'clock, in the Coffee Bar, learn what is happening, and make up your mind on the subject.

- Student,
John S. Stevenson

NOBODY NEED PAY TO LEARN

TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION

T.M. Relaxation or Meditative Relaxation or "a technique to elicit the relaxation response" - whatever you like to call it has been around campus for a long time now. A few people have been doing research and so on. There has been an active Students Meditation Society since 1970 at A.U. offering courses in the technique.

Currently these courses, which are free, are held every six weeks and the next starts on Friday, September 5th at 7.30 p.m. - during the vac. The course begins with an introductory/preparatory session which deals with "Stress in Life and the Relaxation Response" - there are a couple of sessions on Saturday and another couple on the Sunday. Further lessons take place at weekly intervals for a couple of weeks thereafter. All lessons take place in Room 203 in the Student Union Buildings (2nd floor).

More than a hundred people have learned T.M. during second term at these courses.

There is also a Free Clinic in Mt. Eden (Ph. 605-711 between 10 am and noon) which offers the same courses (no charges of course) every week which works along with A.U.S.M.S. in these programmes. These courses are run by trained T.M. teachers (many of them psychologists or nurses) who also are engaged in TM teaching programmes in co-operation with Government rehabilitative and health agencies.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

COMBINED DEAN'S LECTURE

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

SOME ASPECTS OF ALCOHOLISM

Sir Charles Burns, KBE, MD, FRACP

Sir Charles has retired from being senior physician at Wellington Hospital and is now Director of Clinical Services for National Society on Alcoholism. He is visiting Auckland to give the first Sir Douglas Robb Lecture to the Medical Historical Society.

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

ON: Wednesday 17th September 1975

AT: 1130 hrs

ORIENTATION CONTROLLER

Applications are being re-opened for the position of Orientation Controller for 1976.

Nominations forms are available from the AUSA Office.

Applications close with the Secretary at 5 p.m. on 11th September with the position being decided by the Executive meeting of that date.

Sharyn Cederman,
Association Secretary

Applications are being called for the positions of:
Business Manager,
Societies Rep,
Sports Rep,
Publications Officer,
House Committee Chairman
for 1976.

Nomination forms are available from the AUSA Office.

Nominations, which should be in a sealed envelope addressed to the Association Secretary and accompanied by a photograph, and brief biographical details and a policy statement, close at 1 p.m. on Friday, 12th September, 1975.

Sharyn Cederman,
Association Secretary

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that law school dinner AFFAIR

What price an evening out on the town with food and wine? Some University noticeboards were recently plastered with posters advertising dinner at Trillos and daubed with a Bassa cartoon where a waiter was asking "Ow would you like your steak Monsieur?"

Bazza replies "Just knock off its horns, wipe its arse, and bung it on the plate sport!" This was the advertising for the 1975 Annual Law School Dinner held 14 August.

Only two of the three guest speakers originally invited by the Law Students Society actually appeared; the absence of the third has caused a storm of protest and indignation from the Students Association.

On the morning after the dinner an unsigned pamphlet believed to have been printed on the Students Association's recently acquired xerox machine began circulating around campus.

Headed "Ex-con denied speaking rights, Auck (sic) lawyers unwilling to hear inside story!" the pamphlet described the non-appearance of an ex-prisoner studying at University at the Law Students Dinner.

It went on to allege: "As a result of unofficial Police pressure on the Law Students Society and Department earlier in the week, the speaker's invitation was withdrawn" and commented "when Police and Law Society combine to silence a victim of their own system at a function in honour of the profession, the whole affair is farcial."

"How can our outmoded penal system be broken down when potential lawyers are denied the chance to find out about the Reality of Prison Life (sic) from someone who has endured it and really knows what he's talking about?"

The pamphlet had a very short tenure on the noticeboards of the Law School. However some members of the Students Association Executive had been informed before the Dinner of circumstances they believed were behind the withdrawal of the invitation and soon afterwards issued Press Statements naming a detective studying for a law degree and alleging that he had breached Police regulations on two occasions by the unauthorised use of official documents.

A law intermediate student had sworn out an affidavit alleging that he

was with a group in the premises of the University Club on the 6 August when the Detective allegedly passed around a clipboard which contained several papers one of which allegedly appeared to be a xerox copy of an official Police record of an ex-prisoner. On the basis of this affidavit the Detective was questioned by TV2 on their News at Ten programme but he unequivocally denied the misuse of any official document.

The other incident complained of by the Students Association in their Press Statement allegedly occurred on 11 August. According to the statement: "(The Detective) had raised the whole question of a speaking invitation to a student who was a former prison inmate."

"During the discussion with members of the Law Students Society (the Detective) opened his briefcase and took out a file of some sort which composed of several sheets of paper joined together by a clip in the top left hand corner."

"(The Detective) read out from the file various circumstances regarding the ex-prisoners conviction three years ago."

"He then went on further and read from the file detailed notes about the ex-prisoner's character and reputation and other personal information." The two law students who had this discussion with the Detective were reportedly "shocked and concerned."

A text from a Police Department Supplementary Criminal Offence Report has since been identified by one of the students in a Statement to the Police as being similar to the information allegedly read to them by the Detective.

Members of the Law Students Society Executive are reluctant to comment but are willing to confirm the simple fact of their meetings with the Detective on 11 August in the morning, with him and the Dean of the Law Faculty in the afternoon and later in the afternoon again with the original and other members of the Law Students Executive who hadn't been present earlier in the day.

None wish to comment on the nature of the documents the Detective had with him at these meetings. However, they suggest that the Dean in making a negative recommendation on the speaker may have been swayed by potential

pressure from the profession whom he relies on to service all stages of Law School teaching. Since the Dean's attendance with the contentious speaker present might have been interpreted as support for his cause, the stud-

ents say they faced the choice of the ex-prisoner or the Dean and so the Law Students Society's invitation was withdrawn.

It's believed that not all the members of the Law Students Executive had been kept up to date with developments that day and the invitation was re-extended in error. By then the ex-prisoner had heard of the background discussion to his invitation withdrawal and declined to appear.

The Dinner evening came and went and with publicity following the next day from the Students Association Press Statements, Police Assistant Commissioner Gideon Tait called for an internal report on the affair.

On 20 August a student deputation of three lead by President Clare Ward visited Tait to present a request for a fuller and more formally based inquiry. Timed for late morning the visit was preceeded earlier that day by an announcement that Tait had looked into the affair and decided that nothing improper had occurred.

Ward reacted quickly after the meeting issuing a further Press Statement describing the deputation's meeting with the Assistant Commissioner and commenting: "We are shocked that Mr. Tait has done this without considering the evidence now in the possession of the Students Association. This evidence clearly shows that (The Detective) has disclosed confidential information."

"We believe that the Assistant Commissioner could be open to allegation of whitewashing the affair."

"We understand that Mr. Tait accompanied (The Detective) to the New Zealand Herald when the public disclosure of the past criminal record of the student was made."

"The Association would like to know whether this is true and if this means that the Police have given full approval to the action of (The Detective)".

On the same day Ward sent a letter of complaint to Police Commissioner Ken Burnside in Wellington, describing alleged incidents involving the Detective.

In the meantime, the AUSA Student Representative Council had set up a committee to investigate the facts of the issue, and the AUSA Executive tentatively convened a Disciplinary Committee to be chaired by the Administrative Vice-President.

Under the Rules of the Association the Executive is empowered to exclude

the Detective from membership of the Students Association (and in consequence of the University) "if the Executive shall resolve that such member be expelled or excluded from membership on grounds of conduct unbecoming or unworthy of a member of the Association provided that any member so expelled shall have the right of appeal to the Association in General Meeting."

On the 15 August at a reconvened session of the Students Association AGM, allegations against the Detective were repeated and a motion of censure passed against him with few dissenters.

Five days later, and one day after the AUSA deputation saw Tait, the ex-prisoner issued proceedings against the Detective in the Auckland Supreme Court claiming damages for defamation and injury to reputation.

As a result, Craccum has approached both the Detective and the ex-prisoner but under the sub judice Rules of Court neither has been able to comment.

However on 27 August and a week after Tait had concluded his inquiry, the Students Association received a reply from Burnside stating:

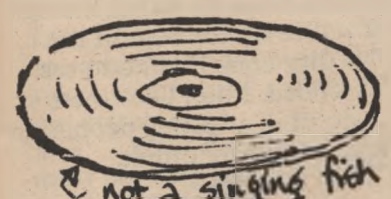
"Dear Miss Ward, Receipt of your letter of 20 August 1975 regarding incidents involving (the Detective) is acknowledged."

"I have appointed Chief Superintendent B. Gibson, National Headquarters Wellington, to investigate this matter and on conclusion of inquiries I will communicate with you further."

Parties to this affair confirm that Gibson's questions to them have fallen under two categories: those concerned with the alleged misuse of official documents, and those concerned with Tait's handling of the affair.

And there the situation lies. It's unlikely that either of the two central figures stand to gain much from this affair. The ex-prisoner had had the stigma of his past offences spread more widely around campus, and the Detective has, according to one of his colleagues also studying law, quite likely lost his seniority for commissioned rank whichever way this case is resolved.

However if there is to be any justice flowing from this affair then it's quite likely to be that the Students Association will once again play the heroic defender of individual rights to its supporters, the muckraker and cop-basher to its opponents!



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who's for auckland

Labour



richard prebble

M.R.

Auckland Central must surely be one of the most heterogeneous electorates in the nation - with a sizeable immigrant population, New Zealand's largest commercial centre, a university, a high proportion of tenants, as well as the islands of the Gulf. How strong are your links with Auckland Central and have you, at 27, enough experience to meet the demands of such a cosmopolitan electorate?

Richard Prebble

I was raised here and went to school here. My father has not only been the local vicar here for twenty years, but is Arch Deacon of the Hauraki Gulf - which means that I've been visiting the islands of the Gulf all my life. I have also worked in Fiji and know the Pacific fairly well. I was a co-founder of Tenants Protection and I have given legal advice to a large number of tenants in the electorate.

M.R. What do you see as Central's most pressing problems?

R.P. There are a number of issues that stand out. A lot of people in Auckland Central have very bad housing problems. I would like to see the government do some rebuilding of quality low cost homes right in the centre of the city. This area was neglected by the National Government for twelve years. We don't have enough pre-school facilities in Auckland Central. Our schools need rebuilding programmes and the people of Waiheke need a boat for fast reliable transport. I might say that Labour has started on these things. The Government has given 100% finance to the City Council to force them to build more council accommodation, and we have opened a new play-centre in Freeman's Bay, and have undertaken an ambitious rebuilding campaign for the Napier Street School. But there is a great deal more that needs to be done.

M.R. Waiheke Islanders voted in strength for Norman Douglas in the last election. Yet, despite Government promises there is still great dissatisfaction with ferry services. The hydrofoil has been 'up on the hard' for many months. What assurances are you prepared to make to Waiheke residents with regard to a revamping of ferry services?

R.P. The thing about the present transport service is that it is in the hands of a private operator, who holds the licences. The basic problem with Waiheke transport is that the operator does not have enough money to re-equip his fleet. The industrial aspects of the dispute with regard to the hydrofoil, is a minor matter - as the hydrofoil needs a major overhaul. It might, in fact, have to go back to Italy and possibly might not see service again. Before it was taken out of service it was often breaking down two out of three days.

The Government called for a report - The Corner Report on Gulf Transport - which has been delivered. The proposals have now been costed, and I'm confident that some action will shortly be taken on Waiheke transport. Meanwhile, Mr. Muldoon's comment on the problem is that "it is a complex one".

M.R. Immigrants, particularly Pacific Islanders, make up a sizeable proportion of Auckland Central's population. How do you perceive their special problems and needs?

R.P. The Polynesian population of Auckland Central is not as great as many people think. The needs of Polynesians are essentially the same as everyone else - housing, education and good jobs. I would like to see that immigrants coming from the Islands with language problems have special courses available to them. But I have found that most Islanders don't want special favours. They want to be treated as New Zealanders.

M.R. During last year's local body elections in Auckland, Labour policy pamphlets said that motorways have "devastated the inner city and are not a solution to Auckland's traffic problems. Auckland Central lies at the centre of the great motorway carve up. What is your attitude to urban renewal?

R.P. I agree with Labour's policy here. Motorways that lead to nowhere are pointless. Many of the people who lived in Central - and were displaced by motorways - now live in parts of Auckland where they need to use them. I'm strongly opposed to a second harbour bridge which with feeder roads would virtually destroy Auckland Central.

M.R. As a lawyer familiar with tenancy problems, do you feel that Labour's property speculation tax and rent control legislation have gone anywhere near far enough in tackling the very real problems faced by tenants and young couples seeking to buy their own homes.

R.P. These measures have gone some of the way, but the only solution to the problem of high rents is more accommodation. We are building 50% more housing now than National did - but we will have to keep on building at this speed for at least four more years to make a big impact. But the Property Speculation Tax has stabilised land prices.

M.R. Would you favour a tightening of rent controls?

R.P. Yes

M.R. Has the state a role in building homes geared to the different needs of Auckland's various ethnic groups?

R.P. I think that the state has a vital role, and houses should be built to reflect the needs of dwellers, not the whims of cost accountants.

M.R. This year the Government has borrowed some \$1100 million in an attempt to cushion New Zealand from the foul winds of world recession. As a result New Zealand enjoys the lowest rate of unemployment in the Western world. While this is a laudible end, can the New Zealand economy sustain further borrowing in the tough months ahead?

R.P. Yes we can. Our last loan was oversubscribed. But it is now very clear that 1976 will be a boom year in the world economy. President Ford is running for re-election next year, and he is going to re-inflate the American economy to make sure that he is elected. New Zealand is bound to benefit.

M.R. The Prime Minister has been somewhat equivocal over proposals to allow U.S. nuclear powered warships to visit New Zealand ports. Would you vote against such a move?

R.P. Yes, I would vote against such a move. I'm strongly in favour of a nuclear-free South Pacific.

M.R. On a 'conscience vote' a majority of M.P.s - nearly all men - voted in favour of Dr. Wall's Hospitals Amendment Act. How would you have voted and would you fav-

our a liberalisation of New Zealand's abortion laws?

R.P. I spoke out against Dr. Wall's Bill. As a lawyer I knew that it was badly drafted and wouldn't do what Dr. Wall thought it would do. From all points of view it is a disaster. I personally am not in favour of abortion on demand. After seeing the fiasco of the free vote on abortion and homosexual law reform I think that the people should decide in a referendum. I don't see that 87 consciences are better than the consciences of the people of New Zealand.

M.R. Would you favour liberalisation?

R.P. I think the law is fairly liberal at the moment.

M.R. Where do you stand on sporting ties with South Africa?

R.P. Personally, as someone who is married to a Fijian I'm strongly opposed to racially selected football teams. However, I support the Government's stand not to actually stop the All Blacks touring South Africa.

M.R. After prolonged and tense negotiations between the Minister of Education and student groups earlier this year, the Government announced that the Standard Tertiary Bursary will come into effect next year. Many students were disappointed that 'flat in the city' students receive a bursary but 'city raised' students don't.

R.P. I see the Standard Tertiary Bursary as an excellent first step towards the objective of a standard wage for people attending adult education. I also want us to push ahead with pre-school education - to make it available to all children. Too many children are 'failures' educationally before they even get to school. I'd love to see Community Colleges extended throughout the country.

M.R. Do you favour the concept of a police Task Force in the city?

R.P. I'm pleased to see that the Task Force has now been phased down, but there is no doubt that we did have law and order problems in the central city area - at taxi ranks and bus queues. Now the general standard of behaviour at taxi ranks has greatly improved.

M.R. But wouldn't more police on the beat - rather than a Task Force - be more effective in these areas?

R.P. Yes, that's why the Labour Government has increased the number of police on the beat in the Central City area. I'd like to see this extended. I don't see there's much point in arresting people who are just harmlessly drunk.

Many students live in Central for just a few years. I'd like them to consider when they vote that the people of Central area are going to be affected for many years ahead. There is a great need for things like pre-school education and Central City area is desperate. This electorate is also probably the hardest hit by unemployment in the country.

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M.R. Y and you from Hig enough e an electo Auckland M.Mc Y those wh who has at Univer experien ground, fairly fle being ab ditan. el involved isation f I hope, t There is party or people v is certain ience. I' Young N Party Ex on the E years. M.R. Dargavil Why did Auckland special a orate? M.Mc for 2 ye land and of movi I think 1 of Auck someone In many me mor relate to not ster M.R. most pr tackling M.Mc Transp is the m people i sheer fr Islander port is c need to charact especial Grafton

Auckland central?

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**murray
mccully**

M.R. You are 22, unmarried, and you came to University direct from High School. Have you enough experience to represent an electorate as cosmopolitan as Auckland Central?

M.Mc Yes, I know that there are those who suggest that someone who has just completed a degree at University doesn't have much experience of life. My background, however, makes me a fairly flexible person in terms of being able to appreciate a cosmopolitan electorate. I have been involved in National's party organisation for several years - without, I hope, becoming a party hack. There is far greater experience in party organisation than most people would give credit for. It is certainly not a narrow experience. I've been President of the Young Nats for 3 years, on the Party Executive for 2 years and on the Dominion Council for 3 years.

M.R. Yet, you hail from Dargaville and live in Northcote. Why did you decide to run in Auckland Central? Have you any special association with the electorate?

M.Mc I lived in Auckland Central for 2 years after I came to Auckland and I'm now in the process of moving into the electorate. I think the cosmopolitan nature of Auckland Central demands someone who is relatively flexible. In many ways my youth makes me more flexible - more able to relate to different groups. I'm not stereotyped.

M.R. What do you see as the most pressing problems that need tackling in Central?

M.Mc Firstly, the Waiheke Transport problem. I think that is the most urgent need. Few people are able to understand the sheer frustration that the Waiheke Islanders experience as far as transport is concerned. Secondly, we need to preserve the residential character of Auckland Central - especially areas like Parnell, Grafton and Freeman's Bay.

In many ways things have gone too far there - that's no excuse for not attempting to preserve what is left. We need urban renewal policies which find a balance between renewal and the rehabilitation of existing homes.

M.R. Immigrants, particularly Pacific Islanders, make up a sizeable proportion of Auckland Central's population. Would you favour a tightening up of the provisions relating to the deportation of immigrants convicted of jailable offences?

M.Mc No, I find the provisions currently contained in Section 22 of the Immigration Act quite adequate. I wouldn't support different criteria in respect of Pacific Islanders - as against other ethnic groups who immigrate.

M.R. Would you vote against any move, by a National government, to tighten deportation laws?

M.Mc Yes, I would.

M.R. Under present New Zealand law Cook Islanders are considered as New Zealanders, and cannot be deported. Would you oppose any attempt to change their special status?

M.Mc The term deportation doesn't apply in respect of New Zealanders. I would oppose any change to their status. I don't favour any scaling upwards of the inflow from the Cooks - this is doing considerable internal damage to the Islands.

Our aid to the Islands should be stepped up so that a reasonable standard of living can be obtained without coming to New Zealand. At the moment there is a virtual compulsion to come here and earn a reasonable wage.

M.R. But you wouldn't want to restrict their right of free access?

M.Mc No, but there is a need for more internal aid.

M.R. Have you made your position on deportation clear to Mr. Muldoon?

M.Mc I have made my position clear right throughout the party.

M.R. At the Young National's Conference in Wellington a few

weeks ago, you seconded a motion calling for the repeal of Dr. Wall's Hospitals Amendment Act? You spoke of the Act undermining faith in private practise in New Zealand, but you didn't actually call for a liberalisation of abortion laws. Where do you stand on this issue?

M.Mc I think that the law must be changed in two respects. Firstly, it must be clarified so that those subject to the law - especially doctors and patients - are in a position to know exactly what is permissible. At the moment the doctor has the most difficult task of deciding what the law actually means. That should be the responsibility of the legislators. Secondly I believe the law must be liberalised because a law which merely states that abortion is legal to save the life of the mother is not at all adequate. There are a range of circumstances in which I believe abortion has to be permitted which take into account social factors, like the mental health of the mother.

M.R. One would normally expect the National Party to favour any scheme that proved an incentive to save. Wouldn't you agree that Labour's superannuation scheme seems to fit the bill better than National's new pension plan?

M.Mc No, as far as the savings aspect of Labour's proposal is concerned it is a most inefficient proposal. A funded concept can only bring about a depreciation of the invested monies in times of high inflation. It is also inefficient in that it requires a large army of administrators to administer the fund. I regard our scheme as a much more common-sense approach based on the principles of the existing pension scheme.

M.R. But isn't the National Scheme, which is funded out of ordinary taxation, a drain on the economy - while Labour's Scheme provides an investment pool which can be used to provide cheap mortgages for young home owners and so on?

M.Mc I suppose you can argue that any scheme which provides benefits under the welfare state is diverting finance away from investment. However, I think that it would be wrong to assume that some of the money which would be paid out as benefits under our scheme is to go into investment. I think that the community has to accept a responsibility to ensure that old age beneficiaries are guaranteed a comfortable standard of living as from NOW. Labour's scheme will pay no full benefit until the year 2028. If the Labour Party are to raise the benefit to anything approaching the amount paid out under our scheme then this would also take money away from investment because this also would have to be funded out of general taxation. I'm fundamentally opposed to Government having in its hands a fund of the size anticipated by Labour's scheme since this gives government, through the Corporation, considerable power in the economy.

M.R. Will a National Govern-

ment repeal the Rent Control and Property Speculation Acts? Would you personally favour such a move?

M.Mc National has made no commitment to repeal either of these Acts at this time. The Property Speculation Tax was opposed by the National Party, and in fact the tax brought about a very rapid rise in house prices for a couple of months after its introduction. I personally don't like a ham-fisted approach, but to immediately withdraw the tax could lead to another rise in house prices. It's very hard to predict the result of a blanket move like this. I think it should be phased - although I understand that the Commission has been exercising its discretion fairly liberally. This has minimised the number of injustices.

M.R. But what about the injustices that the tax was aimed at?

M.Mc If land becomes the only attractive investment then land becomes a speculative commodity. Two factors which place pressure on land make it an attractive investment compared to others. Firstly, the high rate of inflation. Investment in land is a hedge against inflation. Secondly, high immigration increases demand - which means that prices are guaranteed to keep going up. We intend to deal with both factors. We are going to restrict immigration to 5,000 or less. As far as inflation is concerned, we will be announcing our economic policy just before the election.

There will need to be controls.

M.R. At present, New Zealand has the lowest level of unemployment in the Western World. The Government has managed this feat during a period which has been described by economists as the world's worst economic slump since the Great Depression. If you had to make the choice between heavy borrowing or putting many more thousands out of work, which alternative would you follow?

M.Mc In my view there is no such choice. It is true that employment can be sustained to some extent by borrowing. However, over the past two years our overseas borrowings have been subsidising a high level of consumption and not directed to sustaining employment. We must take into account that in 1973 our reserves exceeded \$1000 million and we have borrowed over 1700 million. These have been used not to sustain employment but to subsidise irresponsible levels of import. Our unemployment and relief work figures combined still total over 10,000. The reason why we have unemployment is that the government has allowed those who employ to be placed in a situation where they can no longer afford to expand or maintain production and therefore cannot employ.

M.R. Many Aucklanders are very disturbed at the prospect of nuclear-powered warships calling at our ports. Your leader and your Party have so far said very little on this score. What is National's attitude and what is your personal view?

M.Mc Mr. Muldoon has said very little, I agree, and I would expect something to be said officially before the election. My own view is that I am opposed.

M.R. At a 'political forum' at Auckland University last term, National's Deputy Leader Brian Talboys, described South Africa as a 'democratic country'. Another National Party front bencher, Alan McCready, is reported to have come out in favour of strengthening defence links with South Africa. Would you go along with Mr. Talboys and Mr. McCready on those statements?

M.Mc No. But firstly as far as Mr. Talboys is concerned, I thought he said that South Africa is democratic because it had democratic institutions.

M.R. How can South Africa be considered democratic when three quarters of the population are deprived of basic human rights?

M.Mc I take the view that democracy involves an opportunity for all to participate - something which is absent from the South African scene. I wouldn't encourage stronger defence links with South Africa.

M.R. What is your attitude to sporting ties with white South Africa?

M.Mc My personal view is that there is no purpose in a policy of 'building bridges' because South Africans have shown their reluctance to reciprocate. That is not to say that I favour Government direction to sporting bodies as to who they can or cannot play.

M.R. This year's National Party Conference declared it's opposition to "any changes that the Labour Government might make to the Security Intelligence

Service". Do you agree with that policy and are you happy with the present situation where 17,000 new files are opened by the SIS each year?

M.Mc I don't know what changes the Labour Government would make, so I can't really give an intelligent answer.

M.R. The Conference also expressed support for voluntary unionism.

What is your opinion?

M.Mc I support the party's policy which involves a ballot so that workers in every industry can decide whether they want compulsory or voluntary unionism. We are a democratic country and all public opinion polls show that most New Zealanders favour voluntary unionism.

M.R. Do you feel that voluntary unionism would contribute to better or worse industrial relations in this country? Many experts, for instance, believe that voluntary unionism would lead to fragmentation - separate unions for different factories and areas and perhaps a greater frequency of wildcat strikes.

M.Mc Our policy will finally do away with a situation where we have some trade unions which are merely fees collection agencies and contribute nothing to union members. If a union provides a service which benefits workers then they will join up. That's the way it should be, the old law of supply and demand. I don't see that the policy will encourage wildcat strikes. We already have them under the present situation.

M.R. Neither did the National Party Conference, that's why the motion was somewhat silly.

M.Mc I would say that I favour the retention of the SIS, because we have obligations with respect to defence and research agreements with other countries which require an element of security. The only alternative is to have police involvement in this area. I would regard that as most unsatisfactory - it would give special powers to the police, as they have under the Narcotic's Act. I see the maintenance of the present system as the better alternative.



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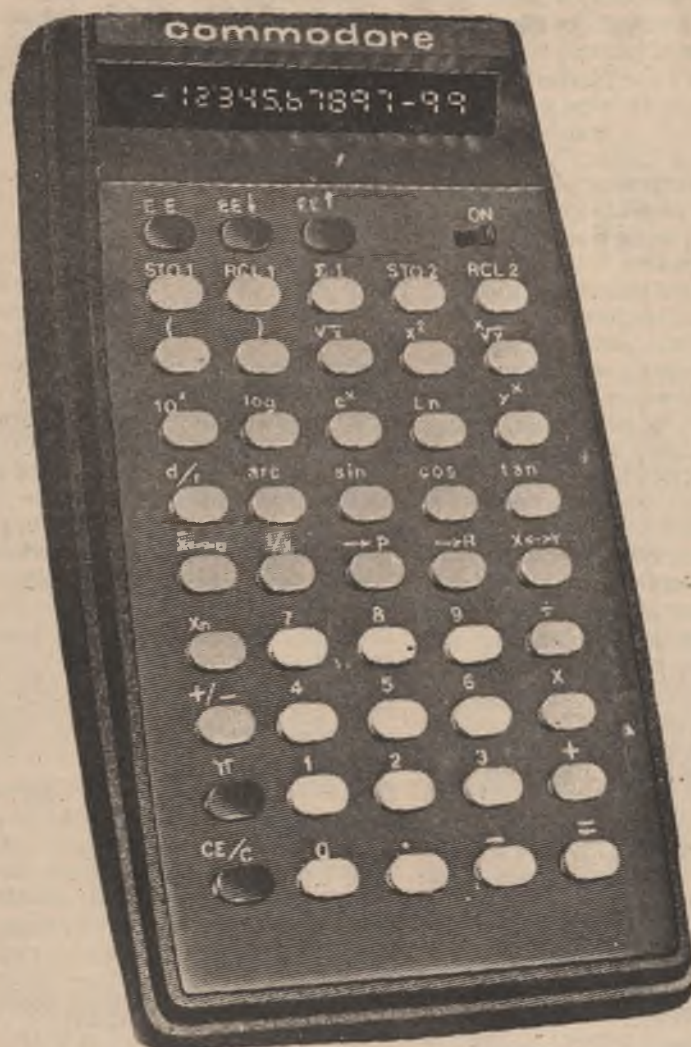
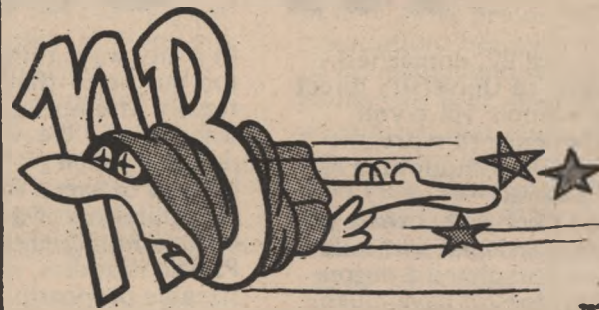
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From our Ugandan Correspondent

FROM OUR UGANDAN CORRESPONDENT
(wid de amazin' translations by de famous Felix Minderbinder.)



Well, hullo dere, again. Dis is Big Daddy hisself talkin to you all. Dere wuz some people last time dat wuzn't to pleased wid Big Daddy hittin de headlines in Craccum. Wot wid dat fine upstandin editor Mike Rann getting de nasty complaints from professors, politicians, and other snivelling lowdown snakes dat ain't got de kind of great intellect it takes to recognise dat dis here's satire, I got right back to de old typewriter to give de shattering satirical reply to dem. 'Cept I ain't too sure wot satire is, but I knows it must be pretty damn good to get all dem people makin de nasty letters to Craccum.

Now to turn de powerful great satirical intellect of Big Daddy onto de latest problem dat dere Muldoom got hisself up to. Dis here "think tank" thing wot grabbin de headlines away from yours truly. I hear dat most of your Security Intelligence Service (SIS) people are de ex Colonial policemen from Africa. No wonder you got de leaks pissin out everywhere then, cos

those are de same dumb buggers I done boot out all those years ago, from Uganda. You see dey wuz runnin my own Secret Police, de Insecurity Unintelligence Diservice (IUD) and done pull de same trick on Big Daddy hisself. 'Cept I done out smart dem wid de tricky footwork, not like dat dere Bill Rolling who's so dumb he actually tell de truth to de reporters. Dumb bugger, dey don't want de truth dey want de news.

Dis is wot happened to me. De IUD done gone and leaked de secret plan for Big Daddy's secret septic tank, de so called "Stink Tank Affair". Dey wuz workin for de political opposition and thought dey could leak de stink tank and get Big Daddy in de shit, so to speak. Dat be de worst dirty trick yet.

Anyway, dat dere's enough of de famous "stink tank affair", cuz dats all bin an gone along wid all de unemployed spys you imported from me.

I done see dat de Sunday News gone and predicted de Labour win in de elections. Dey got a foretune teller to see who'd be de government next year. Dat's real good thinkin, just wot Big Daddy hisself does. I goes to all de soothsayers in Uganda and get them to tell me just wots gunna happen and how long I gunna be de most famous politician in de world. Day all says I de greatest, 'cept dose few what ain't operating no more. Some of dem made de drastic error in de crystal ball gazin and now dey got de job diggin de Suez Canal so it connects up wid de Panama.

Looks like de New Zealand police never gunna learn from de amazin Ugandin cops. I done bring in de amazin reforms wid dem here. We done outfit all de police wid dere own individual elephants dat dey can ride on to all de crimes, we call dat de "Tusk Force". Ain't to bad an idea, you might want to make de same kind of thing over dere in New Zealand. De only problem is wid all de elephant

crap on de streets but we done solved dat too. We done put all de unemployed on de massive "clean up de streets campaign".

By de way, dere wuz de great amazin break through de other week by de University of Kampala. We done heard dat Auckland University spent \$20,000 and two years research tryin to find out why de penis got de knob on it. After all dat effort dey reckon it wuz for de pleasure of de woman. Then Oxford spent \$40,000 and four years research on why de knob wuz on de end of de penis only to say it wuz dere for de pleasure of de man. De famous Ugandin scientists in Kampala done turn dere amazin powers of intellect (along wid yours truly) to find out de puzzlin question. We done spent 25c and three minutes and found dat de knobs on de end of the penis to keep de hand from slipping off.

Well, wid dat amazin medical titbit (so to speak) dat's all from Big Daddy dis week.

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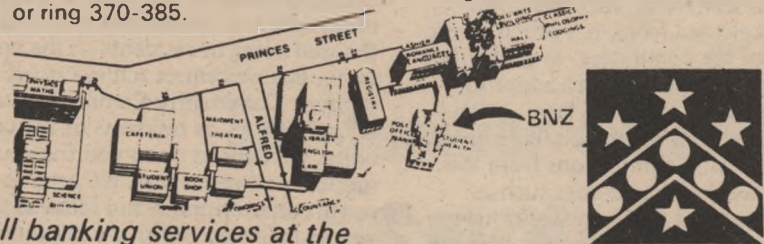
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sarky breaths his last

LEGEND

We have agents behind the lines, expounders of truth, seers of signs, preaching that the starving should not covet good things, bringing Moses' law to prove it.

Allen Curnow

Sarky's Little Whimper

Sarcophagus Sith's new Corporation was a wild success in the Atlantic Zone. All the nasty weapons were stockpiled in the Zone of Peace. And there were always queues outside the main recruiting offices where the posters advertised A Man's Adventure Away from It All. "It", of course, was all the women with their expensive ozone machines and suction button cleaners and the fortresses of throwaway cups and plates that kept on creeping back after they had been "thrown away".

But just in case, Secular Salvation Inc., did not neglect the home front. The education machines for the people inside the stockades were re-programmed and the three dimensions of the audio-visual circuses outside the walls were all refurbished. Good taste came back into vogue (Vogue?) and the ideals of caution, discretion and muzak.

Anti-passion pills were marketed like Colgate's ring of confidence. And unenthusiasm was packaged

with equal success as a spiritual deodorant. Selective breeding eliminated erogenous zones.

Sarky's executive satellite hovered beneficently over the Zone of Peace and Sarky himself sometimes rode in it to conduct a peace symphony whenever there was a new super weapon to be distributed.

But of course, every time this happened there was also an auction of all the old surplus weapons. And the Things who had not been clever enough to pass the Salvation entrance exam used their redundancy pay to buy them.

Now even you, best beloved, sunk in the lethargy of your ivory tower amidst the ignorance of the twentieth century, will know what happens next. So you won't get any extra marks for saying that people who are nasty enough to have been Things are also stupid enough to Make Trouble. Although, of course, they think they are making Money and Jobs (for the boys).

And so they were because they sold the machines to the little people in the Zone of Peace. They did not sell the ammunition to go with the machines. But the little people learnt to make ammunition. Which provided jobs for more little people.

But there were not any jobs for the boys. Because the little people made their ammunition out of the

droppings of the Adventure armies - who dropped a great deal and didn't pick it up after them. Because as you will remember, they had joined up to get away from their mummies.

At first, nobody paid very much attention. In fact, everyone in the Atlantic Zone was very pleased that their obsolete armaments were being re-cycled. It gave them a good ecological feeling. And they were all very busy every day reading about the treaties that Sarcophagus Sith was making with himself and working out what it would mean they ought to do with their stocks and shares.

Then Sarky made his Mistake. He got a print-out from the satellite computer and a calculation of the odds showed him that the little people in the Zone of Peace now had enough weapons and machines and ammunition to keep them occupied in the peaceful pursuit of war uninterrupted by shortfalls or rainfalls or fall-outs for ever and ever. Or at any rate for a Very Long Time. Which is to say for as long as his life expectancy chart. Which is, of course, for ever for everyone, except the little people.

So Sarky said he would fight to the last little person to preserve freedom from fighting. And he announced that the Adventure was over and he was Bringing the Troops

Back.

Which was not at all what he was meant to do according to the label. All the fat men inside the stockade wrung their hands and cried over their stocks and bonds. And all the women, who were even fatter, cried too because they did not want Their Boys Back Home to wear out the furnishings and spoil the lovely meals by eating them. And there were not enough circuses to go round the outside people as it was.

So everyone wept and cried and cried and wept and the tears filled up the dykes and the dams and flowed into the ocean and over the land. And the flood crept higher and higher.

So when Sarcophagus Sith came zooming down in his executive satellite with Salvation Inc in nuclear phosphorous on its side and an olive branch in its nose cone, well, he just sank like an ordinary mortal under the Great Atlantic Flood.

Which is a very amazing sight that I fear, best beloved, you are not going to be good enough to see.

ANTI-LEGEND

"We are one minute away from the weather."

Radio New Zealand Announcer

RUTH BUTTERWORTH

the city community committee what is it?



The committee was formed in November 1973 to be a non-party/political and non-secretarian avenue for participation in community affairs. The members do not have to be from the inner-city area but are voted in by the residents.

Objectives

1. To co-ordinate and express to the City Council or any other appropriate body or authority the views of the community that it represents on any matter concerning that area.
2. It is to take such actions in the interest of the community with respect to any matter as is appropriate, expedient and practicable.
3. To provide a forum for the open discussion of all matters of local public interest and promote the principles of good government and good citizenship in a spirit of understanding without offering the benefit of financial rewards.

Relationship with the Council

The Community Committee is a body independent of the Council. It is supported by the Council so that the Council may have a body representative of the local community which Council should consult on matters directly affecting the community committee area and from

which Council shall receive advice on local matters. Initially this community committee enjoyed strained relations with the Council caused chiefly through its determination to make submissions to the Local Bills Committee of the local Government Act 1974. Since then, amicable relations have been achieved with neither the Mayor or Councillors controlling expression or policy of the committee.

Areas of Concern

Town Planning. The community committee currently receives from the Council all applications respecting buildings in its area. As a result, the committee has been able to play a reasonably active part in commenting and modifying applications despite having no official standing. The committee can also make its views felt by communicating with the Council's Town Planning staff.

Grafton. This area has been particularly concentrated upon. The main part of the community committee's effort is to try and prevent Grafton losing any more of its residential character. A Consultative Committee has met with only a moderate success, partly due to the fact of the unwillingness of public

authorities to discuss their plans in advance. The motorway complex, unfortunate that it may be, is there so that steps are being attempted to modify its already considerable environmental impact.

Social Welfare of the community that it is elected from, is a prime consideration of the committee. In particular, it has urged the Council to adopt the New Zealand standard bylaws as they affect provisions for the disabled in city buildings. After submissions from this Committee social amenities such as public lavatories within our area have been upgraded. Throughout its life, the committee has adopted and lobbied for a firm policy of preserving and increasing housing stock not only in Grafton but the whole of the central city. So far we have not met with much success. Although the policies of the City Council at least purport to run along similar lines, it does not seem that the Present Town Planning ordinances are sufficiently effective in their endeavour to promote housing rather than commercial building.

Other areas of concern include traffic flows, down town development, propos-

ed wharf extensions and development of open areas.

We need your support

The committee should ideally give a lead in all matters affecting the community, but we cannot do this without support from residents. We should encourage, undertake and co-ordinate activities for the well being of residents of the community, but we cannot achieve it without support. Community Committees are set up for you, as residents of the community. We depend upon you for your support and your ideas. We need to have constructive criticism and ideas so that we can help you. All that has been written in this article is good stuff, but none of it can function effectively without any form of support. Show that you are interested in your environment and your community by giving not only vocal support but moral support for your local community committee. If anyone has any constructive ideas/criticisms don't waste them. If they affect the central city (Grafton, Newton, City) contact me care of A.U.S.A. or your local areas community Committee if it affects them.

Brian Humberstone

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THE DIARY.....

Saturday 30th

Te Kauwhata

This has been a long and weary day. It is 8.15 p.m. and nearly everyone is asleep. I never realised before how far 25 miles is. I really came to appreciate the little towns along the way like Pokeno and Mercer and Meremere. When we reached each of them we knew that we had achieved another step of the way.

We set out at 6.45 from the Students Association and were delayed because Robin's car door was jammed. We are taking Robin's car down with us. Jim Andrews (an old protester from way back who has been on every conceivable March and who was at the ATOM conference earlier this year) is driving most of the way. The car has 'MUSHROOM MADNESS' posters stuck over the windows and Jim has been handing out posters and postcards (bearing our basic message -

and addressed to Mr. Rowling) to other drivers and in all the towns along the way. When we passed the turnoff to the Thames Highway we were intrigued to see Jim handing out posters to every car turning on to the North highway.

We ended up getting out to Drury by 8.00 a.m. (We decided to start from the end of the motorway because a protest March concerned with the French Tests had covered all the inner city area the day before yesterday (This was the North South East West March I mentioned earlier). T.V. 1 was out there and we spent ages milling around and getting organised to their (and our) satisfaction.

By 9.15 we were ready to go. There were 10 of us walking. Three of us wore aprons 'Stop the French Tests', 'World Peace', 'A Nuclear Free Pacific' while others carried placards (which we later stopped carrying because they got heavy and were very difficult to carry in the wind).

The 10 people are -
Bruce Clement - the Public Liaison Officer for the Students' Association

Laurie Hinchcliff - a student and mother of 5 children.

Herman de Zoete - a good friend who came along to keep us company on the first part of the way.

Shaneen Moloney - a primary school teacher who has strong connections with the Peace Movement.

Marx Jones - a trade unionist who was also at the ATOM conference this year.

John Moloney - Shaneen's brother who walked with us until lunchtime.

John Gunter - so far all I know about him is that he read the piece in the Herald about the March and said he would like to come along.

Ian Booth - A French teacher from Auckland Girl's Grammar. He is drafting a letter (in French) to take to the French Consulate in Wellington.

Jenny Roy - one of my oldest friends and an art teacher at Mangere College. She walked to Te Kauwhata with us but went back with Herman earlier this evening.

.....and myself.

Herman and I set the pace for the first half of the day. We are walking at about 3½ - 4 miles per hour. The maps we have with us are annoying because they are all in km and I am still not used to kilometres - I have to multiply everything by 5/8ths to make it familiar.

We reached Pokeno by lunchtime (12 noon). We encountered a lot of good will

from motorists along the way. There were many toots and smiles and friendly waves (as well as the occasional obscene gesture). I felt very cheered up whenever anyone did greet us and always waved back.

Two of the number had badly blistered feet by Pokeno and the band-aids we brought with us came in handy.

We got people to sign the letter we are taking down to Mr. Rowling - the text of it is -

'Dear Mr. Rowling,

We, the undersigned, are deeply disturbed at the continuation of French Testing in the South Pacific. We believe that it constitutes an environmental hazard and that it further decreases our chances of living in a peaceful world.

It also disturbs us that nuclear weapon-carrying and nuclear powered war ships may be allowed to enter New Zealand waters, thereby endangering New Zealanders.

We trust and hope that you will do all in your power as Prime Minister of this country to bring an end to these symptoms of the senseless and disastrous nuclear arms race.

Yours in Peace.....

Most people have been totally receptive to the message, which is heartening, and have signed the letter. (We ask people to put their address down as well as their name so that the Prime Minister will see that there are concerned people all the way down the island and that we are not all students or radicals.)

The afternoon was the hardest part of the journey. After Meremere, which we had reached by 3pm., there was a long stretch of road uninterrupted by towns or signs telling us how far there was to go. The Waikato River is dirty and brown and does not look very healthy. Perhaps this is because we were so close to Huntly and there was a great deal of waste in the rivers. There are lots of dead animals in the Waikato River. We didn't see them but the smells were powerful - I got tremendously thirsty during the afternoon but I couldn't persuade myself to drink from the river.

Someone stopped and gave us some grapes (enough for a grape each), it wasn't much but it was very much appreciated by the group of us who had forgotten to pack some drink. This was a mistake we did not intend to repeat.

We reached the turnoff to Te Kawhata at 5.30pm. My lips were sore and I was immensely pleased when we actually reached the tea rooms on the corner. We took a lift from Herman's friend Heather to the township of Te Kauwhata itself. This was way off the main road and I did not feel as though we were cheating. Tonight we are in the Anglican Church Hall here. It is warm and cosy and altogether a good place to be. We had sausages and rice and peas for tea. Everyone was glad to eat.

Ian and John have gone down to the pub ostensibly to distribute postcards.

Tomorrow we are aiming for Ngauruawahia and a 7.30 start. I have made the lunches and we are almost prepared to go - but not before I get my 9 hours sleep. I need it tonight.

Sunday 31st

Today I figured out why my hips are sore. It is because of the camber of the road. This effectively makes one leg slightly longer than the other and it is the ball and socket joint at the top of my legs which is bearing the strain.

We got away from Te Kauwhata at 8am. We met the local Vicar, Mr. Meharry before we went. He came and said hello at about 7.15am. and explained that we were retracing the steps of Bishop Selwyn. Bishop Selwyn was the bishop for the whole of New Zealand and he had to walk all over the countryside to reach his

the long



The idea for the Peace March from Auckland to Wellington came first from Laurie Hinchcliff about 2½ months ago. It arose at a meeting of representatives of the peace groups - Green Peace CND, Ecology Action etc, and other concerned people which had been organized by the National Council of Churches Chaplain on the Auckland University Campus, Dr John Hinchcliff.

John has been responsible for much of the co-ordination of the efforts to protest against the French nuclear tests in the South Pacific to protest against the possibility of nuclear ships finding refuge in New Zealand's waters and protest against the build up of nuclear armaments in general. His own concern was strengthened after he attended the ATOM (against atomic testing on Muraroa) conference earlier this year. This conference has been covered in earlier issues of Craccum by Mike Rann who also attended the conference.

Many ideas have come out of the combined meetings - John has organized a letter-writing campaign to France, Robin Watts and Don MacKay developed a piece of guerilla theatre to mark the Hiroshima Day March. (Auckland University Students saw this theatre later on one Thursday lunchtime) there was a vigil in Vulcan Lane and a North, South, East, West March from the four corners of Auckland to the Central Post Office on Thursday August 29th.

The idea of an Auckland-Wellington March appealed to me the first time I heard it but I was not sure I had the time. I thought about it for 3-4 weeks and decided that if I left it until the last week of the holidays and the first week of the third term I could just manage it. I have felt the need to do something imaginative for quite a while now - and the opportunity to organize a peace march was the answer to my hopes.

It seems to me that the Protest Movement has nearly died now (one of the church magazines in Te Kuiti observed that if all the media were to ignore what few protests remained then they would gradually die out altogether and leave the rest of the community in peace). I don't believe that it is good for any government to rule without pressure from the people they serve to show them that leadership - which is based on the expedients of observing treaties and economic agreements - is not the total formula for good government. I think that we as members of New Zealand society, need to demonstrate that the idealism which sees the importance of preserving human life, preserving a decent environment for that humanity and providing for equal opportunity for all people is a viable basis on which to govern.

There are countless issues one could be concerned about at the

moment. Surprisingly little that the therefore it is b that this is a mi be involved in The Peace Ma out the aims many people to e a lot of lite wn we went t Robin Watts, officer, and I w one of the me everything he d the Office of E ss. We put ou March on 13th Wellington Marc enter who in 1 Robin made MADNESS posi the way dow us parts of the and places to st. in Churches to Anglican Ch other denoi be a hospitab (Oendly and po their help and s We decided t together. The id, a friend fr the sort of f could not expe The last few rrant of fitne any position ultaneously pressure. It was a great

nomarch



Wellington came to a meeting at a meeting of the CND, Ecology and Peace. I had been organized by the Auckland University of Education. The Peace March seemed a good way to let a great many people know about the aims of the peace movement and hopefully a good way for many people to become personally concerned. One of our aims was to make a lot of literature with us so that it could be handed out in every town we went through. Robin Watts, the Students Association's Environment Affairs Officer, and I were responsible for the organization of the March. Robin is one of the most capable people the Association has in its service. Everything he does, he does well, as the Fruit and Vegetable Cooperative, the Office of Environmental Affairs and many other activities bear witness. We put out a press release in conjunction with the Hiroshima Day March on 13th July informing people of the forthcoming Auckland-Hamilton March. We got one reply from this press release from a John Lane and a Norman who in fact has come along on the 17 day journey. Robin made up a food list, organized a car, laid out a MUSHROOM MADNESS poster and organized packages of information for the press the way down the island. I organized people to come along on various parts of the way, people to drive the car, the buying of the food and places to stay all the way down the island. (I wrote to all the Anglican Churches to ask if we could spend the night in their halls - I chose the Anglican Church on the basis that there are more Anglicans than any other denomination in New Zealand and the Church is supposed to be a hospitable organization. Almost all the replies I received were friendly and positive and I am grateful to the Anglican ministers for their help and support). We decided to leave on Saturday 30th August and take 17½ days together. The average daily distance is thus 17 - 28 miles. Rob Archibald, a friend from the Auckland University Tramping Club advised us the sort of food and clothing to take with us and told me that we should not expect to do more than 30 miles in any one day. The last few days before the March were hectic. The car needed aarrant of fitness and I had a lot of business to complete before I was able to leave the association office for a fortnight. I was simultaneously shifting out of our flat and I felt under a great amount of pressure. It was a great relief when Saturday morning eventually came

flock. Apparently his first stop outside of Auckland used to be Bombay. We decided that he must have been a fit man.

Today was very wet. In the morning it rained for the whole 3½ hours between Te Kauwhata and Huntly. We all got cold and in the afternoon I had aches and pains in all my bones which I put down to the wet jeans and jumper I was wearing. We reached Huntly just before 12 noon - to be greeted by Jim and Shaneen and she vows that there is nothing open in Huntly on a Sunday.

Luckily it turned out that they were wrong. All the tearooms open at noon. The shop proprietor allowed us to take our own sandwiches in and eat them on his premises. We bought many cups of tea in return. Walking is thirsty work. A lady gave us \$2 and told us she believed in what we were doing and wished us luck. I was grateful for the money because we have had to spend money on publicity, provisions and petrol. We still have to complete the finance of the expedition.

Many motorists recognize us and wave and toot. One funny thing is that once one car has tooted then all of the others directly behind him do so as well. It always seems to take one brave one to set the others off.

The road between Te Kauwhata and Huntly is very long and straight with advertisements for beer and tyres on hoardings spaced about 400 yards apart.

The road follows the river very closely. The Waikato is swollen and fast-flowing. We saw lots of birds today - black swans and ducks and shags (as well as your ordinary mynah birds and blackbirds). There are a great number of dead blackbirds on the road. It always makes me feel strange to see dead animals.

Just outside of Huntly there is a sign advertising Lion Beer which also informs the passerby that it is 884 miles or 1414 km to Queenstown. I looked at it twice to make sure it really said that. I thought it was a fairly useless piece of information.

Huntly has some interesting houses. There are large numbers of butterflies (on the homes), seals with balls on their noses (on the lawns) and other decorations. There are also numbers of houses made from Huntly brick. The sign into Huntly says that there are now 5200 people in the town. It seems to stretch a long way in a thin strip along the side of the road. It seemed to take ages before we reached the centre of the town.

We all slowed down a bit in the afternoon. All of us had sore feet and felt wet and uncomfortable. It was a short walk - It is only 9 miles from Huntly to Ngaruawahia.

Two friends from the A.U. Maori Club stopped and gave us a box of Kentucky Chicken. We ate it for tea (along with chewy brown rice, beans and scrambled eggs) It was a most welcome gift.

We reached Ngaruawahia by 3.45pm. There were four of us left walking. Marx and Shaneen went back to Auckland at lunchtime and Laurie's feet are giving her a lot of trouble.

By 4pm. Ian, John, Bruce and myself had our feet soaking in four containers of hot water. I have developed a sore point in my right foot, while everyone else has blisters. The water and warmth took out most of the pain and I am hoping that tomorrow morning will see me right.

Tomorrow will be a long day. I have been studying the map and I notice that Hamilton is about 9 miles in diameter. I am not looking forward to it. I am looking forward to the end of tomorrow because we shall really be on our way - It will be too late to turn back.

Monday 1st

Today is the first day of spring. There is blossom on some of the trees and there were daffodils growing on the side of the road into Ohaupo.

We got away from Ngaruawahia by 8 am. We did not see the local vicar and I left him a note scribbled on to the top of a Mushroom Madness Poster to let him know that we had been and gone. Ian burnt the porridge at breakfast time so all of us ate the Cranola which Sue Stover had made for us. It is full of sesame seeds and raisins - and nuts and rolled oats - a bit like muesli - only much nicer. I am very fond of it and it certainly keeps me in energy through the morning. I had read Adele Davis's book (which Sue gave me last Christmas) 'Eat Right to Keep Fit' a few weeks ago. Adele Davis has much advice to offer on eating protein-containing foods which will keep one going all morning. (According to Adele, foods like cornflakes and toast only last for about an hour before they stop supplying the body with its necessary supply of energy). I have also been eating a small amount of Brewers yeast which is high protein, full of the B vitamins and which tastes revolting.

Today was a beautiful day. After 200 yards I took off the parka and 2 jumpers I had put on earlier in the morning. I left my ruck sack in the car and put the band-aids in my pocket. Nearly everyone puts a demand on the bandaid supply. Ngaruawahia stretches for a long way. It took nearly half an hour to leave the town behind.

The early morning traffic was not very friendly. Very few of them acknowledged us - at about 9 a.m. things changed and we felt like wanted people again. One lady stopped to give us some apples and oranges. The day was a thirsty one and we were grateful for the gift.

All along the road between Huntly and Hamilton there are advertisements for various breweries telling one how far it is to the next pub - what the A.A. does not do by way of providing information - both Lion and D.B. do for them.

The first town we came to was Horotiu where there is a big freezing works. Jim put MM posters under the windscreen wipers of all the workers' cars - we started out with 1000 of these posters and now they are nearly all gone. Laurie, who went back at lunchtime, is going to ask Robin for some more.

Two reporters from the Waikato Times came out to interview us. They did not stay long. They took some 'typical' photographs of us sitting on fences, walking 4 abreast and walking in single file. There was a picture in tonight's paper. It seems to be a general feature of New Zealand's press that it is more interested in the event than in the reason behind it. It is disappointing that the newsapers use only a fraction of the information we send them.

Hamilton is a big city. It seemed to take ages to reach the town centre. Ian has been having trouble with his knees but despite this all of us have been making good time. We got to Hamilton at about noon. Ian and John and Laurie and I sat on the benches in the square and waited for the other 3 to come. Jim arrived first with an arm full of posters which he proceeded to hand out to passers by - he has quite a winning way. Very few people refuse him. Laurie commented that whereas most older people will not take pamphlets from her, they have no qualms about accepting literature from Jim.

There was an old Maori man sitting on the bench next to me. Jim introduced himself and us. He misunderstood us at first and wondered about why Pakehas should be going on the land march. Jim explained it to him and left him with some posters to give his friends. He said he was not going to go on the Maori Land March although Jim tried his best to persuade him that he should. I had some.

ghandi remembered

A misty image of a tiny toothless man wrapped in white with huge comic ears, probing glasses and a mystical vision of non-violence Gandhi.

For Gandhi, religion and politics were inseparable.

"Those who say that religion has nothing to do with politics do not know what religion means," he said.

In politics and every other area of his life, Gandhi pursued his life goal of encountering God. And because Gandhi believed that God's laws and God are the same, by following God's laws of Love, Truth, self-denial, tolerance and non-possession, one is also seeing God. This means that the end - seeing God - and the means - following God's laws - are the same. The ends equal the means.

The application of this is apparent in politics - peaceful means achieve peaceful ends.

Gandhi further believed that God existed in all men and that life was therefore sacred.

The application of this is also apparent - Gandhi rejected traditional roles of women and the Untouchables, and refused to harm anyone.

"It is quite proper to resist and attack a system," he explained, "but to resist and attack its author is tantamount to resisting and attacking oneself. For we are all tarred with the same brush and are children to one and the same creator, and as such the divine powers within us are infinite. To slight a single human being is to slight those divine powers and thus to harm not only that being, but with him the whole world."

With the potential for self-knowledge of God, Gandhi believed that all men were capable of self-rule - that governments are ultimately unnecessary. His call for independence in India was more than a call for political independence from the British. It was a call to return

to the agrarian roots of Indian tradition where each man could rule himself through spiritual wisdom and agricultural self-sufficiency.

Gandhi's ideals manifested themselves politically in Satyagraha - non-violence. The technique itself evolved from pragmatism into a spiritual undertaking - for twenty years Gandhi worked for the rights of expatriot Indians in South Africa. He discovered that non-violent non-cooperation was the only practical means of combatting the tyrannies of that racist system.

When he returned to India in 1915, he was preceded by a reputation as a skilled religious/political leader. The Indians, frustrated after years of requesting independence saw Gandhi's style of non-cooperation as the means to vindicate India's honour.

The Congress of 1920 decided to ignore the British - surrender titles and resign from local councils and the boycott of official functions, government schools, the legal system, the military and all foreign goods.

Gandhi spearheaded the drive to spread the movement to the Indian grass roots - teachers, students, professional people headed for villages to teach literacy and non-co-operation.

The non-co-operation movement came to a bitter halt in 1922 when an angry Indian mob burned a police station with 22 policemen inside. Gandhi called off the movement until the spiritual maturity had risen high enough to appreciate the practice of Satyagraha.

The movement, of course, was revived and Indian independence came in 1948. But Gandhi's call for true self-rule and Indian self-sufficiency has never been achieved.

Still, Gandhi, a spiritual visionary, managed to control colonial India enough to throw off British rule. How did he do it?

Three elements are particularly important in his success. One was the simplicity of his appeal. Another was the spiritual sincerity of his appeal. The third was the force of his appeal - especially through the newspapers.

Gandhi's approach was simple - he made non-cooperation so personal as to give each individual the impression that unless he non-cooperated, he would delay Indian self-rule.

At rallies throughout the country, Gandhi's eager followers stripped themselves of all foreign apparel and burned them in a huge bonfire. Spinning - a symbol of self-sufficiency and ancient industry - became the positive focal point of the boycott on foreign goods. Homespun cloth became a symbol of non-cooperation.

Gandhi's sincerity arose from his well-known philosophical basis and it was spread through his continuous flow of highly experienced and reflective writing. This gave him an "ethical halo" that gave every political move, a spiritual motive.

This mixing of politics with religion confused Gandhi's political opponents. Rather than dispute him, they often stereotyped him, and an early police report describes Gandhi as "a medical case of a peculiar psychological nature."

Another report from the British viceroy to his son, said that Gandhi "is convinced to the point of fanaticism that nonviolence and love will give India its independence and enable it to withstand the British government."

Gandhi was not a haphazard politician - he wrote constantly (his collected writings will 12 huge volumes), he owned and edited four newspapers which were vehicles for Satyagraha and Indian education. An effective propagandist - his style was simple and direct.

Gandhi's relevance today is a confused issue. Some see him as some sort of di-

vine leader, but Gandhi discouraged such efforts.

There is no such thing as Gandhism, he wrote in 1936. "The opinions I have formed and the conclusions I have arrived at are not final. I may change them tomorrow."

Yet Gandhi's myth still conjurs reverent visions of peaceful existence and within India, devoted followers continue his Constructive program within villages. They are working for agricultural self-sufficiency, hygiene, spiritual maturity. But Gandhi's ideals of democratic rule were rejected by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

There is irony in her totalitarian control of India, because Mrs. Gandhi shares the Mahatma's surname, and because she is the daughter of Jawahral Nehru, who implemented Gandhi's ideals in guiding India through her early years as a republic.

For the rest of the world, Gandhi's relevance has been strongly felt in protest movements. Gandhi's nonviolence tactic and ethical basis helped to shape the American Civil Rights movement.

For us apathetic pawns mesmerized in affluence, Gandhi can only provide food for thought.

- That life can not be compartmentalized separating politics from philosophy from life style from
- That means must equal ends and only nonviolent change can sustain a non-violent status quo; violence perpetuates violence; corrosive apathy perpetuates corrosive apathy
- That every person is responsible for the government's actions. We have the option to co-operate.....
- That every person is significant.

Unfortunately, we prefer canonization and hazy images to thinking.

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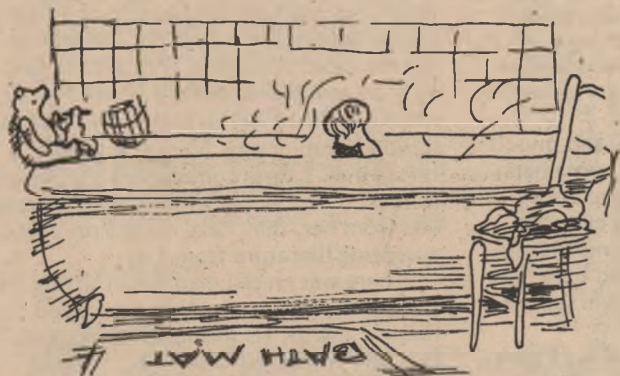
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"Um did you know there is a display of education books at the University book shop?" said Pooh, uncertainly. "Oh that sounds heavy," said Christopher Robin very surprised. "Oh no, if I'm not hungry I'm interested in Lots of Things," said Pooh very indignantly.

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RECORDS



"The Mirror" : Spooky Tooth

"Rocka Rolla" : Judas Priest

"The Winkies" : The Winkies

Reviewed by Jeremy Templer

Soon after the release last year of "Witness", Spooky Tooth looked to have finally died. But this archetypal late sixties English hard rock band lives on.

I remember their second album when Greg Ridley (now with Humble Pie) and Luther Grosvenor were in the band. They played Eric Weiss' "Evil Woman" and, yes, things were looking good. Their press officer, Ian Coates, had written some enthusiastic liner notes: "Pop music has changed, and Spooky Tooth have emerged as the GAS sound of today".

That was then. With this album they have lost Mike Harrison; a loss they couldn't possibly expect to sustain. Harrison's a superb vocalist with a rough and raucous voice in the best blues tradition. Even with Mike Patto as his replacement Spooky Tooth sound hollow and forced and without the original spark.

Gary Wright and Harrison were the masterminds behind the former group but apparently they had personal differences. Wright is the only one to survive the "Witness" line-up but he stopped having new ideas some years ago. The ghost should really be left alone to find its resting place.

Judas Priest's debut album on Gull records, "Rocka Rolla", shows a similar lack of original ideas and a surfeit of clichéd retreads. Admittedly it can be hard for a heavy metal band working to strict formula not to sound a bit like Deep Purple. But imitation, minus the expertise, is a different thing.

I think the world has enough Deep Purples. But Judas Priest might snatch a few Deep Purple fans who were annoyed at their group's attempt for variety in "Stormbringer".

On the other hand, there are the Winkies. Fresh from a tour with Brian Eno yet none the worse for it. Cover's a bit insolent and the name could cause them a few problems but the album's an excellent one.

Philip Rambow and Guy Humphrys are the band's songwriters and aside from Dylan's "It Takes A Lot to Laugh, It Takes A Train to Cry", Bob Seger's "Long Song Comin'" and Phillips' "North to Alaska", the songs are all theirs. Of these the highlight is the enigmatic "Twilight Masquerade" complete with references to Bowie and Reed; the commercial possibilities are thus tripled, clever lads.

The Winkies don't really improve on Seger's "Long Song Comin'"; a near impossible feat by normal standards. And even so, "The Winkies" is first-rate heavy rock with a few twists.

If they feel up to touring the States they'll be a household name by the end of the year.



MICHAEL CHAPMAN - 'DEAL DESERVING'.

A previous excursion of mine in these pages served to extol the talents of Al Stewart, English singer-composer and whose new album, unbeknown to me had at the time been released overseas. "Modern Times" (go and buy it!) has meanwhile made an appreciable dent in the American charts; ie) some people are buying it - and the artist himself has now taken out residence there. Michael Chapman may well have a new album out by now, but solely on the strength of his sixth effort "Deal Gone Down" (U.K. release mid-1974) he seems worthy of at least such moderate success as Stewart has extracted for himself.

Both artists once rambled through the British folk-club scene in the mid-sixties, but Chapman's overall style as displayed on "Deal", while certainly revealing the earlier traditional influences on occasions, nevertheless remains firmly based on an individual appreciation of the capabilities of the electric as well as acoustic guitar ... thus far making him akin to John Martyn (hope you've heard of him).

Indeed, the pursuance of this interest has seen him front a touring band featuring that decidedly 'rock' drummer Keef Hartley. The result on record is a convincing mixture of folk with rock and roll and appropriately enough, Steeleye Span's

rhythm section of Rick Kemp and Nigel Pegrum back Chapman throughout while Maddy Prior assists with backing vocals on a couple of tracks.

The opener "Rock and Roll Jigly" precisely illustrates the Chapman approach - rhythmic, electric guitar playing but in a distinct jig-type progression - while following tracks nicely bring forth his unaffected vocal and sensitive lyrical qualities. The side ends with the jaunty little "Used To Be". Flip over for the fluid, insistent title track proceeding through to "Banjo Song" (shades of Cocker in the refrain) and the ingeniously entitled "Theme From The Movie Of The Same Name" where the brilliant acoustic/electric interplay shines through. The funky "Goodbye Sunny Sky" precedes the closing song, "Journeyman" which recaptures the lyrical sensibility of the first side with Chapman cast as the roving muso' returning from the continent.

Funky folk? Folky rock? rather Michael Chapman's very individual way of doing things and whose deal should most definitely be prevented from going down by the appreciative folk and rock enthusiast (with others welcome of course!).

Pete Klein

Theatre



THEATRE REVIEW

Roy Dotrice in his one man show of BRIEF LIVES. A study of John Aubrey, and faultless theatre.

John Aubrey is a not very well known author who was born before the English Civil Wars. He can remember Queen Elizabeth's day (that's Elizabeth the 1st), and went to school with Sir Walter Raleigh's nephews, who were fine fighting lads but damnably proud. He's very old but rather wonderful and full of very amusing stories.

I went to see him last Saturday - he's in residence at the Mercury you know, and came home aching

from laughing so long and hard at such funny anecdotes and funnier antics. He's cunning too - attempted to eat a rather smelly kipper, gave up with his usual exclamation of 'Aww shit', and lovingly called his pussy cat to him....'Puss, pussylovely fresh food....eat it, I said EAT!'

He's sad too, and just a bit forgetful in the way old folk are, but well....he's getting on in years. He can still remember many, many stories. And of course he knows nearly all the famous people he talks of - where he's lodging, is full of fascinating objects - the jawbone of Sir Thomas More, a stuffed bear who reads a book and all his many unfinished manuscripts and plays. I spent nearly three hours with the chap and was never once bored, although he did all the talking.

He fell asleep at one stage and I left him for a bit - went and had a quiet cigarette, but when I returned he was still there - position unchanged, and he soon resumed his conversation where he'd left it.

Yes, he's a great person to hear. Extraordinary. If you'd like an evening of amusement and just something a bit more than that, then pop in and see him, he's not getting any younger and you may not have another opportunity.

Review of 'The Australian Performing Group' in two plays performed at the Mercury Studio.

"The Les Darcy Show" by Jack Hibberd and

"Mrs Thally F." by John Romeril

"Avante-garde", they said, "all freaky and intellectual". And taking in the name

'Pram Factory', I was inclined to agree that what I was about to see would be somewhat 'modern'.

Later I was to discover that the Melbourne theatre that A.P.G. calls home inherited its name from its previous use - likewise the drama was entertaining and not avante-garde, the actors were all clean-cut and dedicated students of their profession, and I had had nothing to be worried about.

Fortunately relegated to the more intimate atmosphere of Mercury's Studio, A.P.G. played well to the surrounding audience, especially in the first production 'The Les Darcy Show', described in the programme notes as "A tragedy of Australian innocence bought up, exploited and done-in. A comedy that chronicles the story of Les Darcy: Irish-Australian son, born in Maitland, N.S.W. world middle weight boxing champion in his nineteenth year, victim of the conscription controversy during world war one, then exiled side-show boxer in the United States, and finally a celebrated corpse at the age of twenty one."

The play centres around an exuberant and naive Australian youth as he is guided through a meteoric boxing career by persons with cunning and brains to match his eagerness and brown. The four male cast members often double for parts and thus create such characters as an all-too-Irish Catholic priest with an all-too-Irish accent; a smooth-talking Texan entrepreneur; Les' outback-rough dad, manager and so on, including a number of opponents for the various fight scenes in the play. The women in the play are Les' worrying mother and his Aussie-diehard, beer-pouring hobnail sisters and girlfriend. Inge De Koster provided appropriate violin accompaniment.

As a former top Australian welter-weight boxer, athlete, and mime and dance expert, Bob Thorneycroft is ideal for the portrayal of the central figure (Les) in the 'Les Darcy Show', for he performs strenuous boxing routines with ease, agility, and accuracy. He is doubly

suited to the part by his facial characteristics: the baby-blue eyes and vacant grin, for, with a childlike passion for boxing, Les never really understands what is happening to him.

The play is an energetic one to perform the scenes often requiring clockwork choreography and split-second synthesis, but A.P.G. pull it off well to draw out every last laugh from the audience.

Apart from Bob Thorneycroft, whose performance was delightful, special mention must go to Bill Garner for a clever series of portrayals.

'Mrs Thally F.', a ".....short study of an Australian housewife who polished off her two husbands with rat poison" was a piece of sinister humour. Although I found the play too long and the morals unsuitable I can have nothing but admiration for the performance of Yvonne Marini as Mrs. F. She made, at times, good drama out of a bad play and saved the performance from a fate as uninspiring as that of her two husbands.

The idea of using a dummy as Mrs. Fletcher's husbands was an interesting one, but eventually the ironic symbolism of the deathly dancing mannequin began to pall.

"Mrs. Thally F.," say the programme notes, "is macabre and disturbing in a way that newspapers can't be." Maybe so, but to what purpose? I cast my mind back to another dramatic expurgation of grisly news - Shaffer's 'EQUUS'. At least in that play the dramatist created a drama, thought-inspiring at that. Romeril's 'Mrs Thally F' provoked little emotion in me; the course of the play itself was as artless and as undynamic as the killings it described.

In retrospect it was an enjoyable evening. A good play and a bad play and some clever, if at times slightly hollow acting. But if, as the programme boasts so loudly, this is indeed ".....Australia's foremost contemporary theatre ensemble" then take heart all you down-at-heart Kiwi dramatic patriots; we're as good as them!

S.R.D.

whales



The blue whale - the biggest whale - weighs more than two tonnes at birth, and is more than seven metres long. Its rate of growth - to this size from a fertilised egg in less than a year - is the fastest of any animal. After birth, the blue whale doubles its weight in three weeks, growing 100 kg heavier every day.

The whale's blubber insulates its body against the cold. The blubber consists of cells full of oil, bound together by fibrous tissue. Dolphins have blubber almost 3 cm thick, that a blue and fin whales is 30 cm or more, and in sperm and white whales it is even thicker. Blood vessels in the blubber allow blood to rise near the skin and be cooled, preventing the whale from getting too hot.

Whales can dive to great depths. The champion diver is thought to be the sperm whale. One has been found entangled in a submarine cable hauled up from 1,135 metres.

When a whale dives deep, its heartbeat slows remarkably, retarding circulation. The blood retreats from its skin, flippers and tail, and concentrates on keeping the brain and heart alive. A dolphin's heartbeat is reduced from 110 a minute at the surface to fewer than 50 during a dive. Because the blood is circulating so slowly, it takes much longer for the oxygen in it to be used up. Oxygen stored in the muscle tissue supplements the supply from the lungs.

A sperm whale's dive can last for up to an hour. It dives deeper and longer than Baleen whales, because its main food - squid - is found at greater depths.

Whales move easily through the water because their skin is fastened to the underlying blubber in such a way that it can change shape slightly when eddies begin to form, so that water flows smoothly over the swiftly swimming animal.

Smaller whales have excellent eyesight, but it is difficult for even the keenest eyes to see under water. What light is to humans sound is to whales. Whales share with bats the best hearing among mammals.

A WHALE CALF is born tail first, so it won't drown during birth. Quickly the mother takes the calf to the surface for its first breath.

Most calves have one or two "aunts" who help look after them. These are childless females who seem to find release for a maternal drive in caring for a calf.

At birth, the sperm whale weighs a tonne, and is 4.3 metres long. The sperm whale mother's pregnancy lasts 16 months, and the calf is weaned more than a year after birth. The pregnancy of most other big whales lasts from 10 to 12 months.

A dolphin, for example, can hear sounds under water between 150 cycles a second to nearly 200 kilocycles a second. And it can produce sounds in corresponding frequencies. (Humans' range of hearing is from 16 cycles to 20 kilocycles a second).

Dolphins use a pair of valves in the forehead to produce sounds. They are capable of "stereophonation" - making two sets of sounds, for different purposes, at the same time.

Like bats, whales use a system of echolocation. The toothed whales send out short, high-pitched, intense bursts of sound which bounce off objects and return. These echoes are absorbed by fat in the lower jaw, and transmitted to the middle ear.

Experiments have shown that whales can distinguish minute differences between objects using this sonar system. In one experiment, a dolphin was able immediately to tell the difference between two plates, of identical shapes and size, but made of different metals.

To produce intense sonar "clicks," sound from deep in the whale's forehead bounces off a concavity on the front of the skull and is focused into a narrow beam by fatty tissue nearer the surface of the forehead. It is believed that the huge, oil-filled cavity in the sperm whale's head is a development of this

sound collecting and projecting device. A Russian scientist has suggested that the sperm whale's intense sound emissions can stun the squid it hunts.

Because sound waves can penetrate living tissue, whales may have unique insight into the emotional states of their fellows and other creatures - including man - by being able to "see" the very twitches of their intestines.

Besides the sonar "clicks" of the toothed whales, all whales produce a great variety of sounds they use for communication. The "songs" of the humpback whale are a celebrated example. They are called songs because they repeat complex sound sequences which may last as long as 20 minutes.

Experiments with dolphins have shown that they are able to transmit information vocally. Whalers have noticed the ability of sperm and killer whales to give an alarm to their fellows at distances of six kilometres.

The existence of whale "languages," in the human sense, is still hotly disputed, but many scientists are convinced that whales and human beings will one day communicate at a complex level. At the root of this conviction is the sheer size of the whale's brain. Neurologists are coming to regard the brain as a "biocomputer," in which case size is the all-important factor. A "language threshold"

for brain size has been postulated, below which language is said to be impossible.

The sperm whale has the biggest brain of any animal - nearly seven times heavier than a man's.

The human brain weighs 1.4 kg, the dolphin's 1.7 kg. The dolphin's cerebral cortex is larger than man's; it has twice the number of convolutions and 10 to 40 per cent more nerve cells. The areas of each brain used for motion and sensation can be roughly plotted, and from this comparison it appears that the dolphin has more cortex left over for the "higher" mental activities than men do.

Whales' apparent delight in sex is regarded as another indication of intelligence. As with man, whales' use of sex is much wider than for precreation. Dolphins can become sexually aroused, seemingly at will. Prolonged, caressing foreplay is characteristic of mating whales.

Sperm whales are polygamous, baleen whales monogamous. A mature sperm whale bull usually travels with a group of 20 to 50 cows and calves. Groups of half-grown males travel by themselves. Adult males fight ferociously, possibly over the formation of harems.

Sperm whales go to special areas when their calves are about to be born. Mating also occurs in these areas. Most of them stay in tropical or sub-tropical seas. Only some males wander to Arctic and Antarctic waters.

Baleen whales migrate for longer distances than sperm whales. They spend the summer gorging themselves on plankton in polar seas. In winter they move towards warmer water to breed, and live mainly on their reserves of fat.

The highly-developed social sense of whales can be seen in the way they help each other. Dolphins take it in turns to support an injured comrade at the surface. Similar behaviour in other cetaceans has been recorded.

The life expectancy of the biggest whales is thought to be about 40 years.

PROJECT JONAH - THE INSIDE STORY

"Whatever the fine and intricate force that wove sea and cells together to produce the great whales of the deep; whales that sing, that court, love and nurse each other - whatever that ancient special chemistry of gentle change that produced great whales - will never be duplicated in the lifetime of this planet. Once we allow the extinction of whales, we, and they, will never have another chance."

Co-ordinators: Ross S.A. Guy and Kay L. Couper, AUCKLAND.

Turning magnificent, intelligent, ecologically critical animals into shoe polish, car wax, margarine and lubricating oil, may be the ultimate nonsense of the modern world - PROJECT JONAH is a non-profit, international society devoted to the protection and understanding of all species of Cetacea; whales, dolphins and porpoises.

OUR GOALS ARE: to prevent the commercial and/or biological extinction

of threatened Cetacean species.

to change international public and governmental attitudes regarding the commercial and military use of whales, dolphins and porpoises.

to encourage and conduct live observational research with wild, free-living whales and dolphins.

The brain of the sperm whale is the largest, and may be the most complex brain yet produced by evolutionary process. The sperm whale is being blown to bits to provide lubricating oil for intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The brain of the bottlenose dolphin is larger and as complex as man's - the dolphin is slaughtered by the tuna industry and exploited for partisan military purposes. "WOULD YOU KILL FLIPPER FOR A TUNAFISH SANDWICH?"

EVERY TWELVE MINUTES A WHALE IS KILLED. EVERY TWELVE MINUTES A WHALE IS KILLED - and in ten to fifteen years most Cetacean species will be commercially - and possibly biologically - EXTINCT.

JUST AT THE TIME WE ARE BEGINNING TO LEARN THE FIRST FASCINATING LESSONS ABOUT WHALES, DOLPHINS AND PORPOISES, WE ARE MOST IN DANGER OF DESTROYING THEM FOREVER. There are cheap and available substitutes for all whale products. Human consumption of whale meat is declining, but the killing of whales and dolphins for pet food, chicken feed, cosmetics and fertilizer increases. The whaling industry is relatively minor, realizing about \$US 150 million a year world-wide. Japan and the U.S.S.R. are the big whaling nations, each killing about 85% of the world catch. The rest of the whaling is done by Australia, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Panama, South Africa (Members of the International Whaling Commission), and Brazil, Chile, Peru, Portugal and Spain (non-members).

In view of its profits and products it is a trivial industry. The destruction of an entire order of highly evolved, intelligent, gentle beings is not, however, trivial. The whales 'can' be saved - and in saving them we can create a model of

international action that will demonstrate a way to save ourselves, and the rest of the earth we cherish.

PROJECT JONAH is a membership organization that offers no member services. We depend on your support for our program, but have decided that we can either serve our members or save the whales, and have decided to spend our energy and your money on the whales. However, we maintain a mailing list and will from time to time call on you for your support of certain activities, such as letter writing campaigns, boycotts, demonstrations, research and public events.

IF WE ARE NOT SUCCESSFUL WITHIN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, WE WILL BE OUT OF BUSINESS, FOR THE WHALES WILL BE GONE. YOUR SUPPORT IS ESSENTIAL NOW - BECAUSE NOW IS THE TIME WE HAVE.

WRITE TO - PROJECT JONAH, P.O. BOX 42-071, ORAKEI, AUCKLAND 5 N.Z. (Ross S.A. GUY)

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CHILE

Lots of information is coming to hand on the way the U.S. government and corporations are providing massive aid and investment to prop up the Chilean junta. Immediately after the coup in September 1973, the Department of Agriculture authorised a record credit sale of \$24 million worth of wheat to Chile. Then early in 1974 the International Monetary Fund and Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (CIAP) called for one billion dollars as part of an 'international rescue operation'. At a CIAP meeting in Washington in February 1974 the multilateral banks, junta representatives, observes from the U.S. State Department and Chile's major creditors got together to plan their aid effort. The IMF, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the World Bank said they would provide loans and the U.S. State Department agreed to push for U.S. assistance.

By September 30, 1974, Chile had received \$274 m in credits from multilateral agencies, the equivalent of \$760 m through re-negotiation of its debt, \$52 m from the U.S., a \$40 m loan from the Export-Import Bank, and at least \$150 m in private U.S. bank credits. The table shows this aid in historical perspective. During the Allende period, economic aid from most of these sources, apart from the IMF, was little or nothing, and aid to the military was high. Since the coup, aid from all sources has in-

creased to pre-Allende levels and in some cases much more.

The Inter-American Development Bank is multilateral in name only. The U.S. has 40% of the vote on the bank's board and so can veto decisions on loans. The IDB played a key role in the credit blockade against Allende, and during that time they granted only two small loans, both for conservative universities. Since the coup the IDB has granted the junta two loans of \$22 m and \$75 m the latter being the highest ever granted by the bank to Chile.

The World Bank is, in its own words, a 'safe bridge over which private capital can move into the international field'. During the Allende government, the bridge temporarily closed, but now it has opened and the bank is granting loans which encourage private investors to follow. One such loan is to cover the foreign exchange costs of carrying out pre-investment studies. High priority is given in these studies to preparation of projects in sectors such as mining, manufacturing and transportation.

The International Monetary Fund did grant some loans during the Allende period. These were attributed to some well-placed officials in the IMF who were sympathetic to the UP and to the strong European influence in the fund. However since the coup it has, like the other organizations, granted considerably larger loans.

Although the U.S. has cut back its direct bilateral aid in favour of the multilateral banks, bilateral aid still plays an important role in U.S. foreign policy. In the case of Chile the sources of bilateral aid are the Agency for International Development, PL 480 (under which the U.S. loans Chile the money to buy U.S. food, that the junta can then sell within Chile), and the Department of Agriculture. ~~Figures~~ show how bilateral aid fell off during the UP years and has now increased again.

NACLA considers that the rescue operation cannot succeed. Although foreign corporations are considering one billion dollars of investments in Chile, most proposals are for the mining sector. These investments will require few Chilean workers and contribute very little to the growth of other sectors of the economy. Furthermore, the international solidarity movement against the junta has limited the flow of aid and trade from such key countries as Britain, Sweden, Italy, Mexico and Venezuela. Within Chile the junta's base of support is eroding. The Christian Democrats are forced into opposition. And the Resistance is expanding. In addition to the destruction of part of Valparaíso port and the flooding of the mines of Lota, the workers are carrying out small acts of sabotage on a day to day basis.

ALLENDE'S ANNIVERSARY DAY

Allende
Your death was nothing
mere flesh
and bone to ground.
You rise
above the unmarked
gravestones, spirit
dreams of the dead
in the campallas
whispered bedtime stories
"once there was a man....."
secret worker meetings
"we have learnt
we have learnt
sharpen the bayonets."

Allende
Your death was no nail
in the lid
over the coffin
containing bloodied freedoms.
You died
and another nail
honed itself on hate
hammered safe a step
on the bloody heights
to liberty
its inevitable triumph
you preserved
anniversary day.

Peter Bligh



RESOURCES FOR KNOWLEDGE

Knowing the variety of recorded communications — whether in the form of books, journals, pictures, maps, tapes, discs or films — and how to manage and use them constitutes a resources on the national, as well as international scale.

The Graduate course of the New Zealand Library School is designed to provide the knowledge and skill needed for librarians to give access to these resources for society. It is a full-time one-year course, open to graduates, during which students receive a living allowance. Applications close 30 September.

If you hope to complete this year write for prospectus and form to:

The Director,
Library School,
National Library of New Zealand,
Private Bag,
Wellington.

MAORI LAND MARCH

The fighting chief Rewi Maniapoto during the land wars last century stirred his people with the words, "Kia whawhai tonu matou ake! ake! ake!" (We will fight on forever, ever and ever).

Today Maoris are still fighting for their land. This time it is not with weapons, but with court cases, petitions to parliament, protests and soon a Land March on Parliament, because even though the bullets have stopped ringing, still Maori land is being lost.

Scrape the surface of many a Maori and the bitterness and resentment over land will show. Few tribal districts have not been alarmed at land being threatened by district schemes. Too many Maoris can point to land taken under the Public Works Act or the Rating Act. Read "Te Karanga a te Kotuku" to see what you encounter when a government department, in this case the Lands and Survey Department, decides to take a block of land. It shows the sheer persistence of author Saana Murray and her people, the continuous flow of letters to and from government department and officials, the public meetings necessary, the engagement of legal council to work through judicial channels all to keep the land in Maori hands.

Unfortunately Maori land has always been "fair game" for government departments and local bodies. Strangeness to the Pakeha system, and multiplicity of ownership often meant that land was taken from under the very noses of the Maori owners. Today many realise how the system works and are fighting it with every means. In the meantime however, most of the land has gone.

In 1966 the Registrar General of Lands Mr E.K. Phillips remarked, "The Maori Land Court has now operated in the interests of the Maoris for over a century". When the Native Land Courts were set up in 1872, 63 million acres belonged to Maoris. In 1960 they owned

4 million acres. By 1975 this was eroded away to 2.5 million acres. Obviously the Land Court had been working for over a century but in whose interests may be another thing.

The impetus for the land march to Parliament came in February this year when Maoris meeting at Mangere Marae to talk about land formed Te Ropu o te Matakite (The group with prophetic vision). Those with matakite foresaw a society where the Maori was able to preserve his own cultural identity within the larger N.Z. society. Land was the essential part of that vision for without a turangawaewae there was no dignity. On the other hand it foresaw doom for the Maori if land continued to be alienated at the present rate. They saw a landless brown proletariat, with no dignity and no mana.

It was decided then to take the initiative and unite the tribes on the issue of retaining Maori land, and to organise a mass march to travel from Te Hapua in the north to parliament in Wellington.

Te Ropu o te Matakite, the group organising the march, see the unity of the Maori people as the greatest tool they have in fighting for the retention of their lands. They want to press for the abolition of monocultural laws pertaining to Maori land, and establish new laws for Maori land based on their own cultural attitudes.

Matakite wants to establish communal ownership of land within the tribe as a legitimate title equal in status to the individual title.

The march on Parliament is seen as the only way left the Maori people haven't yet tried in order to press for these things.

A route for the march down the centre of the North Island has been set. Merging routes are being arranged for those who want to join in. The main march will start in Te Hapua, near Spirits Bay. It will travel slowly down Highway

One to Hamilton, where it will turn off and march to Te Kuiti.

From Te Kuiti the march will go to Wanganui, down to Palmerston North, and then rejoin Highway One to Wellington.

Organisers realise the difficulty of participating in the march for its full duration. However Aucklanders can join the march at Orewa on the 22nd September or at Hato Petera School, Northcote on the next day Tuesday the 23rd to march over the harbour bridge. The march on parliament will take place on Monday 13th October and as many people as possible are asked to assemble in Porirua the weekend of October 11/12th.

Massive organisation has gone into the March. Sleeping accommodation and food had to be provided for the marchers en route. Maraes up and down the country have been visited soliciting support and finance. Besides the organisation, considerable funds are necessary in such an undertaking. Donations can be sent to the organisers whose addresses appear at the end of the article.

Pessimists said that the march would never get off the ground, but Te Ropu o te Matakite have proven them wrong. The march has been organised and will go ahead on September 14th, Te Ra o te Reo Maori, National Maori Language Day. Leading the way will be that 84 year old battler for Maori Rights Mrs. Wina Cooper. E kui, kia kaha.

Lately the media has published news of Maori opposition to the march. On the face of it Maoridom again appears to be divided, but is it? Look and see what grounds they oppose the march on. Never in fact on the basic premise of the march - to stop alienation of Maori Land.

When Maoris complain about the laws passed by the government enabling Maori land to pass from their hands and how the government should stop it, they do not differentiate between the govern-

ment in power and the government which passed the acts. The Labour Government was not responsible for the acts which are being attacked, the 1967 Maori Affairs Amendment Act known as the "Last Land Grab", nor the Public Works Act, nor the Town and Country Planning Act or the Rating Act and the Counties Amendment Act. Unfortunately the Labour Government, and Mr. Rata as Minister of Lands and Maori Affairs are now the government and will reap the repercussions from the march, even though they are the least to blame.

It will be interesting to see what political capital the National Party will make of the march, when they are largely responsible for the acts of which the Maori will be protesting.

The timing of the march then can be criticised. Elections will soon be held, and the march will be held in this critical pre election period. Unfortunately the publicity is likely to rebound unfavourably on the Labour Government and Mr. Rata, who are not really to blame. It is because of loyalty to Mr. Rata and Labour that there seems to be an apparent split in Maoridom. Thus the likely repercussions are the reasons for some Maoris opposing the march, but never the basic reason for the march which is to stop Maori land being lost.

But Maori land elicits a gut response from Maoris. The feelings leading to the march are of this type. A ground swell is demanding that something be done and it will be, from September 14. The depth of the feeling will resound all the way to parliament.

Donations to
Mrs. Whina Cooper (578-534)
4 McCulloch Road, Panmure. Auckland
or
Mr. Witi McMath (HSN 44635)
18 Yeovil Road, Te Atatu. Auckland

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BLOOD

BLOOD DAY - SEPTEMBER 16-18

The Blood Transfusion Service is coming to the campus again this week to try and get some blood out of us students. This year the service has been experiencing its usual problems as far as apathy and general lack of supply is concerned, and are right now in dire need of blood. Auckland uses a large amount of blood each day and the pressure of meeting this demand is great, so great that at times the blood bank is down to being only a few hours ahead of itself. This is a dangerous situation to be in even normally, but should there be a major disaster or even a spate of road accidents, it could be disastrous.

This campus has traditionally been a major supplier of blood for the service but in the last two years this supply too has fallen off considerably and the visit the service made here earlier this year was extremely disappointing as just over 1,000 units were given - almost half the world record set here in 1972.

So, the need for blood is great, and the potential for us to give blood is there - it is not too much to expect a campus of 10,000 students to give 2,500 units of blood and that would be a major boost for the bank.

Remember when giving blood -

- (1) It is something the students can put back into society that costs nothing, takes very little time and effort but is an effective contribution. Students are quite a drain on society and take a lot from it - this is something that we can give back.
- (2) Giving blood is painless - even those like the writer who have an inborn cowardice and abhorrence of all needles are surprised to find that giving blood really is a painless operation with no after effects.
- (3) The whole operation takes no more than 40-45 minutes - and this includes a sufficient rest and recuperation afterwards as well as the morning or afternoon tea.
- (4) The blood that you give is made up by the body very quickly and you need not fear being left weak or having to take it easy for a few days - there are no lasting effects and you really won't run dry.
- (5) This is because they only take ½ litre or less than a pint of blood.
- (6) You get free chocolate biscuits and tea, coffee or orange juice afterwards to help you on your way and to keep your strength up.
- (7) You also get a course of iron tablets free to help build up the strength of your blood.

So let's see everybody trotting up to the Lower Common Room on Tuesday to Thursday this week and giving their blood to help those who need it. Remember to have a meal before you go and to polish your halo coming out - along with those of all the friends you will bring with you - its something that everybody can get into.

Psychologist, athlete, missionary, decisionmaker

Most of us don't realise just how demanding police work is. It's a job that requires special abilities — as well as a sound education, physical fitness and dedication.

In any one day — or night — the policeman is faced with all sorts of different situations, different people. He's got to be able to adapt to meet these challenges, he's got to have a sympathetic understanding of human nature. In a job that involves so much contact with people, the ability to understand the motives underlying behaviour is essential.

The policeman has to be physically active, too. His job is out in the community — not behind a desk. Out in the community, he's got to have a sort of missionary zeal. The dedicated policeman exerts a subtle, but powerful influence for crime prevention in its broadest sense.

And a policeman has to be able to make decisions, the right decisions, quickly.

As we said, Police work needs special abilities. At the moment, the New Zealand Police are looking for men, between 19 and 34, who have those abilities. You'll have to have a sound education, preferably with further tertiary, technical or trade



qualifications. You'll also have to be at least 5'8" and physically fit.

But for the right man, the Police offers an absorbing and rewarding career. The prospects for promotion are excellent; it's not at all unusual for a man to reach the rank of inspector in his early 30's. After training, you may get the opportunity to transfer into one of the specialised branches of police work — youth aid or criminal investigation, for example. Men who show potential are encouraged to further their education at University or other tertiary institutes. And as a trainee constable, you'll earn nearly \$6,900 — increasing with years of service and rank.

Write to the Police Recruiting Officer, Police Headquarters, Private Bag, Wellington, including details of your work history and educational qualifications. If you're the sort of man we're looking for, we'll send you further information about a career with the police.

POLICE

WE WANT THE BEST

7976

GRADUATES, WITH OR WITHOUT TEACHER TRAINING, REQUIRED FOR VSA

in

English	Geography
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Graduate teachers with VSA are mainly teaching in the junior secondary range, in Pacific schools. Some specialist teachers, and those with an honours degree or teacher training, may also be placed in Malaysia. Most schools in the Pacific are teaching to a regionally based curriculum.

Schools requesting graduate volunteers cover a wide range:

Church run day and boarding schools in Tonga, some on Tongatapu, and some on the outer islands;

Boarding schools on the islands of Kadavu and Taveuni in Fiji;

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The Selection Officer, VSA,
Box 12-246,
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S. L. MELODY MAKER 12 4 75
What Nesmith achieved in his hour and a half on stage was more of a learning experience and a welding together of the audience than a regular concert.

As he put it himself, we weren't there just to be amused, we wanted to come away enriched - and that's what happened.

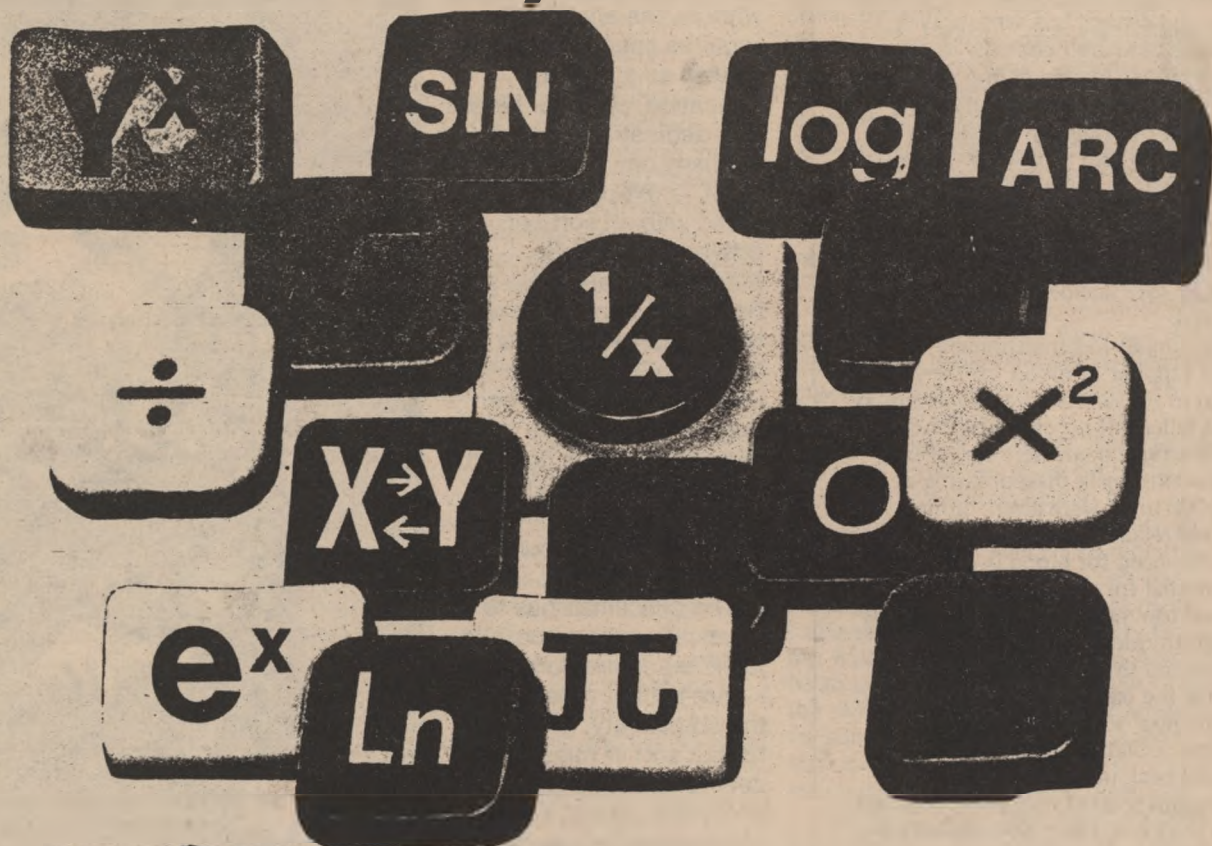
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SANYO

what the future holds, today.

by AL TUCKER

A9248

THE LONG MARCH CONTINUED

initial doubts about whether we should go on this march when the Maori land march is due to start so soon afterwards. However, I decided that there is room for both protests and the character of the two is completely different.

I had arranged to visit the police station in Hamilton to talk to a police officer who was investigating the 'Stapleton Affair'. I told the others to go on if I wasn't through by 1.30. It took 4 hours which was far longer than I had anticipated - it is quite a business preparing a statement. I eventually caught up with Ian at 4.45 p.m.

When I reached Ian he was looking very sorry for himself. We are off the No. 1 highway now and the road was quieter to walk along. We are in real countryside. It is really pretty. It is how I imagine England must be although Ian (who is English) pointed out to me that the hills in England are more rounded and that there are stone walls in place of the fences.

The countryside is soft and green. There is a smell of grass and cows in the

air and the trees are nearly all deciduous and are barren of leaves at the moment. As I mentioned there were daffodils growing wild along the side of the road.

Ohaupo turned out to be much larger than the map designated it to be. We are staying at the Presbyterian Church. We went up to the Minister's home for tea. He was a Reverend Burnett and he was very hospitable and made us cups of tea and instant pudding. We ate sausages (to which Jim is very partial) mashed potatoes and coleslaw. Tomorrow night I will insist on some proper meat or some proper vegetarian food. I am not fond of sausages.

I had a bath for the first time in 3 days. It felt really good to be clean all over and to have clean hair as well. I had been longing for the chance to wash my hair.

Tomorrow we go to Otorohanga.

Tuesday 2nd

It has been a very very long day. All the people who said that the third day would be the hardest were wrong. Today, the fourth day, has been exhausting.

We left Ohaupo quite late - at about 9 a.m. We aimed to get to Te Awamutu by

lunchtime and miscalculated the distances and we actually got there by 11.30. Bruce has a very sore leg and he made an appointment to see the doctor at 2.30 p.m. This was the earliest time he could get and John, who has a worsening ear infection, and Ian who has bad knees decided not to wait on in Te Awamutu, but to try one of the doctors at the Tokonui hospital (for mentally ill patients). I rang Tokonui for them and had a funny conversation with one of the psychiatrists.

He found it difficult to believe that anyone would walk from Auckland - Wellington and even more difficult to believe that anyone would walk for the reasons we have chosen. He asked me about 10 times what I thought he could do for a sore ear and a gammy knee. I told him it was my impression that psychiatrists were also trained in general medicine and he eventually said that if we came by he would see us - even if it was only so that he could discuss the French Tests - he made the point that he thought the whole exercise was quite useless.

We arrived at the turnoff to Tokonui at about 1.40 p.m. Tokonui was 1 1/4 miles

down the road - something we were not pleased to find out as the distance from Te Awamutu to Otorohanga is just over 18 miles. We tried to hitch a lift but no one would have us on - I suppose they thought we were out for the day and likely to be dangerous.

Dr Feldman, the doctor to whom I had spoken, was still in a state of surprise. He told everyone who came by that there were the people who were walking to Wellington and wasn't it strange and what could he be expected to do about a sore ear - as far as he could see the only damage the French Tests were likely to cause was a sore knee and an infected ear.

Eventually he agreed to investigate the complaints further - he ended up handing John and Ian over to another doctor. I quite liked Dr Feldman. I thought he was very strange but he had a sense of humour and did not get irritable with us. (He did ask what the Gov't should do if some pro-French Test Marchers were to walk from Auckland to Invercargill.) It was 3.30 before we were back on the main road together with the knowledge that there were 12 miles to be covered.

A letter to Emily.

G.J. Stanford.

My Dear Emily,

Over the years you have rebuffed my persistent efforts to persuade you to emigrate to our fair city, on the grounds that our way of life would not be conducive to a lady of your cultural background. You have cited instances of violent crime, indiscriminate lumping together of various ethnic groups, industrial pollution, and traffic hazards. You have derided our emphasis on productivity, which favours acquisition of material wealth for the masses, to the detriment of our environment. You have closed your mind to the logic of my arguments, that, as a developing city, we are comparatively no worse, and certainly somewhat better than most of our contemporaries.

However, I now hasten to inform you that a Colossus in the form of one, Sir Roger Fulsome, has emerged from retirement, and as a gesture of good will and philanthropy towards the city he loves, will permit Parliament to enact new laws, whereby Wonderland is to be recreated as a symbolic Utopian example of purity, peace and prosperity.

Naturally, there is a great deal of work involved in this historic venture. But the first step, doubtless to inspire the impetus of the populace, will be to replace the

statue outside the Chief Post Office with Sir Roger Fulsome, victoriously holding aloft a golden scroll inscribed with a new citizens' Bill of Rights. And Emily, you will be delighted to know that the City Council is to be replaced by the Department of Tourism, assisted by the Health Department, whose plans to make our city the showpiece of the world, are going ahead at our usual rapid pace in Parliament.

Before I give you any further information, I must warn you Emily not to procrastinate. Apply immediately for the necessary application forms for admittance, as the population will be limited, and this is an opportunity which will not come your way again. The official requirements will not be troublesome for a lady of your background, but I will remind you of the qualifications for entry. You must, of course, be of white ancestry as far back as records are available - now don't be cross Emily - only a formality in your case. They have been more than fair as regards religion: you, of course, being Protestant, will have a slight priority, but persons of any established Christian religious qualify. As you have never married, the divorce exclusion clause is non-applicable. You have never been arrested, or anything similar, nor have you ever marched with any protest group. Yes, I know it sounds foolish Emily, but it will all be time saving when you fill in the forms.

Your bank balance must be a minimum of a certain figure, but as you have always invested wisely, financial questions will pose no problem. There is no history or taint of Socialism (or you know what) in your family. Do calm down Emily! There have been no revolutions in the history of your little country, and the Monarchy is firmly backed by a most Conservative Government, which has voted loyally and consistently with the Western Allies on all issues in the United Nations. You

are also distinguished by the way in which your Rugby and Cricket teams have conducted themselves on overseas tours.

Which reminds me Emily, do remember to note down that you are a patron of the National Rugby Team - this will carry a great deal of weight!

And do record the fact that your family's colours grace the champions of the racing tracks. Although you do not indulge in alcoholic beverages, you will appreciate that many do imbibe, and the Breweries in their usual co-operative fashion, will maintain luxurious hotels and licensed restaurants. Apart from the incentive to attract overseas tourists, it is beneficial to the Country as a means of revenue.

Servants may present some difficulties for you Emily, but they do have a rather quaint system here. One takes in an unmarried mother, who does the household chores for a nominal wage, and afterwards, if you can persuade her to put the child out for adoption, she may stay on as permanent staff. You will, naturally, have earned her gratitude, and this is an excellent way to acquire a maid at a reasonable cost.

Do you still have the Rolls? Prestige cars will be permitted, and you can be assured that all old vehicles will be banned from the roads, and motor cycles abolished. This will eliminate most of the traffic which you abhor. Imagine Emily, wide, clean, tree-lined boulevards, graced with the minimum of high quality vehicles. Oh yes, a chauffeur - now I will verify this point for you, but I do believe they are independent of unions.

All vintage establishments will be razed, to be replaced by modern architecture, in the form of shining glass and concrete edifices. Insurance Companies and Government Departments will ensure that aesthetic beauty dominates the scene.

Elderly people will be assisted greatly in having their large rambling homes replaced by brand new apartments, being housed efficiently without the attendant problems of large areas of lawn and garden to maintain. Each resident will be permitted window boxes, as long as they conform to certain specifications. As old areas, and of course, slums, will be eliminated entirely, and industry removed as far as possible from the city environs, all forms of pollution will therefore be negated.

You have a quite understandable fear of crime, so you will be reassured to hear of the most progressive plans Sir Roger has put forward in this respect. My previous writings show clearly that there must be a reshuffling and utilisation of the working classes. But the crowning piece of legislation will, I am sure, dispel any lingering doubts. The Courts are to be empowered; in cases of certain crimes, to dispose of particular ethnic groups, by deporting them to the countries of their origin. Indigenous offenders will be resettled in rural areas, to utilise their manual skills in agriculture pursuits. Forestry and fishing industries could benefit from this form of transference. Now Emily, can you visualise a spacious beautiful city, inhabited by only fine upstanding people. Upon re-reading your letter, I see you are concerned about foreign sailors and the like at liberty in the streets. This is to be rectified by arranging for a Recreational Port Area, beyond which only persons strictly vetted by the authorities, and conforming to our own standards of perfection, may go.

I must close for now Emily, as I wish to post this letter to you without undue delay. Begin preparations immediately, and you will be one of the fortunate new inhabitants of the world's ideal city.

With Greetings from Wonderland,
Your dear friend,
Jane Smith.

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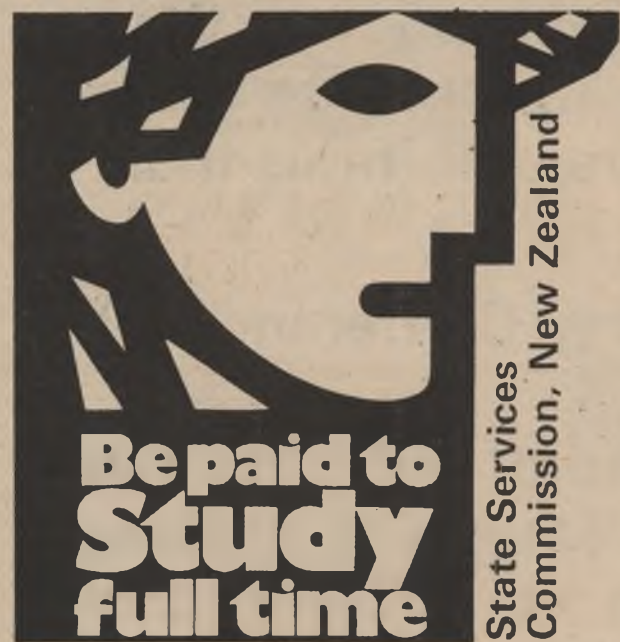
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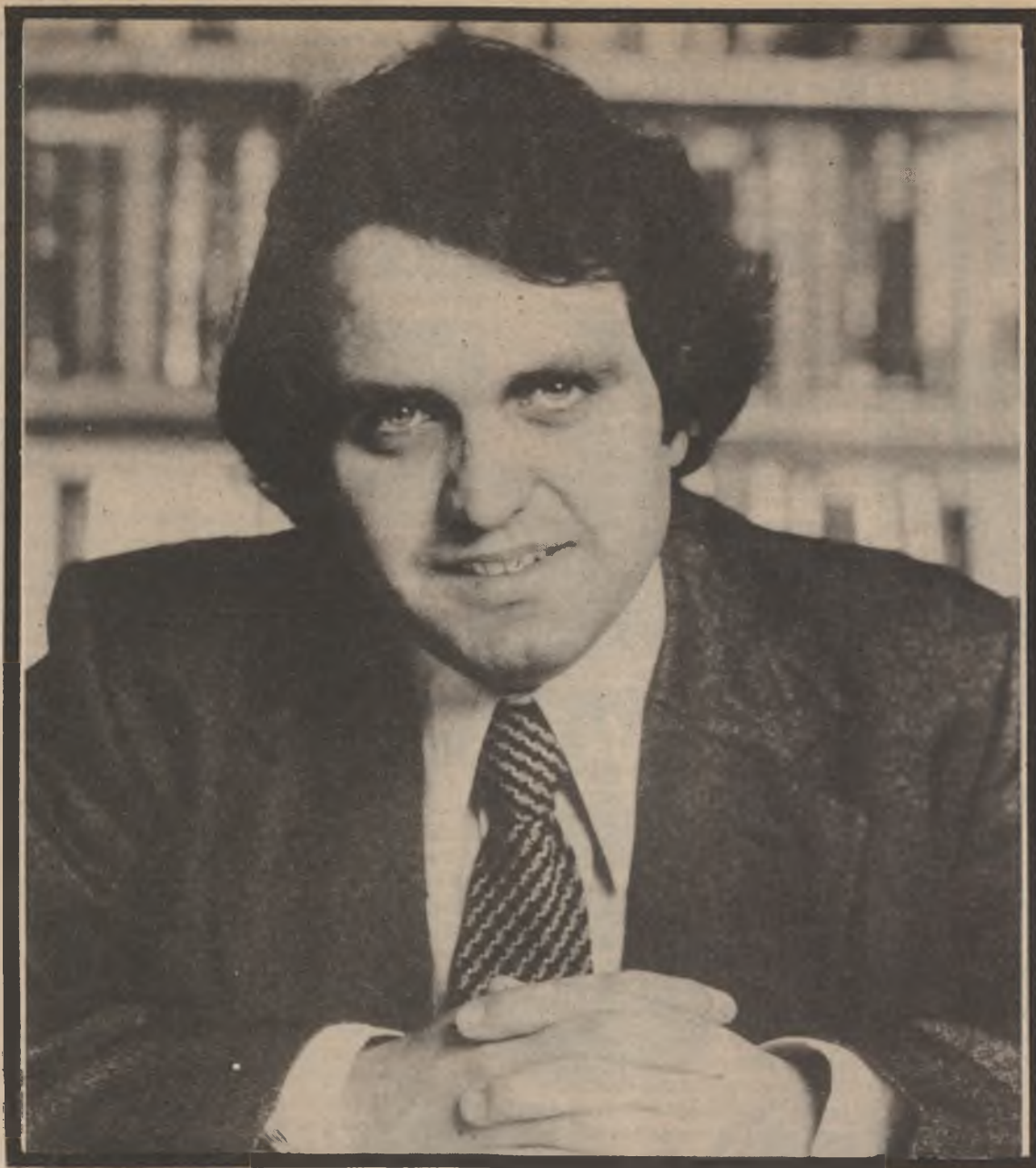
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Labour looks beyond the next election

If you can help please contact Mike at 687-129 or join his team at the Eden Labour rooms 741A Mt. Eden Road, every Saturday 9.30 am

Photo by Murray Cumming

In
some
men.
TH
— J.