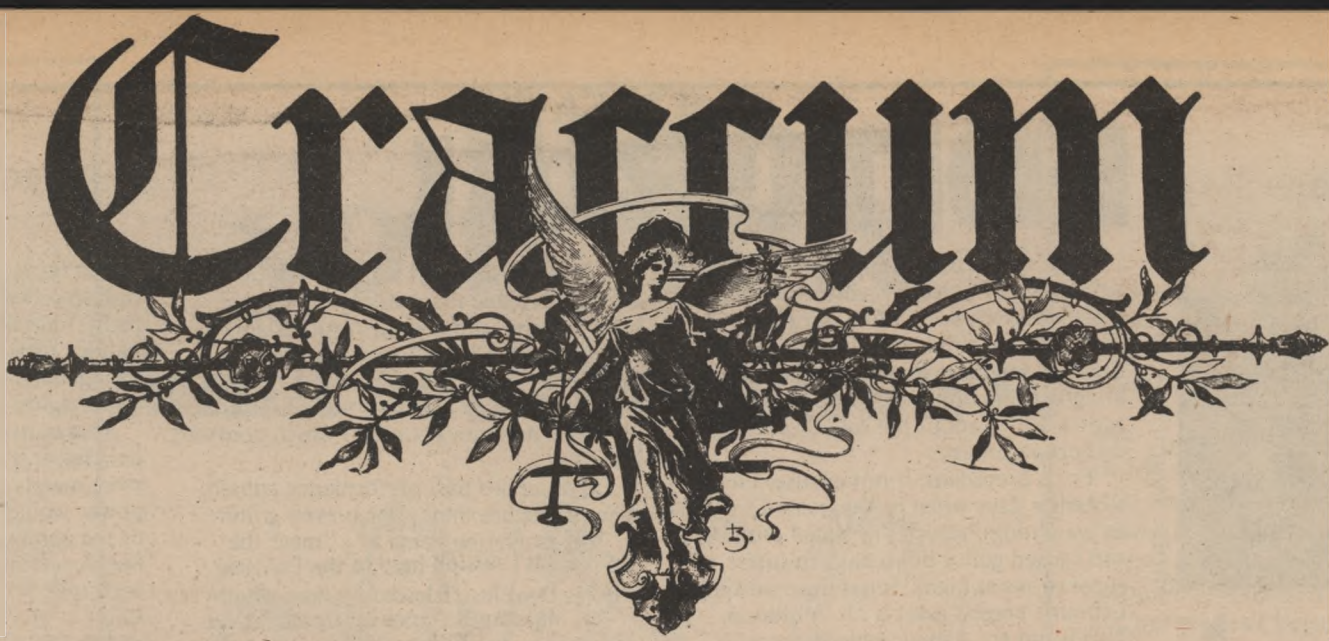


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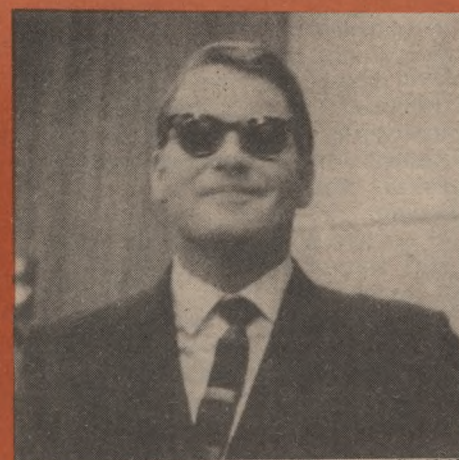
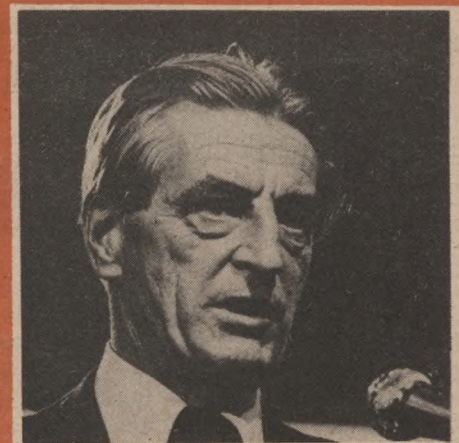
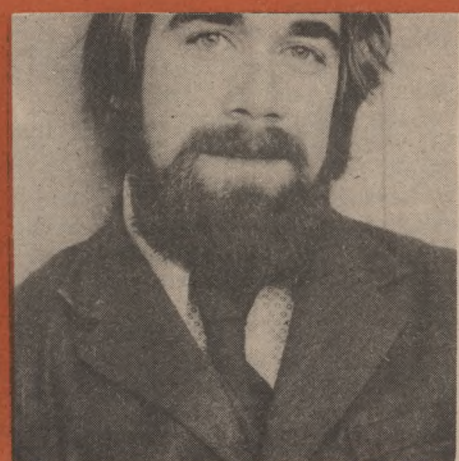
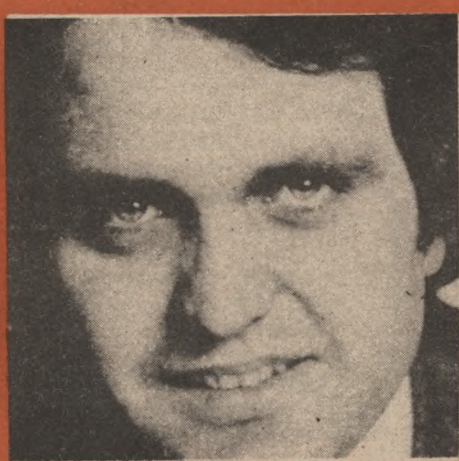




Photo: Paul Gilmour

EDITORIAL

True to the tradition of the New Zealand press, this election editorial is completely biased. But, unlike our papers, I unashamedly admit this. Indeed, I believe that good sense, morality and personal integrity allow me no other course of action but to adopt the role of pedagogue and propagandist.

For a precedent, if not excuse, I look to earlier days when newspapers were public watchdogs, vehicles of social criticism, and caused guilty politicians to suffer apparitions at night. It has been said that Labour's biggest asset is Mr. Muldoon. This is not so! Labour's biggest asset is its remarkable record of achievements in just three years. After years of political and social entropy, there has been an explosion of new ideas and actions in every policy field.

To list all Labour's achievements would fill a book, but some of the most important are:

The Economy

Despite world-wide recession and inflation, soaring oil prices and vulnerability to fluctuating prices for exports, we have one of the lowest unemployment/inflation rates in the world, production has increased and welfare benefits, aid have been increased.

Superannuation

Retirement on a decent income for all. Health and Education are being brought back into the community; - community health centres oriented to preventative medicine; Regional Health Authorities giving greater local govt involvement, EDC, work/community experience classes, second-chance education; alternative schools.

Housing

A huge increase in State building, buying and selling of land, flexible loan and mortgage schemes has meant an end to rampant speculation and the access to decent housing by lower-income groups.

On the international scene New Zealanders no longer suffer the humiliation of being aligned to white racist regimes, of kow-towing to US policies of aggression in Asia.

New Zealand now takes a moral lead on - nuclear testing, aid and mutual co-operation in trade, apartheid.

Labour has revived many of the qualities which made us a leader in the past - both at home and abroad - egalitarianism, co-operation, innovation, a spirit of internationalism, together with new ideas and policies with which to tackle both the perennial and new problems which confront us.

If National's past performance appalls, then the future they offer is even grimmer. This revelation came at a "meet the candidates" session held in the Political Studies Dept last Tuesday. Asked whether Mr. Muldoon's stance on immigration and unions was simply a device to play on people's fears and prejudices, Mr. Aussie Malcolm (Nat. Candidate, Eden), said that his leader was winning over the support of the "Archie Bunkers" - aged 45-60 who might well swing the election National's way in key marginal seats. If National is to make N.Z. safe for the average white male Kiwi bigot, then clearly the rest of us are in jeopardy particularly:

Women

National's views are very clear (see article next page), it will be essential to Mr. Muldoon retrenchment policy that you remain the largest unpaid workforce. Islanders

Mr. Muldoon would (not too secretly) like to send you back home if your a 'trouble maker' (i.e. don't conform to the new monolithic, monocultural order). Maoris

Remember the notorious 1967 Maori Affairs Amendment Act, the alienation of land, National's fight against increasing Maori seats (they'd love to abolish them). Not to forget that the doors will be flung open for the Springbok.

If you remain unmoved about National's proposed 'Bigots Paradise' then you may be shattered to know that the National Party also goes by the name of 'The Wreckers' - if they win they're going to have a smashing time. Special targets for destruction are the NZ Superannuation Scheme and the White Paper on Health, and their 10 yr plan of 'tidying up' must involve slashing of social welfare, housing and education programmes. For basically, National sees the Welfare State as merely a necessary safety net to catch the victims of speculators, landlords, entrepreneurs and middlemen for

whom National's policies are designed (the so-called 'self' made men who have really trampled over everyone else); whilst Labour's social policies are merely the springboard for real and equal individual opportunity and achievement.

Not only does National have nasty policies, it is led by a very nasty man, who, merely a nuisance out of power, in power would be a real danger. For, due to the absence of talent amongst his henchmen and his ebullient personality and style, NZ would be a virtual dictatorship - the firmness and decisiveness on which he prides himself is really intolerance and obstinacy. He admits to using the tactic of personal abuse and NZ is being treated to the type of vicious smear campaigns (or attempts thereof) not seen since the 1951 Waterfront Strike.

The only criticism Mr. Muldoon can make of Bill Rowling is that he's a 'nice guy.' As PM, Bill Rowling sees his role as one of mediator and diplomat accessible and receptive to all viewpoints. He is tolerant and restrained, almost to a fault, but takes an unequivocal and firm stand when necessary - South Africa, ships carrying nuclear-weapons, borrowing. Bill Rowling has the type of flexible approach needed in a world of constant political change and economic fluctuation, yet he is as firmly committed to basic Labour Party principles as any of his predecessors - he stated that for him there was no alternative between borrowing and unemployment - you cannot weigh economic and human cost on the same scales.

Under his leadership the considerable talent amongst Labour ranks has been developed and welded into a strong competent team - determinedly carrying out Labour's programme but in accordance with people's needs and wishes - responsible but also responsive government.

Labour already has a record of outstanding achievements - and they've just begun. Muldoon and his 'wreckers' want to sabotage all this and turn back the clock. There is still time. Aussie Malcolm has said that if National "performed dismally" in the election, then NZ could witness "the bloodiest political assassination in history"

KEEP NZ ROWLING - KEEP MULDOON OUT

Raewyn Stone

CRACCUM Volume 49 Issue 22.
Tuesday 7 October 1975

credits

This is the final issue of Craccum for 1975. Editor this week was Raewyn Stone, with Mike Rann again lurking in the shadows. Technical work courtesy Malcolm Walker and thanks to Paul Gilmour we've got advertising.

Apart from spirituous support this issue has gained from the '75 Editor, thanks are also due to Glenda Fryer, Mary Hall, Chew, Sue Stover (and the rest of the Exec and SRC who've helped out at various times of this year), Roger Horrocks, Robyn Scholes, Jeremy Templar, Mike Stenson, Mike Treen, the candidates (all those who bothered to reply and contribute), and the incredible Barbara.

Special thanks to Chairman Kim Il Sung for heroic inspiration and guidance. Craccum is published by the Craccum Administration Board for the Auckland University Students Association (Inc). It's typeset on campus by the Association and printed at 20 Drews Ave. Wanganui by Wanganui Newspapers Ltd. Items may be freely reprinted where stated provided credit is given.

Good luck with those exams and have a Merry Xmas and Happy New Year. Remember we love Y'all!

BOOK PRICE RISES FOR 1976

The Price of Books has risen sharply over the past few months. So far the price rises have not affected students too much as most texts and recommended books have been in stock all year, but the increases will be obvious by the beginning of the 1976 Academic year.

The main reason for this is, of course, the recent 15% devaluation which has increased the price of all books imported since August (95% of our text stock is imported). Also prices of British books from Academic Publishers have risen sharply, not just the new titles, but books published some years ago.

With inflation running at 34% in Britain their warehouse stock is revalued at regular intervals and an Oxford University Press or Routledge title which was priced at 2 pound 50 pence a year ago may now cost 4 pounds 50 pence.

Regular bookshop browsers will have noticed that the \$ 1.50 type Penguin of a year ago is now \$ 2.50 to \$ 3.00. American books have also increased in

price, although not so drastically.

So overall, a student in 1976 may have to pay 15% to 20% more than in 1975 to buy the same number of books. This may sound grim, but with overseas inflation and the NZ devaluation taken into account, the new book prices are really in line with the increased cost of all imported goods or locally manufactured goods made with overseas components. However, the fact should be considered whenever student bursaries come under discussion next with the Government.

The only positive suggestion we can make at this stage is that students who buy their texts early will find that stocks held over in bookshops from this Academic year will be considerably cheaper than newly ordered texts arriving in January or February 1976.

Discounts:

Ten percent is given to students on all text and recommended books and also on all other books related to courses

taught at the University. For example, a Penguin novel or a Panther Sociology title will receive discount, although they are not on any text or reading list.

The only exception applies to books from closed Market Publishers supplying books at short discount to bookshops, and in these cases we are unable to give 10% discount. McGraw-Hill, Wiley and Butterworths are the major publishers affected in this way and their books are marked "nett".

People:

If you have any queries about next year's texts or text ordering, please ask for Gil Harly.

Information about prices, discounts, credit availability and shop policy in general is available from Kitty Wishart.

Suggestions about the type of books you would like to see the bookshop stock can be discussed with Craig Wallace or Robyn Waters.

Remember the Students Association is a 50% shareholder in the Bookshop and your suggestions are very welcome.

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This year women have come into their own as an electorate to be courted with serious and specific proposals for action in policy areas affecting women. Politicians are finding it, not only respectable, but essential to pay at least lip service to the notions of discrimination, equal rights and so forth. Women voters must beware that such avowals and tempting "policies on women" are not merely election sops and IWY mirages.

The Women's Electoral Lobby is to interview and rate M.P's and candidates on 'women's issues' and publish the results as a guide to voting. Ideally, in theory, women, as a united voting force, would then vote for the candidates most sympathetic and committed to women's rights. However, in our two-part system, this approach is not viable - it may well be that Values candidates come out on top, but they have little chance of being elected - traditional party voting and a simple majority rather than proportional representation electoral system, puts them in a severely disadvantaged position.

It is therefore profitable to compare the two major parties on their attitudes towards and policies on women.

The Labour Government has not only displayed progressive and sympathetic attitudes, it has also initiated quite an amount of action to back up its rhetoric.

Mr. Rowling has demonstrated his clear understanding of the causes of the problem and what corrective measures are needed: (the following quotations are from his speech to the Women's Electoral Lobby).

"The incubus on the backs of women today can be summed up in one word - DISCRIMINATION the most startling thing about this discrimination is its universality and persistence.

"Woman the homemaker, economically and emotionally dependent on the man, is an artifact of the male imagination."

"If attitudes are to be altered, the socialization process must undergo change, starting in the home. New opportunities must be created within the educational system, within the professional and commercial world and within public life. Women have been excluded from participating on an equal footing with men largely because of traditional ideas about their role as mothers. Yet at the same time as we laud this function as women's central role we devalue it - ... it's not work in the normal sense of the word. !!

"Labour aims to build what we believe will be a rich and diversified society -

and where opportunity is real - and there is real co-operation between the sexes."

And these are not merely high flown phrases. Labour has already done much to correct inequalities and is ready to begin laying the legislative foundations on which women can achieve real equality in all spheres:

The date for the implementation of equal pay was brought forward a year;

housewives are now entitled to accident compensation;

the matrimonial property bill will correct a glaring anomaly - a woman who has stayed in the home will now be considered as making a financial contribution equal to her husband's; pre-school education and child care, 'second-chance education', all these measures will help women to have real choices and alternatives and to achieve their full potential.

Labour has put its money where its mouth is in regard to I.W.Y. giving substantial grants to and promoting the various activities and appointed

a full-time paid co-ordinator - Rosslyn Noonan.

The Select Committee on Women's Rights which Labour established has come up with comprehensive, far-reaching suggestions for some of the most advanced legislation of its kind in the world. The Labour Government intends to enact legislation outlawing sexual discrimination and establish a Commission to enforce this law. Labour is adamant that equality of women cannot wait upon the re-education or conversion of 'myopic men'.

As for National, one need not be a soothsayer (or political scientist) to accurately predict the status of women and the type of policies which a National administration would throw-up.

The traditional Kiwi-mum stereotype view of women (scone-maker and dishwasher extraordinaire, long-suffering mainstay of rugby clubs and political parties) is deeply embedded in National party philosophy from grass roots to the locus of all power himself. A few quotes will suffice: the Chairwoman of the National Party's Woman's Organization:

"Executive positions do not appeal to the ladies they have their bring-and-buys, their coffee mornings, their raffles and their fun, another endearing quality of National women "They are never critical".

Frank Curtin, Chairman of National's Hamilton West Electorate Committee, is worried about "the implications of the equal pay legislation". It means that we now regard the individual, and not the family as the basic economic unit in our society..... the standard of living of the single income family will fall more mothers will have to go to work to maintain existing family standards..... what steps do you think the National Party should take to preserve the family?" The

social and economic orientation underlying these statements is clear - for the health and increasing wealth of private enterprise is, to a great extent based on the nuclear family set-up in which women perform essential services (child-rearing, catering, cleaning etc) free of charge, at the same time providing a ready-made consumer market manipulated at will by advertisers appeals to instincts of motherhood and 'femininity'.

The National Organization for Women's survey of MP's attitudes is even more revealing. To the question, 'Can you think of areas of sexual discrimination?' 84% of Labour and 71.5% of National MP's answered 'Yes'. However, when asked 'Would you be in favour of a conciliator for cases of sexual discrimination, similar to the Race Relations Conciliator?' 72.5% Labour but only 41% National said Yes. Obviously, although most National MP's are aware of discrimination they are either, not sufficiently disturbed by it to attempt to rectify the situation, or, they approve of such discrimination!

Unfortunately the latter would seem to be true, for only 68% National (85% Labour) were in favour of legislation prohibiting dismissal on grounds of marriage and only 38% National (77.5% Labour) on grounds of pregnancy. Behold, whilst verbally extolling the virtues of wife and motherhood, in practice our National members denigrate it by regarding it as legitimate grounds for discrimination in employment. But, this is not surprising given National's concept of the role of women, revealed by two quotations from National MP's and reflected in their replies to the questions: 'Do you think the education that men and women receive should be the same or do you think that men and women need to be trained in different subjects?'

54% National (18% Labour) thought women needed different training. "Subjects for women are mothercraft, nutrition and budgeting"

'Do you feel mothers with pre-school children should be encouraged to stay home?' Yes. National 81.5% (Labour 68%).

"Training for the sexes can't be the same. Their roles differ and men are permanent bread-winners"

As if to leave us in no doubt as to National's attitudes, Mr. Muldoon has provided us with some choice comments (need we say he is the male chauvinist of the year?) He found the United Women's Convention an amusing curiosity but still obviously relieved that when playtime was over the girls were "back with their husbands and boy-friends - where they belong!" Having dismissed the Women's Electoral Lobby as an electoral 'mosquito', he was embarrassed at the hostile reaction to this from the public at large, especially women, and tried to detract from his own 'E grade' performance by attacking the Prime Minister's integrity - only damning himself more by branding the PM's sympathetic comments and constructive policies as "smarmy hog-wash".

Despite this, National MP's have obviously been told to co-operate with W.E.L. and to make appropriate feminist noises. It won't work! From such attitudes and what Mr. Rowling has described as "the dead weight of patronising attitudes and inflexible minds" we know what we can expect under a National Government: selective and piecemeal implementation of the recommendations of the Select Committee's report eg a token motherhood wage, but no day-care centres or creches - this would effectively force many women to stay home. (Bill Young's Right of Employment Bill is obviously a political gimmick designed to embarrass the government - for is it not a quixotic change of heart after twelve years?)

And with the stop/go economic management Mr. Muldoon promises us we can confidently predict a slashing of social programmes (which particularly effect women), and there will certainly be no place for a comprehensive and co-ordinated programme for the achievement of equal status and opportunity for women.

Labour's performance has in no way been flawless (we must wait and see where housewives will fit into the Super scheme), and the attitudes of many individual MPs, as revealed in the debate on Hospital's Amendment Bill leaves a lot to be desired. But, the attitudes of the leadership and Key figures are sound. The will is there, the way is already being cleared. Most importantly, the Labour Government listens to women, finds out what they want, and doesn't give what it considers good for them.

Mr. Muldoon knows where we belong, and he will keep us there.

I therefore suggest that we keep him (and his band of patriarchs) where he belongs - in perpetual political oblivion!

Raewyn Stone

SOMETIMES ONE BRIEF SCENE SUMS UP THE SATISFACTIONS OF YOUR JOB



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A LABOUR POINT OF VIEW : BY HELEN CLARK, LABOUR CANDIDATE FOR PIAKO.

"LABOUR'S VISION : SUPER FOR ALL"

There has been much debate in recent months over the relative merits of Labour's New Zealand Superannuation Scheme and National's pension gimmick. This article seeks to explain the fundamental differences between the two and to demonstrate the clear superiority of the Labour scheme - already in operation from April 1st this year.

Why Superannuation for All ?

It has been of great concern to the Labour Party that many people upon retirement are forced to suffer drastic cuts in their standard of living. A drop even from the average wage to the level of the old age pension is not easily sustained. Most wage and salary earners have not been able to participate in superannuation schemes and many employers have been reluctant to play their part by contributing to such schemes. Many New Zealanders have brought up families in times of recession, inflation, and even unemployment, and have had little opportunity to

save for their old age. Accordingly, far too many people today retire with no guarantee that they will be able to maintain their standard of living at its former level.

In the long term Labour's scheme will see that all New Zealanders upon retirement will receive a benefit related to their income over the last five years of their working lives. In the short term through progressive increases in welfare benefits, Labour plans to substantially lift the present levels of payments for those who because they are nearing retirement now will not receive the full benefit of the New Zealand Superannuation scheme.

Contrast this to the National plan which proposes merely a lifting of pensions to a level which for the single person is still substantially below the average wage. It bears no relationship to the previous standard of living of the beneficiary. In other words, the Opposition has bought a philosophy of establishing a floor below which no one can fall, but establishes that floor deliberately low so that people who wish to maintain their previous standard of living upon retirement must make alternative arrangements themselves - which represents no change from the situation existing before the introduction of the Labour scheme. Labour's superannuation is clearly the more complete scheme.

WHO BENEFITS ?

Under Labour every wage and salary earner stands to enjoy in the future the benefits of superannuation. The scheme is self-funding; a fund is built up from contributions and from investments can be made to protect the value of the money in the pool - hence making benefits inflation-proof in this way the Superannuation Fund benefits not only the individuals directly involved, but also the community at large in that it provides new sources of finance for home mortgage lending, public works, industrial development - indeed for all kinds of socially useful projects.

National's pension plan can only be financed by increased taxation or by cut-backs in other areas - on past experience we can expect that social welfare, education, housing and health would suffer most. Their claim to be able to finance the pension increases from increased tax takes from inflation can not be substantiated : it is commonsense that as the tax intake rises, so does government expenditure as inflation passes through the economy.

Hence farmers and other self-employed people (exempted by choice from Labour's scheme) will be expected to pay extra taxation to finance a universal pension plan which will do little to improve the financial position of existing beneficiaries but which will put a great deal of money into the hands of those

who need it least. Estimates are that only 1/3rd of the \$275 million expended on this scheme would go to existing beneficiaries. Thus the plan involves "the transfer of millions of dollars from the family man to thousands of comfortably off wage and salary earners just because they have reached the age of 60". (National Business Review 2. 7.75) The inflationary impact of this transfer is obvious.

IN SUMMARY :

Electors have a clear choice between on the one hand a funded scheme promising inflation-proof benefits, investing in the community and its future, and on the other an election gimmick which will raise taxation on all sectors and will do little to help those at present qualifying for pensions. National's promise to pay back money in superannuation schemes is laughable : it is of course already invested and earning interest for contributors, and to withdraw it would cause considerable disruption of the economy - as well as the collapse of not a few private companies who have competing schemes.

If you want the safeguards that a funded scheme can provide and the benefits of income-related benefits on retirement for every New Zealander and not just the privileged few, then Labour's initiatives in the super field are the ones to follow.

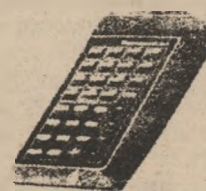


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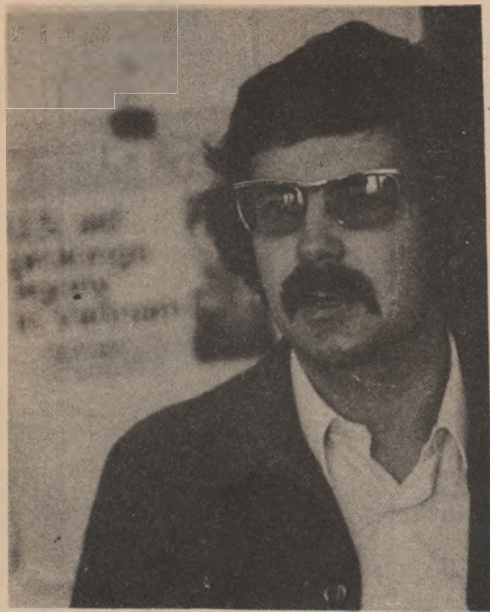
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MATT ROBSON - GREY LYNN

Matt Robson, 25, is well known as an experienced speaker and debater on socialist ideas. A high school teacher, he graduated two years ago with an Honours degree from Auckland University, specialising in labour history and political studies.

A long-time supporter of the Labour Party, Robson first joined it in 1968 and in 1973 was an Epsom Branch delegate to the Eden Labour Representation Committee.

In the early 1970s, Robson was one of those people centrally responsible for organising the massive antiwar protests, in opposition to New Zealand government participation in the war in Indochina.



AUSSIE MALCOLM, NATIONAL CANDIDATE, EDEN.

The shambles of our economy, the indecisiveness of ministers, muddles like the way the Tertiary Bursary Scheme were put together, will be typical of the issues aired during this election.

But to me, the great under-lying issue is the debate over the roles of the state and citizen in our modern New Zealand society.

It troubles me deeply that the Labour Party has acted in Government as if the ends justify the means. They secured power by making promises, which they have had to break. They seem over-confident that they, and they alone, hold the key to our future. That key, in fact, lies with the individual citizens of New Zealand, not with any one political party or minority. The role of Government should lie not in social engineering as Labour believes, but in the provision of a stable legislative and economic environment in which individuals are able, alone, or in groups, to work out their own paths to the future.

This does not mean Laissez-faire Government, but Democratic Government of social action. The introduction of the

Ombudsman, Accident Compensation, Equal Pay for Women, were examples of National's social action, as is our policy on a Human Rights Commission, Voluntary Unionism and Superannuation. Each of these moves means a better deal for individuals. None of them encourages the heavy hand of Big Brother. Compare them with Labour's socialism, which always involves control or restriction, growth of Central Government, the development of more bureaucracy.

I am thirty-four and until 1973 was a member of no political party. I have directed my share of criticism towards National in the past and I have no illusion now that I am a candidate that either the party, or I, are perfect. But I know that the principles I hold are shared at all levels in the National Party.

- * The individual as a person, stands first in the social order, not the state.
- * Government exists to serve the individual, not control him; to protect his freedom, not reduce it; to extend his rights, not restrict them.
- * The powers a Government holds are a trust and strictly limited. I believe these principles are what the real debate in this election is about.

Help us Reform the System

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New Zealand has the potential to achieve mighty things. But we're thwarted by an outmoded and dishonest money system. Many of the much-needed social reforms don't eventuate because of lack of finance and high costs. The two old parties are bogged down. They can't — or don't want to — do anything about it.

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towards peace



PEACE STUDIES INTERVIEW WITH WAYNE BRITTENDON

The New Zealand Peace Studies Foundation was inaugurated in May with Peace Foundation Week. A massive public relations exercise, the week featured films, street theatre, seminars, discussions and the Inaugural Lecture by Dr. Norman Z. Alcock of the Canadian Peace Research Institute.

Since Peace Week, the Foundation has maintained a low profile and has recently commenced a seminar series on peace through the Department of Continuing Education.

Sue Stover and Robin Watts talked to Wayne Brittendon, columnist, counsellor and organizer of Peace Week activities. S: You've got a thing called the Peace Studies Foundation and your ultimate aim is to set up a Chair of Peace Studies at Auckland University. Isn't that intellectualizing peace to the extreme?

W: No. The chair is a long term aim. The ultimate aim is to create such a climate of peace in NZ and around the world that a Chair of Peace Studies would be obsolete. R: Don't you think you might be far better employed being more active in peace promotion rather than sitting around studying?

W: Personally, yes. But I see peace as a multi-level thing. Not either promotion or study, but both. Remember that this chair will be working through Continuing Education so it will have access not just to university students, but it will make lectures available to the whole community. By having the Chair, the University will be undertaking research by people who are competent to tackle it, and that research will be circulated not only around the university, but to the community through the Media. It will also be going out to schools. The material that's been done on the French tests - very few people know exactly how harmful they are. They're told by the media that a lot of French scientists and politicians have said that the French tests are completely innocuous and there's nothing to worry about.

There should be understanding of the horrors of Hiroshima - it's now going into its third generation and still the effects are seen there. The general defence spending - what the nations of the world are spending on defence where that money could be going - the incredible importance for countries like NZ to help develop this idea that Alcock had of peace-keeping academy because the big powers are shot - they're so heavily committed to the arms race that there's no holding back.

They tell me that more than fifty cents of the American federal dollar is tied up with armaments - well, that can't just change over-night. Whereas in NZ it's about six cents on the dollar. So, in other words, our whole sort of militaristic attitude is on a much lower scale.

R: Alcock's idea was the Middle Countries - Canada, NZ, Scandinavia - the not so politically militaristic countries - unite. S: NZ is one place where the immediate threat of war isn't obvious. Where does the need for peace in NZ come in?

W: Well, NZ has been in just about every war that's been going since the country started - although they've never been on our soil or even very close One book that came out recently described NZ as "the Prussia of the South Pacific," which is a horrifying description, but it's not altogether inaccurate, because we've

been in - boots and all - every time there's been something happening.

R: Do you think that our involvement will continue?

W: I don't know - I can't speak for Foreign Affairs - but I think that it's likely without a wider vision.

S: Then that's one of the aims of the Peace Foundation - to promote the "Wider vision?"

W: Peace Foundation is made up of so many different people - some simply want to see the French Test abolished; others are as pure pacifists as you can get; others still have political ideologies that they feel the Foundation can promote

NEW ZEALAND AND PEACE

R: In the USA one of the first things that needs to be done is to reduce the Defence budget, what should NZ do?

W: We've got to look at how everybody can immediately benefit from reducing defence expenditure, because we still spend \$170 - \$180 million a year on defence. Alcock's idea was that about half of the defence budget should go to the Third World development, and the other half would be poured into NZ, so there's pay-offs all around.

He said that any defence would be under United Nations supervision. The supervised peace-keeping force which would never leave their own shores unless under UN direction.

S: How realistic do you think that is?

W: I think that it's completely realistic.

S: But in a lot of people's minds, the UN is virtually passe

W: Well, whether it's the UN or by arrangement with an academy of good countries dedicated to the concept - it's worked in the Scandinavian bloc. It works in Switzerland and I can't see why it couldn't work for NZ.

R: One of the things that seems important to me, is the broadness of the base of Peace Foundation, and the broadness of its appeal. It seems to me that the working classes always get the butt of war, and it's the middle classes that become the officers in war. It seems a bit paradoxical that middle classes can change over to some new leisure-time activity such as promoting peace.

W: One of the exciting things about the Foundations is that it isn't apparently dominated by any rigid stereotypes - it isn't dominated by any particular group or interest - that seems to be where the Peace Movement has bogged itself down in the past.

But I see the point you make, and it's a good one - the benefits to the working class. Remember that the Peace Foundation is also looking at peace in the community. In fact we have an application with the Auckland City Council for a grant of \$10,000. I'm not sure you can really distinguish between the country that declares war on another and the individual that commits an injury to another. There's still some sort of deprivation there and a need to find out a lot more. The Council is seriously considering this as a long term alternative to the Task Force concept of clobbering the clobberers - so I think that's very definitely in the whole community's interest. Probably more so for the lower income groups, because in the lower income group, violence tends to be more prevalent.

S: Isn't that being studied in other ways

than those called "Peace"?

W: Yes, a little, but not very much - certainly not to the extent the City Council is interested in.

S: Well, what's the approach? I can't envision a study on peace in the community.

W: Well, it's looking at the conditions that promote violence in the community.

S: You mean physical violence.

W: Sure - it'll be looking at the whole thing then - the influence of the Media, the socioeconomic groups. Already there are some trends coming out.

S: So peace is going to be determined by the crime rate?

W: I honestly don't know how they're going to do it. What the community advisors at the council already recognise is that there is a need to know much more than they've ever been willing to tackle before.

PEACE AND POLITICS

S: One thing that I'm curious about is that in the Manifesto, it sees that Peace Studies Foundations is a non-political organization. I can see it staying non-political as long as it talks about peace in the anti-war, white dove, sense. But when it starts talking about peace in the community sense, it begins to involve welfare and food for people. I can see a slant towards socialism - which is very definitely political. W: Yes, I can see that - it's going to be a dilemma. Dr. Alcock mentioned that problem because the same thing has happened in Canada. The left-wing groups tend to give more support to the Peace Movement, although it gets support from right across the board.

This is likely to happen in NZ, we're trying our damndest to avoid it, but there's the reality of the situation. The conservative politicians that we invited didn't show up for the inaugural speech. A number of Labour backbenchers did - well, that's the way it happens.

S: When it comes to discussing causes for just about anything like peace or the environment, it often comes back to economics - the capitalist system.

R: If I could put a hypothetical question of that; supposing NZ had a little budding arms industry - I wonder how pacist we'd be then? Maybe it would like to promote a little war.

S: Instead of milk and butter

R: If we had a machine gun industry or perhaps like Australia, surface-to-air-guided missiles

S: Would NZ be a peaceful country then? (Note: NZ does have such industry. Aerospace Ind. in Hamilton exports military trainers).

W: Yes, I agree that we're capable of doing it, and what a good reason to have the Foundation that educates people to the hazards of these things before they occur.

R: Could we ask an old faithful - about the inherent nature of aggressions. At the Peace Week discussions there were definitely two camps - people who said we've got to fight this dark devil inside which makes us fight each other - we can suppress it, but it's there all along. And the other camp which said it's social conditioning - provided we're given the right environment, we'll come up the right way.

W: On that issue I come closer to talking absolutes than on anything else we've discussed. I just refuse to believe that Man is inherently capable of taking another life. I would accept the environment argument every time.

R: Can you prove it?

W: No..... and I tell you what the moment that I start believing in the opposite direction, I'm denying all the possibilities for the work that groups like the Peace Foundation are doing. I think that the highest points of man's nature are so fantastic that you can't afford to feel desperate about the dark streaks in his nature.

I don't feel any happy fulfilled person ever broke a bottle over somebody else's head, and I don't believe any undeprived, fairly together country ever got a war going. To that extent I can prove it.

R: The other question that came out was whether people could be educated into peace. Should we deprive people of tools

to aggression, or should we just offer them a choice between violence or non-violence. It's the old Clockwork Orange business - "A man who can not choose isn't a man". How do you feel?

W: This is a very personal opinion. I think people are just starting to choose. In World War I and, to a large extent, in World War II, unless you were a religious fanatic or a coward, society wouldn't have any time for the person who opted out of fighting. And yet conscientious objection has become more respectable.

I think people have more choice than before. They're exposed to a wide range of choices. They're starting to question nationalism. We've seen the national anthem go away from our movie theatres. Whereas just a few years ago people stood rigidly at attention and watched the Queen on horseback and the Union Jack flying high

That's not really answering your question I'm not suggesting that we take away people's choices. I'm suggesting that we give people a choice. I don't think we're taking a choice away at all.

R: Would you subscribe to Alvin Toffler's ideas that you've got to have a lot of diversity in society - that that's your only hope.

W: Strongly.

R: And therefore, it's a matter of educating people to make the right choice.

W: Yes. That's right. This is a massive value judgement, but I would feel I had failed as a parent if I had a son who was attracted to a career in the military.

R: Now reckoning that there's got to be a choice, that means there's got to be some violence for people to choose against. Who's going to supply the violence?

W: That depends on what you mean by violence. What about the aggression that works out in a rugby match. Some people work out their hostilities on a chess board. Some people do it in a debating team. Some people do it in short stories and poetry. I don't think it means destroying or even injuring another form of life.

R: What about human relations and the idea that to assert your identity you've got to be aggressive.

W: To assert your identity you've got to be aggressive? I would argue the other way - that you're insecure about your identity if you felt it necessary to be aggressive. I mean, one of the most distinctive identities we've had in our generation has been James K. Baxter, and I can't imagine what aggression he showed to assert an identity like that. That's just a celebrated example, but I don't accept that you have to be aggressive to assert your identity.

R: But you'd have to admit that in our society, we've got a system of employers and employees - husbands and wives - it's always someone on top of someone else.

W: That's only if you're committed to the status quo. But then I'm not, and nobody in the Foundation could really be, or else they couldn't be wanting changes.

R: That's all very well, but it seems to be a very basic fact of life. How are you going to change that fact?

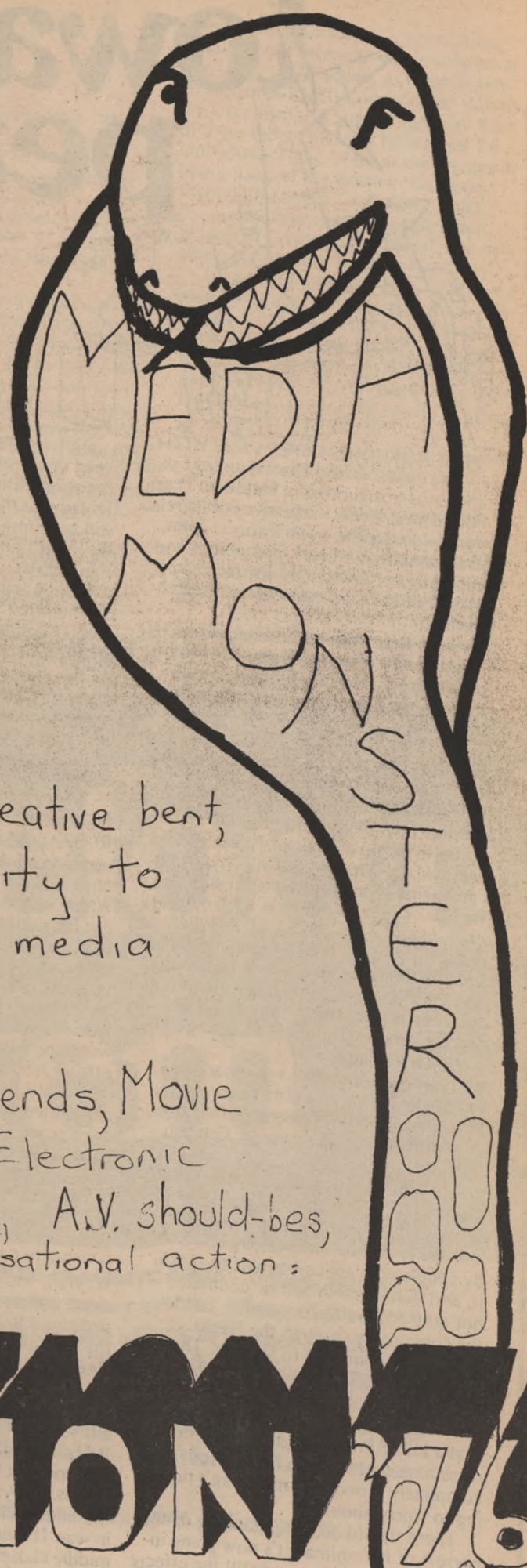
W: I don't even see it as being basic. You can't exactly change social values, but you can broaden them, develop more tolerance. That's purely an environmental thing. For example, a homosexual would find more tolerance in Auckland than he would in Westport. So would a Hare Krishna. So would a vegetarian. I think acceptance of the individual is possible for what he wants to become. It reflects in our schools. We have boys doing typing now, which a few years ago wouldn't have been acceptable. We have girls doing woodwork. We have girls becoming bus drivers. The roles are less rigid, aren't they?

People have the opportunity to become what they want to become, and not what society wants them to become.

S: I wonder how the Peace Foundation would get along in Westport.

W: I wonder that too, and we have no way of knowing because we haven't been around long enough.

WHO WILL SAVE THE
WORLD FROM THE



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TO THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND

The past three years have been eventful ones. The Third Labour Government came to power at a critical time for New Zealand. Changes on the international scene presented us with major challenges in the areas of trade and economics. At the same time, we faced a less obvious but no less real crisis at home.

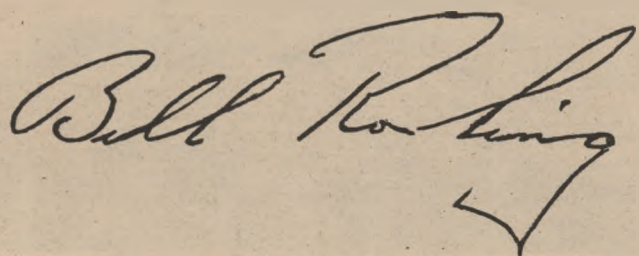
Our social services had been allowed slowly to run down. The old values of co-operation and mutual help were giving way before a steadily mounting wave of materialism. Competition and unrestrained profit-seeking were becoming the new talismans of a society which was being encouraged to forget its own past and to pay little heed to the pressing needs of a hungry world.

Beneath the prosperity which we enjoyed through the sixties, along with the rest of the privileged western world, social and environmental problems were building up. Our Government has set out to reverse these unwelcome trends. This is not a task that can be carried out overnight. Nor is it something which Government can or even should seek to do on its own. The indifference of past years must not be replaced by presumption - on anyone's part. None of us has all the solutions, but together we can generate the ideas, the resources and the will to build a decent future.

That future is yours. I am optimistic about it. The young people of New Zealand have amply demonstrated their concern for their own country's well-being and for the needs of the world beyond these shores.

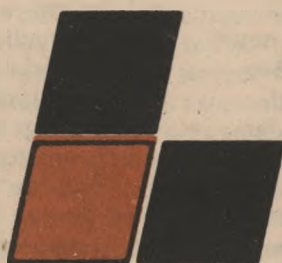
You cannot know, anymore than we can, all the right answers. But you are fast-learning to recognize the wrong ones - to see where mistakes have been made in the past. That is your opportunity, and your obligation. I know you will live up to it.

I should like to wish you all the very best of luck in your endeavours.



**"We are laying the foundation for a new society.
One in which wealth is not the only measure of
success, or position the only way to advancement."**

BILL ROWLING



THE GOVERNMENT IN TERTIARY EDUCATION

Labour Government believes in equality of educational opportunity for everyone.

Since the change in Government in 1972 there have been several financial increases in Government assistance for University, Technical Institute and other Tertiary students. As from March 1974 University students have had their general allowances bursary increased by \$60 per year at all stages. At the same time increases were introduced which resulted in bursaries paying full fees instead of the previous 9/10. 'A' supplementary allowances were increased at the end of 1973 from \$100 to \$150 and 'B' supplementary allowances from \$60 to \$100 per year.

In 1975 a Hardship allowance of \$150 was at last made more liberally available.

Since 1972 the Boarding allowance which is available to all out of town students has increased from \$250 to the present \$350.

However the greatest innovation by the Labour Government has been the introduction of the Standard Tertiary Bursary. Considering the increased cost of living the Standard Bursary is a sensible solution giving equal financial assistance to University, Technical Institute and Teachers College full-time students.

The table below sets out the amounts of assistance being received and note that students are now being paid for 36 weeks in the year instead of the previous 30 - a substantial increase for all students.

University (36 weeks)	
Fees - paid in full	
Allowances	
Year 1	468 (\$13 per week)
2	468
3	468
4	576 (\$16 per week)
5	576
6	576
Boarding allowance 396 (\$11 per wk)	
Technical Institute (43 weeks)	
Teachers College	
Fees - paid in full	
Allowances	
Year 1	559 (\$13 per week)
2	559
3	559
4	-
5	-
6	-
Boarding allowance 473 (\$11 p.w.)	

Each student going to University or another Tertiary area will be paid \$250 if he or she gets an 'A' or 'B' bursary and \$300 for Scholarship.

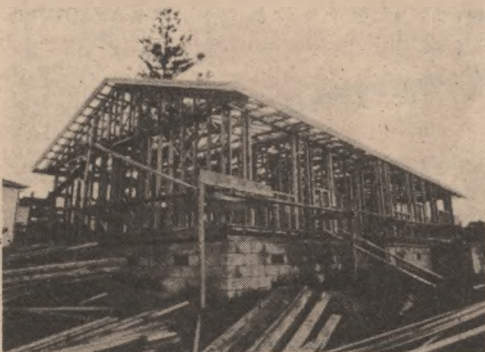
HOUSING

The Labour Govt recognizes that housing is central to the emotional and material needs of the community. Therefore, housing has been a policy priority.

In 1972 Labour was faced with speculative building, inflationary land and house prices and a shortage of low cost homes and rental accommodation. Only 22,400 houses had been built in New Zealand 1971 - 1972 under National, compared with the Housing Commission's estimate of a minimum yearly need of 30,000. Restrictions to control land and house speculation, combined with vigorous State involvement in building houses and buying and selling land, have produced an imaginative and extensive housing program.

Housing Commission

Labour has provided for future planning and research by creating the independent Housing Commission. It has co-ordinated the housing activities of the Government by creating the Housing Corporation of New Zealand.



Public Housing

The quality of public housing has been improved through innovative design and concern for the surrounding environment. More attention has been paid in this regard to medium density and urban renewal housing. Housing Officers have been appointed to help tenants with their problems, and tenants of under-utilised homes are being encouraged to shift to smaller ones. The sale of State houses has been curtailed to conserve the housing stock.

Housing for the Elderly

There has been an accelerated program of subsidised rental accommodation in conjunction with local authorities, and a new scheme has been started of helping elderly homeowners to shift to smaller homes, working with sponsoring agencies. Also, rental subsidies are now available for pensioners.

Loans

A much more flexible lending policy has been offered through the Housing Corporation, including generous provisions for lower income families and a radical flexible mortgage repayment scheme. In 1974-5, 9040 new houses and 5140 existing houses were financed. Now, through superannuation funds, the State will become involved in financing houses for middle income groups. More importantly though, Labour is working on the major restructuring of the mortgage finance sector to avoid the over-reliance on mortgages from the high interest, short term and fluctuating solicitors trust fund accounts and finance companies.

Land

Under National, land acquisition and development slowed down almost to a halt. Under Labour, a far-sighted plan to provide land for future needs has resulted in more land being bought than ever previously.

A major aspect of Labour's policies this year has been the selling of land from the Housing Corporation's own land bank at moderate prices. This, with the new policy of lending for the buying of privately developed sections, has helped stabilise the price of land and enabled more people to buy their own sections.

Urban Renewal

As part of urban renewal a new scheme providing home improvement loans has been instituted.

The sum effect of all these far-ranging policies will of course be a long-term one, but the initial impact is already being felt. In 1974-5 a total of 34,000 houses were built. And the main aim of Labour's policy - to help those on lower incomes to have decent housing - has been achieved.

HEALTH

Some of Labour's most progressive and imaginative proposals for a better society are contained in the Governments White Paper on Health.

This report has been distorted by critics who say it will centralize health services, force voluntary organizations and private hospitals out of operation and make doctors robots of the state. This is, in fact, not true.

Why a reorganization of the Health Service?

The legacy left by the National Government was a badly run-down, fragmented and direction-less health service - long waiting lists for public hospitals, maldistribution of doctors and services and the growth of profiteering private hospitals and insurance companies, prospering from deficiencies in the public health system.

The guiding principle of the White Paper is a "health-oriented" rather than a sickness-oriented system - a change of emphasis from curative to preventative medicine. This means a wider definition of health care and much greater access to health services - particularly in the form of community health centres. To achieve this, the Health Dept and the hospital boards will be replaced by a New Zealand Health Authority and, under it, 14 Regional Health Authorities each serving a population of 100,000. This structure will ensure rational co-ordinated planning in contrast to the diverse and fragmented administration at present.

The White Paper suggests 6 possible means of payment, ranging from a doctor contracting to a Regional Health Authority to being paid a fee for service per patient to a salary

scheme. It is expected that the scheme adopted will mean at last the removal of the fee paid by the patient and guarantee the right of every New Zealander to free health care.

The improvement of public health services will restore true freedom of choice. Then, patients who are prepared to pay the costs may freely and voluntarily choose to go to a private hospital. Government proposes to integrate the many voluntary agencies into the national system to avoid duplication of effort and to ensure that all areas of need are adequately covered. It is likely that such agencies will be financially supported by Government.

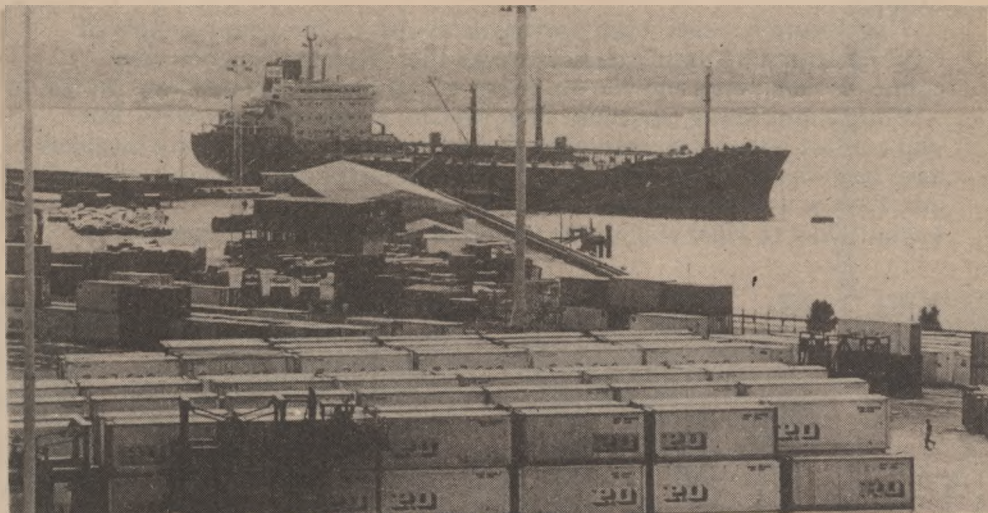
Much that is wrong with our health services can be righted by redistribution. By amalgamation into Regional Health Authorities, local government will be a more capable and more effective voice for community needs.

An integrated service based on preventative care, free of charge, must improve the standard of community health. By strengthening the public health system we reinforce a basic pillar of our welfare society.

By drawing voluntary agencies into national health planning we ensure that they have a continuing and useful role to play.

Another three years of Labour Government promise exciting changes in the provision of health services which will bring a general improvement in public health facilities and the health of the community.

THE ECONOMY



The Labour Govt does not pretend that New Zealand does not face serious economic problems. Prices of import have risen 63% since 1973, last year alone by 44%. At the same time the prices of our major exports fell severely. The terms of trade (the ratio of export to import prices) have fallen 45% since 1971. In 1968 our last recession they fell only 12%.

To live within our income last year would have meant chopping imports by 60%. It would have immediately brought reprisals by our trading partners which would have worsened the world recession by reducing international trade.

A long term view was taken. As a food producer our future is assured and the world recession although deep is cyclical. 80% of imports are raw materials or machinery essential to keep factories working. If we had cut imports by 60% large scale unemployment would have resulted. In 1968 the terms of trade fell just 12% (today 45%) yet we saw 8,500 registered unemployed and 22,000 people left the country. If this year we had the average O.E.C.D. performance of 5.5% unemployment we would have had 55,000 unemployed

compared to the 10,000 in N.Z. we have on relief work or are registered as unemployed.

But what about the rise in imports especially luxury products?

Imports jumped 53% in value from 1973 to 1974 but import prices had increased 44% explaining at least \$500 m of the \$800 m increase.

Imports of finished consumer goods in the nine months to March were only 11.2% of all imports a drop of 1.7% on the same period in 1968. We didn't squander the money but have had to pay more for essential materials e.g. iron and steel increased from \$98 to \$195m, and particularly petrol products, \$113 to \$253 m.

What About Borrowing?

There was no real choice between borrowing or depression. The borrowing policy has the support of economists, businessmen and bankers. We are not dangerously indebted. The cost of our borrowing in the year to June was only 3.7% of our reduced export earnings. That is only marginally above the figure of 3.5% in 1968. The cost is small compared with the alternative human cost of

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THE ECONOMY CONT'D

employment. With the current price of trade now in surplus, growing will not continue at the present rate especially when reinforced with the effects of devaluation.

About Inflation

Although our rate of inflation is satisfactory most of the factors which cause it are beyond the control of government. Prices of imports alone will give a 9% increase in the cost of living. The rate of domestic inflation is being kept to a minimum by wage and price controls and is one of the lowest in the world. No sector is being asked to bear an unfair proportion of the burden in the current economic situation. Co-operation and restraint have marked the relationship between government, employers and unions; we are coming through a recession and we are economically and socially in much better shape than most nations. We can now face the future with confidence and hope rather than pessimism and bitterness which are retrenchment and unemployment brings.

ENVIRONMENT

The Labour Government is determined to ensure that New Zealand is able to enjoy a wholesome environment and has taken steps in this direction. Within hours of being sworn into office the government gave instructions not to raise the level of Lake Manapouri. Guardians were appointed to advise the government on Lakes Manapouri and Te Anau. Guardians were also appointed to advise on Lake Wanaka which is protected by an act of Parliament.

Extensive research has been done on the problem of pollution in Lake Rotorua. A \$2.2m pipeline to divert sewerage from the lake. The Labour government is committed to making all major projects funded and licensed projects subject to Environmental Impact Reports and this has resulted in significant changes to many schemes. The Evans Bay Power Project was shelved because of the report. Significant areas of land for scenic reserves have been purchased eg 88 acres on the Coromandel Peninsula. The law relating to Town and Country Planning has amended to help preserve coastal and lakeshore areas from unnecessary development. The Marine Pollution Act (1974) presents a move to prohibit the discharge of oil in the sea and proposes for stiff penalties should this occur.

In response to the energy crisis the government has funded 15 projects investigating alternative sources of energy and energy conservation. The Clutha Scheme will provide a cheap and constant supply of energy with minimum effect on the environment.

Conservation does not mean leaving resources untouched, it means the best possible use of resources for the benefit of all people.

YOUTH

Young New Zealanders are also starting to assume their rightful place. Labour is helping them to do

One of the first actions of the Labour Govt was to abolish the inequitable system of compulsory military service.

By reducing the voting age to 18 Labour has given youth political influence and the chance to participate equals in the country's affairs.

Labour believes that youth have much to contribute and is helping them to experiment with new life styles and ideas.

One result has been the Ohu - self-reliant rural communities living on crown land. Six Ohu are already on the land and in action.

The first State-run "alternative" Secondary school has opened in Christchurch with a stress on pupil-choice and learning in the community.

Most importantly Labour's policies on full employment, housing for all and superannuation, ensure that all young people can look to the future with confidence and assurance.

SUPERANNUATION

It has been of great concern to the Labour Party that many people suffer a drastic cut in their standard of living when they retire.

Most wage and salary earners have been unable to belong to a superannuation scheme. Many, due to ill health, unemployment etc. have little opportunity to save for their old age.

Labour's superannuation scheme will ensure that all New Zealanders will receive a benefit related to their income over the last five years of their working lives.

contrast this to National's plan which proposes merely to lift pensions to a level which, for the single person, is still substantially below the average wage. It bears no relationship to a person's previous standard of living.

Under Labour's scheme in the future everyone will enjoy the benefits of superannuation. The scheme is self-funding, built up from contributions, and investment from it will protect the value of the contributions ie benefits will be inflation-proof.

The Fund also benefits the community at large by providing new sources of finance for home mortgages, public works, industrial development.

National's plan can only be financed by increased taxation, or by cutbacks in other areas, like social welfare, health. Those in the workforce will pay extra taxes to finance a universal pension plan which will do little to help existing beneficiaries, but will give a great deal of money to those who need it most. Estimates are that only 1/3rd of the \$275 million expended on the scheme would go to existing beneficiaries.



Electors have a clear choice between a funded scheme ensuring inflation-proof benefits and investing in the community; or, an election gimmick which will raise taxation on all sectors and do little to help those at present on the pension.

If you want the safeguards that a funded Scheme can provide and the benefits of income-related benefits on retirement for every New Zealander, then make sure that National is not given the opportunity to dismantle Labour's Superannuation Scheme.

THE STATUS OF WOMAN

The Labour Government is well aware that the inequality of women has its roots in social and legal discrimination. This cannot be tolerated by the party committed to social justice.

The Labour Govt has already laid the foundations for radical changes in the status of women.

The Report of the Select Committee on Women's Rights is exhaustive, comprehensive and far-reaching in its recommendations and implications. The Labour Govt will be introducing legislation in accordance with these recommendations. Labour acknowledges that discrimination is the result of deep seated attitudes acquired through socialization and that these are both slow and resistant to change.

However, Labour states categorically that it condemns discrimination and intends to proscribe it by law!

A major act to outlaw discrimination will be implemented. A commission is likely to be established to investigate individual complaints and to serve educative and research purposes. Labour already has an impressive record in redressing injustices.

Housewives are now included in the Accident Compensation Scheme.

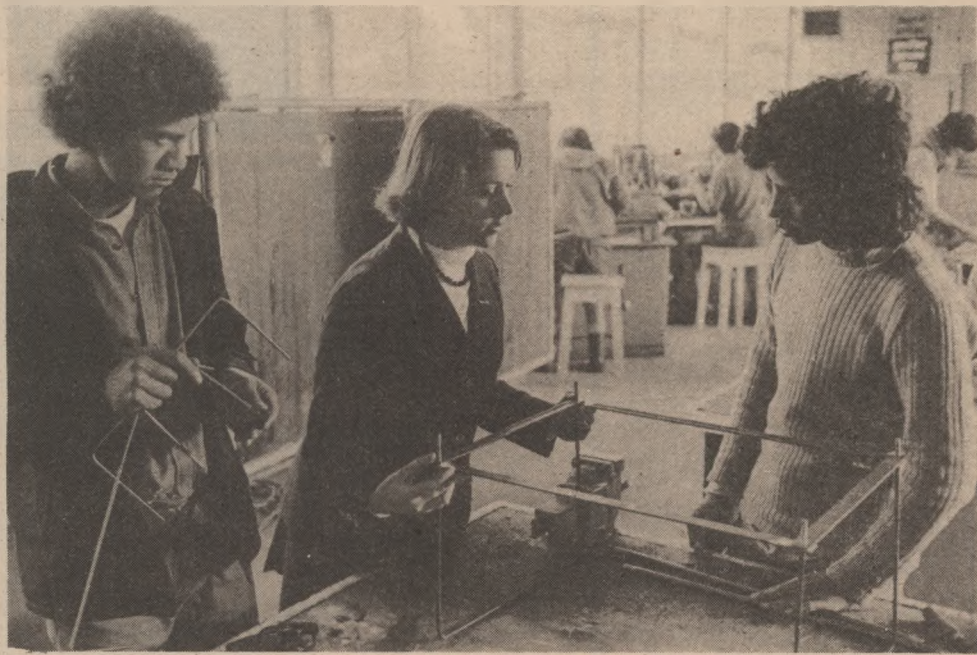
The Equal Pay Amendment Act 1973 brought the date of implementation forward by one year; under

the Matrimonial Property Bill a wife's contribution to a home will be considered as equal to her husband's financial contribution; staff training programmes in child-care are under way - pre-school education has been vastly expanded and subsidized by Govt. Labour's 'second chance' education policy will be of immense benefit to older women and single mothers; a school creche scheme is under investigation. At the same time Labour is tackling the attitudes which cause discrimination.

A substantial grant was given for I.W.Y. activities and a full-time paid organizer appointed. Sex stereotyping in the school curriculum and education structure is being investigated.

For the first time a Government has deliberately gone out to investigate and legislate on the whole range of issues affecting women and actively sought their participation. The result will be a co-ordinated programme involving social and economic policy, law reform, research and education.

Labour believes in the equality of women; it is acting to make that belief a reality.



FOREIGN POLICY

The Labour Govt recognizes that New Zealand can and must take the initiative in promoting international co-operation to solve the grave problems facing the world. It has once more set this country on the course of international humanitarianism.

Labour realizes that the vast and widening gulf between the rich and poor countries is a moral reproach to the wealthy nations, a source of appalling human suffering and a threat to world peace. At the United Nations, New Zealand took the lead in promoting reforms in finance and trade that will bring a more just world economic order and distribution of resources. Labour has increased foreign aid four-fold; aid that develops the self-sufficiency of the people involved - trade barriers for most Pacific Island products have been eliminated;

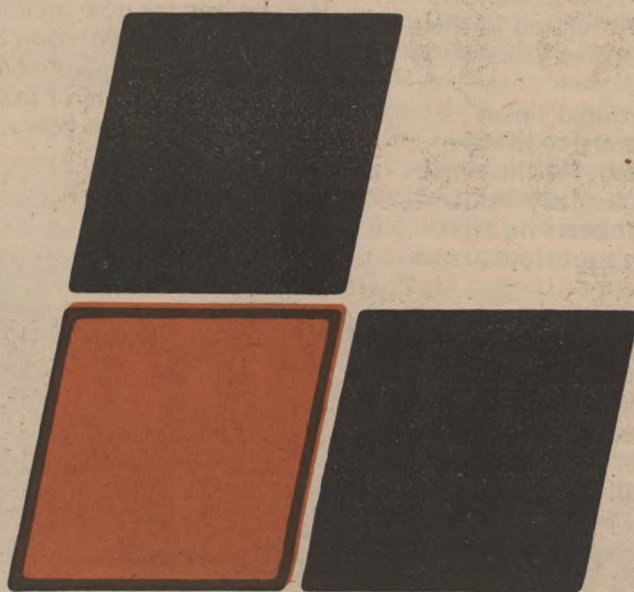
Agricultural resources and technical knowledge have been provided in Asia and the Pacific. Labour recognizes the serious threat of the nuclear arms race and has led the world in efforts to end nuclear testing and reduce the danger of nuclear war. The Labour Govt mobilized world opinion by sending a frigate to the testing zone and by taking a case against France to the International Court of Justice. These actions have prevented France from further testing in the atmosphere. The Govt

has initiated a campaign to make the South Pacific a nuclear free zone - an example for further such agreements. In Asia Labour has replaced a policy of confrontation with one of co-operation. It ended two decades of blind obstinacy by immediately establishing diplomatic relations with China by recognizing the new government in Indo-China, and by supporting the withdrawal of foreign troops from Asian soil.

Labour has consistently opposed racial discrimination by protesting strongly to all regimes which practice it - whether Uganda or South Africa. National's policy is one of 'building bridges' to the proponents of apartheid whilst ignoring its victims.

In contrast, Labour has made generous donations to the U.N. Trust Fund for victims of apartheid and by stopping racially selected sports teams from coming to New Zealand. It is South Africa which dragged politics into sport, as apartheid governs sport as it does every other aspect of life in that country.

After years of stagnation and timid sheltering behind powerful allies under National, Labour has restored our self-respect and made New Zealand a moral leader in the field of International Affairs.



We've only just begun

RADISHES

Applications have been re-opened for the positions of NZSAC Representative and Orientation Controller.

Applications close at 5 p.m. on Thursday 9th October 1975. Applicants should attend the Executive meeting that night where the positions will be decided. Applicants for the position of Orientation Controller should be able to present a comprehensive plan of proposed activities.

Sharyn Cederman,
Association Secretary

AUCKLAND CITY ART GALLERY

29 September - 16 November
EARLY TRADE LABELS AND POSTERS
An exhibition of labels and posters produced in New Zealand and overseas before 1940.

9 October through November
PROJECT PROGRAMME 1975
The Auckland City Art Gallery is to pioneer a series of projects with an emphasis on new attitudes in the visual arts. This new programme will present the opportunity for six programmes by six Auckland artists.

9 - 17 October	- John Lethbridge
21 - 29 October	- Bruce Barber
31 Oct - 8 Nov	- Kim Gray
11 Nov - 19 Nov	- Jim Allen
24 Nov - 2 Dec	- Roger Peters
5 Dec - 12 Dec	- David Mealing

Note: At the time of going to press additional events for Project Programme 1975 are being negotiated.

Each project will be documented by the artist and the documentation published after the programme is completed.

THE NEW ZEALAND COLLECTION
10 Oct - 14 Nov
NEW ZEALAND CONTEMPORARY PAINTING
Selections from the permanent collection

10 October - 23 November
NEW ZEALAND LANDSCAPE
Selections from the Gallery's collection of New Zealand art

18 November - 16 December
HANSELL'S SCULPTURE AWARD EXHIBITION
A sculpture competition organised by the Wairarapa Arts Centre. This exhibition is one of the few opportunities to see the work of contemporary New Zealand sculptors. The competition will be judged by Mr Gordon Thompson, Director of the National Gallery of Victoria, Melbourne.

25 November - 18 January 1976
FASHIONS AND FOLLIES
A collection of prints, drawings and photographs covering the 16th century through to the beginning of the 20th century.

This exhibition has been organised by the Gallery's Prints and Drawings department in association with the Honorary Consultant, Dr Walyer Auburn. The works have been drawn from public and private collections in New Zealand and an accompanying display of costumes with accessories has been provided by the Auckland War Memorial Museum.

The Master M.Z. introduces the 16th century through his engraving of a Ball at the Court of the Duke of Bavaria. Jacques Callot, Wenzel Hollar and Anthony Van Dyck demonstrate aspects of the 17th century through immaculately detailed etchings and engravings. From Britain and France artists such as James Gillray, Thomas Rowlandson, William Hogarth and Honore Daumier, in a witty and often biting manner, present attitudes and issues of the 18th and 19th centuries. Finally, Victorian fashion plates, with a group of early New Zealand photographs, complete this exhibition.

A poster-catalogue will accompany the works.

FUTURE EXHIBITIONS

The Mackelvie Collection	Dec 1975-Jan 1976
Paintings by Flora Scales	Dec 1975
Luc Peire Environment	Jan 1976
Face Value	Jan-Feb 1976

LUNCHTIME CONCERTS - OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 1975

Thursday 16 October at 1.10 p.m.
SONG RECITAL by Heather MacDonald (soprano)
with MOYA REA (piano)
Songs by Brahms and Montsalvatge

Thursday 23 October at 1.10 p.m.
A PROGRAMME OF RECORDED MUSIC

Thursday 30 October at 1.10 p.m.
RECITAL
Ivan Wirepa (piano)
Gillian Harris (cello)
Works by Brahms and Faure

Thursday 6 November at 1.10 p.m.
Theatre in Education presents
BEHIND THE TATTOOED FACE
A New Zealand anthology devised to include as wide a representation of indigenous literature as possible in order to capture the atmosphere of the discovery, founding and colonising of the country. With Linda Cartwright, Selwyn Crockett, John Givins, Andrea Kelland and David Mahon.

Thursday 13 November at 1.10 p.m.
TRIO
Marion Williams (violin)
John Hyatt (cello)
Colleen Rae-Gerrard (piano)
Works by Beethoven and Martinu

Thursday 20 November at 1.10 p.m.
A ROTHMANS CONCERT
Music by Senior Students of The Conservatorium of Music, University of Auckland.

Thursday 27 November at 1.10 p.m.
A ROTHMANS CONCERT
Music by Senior Students of The Conservatorium of Music, University of Auckland.

ADMISSION TO ALL LUNCHTIME CONCERTS IS FREE.

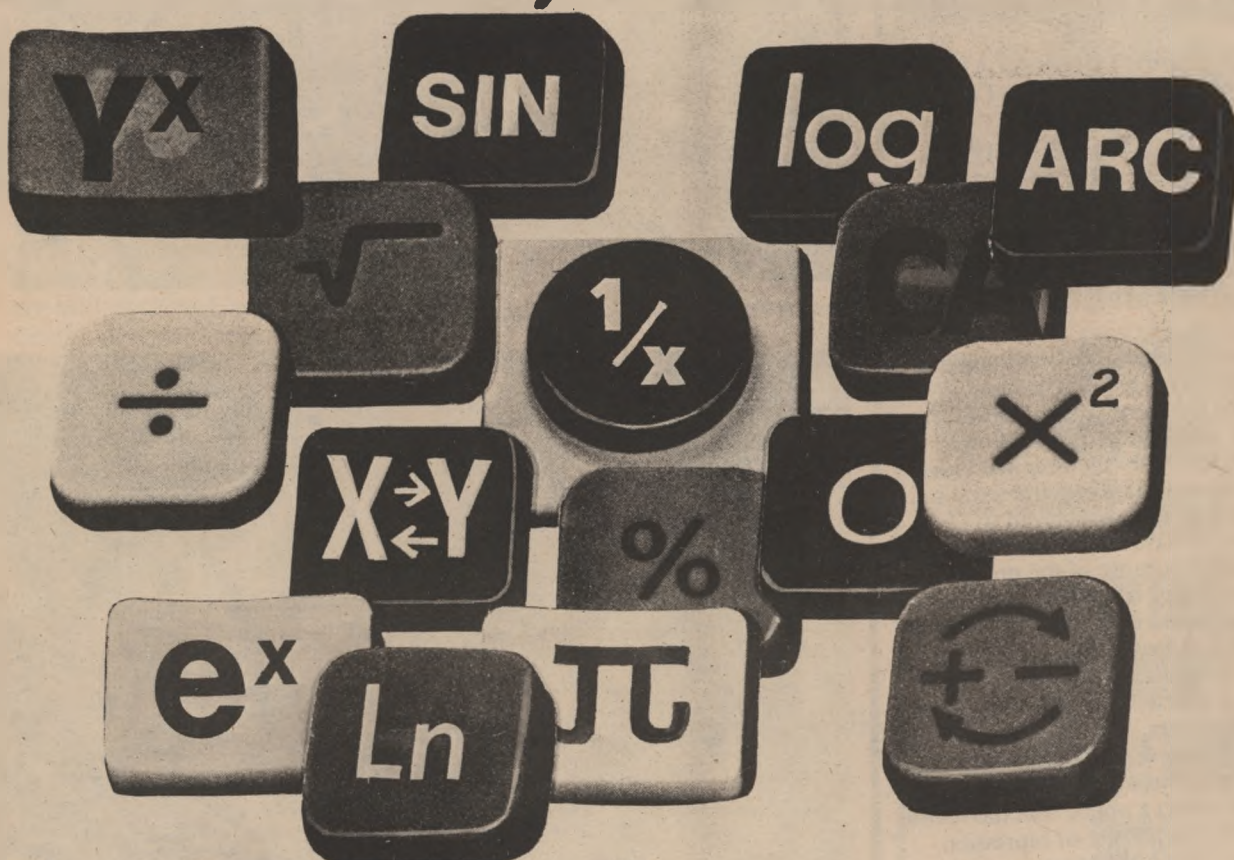
GOSSIP

Do you remember all the fuss that some Nats made earlier this year about Labour M.P.s sending out 'Campaign material' using parliamentary stationery, with postage paid by the State.

Well folks, last week Auckland University's Women's Liberation received a copy of Nationals 'Women's Right of Employment Bill'. It came in the usual way - in parliamentary envelope and with General Assembly stamp.

Strangely, it wasn't one of your "genuine" pro-feminist National M.P.s who was doing "his" stuff. The copy of the bill (with promo material) came compliments of Marilyn Waring, National's 22 year-old hopeful for the Raglan seat. How come a candidate, not an M.P. enjoys the privileges of free parliamentary mail?

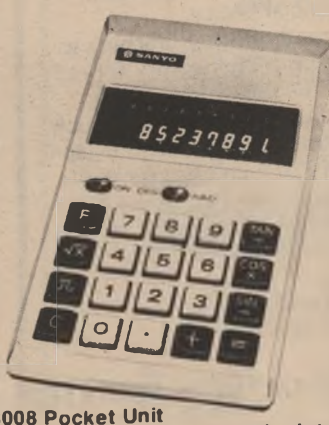
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\$139.00 with AC adaptor



CZ2124 Pocket Unit.
A complete 8 digit "economy" scientific calculator with 2 digit exponent. In addition to its basic functions, it has a fully addressable memory, exponents, log, pi, 1/X, √, ex, sin, cos, tan, sin⁻¹, cos⁻¹, tan⁻¹, radians and degrees. AC or DC power.
\$80.50 without AC adaptor.



CZ8008 Pocket Unit
A semi-scientific 8 digit calculator with all basic calculations - constant on all four functions, chain and mixed calculations. Transcendental functions - sin, cos and tan from an angle expressed in degrees or radians. Convenience functions - square root, square reciprocal and pi calculations. AC or DC power.
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ADDRESS

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EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH THE MALAYSIAN STUDENTS TO PROTEST AGAINST THE STATE VISIT OF TUN RAZAK

* *Picket at the Airport* at 11 a.m. Saturday 11 October. Bus leaves Princess Street, University at 10.15 a.m. Or watch out for any sudden change of time to be posted in the Quad.

* *Picket at the Town Hall* at 6.00 p.m. Tuesday 14 October, then proceed to the International Hotel.

* *Sign a Petition* at the Students Association Office.

MALAYSIAN HEAD TUN ABDUL RAZAK VISIT

NZUSA STATEMENT ON VISIT 22. 9.75

THE NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ASSOCIATION SAID TODAY THAT THE NEW ZEALAND AND MALAYSIAN GOVERNMENTS COULD NOT EXPECT THAT THE MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER WILL BE ABLE TO COME HERE WITHOUT CONSIDERABLE OPPOSITION FROM NEW ZEALAND STUDENTS. COMMENTING TODAY ON THE NEWS THAT TUN ABDUL RAZAK IS VISITING NEW ZEALAND NEXT MONTH NZUSA'S PRESIDENT (MR ALICK SHAW) SAID THAT THE VISIT WOULD PROVIDE NEW ZEALAND STUDENTS WITH AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS THEIR FEELINGS ABOUT THE MALAYSIAN GOVERNMENTS REPRESSION AT HOME AND ABROAD.

"WE INTEND TO DEMONSTRATE TO THE MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER THAT NEW ZEALAND STUDENTS ARE VERY CONCERNED ABOUT THE WIDESCALE JAILINGS OF STUDENT LEADERS, STUDENTS AND WORKING PEOPLE IN MALAYSIA AND THE MALAYSIAN GOVERNMENT'S CONTINUED SURVEILLANCE OF ITS STUDENTS OVERSEAS'. MR SHAW SAID 'MEETINGS OF STUDENTS WILL BE HELD THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY IMMEDIATELY TO PLAN THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAYS OF EXPRESSING OUR CONCERN'.

MR SHAW SAID THAT NZUSA REGRETTED THAT TUN RAZAK'S VISIT WOULD HAVE TO BE GREETED BY PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS. 'UNFORTUNATELY THIS ACTION IS NOW OUR LAST RESORT', HE ADDED. 'OVER THE PAST YEAR NZUSA HAS TRIED ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS TO EXPRESS ITS CONCERN TO THE MALAYSIAN GOVERNMENT BOTH IN MALAYSIA AND IN NEW ZEALAND. BUT THE FACT OF THE MATTER IS THAT EVERY ATTEMPT WE HAVE MADE TO BEGIN A CONSTRUCTIVE DIALOGUE HAS BEEN MET WITH A WALL OF SILENCE'.

NEW ZEALAND'S MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN MALAYSIA/SINGAPORE

When New Zealand forces were first sent to British Malaya in 1955 they were justified as an advanced guard to stem the communist tide that was claimed to be on the point of flooding, Japanese-style, through Southeast Asia after French defeats in Indochina.

In reality the British wanted New Zealand and Australian help to put down the local anti-colonial uprising of the Malayan Races Liberation Army led by the Malayan Communist Party. This rising was rooted in the oppressive structure of the colonial state and was not materially aided from outside Malaya. Nevertheless the United States was keen to integrate the Commonwealth Strategic Reserve into its broader anti-communist strategy as embodied in SEATO. Thus, although New Zealand forces fought mainly in Malaya, contingents were sent to Thailand in 1962, to Borneo during Indonesian Confrontation, and to Vietnam in 1965.

The Commonwealth Strategic Reserve became the ANZUK Defence Treaty as British withdrawal began in 1969, Australian forces were involved in no fighting in Malaysia after 1965, in 1972 they were withdrawn from Vietnam; in 1973 Britain

and Australia decided to withdraw their ground forces from ANZUK bases in Singapore. The New Zealand Government has at last announced its intention to follow suit in 1977. But the Defence Treaty will remain and so will air and naval units.

Why have the troops stayed so long? What purpose have they served?

The stated purpose of the preservation of 'stability' may safely be interpreted as the mutual desire of the U.S., Malaysian, Singapore and New Zealand governments to retain at least a token white military presence as a deterrent to revolutionary activity. However, after 20 years of counter-revolutionary campaigning in Southeast Asia it is to be hoped that New Zealanders will finally reject a policy that has identified us with the politics of repression rather than of social justice.

In the aftermath of the Indochina war the opportunity is there to work for rather than against the aspirations of the people of Southeast Asia. Is it too much to ask that a Labour Government listen more attentively to their cries for the basic necessities of life than to the pleas of Le Kuan Yew and Tun Razak for continued military support?

Mike Stenson
History Dept.

PRESS STATEMENT STATE VISIT OF MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER

At Auckland University today, the first steps in preparation for the forthcoming visit of the Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak, have been taken. The Students' Association have decided to organise a considerable protest about this visit. Don Carson the International Vice President of N.Z.U.S.A. was on the campus speaking to students and outlining the National Body's plan of action. Included in the plan will be a picket at the airport on the day Tun arrives and a large publicity campaign.

The Auckland University Students Association has called on its members to show solidarity with Malaysian Students in New Zealand by joining the picket at the airport on Saturday October 11th. A free bus from the Association will be available. For those who fear persecution they advise the use of masks.

(Sgd) H.P.H. Harrison
International Affairs Officer

(Sgd) Clare Ward
President

FREEDOM OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION NON-EXISTENT

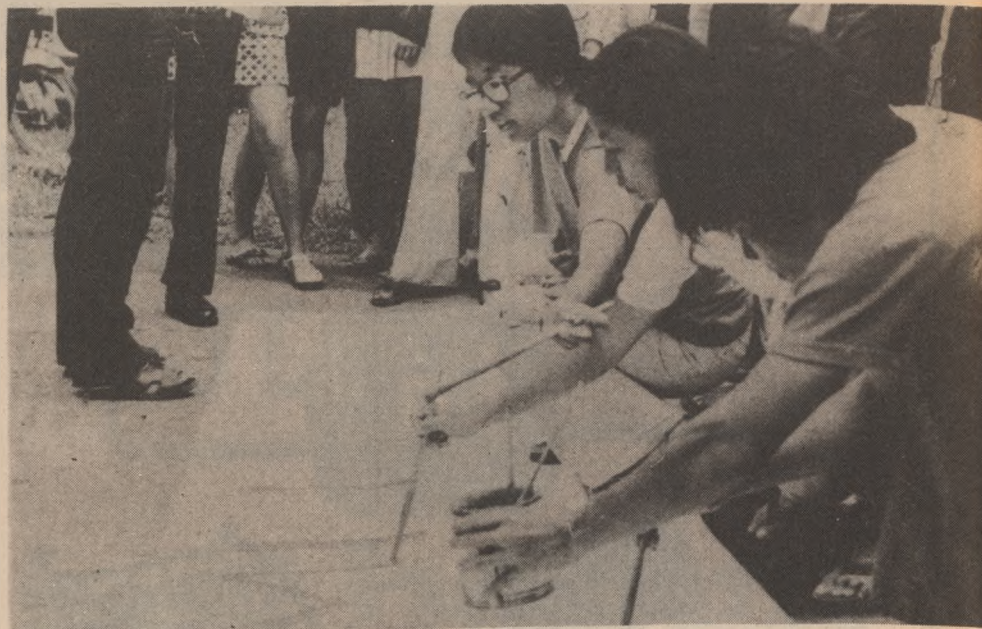
At present every new student admitted to universities and university colleges must take an oath and sign a code of good conduct. If the university authorities feel that any student is not in proper conduct, they can expel the student at any time they like without worrying to go through the traditional way of serious consideration in terms of normal university administration.

The code stipulates that the students must obey all laws, including the Universities and University Colleges Act and accept the decisions made by the University Council, Senate and Faculties which are under the sole political control of the Minister for Education. For an offence a student could be liable for a fine of M\$1,000 or six months imprisonment, or both. On a conviction, he is automatically expelled and will be prevented permanently from pursuing his higher education in Malaysia and elsewhere.

Second and third year students are not allowed to stay in the halls of residence on the campuses. Anyone, including students, who wishes to enter or visit the campuses must apply for special permit. The government said that these measures would protect new students from the influence of senior students. Furthermore, the army, police reserves or riot squads are able to enter campuses at any time to maintain the law and order. The freedom of university education is no more existing in Malaya. The oppressive conditions on campuses will only encourage university students to be more determined to strive for the freedom to participate in political activities.



Peasant demonstration in Johore Baru



In front of Malaysian High Commission in Singapore (Juliet Chin in glasses)

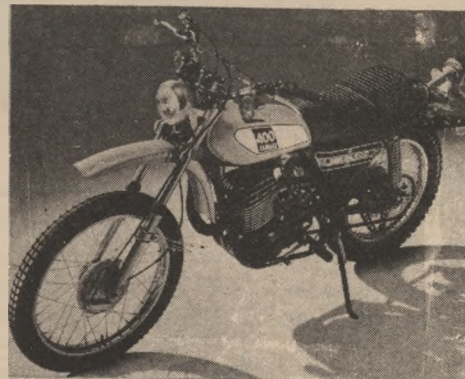


Squatters marching towards State Secretariat

The following is the full text of the MEMORANDUM by Opposition parties on 'Arrests without Trial Under the Internal Security Act' submitted to the Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak, on February 27th, 1975:

1. We the undersigned, on behalf of our respective 3 parties, that is the Democratic Action Party (DAP), Kesatuan Insaf Tanahair (KITA), Parti Keadilan Masyarakat (PEKEMAS), Partai Socialis Rakyat Malaya (PSRM), Partai Kebangsaan Sarawak (SNAP) hereby submit our collective stand taken and resolution passed at the meeting of Opposition parties held in Petaling Jaya, Selangor on 26.1.75 with regard to arrests without trial under the Internal Security Act.
2. The part with reference to the resolution reads: "That this meeting of Opposition parties with regard to arbitrary arrests and detention under the Internal Security Act which was attended by representative from all opposition parties, i.e. the Democratic Action Party (DAP), Kesatuan Insaf Tanahair (KITA), Parti Keadilan Masyarakat (PEKEMAS), Partai Socialis Rakyat Malaya (PSRM) and Partai 'Kebangsaan Sarawak (SNAP):
 - (a) Resolves that the principle of arrests without trial under the Internal Security Act and other laws is in conflict with and against the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and is most unfair;
 - (b) Condemns the arbitrary arrest and detention under the Internal Security Act and other laws, especially the arbitrary arrests and detention which were carried out recently on University lecturers, student, youth and political party leaders, and urges the Government to release them unconditionally;
 - (c) Demands that Parliament and other State Legislative Assemblies repeal this Act and the Preservation of Public Security Regulation in Sarawak and Sabah and other laws which provide for detention without trial immediately;
 - (d) Urges the government to release unconditionally all political detainees who have been detained under this Act".
3. Our collective stand and the resolution adopted at the meeting is reasonable and fair. Our stand and resolution contains a basic humanitarian point, i.e. that a man who is accused of committing a crime has a right to be considered as innocent until he is proven guilty in an open court of law where he has all opportunities to defend himself. This humanitarian right is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was adopted and announced by the Conference of the United Nations held on 10.12.48. Malaysia, as a member of the United Nations, must respect and follow this Declaration.
4. We believe that there are not valid reasons why such cruel laws should still be maintained. Your government always says that the Internal Security Act is necessary to contain subversive elements of the Malayan Communist Party. This excuse is too general and your Government has used it to include all cases of Opposition against your government. Allegation against those who were and are still detained, especially student and youth leaders arrested recently as contained in their orders of detention, reveal that the reasons given by the government are too general and this act has been made use of as a political weapon by your government to suppress opposition towards your party's government.
5. Only one example is enough to substantiate this statement of ours. In the order of detention issued by your government dated 1.2.75 against Annuar Ibrahim, a well-known youth leader who is known nationally and internationally and who has been ordered to be detained for two years on the allegations that since 1969 he had during that period (a) demanded Tengku Abdul Rahman to resign, (b) urged the government to quicken the implementation of Bahasa Malaysia as sole official language of the nation, (c) condemned the Singapore Government for humiliating three Malaysian citizens, (d) issued or circulated extracts from the book, 'The Malay Dilemma', written by a top UMNO leader, Dr. Mahathir, (e) condemned the Universities and University Colleges Act, (f) organised student demonstrations against the visit of the Thai Prime Minister to K.L. because of the suppression of the Muslims in Petani, (g) condemned the government for not setting up an Islamic University, (h) planned to have a Palestinian seminar and (i) organised student demonstration supporting the demands of the farmers of Baling.
6. The allegations clearly prove that our people in actual fact do not possess the right to voice our opposition to government policies or action. What is the meaning of democracy if this is allowed? Is it incapable of making mistakes? Democracy and the freedom of the people to refer and criticise and to rectify the mistakes our national political leaders make is necessary so as to ensure justice, history and progress for the people. The usurpation of powers by two or three leaders who cannot be questioned or opposed will lead to a dictatorial government and which can give rise to calamity in the country.
7. We view with concern the question of arrests without trial of our people under this Act and other laws. We hope that you will not ignore our appeal and we hope that you will not consider that you have been given the mandate by the people to enforce the law.
8. We also found that unsatisfactory conditions have been imposed on political detainees in their places of detention, like solitary confinement, inadequate medical facilities, inadequate reading materials, etc. Hunger strike by the detainees in the detention camps and the committing of suicide by two political detainees not too long ago show that conditions in the detention centres are far from satisfactory. We also view with grave concern this matter. Thus, we urge you to set up an independent commission to inquire into the conditions and welfare of all those detained in detention camps. We also urge you to allow an all-party delegation to visit the various places of detention.
9. We also ask for an assurance from you as the Government leader that you would give serious, fair and urgent attention to our memorandum.

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templar bows out!

RECORD REVIEWS

The year's releases under the critical gaze of Jeremy Templar

Really the year so far hasn't been up to much; brightened by a few ecstatic moments both home and abroad, saddened by the rise in record prices and the death of commercial radio.

Six bucks fifty or whatever is a hell of a lot for your plastic platter. And I don't hold much hope for commercial radio now. Not while playing time is dominated by MOR soul; synthetic trash like the Three Degrees, the Spinners, the Drifters, the O'Jays and others.

Other deaths this year included Harry Nilsson (on Mon dei), Rich Wakeman and the Sweet. Neil Young, Yes, Spooky Tooth, the Guess Who and Traffic are on the critical list.

Recent brighter moments have included Ian Hunter's solo album; less frantic than Mott the Hoople daze, superceding Bowie and challenging Ferry as the epitome of style, Hunter with Mick Ronson very hard to beat. Bob Seger's "Beautiful Loser"; backing from Muscle Shoals and the Silver Bullet Band, a new record company and now almost an accepted idol of the masses, "Beautiful Loser" and almost as good as "Back in '72". Maggie Bell's second solo album "Suicide Sal"; ignore the mysterious slamming the album received in "Hot Licks", Maggie at her best. Steve Harley with a new Cockney Rebel and an album "The Best Years of our Lives" and nice with it. More commercial than before but still the leering punk, ripping off Hunter, Bowie and many others but cheeky enough to get away with it. Peter Frampton and "Frampton"; rough and raw but his best work since leaving Humble Pie at the least. The Eagles and "One of these Nights" but not quite as good as "On the Border".

And then there was "Mental Notes"; Split Enz's parting gift. They're now in Australia, tomorrow the world, and they quite possibly won't be back. Their farewell concert at the Auckland Town Hall was a night to remember, a landmark in New Zealand rock music. "Mental Notes" includes many of their better known concert material - "Under the Wheel", "Maybe", "Stranger than Fiction" and "Spellbound". The production, so often a failing with New Zealand albums, is reasonably good and Phil Judd's cover artwork is remarkable. It's Split Enz music without the stage show but still so very good. They are closer to Genesis than all the other groups they are compared with. But they're still completely original and Split Enz will be the group to bring New Zealand rock music to the world. "Mental Notes" slides into your collection right after Sparks, and is worthy of the honour.

I noticed that a record reviewer in one of the nation's newspapers chose John Hanlon's "Garden Fresh" as his record of last year. Well, "Garden Fresh" isn't a bad album but to rate it as the best of those records released last year is quite ridiculous, even if such a verdict is only to be expected of the people you'll find reviewing records for the daily and weekend papers. Nevertheless, "Higher Trails" is far better. Hanlon's songwriting seems surer, the production is quite excellent and the whole is made more interesting with the addition of such local musicians as Mike Harvey and Murray Grindlay. But the title track's a bit mawkish and the cover art's tasteless and stupid.

Nice to see Stackridge back with "Extravaganza". After "Friendliness", an album released here on MCA a couple of years ago, came "The Man with the Bowler Hat" which was never released

Mike asked me if I had any record reviews for this issue, the last ish of this year and all that, and would I give them to Raewyn if I had some. I said yes and yes and then I thought. Craccum, issue 22, the last issue this year and shouldn't I be choosing an album of the year or something; the one which brought the most joy. But then I thought no, impossible, and besides I don't believe in albums of the year, and the year isn't over yet and we haven't had the Christmas releases.



here. "Mutter" Slater was said to have left the group. And now, some time later, Stackridge and "Mutter" Slater are back with "Extravaganza" and their peculiar humour and insanity; a collage of musical styles, more concise and funnier than before and on Elton John's Rocket Records.

Pure Prairie League have a winner in "Bustin' Out" - country rock similar to that of the Eagles and of Poco. "Bustin' Out" is their second album and was originally released overseas in 1971 and more recently re-released with the group's increasing concert reputation and a hit single in "Amie". They eat the Ozark Mountain Daredevils for breakfast, the Ozarks whose publicity promised so much. My favourite is the opening cut - "Jazzman". "Amie" is here too. "Bustin' Out" is an album that comes warmly recommended.

"Diamonds and Rust" is perhaps the best album Joan Baez has released, and is certainly the best of those of her albums I've heard. What makes this album different from her others is not only her attempt to avoid including political songs (and her reputation has rested on such songs in the past), but also her selection of the songs which appear on the album. Her version of John Prine's "Hello in there", with its simple acoustic strum, is not only far better than Prine's original version but it makes Bette Midler's treatment of the song sound as prissy as it really is. She covers Richard Betts' "Blue Sky", Dylan's "Simple Twist of Fate" and Janis Ian's "Jesse" with equal magnificence while with Jackson Browne's "Fountain of Sorrow" she almost matches the original. And, what is most important, her own songs on this album stand as equals within these surroundings.

If you're feeling masochistic you can treat yourself to Portsmouth Sinfonia's "Plays the Popular Classics". The Sinfonia is a collection of amateur musicians (among them is Brian Eno) and some of them can't read music while most of them can't play their instruments. The result is chaotic. In laboured succession they lay waste to famous classical compositions by Grieg, Tchaikovsky, Beethoven, Rossini, Richard and Johann Straus, Bach, Bizet and Holst. The William Tell Overture may never sound the same. But what's most important is that the members of the Sinfonia enjoy themselves while trying to play to the best of their abilities.

One of the more disturbing things of this year is to see that the Rick Wakeman complex is still with us. Michael Quatro plays an amazing number of keyboard instruments just like dear old Rick but he loses a point or two on the Wakeman ego chart because he doesn't equal Wakeman's latter excesses. "In Collaboration with the Gods" lacks Wakeman's instinctive sense of grandeur; nobody's made a film of it yet, there's no symphony orchestra here, no free colour booklet inside and I don't see it making Broadway. But all the same Wakeman was quick to realise the lad's talent and has in the past favoured him with various compliments and praises. Mike Quatro (Suzi's brother) has also beaten Rick to record a work detailing the lives of the Gods of mythology - a project Wakeman was at one time considering.

Life goes on. I still tour the country bringing the music of Jackson Browne into the lives of as many people as possible. And Man has released another classy album in "Slow Motion". Not quite as good as "Rhinos, Winos and Lunatics" which preceded it, but still well worth stealing if you get the chance.

TEMPTATIONS CONCERT: PHOTOS by MURRAY CAMMICK

Jean-Pierre Beauvais, reprinted from ANS/Rouge

CHILE



CHILE UNDER THE JUNTA

Two years of military dictatorship, misery and terror. Nineteen months of counter-revolution, during which an entire people have seen their hopes destroyed. For those whose whole activity has been devoted simply to surviving - that is, the great majority - it has been an eternity.

There have been many changes during this period. Comrades and friends have died or disappeared, in the camps or in exile. The faces one recognises are tired and aged. There is calm and silence everywhere - the silence of the crowds in the streets; the silence of the army of beggars that has invaded the downtown areas; the silence of the walls, all carefully painted over so that no trace remained of the mobilisations of the past.

As of April 1975, 20.5 per cent of the working population were unemployed. Sixty percent of the workers who have been spared unemployment were getting the minimum wage for a forty-nine-hour work-week. (The minimum wage is 80,000 escudos (US\$21) a month). The inflation for the last twelve months was 527 percent. The product-

ive apparatus - the durable consumer goods sector - is operating at 45 percent of its capacity. And to achieve that - for the two are inseparably linked - more than 30,000 persons were killed, 25,000 were deported or imprisoned, and more than 200,000 have fled into exile.

This is the end result of the work of Pinochet; the Chilean officers; and their North American advisers, who more or less discreetly are now scurrying about in Santiago.

But what is the meaning of such figures, such percentages, for the Chilean people? What does it mean to live on 80,000 escudos a month?

At the end of March, after a new "readjustment", a litre of milk cost 900 escudos, a kilo of bread 850 escudos. A kilo of medium-grade meat cost about 5,000 escudos. The great majority of working-class women have lost their jobs or been forced to give up working because of the elimination of most child-care centres in the working-class neighbourhoods or because of their prohibitive cost.

Thus the 80,000 escudos a month is in most cases the only source of income

for the whole family - not to mention, the fact that very often a person who is "lucky" enough to keep his job must help maintain his parents or friends who have nothing, or elderly persons whose pensions have lost up to 90 percent of their purchasing power through inflation.

In fact, there are very few Chilean workers and their families who eat enough after the tenth of each month. How many of those hundreds and thousands of sad and humiliated women who come downtown on this or that day to beg near the hotels lodging foreigners were workers and activists, mobilised in the struggle for a better world, before the coup of September 11, 1973?

Whether or not one can work, whether or not one can get a square meal - these are not the only preoccupations of the Chileans. Every aspect of daily life is a problem - for example, getting around in Santiago, one of the most sprawling cities in the world. A bus ride cost half an escudo at the time of the coup. Today one must spend 350 escudos! Taking the bus has become a luxury available only to a minority. A worker who makes a roundtrip from his home to the factory every day has spent one-fifth of his pay by the end of the month. So every morning and evening crowds of pedestrians can be seen in all the neighbourhoods. It is common to walk two hours to go to work, and two hours to return home after working ten hours in the shop.

Reading a newspaper has also become a luxury. Even the worst rag costs 500 escudos. A weekly sells for 2,000 escudos. It is easy to figure out what that costs in a month. So there are continual queues around the kiosks to read the front pages.

The response of the officers, in fact their policy, can be summed up in two words: terror and cynicism.

Above all, terror. Although there is no organised force that constitutes a serious threat to the regime in the immediate future, the repression, which is massive yet selective at the same time, continues with the same intensity. Every night there is a curfew throughout the country. Residential areas are cordoned off and systematically searched, with helicopters flying overhead beforehand. The police raids and arrests are given enormous publicity.

All of this has a very precise function. Apart from their immediate effects, such operations conducted consistently and on a daily basis are aimed at making the whole population feel concretely the weight and the reality of the repressive apparatus. The aim of maintaining this climate of terror is to discourage any form of opposition, no matter how modest or politically limited it may be.

The cynicism of the official propaganda surpasses the imagination.

At the beginning of April, the Chilean junta became alarmed at the debacle of

its North American defenders in Vietnam and Cambodia and decided to go on the offensive. A great campaign was launched to adopt Vietnamese orphans, "victims of Communist barbarism." The press, radio, and television carried daily reports about how the "Reds" were eating abandoned children during their offensive.

A member of the junta made a speech on television hailing the humanist and Christian tradition of the Chilean people. He concluded that to save the children from this barbarism, each Chilean must consider it his responsibility to adopt or pay the travel costs of one of these unfortunate Vietnamese!

In the same vein, the campaign to aid the unemployed must be mentioned. To "help" the hundreds of thousands of unemployed, the junta decreed that each municipality must hire in rotation and for a period of two months (so more people would benefit) several dozen (!) unemployed, mainly to sweep the streets.

Here too a great propaganda campaign was launched around this drop in the bucket. And in a very "official" manner, the officers explained that the central objective was not so much to give some income to those who were hired temporarily, but "to keep them from losing the habit of working, since good work habits are a precondition for a sound social structure."

The beastly terror and feeble-minded cynicism cannot make the Chileans forget the total failure of the officers and their economic and political policies. Quite the contrary.

The regime is now almost totally isolated, in a context of crisis and economic disorganisation that is unprecedented in Chile. This is demonstrated by the fact that the whole of what remains of the Christian Democrats and the great majority of the Catholic hierarchy have gone over into open opposition.

But to conclude from this that the dictatorship will collapse by itself, the victim of its excesses, its incompetence, and its isolation, would be to feed on gossip and tragic illusions. Paradoxically, one of the junta's strengths even today is that by repressing the workers' movement as it has, and by gagging bourgeois sectors opposed to its orientation, it has created a fantastic political vacuum. It is this vacuum that the terror is designed to maintain. In these conditions, there is virtually no credible alternative in the short term, either among opposing bourgeois elements or, even more so, in the labor movement.

Yet the outlines of a readjustment or even a realignment in the relationship of political forces are appearing. In the last analysis, the fate of the regime will depend on these embryonic phenomena as well as on the international and Latin American political situation.

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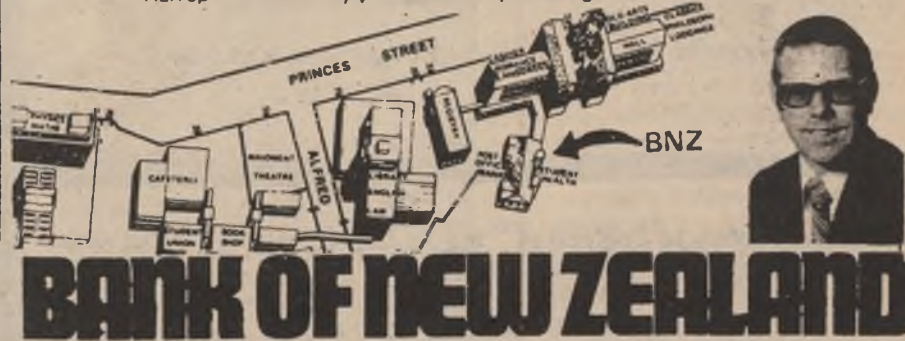
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If you'd like more information on any travel or financial matter, call at the BNZ Campus Branch and arrange for a chat with The Accountant Geoff Harrop. He'll be very pleased to help. Or ring him direct on 370-385.



BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

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SHORTER FILMS

SOME OF MY BEST FRIENDS ARE WOMEN/NZ 1975/30 mins.

The International Women's Year Committee of the NZ Government commissioned this film about the lives of three NZ women — Kirsten who is 18, Mag who is 33, and Flo who is 61. The film emphasizes the theme of choice in the areas of work, sex, childbirth, etc. Women took the main decision-making positions in the production — Deirdre McCartin as director/producer, Carole Stewart as editor, and Robin Scholes as cameraperson. The film should strike chords of recognition in both men and women.

SELF HEALTH/made by a collective/USA 1974/23 mins.

A film showing the ways in which a woman can care for her own health, particularly of her sexual and reproductive organs.

MESHES OF THE AFTERNOON (15 mins) and AT LAND two films by the pioneer American experimental film-maker Maya Deren, made in the 1940's.

WOO WHO MAY WILSON

Amalie Rothschild/USA 1970/33 mins.

When her husband informed her that his plans no longer included her, May Wilson (then aged 60) moved to New York to plan a new life as an artist.

FAKENHAM OCCUPATION/London Women's Film Group/1972/10 mins.

Threatened with losing their jobs, the women employed by a shoe and bag factory, took over the running of the factory themselves.

JOYCE AT THIRTY FOUR/Joyce Chopra and Claudia Weill/USA 1973/28 mins.

Joyce at thirty four is any woman anytime who faces the conflict of work versus family. I wanted it to go on and on because of its honesty and because Joyce herself seemed to come very close to the solution of feeling good about herself. Shirley MacLaine.

IT'S JUST SOMETHING KIDS DO/Pat Edgar/Australia 1973

Children's play is an important learning process for them. But as the sterility of the urban high rise development encroaches their opportunities for investigation and discovery diminish. This film shows how children suffer from this and offers some suggestions as to how things can be changed and are being changed in some other countries.

BEHIND THE VEIL/Eve Arnold/USA 1971/50 mins

A study of the lives of women in Dubai, an Arab country.

THE CHEATERS/Phyllis, Isobel and Paulette McDonagh/Australia/60 mins.

The McDonagh sisters, the first women film producers in Australia, made this silent film in 1929.

HOME/Sydney Women's Film Group/Australia/17 mins

'Home' expresses the thoughts and feelings of two women who grew up in welfare homes.

JANIE'S JANIE/Geri Ashur/USA 1971/20 mins

A documentary about a year in the life of a woman whose marriage is breaking up. 'All my life I've been someone else's Janie, now I'm going to be Janie's Janie!'



THE OLYMPIAD



SOME OF MY BEST FRIENDS ARE WOMEN
(Left to Right) Jacky Sullivan, Production Manager; Deirdre McCartin, Director; Robin Scholes, Camerawomen, (Foreground) Diarney Shenahan, Front of Camera.

KIRSA NICHOLINA/Gunvor Nelson/USA 1969/16 mins

The birth of a child at home among family and friends.

WOMEN WHO HAVE HAD AN ABORTION/Martha Stuart/USA 1955/29 mins

AUTOMANIA 2000/Joy Batchelor and John Helas/Great Britain 1963/12 mins.

A satire on automation by Batchelor and Helas, famous makers of animated films.

FINE FEATHERS / Evelyn Lambert/Canada/5 mins

GOT AT/La Trobe University Centre for the study of Educational Communication and Media/1972/30 mins.

MATRIMONY SPEED LIMIT/Alice Guy Blache/France 1910/12 mins.

Alice Guy Blache produced some 270 films during the silent film era.

MOSORI MONIKA/Chick Strand/USA 1970/20 mins

NEAR THE BIG CHAKRA/Anne Severson/USA 1972/17 mins

ORANGE/Karen Johnson/USA 1969/3 mins

THE PASSIONATE INDUSTRY/Joan Long/Australia 1972/60 mins.

A history of film-making in Australia.

RAT LIFE AND DIET IN NORTH AMERICA/Joyce Weiland/Canada 1968/15 mins

A parable about rebels.

SCHMEERGUNTZ/Gunvor Nelson and Dorothy Wiley/USA 1966/ 15 mins.

SEED REEL/Mary Beams/USA 1974/2 mins. 'Three sexual fantasies'.

SILVERPOINT/Barbara Linkevitch/USA 1974/25 mins

STILL LIFE/Jenni Thornley and Dagmar Ross/Australia 1974/7 mins.

SUGAR AND SPICE/USA 1974/32 mins

Sex role conditioning in New York Schools.

TAKE OFF/Gunvor Nelson/USA 1968/12 mins.

TUB FILM/Mary Beams/USA 1974/4 mins.

WERE ALIVE/USA 1974/45 mins.

Woman in prison.

WOMANHOUSE/Johanna Demetrakas/USA 1972/47 mins.

Ideas of 'home' and 'femaleness'.

WOMEN OF THE RHONDA/Wales 1970/20 mins.

Women in a Welsh mining area.

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

The women organizing this festival are working hard to make it one of genuine communication, where the experience of women is shared and celebrated. We look forward to seeing both men and women joining us at the festival.

Seminar on China
Sunday 19 October at 10 a.m.
Venue: Table Tennis Room
Student Union Building
\$1 Admission (including creche)
Programme :
Morning - Confucius and Women
Politics and Womens
Liberation
Bring Lunch
Afternoon - Women in China Today
Education and the Struggle
for the New Society.
Ends 5 p.m.
For further information phone
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International Women's Film Festival



ANTONIA



October 29 — November 4

at the Lido,
427 Manukau Rd, Epsom.
(Full programme available soon
from the Lido.)

We came together out of our involvement in the women's movement and our interest in film. Our programme consists of films made by women, concentrating on those dealing with the lives, triumphs and problems of women. Among other aims, we want the festival to:

- provide an opportunity for New Zealand women to view themselves in the context of the women's movement throughout the world.
- allow people to see how the world has and is being interpreted by women
- encourage and stimulate women to use film as a means of self expression
- provide an historical and cultural context of women's cinema.

CONCURRENT WITH THE FILM PROGRAMME WE WILL BE HAVING:

- screenings of videotape interviews with women film-makers
- video tuition
- childcare
- a photographic exhibition
- discussion workshops
- screenings of education programmes for children
- screenings of health programmes for women

The programme/catalogue will have detailed information on films, film-makers, distributors, information on setting up workshops, etc. We have received a grant from the International Women's Year committee, towards running the festival. The festival is coming here via Australia where it is currently touring through seven major cities.

FEATURE LENGTH FILMS

Today, as women explore their own culture and needs, we find hidden, remarkable works produced over the years. Alice Guy Blanche was the first woman to begin making films. This was in the USA in 1897. Over the years in the periods of women's greatest struggles for emancipation, from the turn of the century through the 1930's and again in the 60's and 70's, there have been noticeable peaks in the number of films made by women. Some of the films chosen for exhibition are:

ANTONIA: A PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN/-
Jill Godmilow and Judy Collins/USA 1974

A documentary about 73 year old conductor Antonia Brico. What the film shows, essentially, is a woman who was good enough to conduct the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra at 28, good enough to impress Arthur Rubenstein and Bruno Walter, yet somehow not acceptable enough to have been offered a permanent conductor's job she has always wanted.

LOVING COUPLES/Mai Zetterling/Sweden
1964/118 mins.

'Loving Couples' explores the problems of heterosexual love and marriage through the lives of three young women who meet in a maternity ward. The film is based on a series of novels 'Frokinama von Pahlen' by Swedish writer Agnes von Krusenstjerina.

KASHIMA PARADISE/Benie Deswarte and
Yann Le Masson/France 1973/110 mins.

'Kashima Paradise' is a remarkable documentary that explores the impact of industrialization on the people of Japan. Deswarte, a French sociologist, and Le Masson, her French cameraman, spent more than a year on the film, living in a small agricultural village 60 miles north of Tokyo.

THE COOL WORLD/Shirley Clark/USA
1963/106 mins.

Based on the novel by Warren Miller, this is the study of an adolescent gang in Harlem. Shirley Clarke has excluded any depiction of the white society as such and concentrates solely on the complexity of the black experience. With the leader of the gang lost in clouds of heroin, Duke takes over and tries to organise the Pythons' wine and smoke meetings into something more serious, more organised, that could push back at everything that pushes them around. Along with some incredible footage of street-life, Duke's story shows an outsider just how real anger begins, without preaching or condescending.

THE OLYMPIAD/Leni Riefenstahl/Germany
1936

'The Olympiad' records the Berlin Olympic games. Andrew Sarris has remarked: 'Despite the gruesome context of the situation (the rise of Nazism), Riefenstahl was a woman battling the largely male bureaucracy in attempting to impose her own vision of an event that was considered national property of a very propaganda-conscious regime'. The film also records the performance of Jesse Owens, the 19 year old black American whose winning embarrassed the Nazis and publicly disproved the idea of Aryan superiority.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ENEMY

Christine Burrill, Jane Fonda, Tom Hayden, Haskell Wexler, Bill Yahraus, USA 1974.

This hour-long documentary was filmed in Vietnam in April 1974. It includes interviews with many Vietnamese who express their feelings about the War, what they went through and how they view the future. Jane Fonda has said: 'It is a gentle film. It is a first step in tearing away the mask that the Pentagon has given these people.' The visit to Vietnam was an important event for Jane Fonda, once the sex idol of 'Barbarella' and now a political activist.

DREAMLIFE/Mirelle Dansereau/Quebec
1972/90 mins

Two young women invite a man whom they have been having fantasies about to their apartment. Sexually and in other ways, their idol turns out to be a big disappointment. The incident helps the women to rethink their attitudes towards men and towards themselves. Dansereau has said I wanted to create two characters of women who were real human beings. I wanted them to be fun and real in a way I hadn't seen, in French Canada at least. I wanted to show that their friendship could take the place of love.

PROMISED LANDS/Susan Sontag/France
1974/87 mins.

Sontag's focus is different from what one might expect from a film on Israel at this time. She doesn't focus on Israel in the context of international politics but takes us closer, to the people of Israel, to the feelings, confusions, guilts, and anxieties which this war and past wars have produced in them.

LOVE UNDER THE CRUCIFIX/Kinuyo Tanaka/Japan 1966/111 mins.

Kinuyo Tanaka is the only woman to have made feature films in Japan. The story is set in the sixteenth century in Japan, and is the study of women as property in a feudal society.

SAMBIZANGA/Sara Maldorer/Angola 1972

Sambizanga is the name of one of the poor suburbs of Luanda, capital of Angola, a country on the west coast of Africa, which was occupied more or less continuously by Portugal from 1575. The film uses the framework of the lives of a young couple from a country village to depict the events leading up to the first rebellion against colonial rule, the storming of the Luanda prison on February 4, 1961. It is based on a novel by Luandina Vieira, a revolutionary who was arrested in 1961 and condemned to fourteen years in prison.

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What did you teach them today, Miffy?

On the hand of a kindergarten teacher, a scrap of fur and a couple of buttons becomes "Miffy", the bunny friend who delights the young children of his kindergarten. Kindergarten looks like, and is, a whole lot of fun for children between 3 and 5 years of age. But with every game they play, every satisfying blob of paint they brush on, every visit from Miffy . . . children are learning. Miffy talks to the small friends who have "come to his birthday party". They focus avidly on him, absorb what he tells them, answer his questions, hold lively conversations with him, invent situations for him. It's a game, yes. But the special relationship the children have with Miffy excites their imagination, encourages speech, draws out their expressions of feelings and experiences. Language, drama, numbers, colours, communication . . . that's what Miffy

taught them today. For the kindergarten teacher who has created this learning situation, it is one of the moments that make her job rewarding. Kindergarten Teachers, both men and women, have an important role in the education process.

What Does Teaching Have To Offer? Because of its many facets, teaching obviously holds different attractions for different people. But of many teachers asked, *most* said teaching offered a great deal of "Personal satisfaction". For them, individual fulfilment is the most important requirement from a career, and teaching provides it.

Liking children . . . enjoying rapport with them . . . being involved in an ongoing process . . . the variety, so there's never boredom. Challenge . . . the rewarding feeling of getting something across . . . developing your own particular interests or talents . . . "having a go" at new ideas. These are satisfying aspects of a teacher's job. **For further information on Kindergarten, Primary, or Secondary Teaching,** see a school principal, Careers Adviser, or the Recruitment Officer at your nearest Education Board.

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PLAIN SPEAKING

It hardly needs to be mentioned that at about this time each year, most of us are under a great deal of pressure to complete our assignments and to start preparing for the exams. Most of us are able to cope with this to a greater or lesser extent, but there is concern that there are quite a few students on campus who cannot, and who need a great deal of support and encouragement but who, perhaps because they don't know anybody, are afraid to ask for help or have no-one to sound-off to. Consequently, members of S.C.M., E.U., and Newman Hall have decided to make themselves available for this purpose.

Starting this week (Monday 6th October) and continuing through the exams there will be someone in the old Student Travel Bureau Room (Top Floor, Student Union Building) between 10.00 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. each day.

We don't pretend to be counsellors, and we are not there to push our respective Christian viewpoints - but if you want someone to talk to just drop in.

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Deputy Secretary-General of International Womens' Year and World Conference IWY 1975, is speaking in Auckland at the Mandalay, Wed. 22 Oct. 7.30.

Ms Bruce is one of the most influential women in the world today, and Director, Centre for Social Develop-

ment and humanitarian Affairs, and is in charge of the branch for the promotion of equality of men and women. The evening is arranged by the Auckland Branch of the UN Association.

Tickets available from the U.N.I.C. E.F. Office, Lewis Eady Building. \$6.50 (includes supper)

RICHARD PREBBLE IS CENTRAL



Richard W. Prebble, L.L.B. (Hons), B.A.
Labour Representative, Auckland Central

Auckland is my city. I have lived in Central for over 20 years sharing the problems with my neighbours. I am not an outsider on a big American-style spending spree to win votes. I am an Auckland City ratepayer and as Central's M.P. I intend keeping my home in Auckland.

The National Party, working hand-in-glove with the City Council has destroyed our houses, routed heavy trucks through our streets, neglected our schools and ignored the needs of our pre-schoolers.

It was the National Government that took away the local policeman. It was the National Party Government that destroyed Grafton, Newton and much of Freemans Bay. It was National that put the container wharf in Central.

The Labour Party believes cities are for people — not trucks and cars. Thirty-three months is not long enough to correct all the

damage done by 12 years of National Party Government — but we have made a good start.

If you would like to assist Labour's campaign please ring me at 767-922 or write c/o P.O. Box 2101, Auckland, 1.

- ☐ I wish to help Labour's campaign
- ☐ I am unable to help — please find donation for \$..... enclosed.

Name:

Address:

**RICHARD
PREBBLE
IS LABOUR**

