



Paul Gilmour

# SPIRIT OF '76

In true Kiwiland racing tradition the National Party galloped past the post first, winning the 1975 elections to take over the governing of our country. Some of those who had put their money on the winning party met in Rotorua last weekend, from 23-26 July. There was a record attendance of delegates and observers totalling nearly 1,100. Predictably, optimism, confidence and jubilation were theme-songs of what Rob Muldoon described in his opening speech as a "victory conference, where we will be indulging ourselves a little with the joy of being on the right side of the Chambers".

Indeed, there seemed to be very little point in doing much else. National Party conferences have a reputation for their efficiency, smooth running and highly organised formats. This year's effort was probably one of the most successful ever. Contentious issues such as the Olympic boycott, the tour to South Africa, and the proposed *Gill Bill* were skilfully steered clear of any discussion on the Conference floor, through the able management of the Party President, George Chapman. Ministers intervened in the more touchy subjects to smooth what might have been troubled waters.

It is not known whether the cause of the thematic passivity of the Conference lay with the management, or with the unwillingness of the delegates themselves to disturb a Conference that had been marked down to be a celebration of the election victory. Perhaps a bit of both. The murmuring voices were there, if not *ex officio*, then in the bars and dining rooms, where the delegates exchanged views rather more freely. But they never really made it out to the open.

## Dissolving Dissent

An attempt was made to push the controversy over Gill's proposed Bill through to the Conference floor. Some delegates were disturbed that the Bill, aimed to tighten up the *Hospital Amendment Act* of last year, should be passed through

Parliament before the reports of the Royal Commission were submitted later this year. Delegates hoped that an emergency remit would be allowed through when full Conference met on Saturday morning, but this was checked by Chapman.

The bubbles of dissent surfaced when the Conference split into four remit committees on Saturday afternoon. To a remit that the National Party give consideration to the formulation of a population policy, was added the amendment that "as a first step, no legislative action be taken in this whole area

until the Royal Commission Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion has reported." Because the Commission had already received submissions from about 350 groups and individuals, it was felt that the passing of legislation before the Commission reported would overrule the thousands involved in making the submissions.

After some debate the remit was carried as amended, the three MP's Dr. Ian Shearer, Marilyn Waring and Richard Walls voting for it and Deputy PM Brian Talboys voting against it. The point was made - some healthy objection amongst the ranks to the rather dubious political tactics of the Minister. It was hoped the issue would be discussed in more depth on Monday morning, when the remit committees' reports were submitted to the Chair. The ordered procedure was that he move the adoption of each report. And so he did - in three seconds flat, allowing very little time for "discussion".

There was yet hope as delegates made points of order concerning other remits - but nothing about the issue in question was raised.

## "Bolshy" Tories

The Young Nationals' Conference held on Sunday offered a little more encouragement. The Auckland Division submitted a remit opposing the intentions behind the *Hospitals Amendment Act 1975*, and expressing concern at any legislative changes that would reinforce the original aims of that act. After hearing five speakers arguing for the remit, the 67 delegates attending passed it unanimously. This remit took opposition to Gill's Bill a little further than that carried the day before. Where the former had opposed Gill's tactics, the latter objected to the aim of the Bill itself, with arguments on State interference in the bedroom being put forward. A general lack of confidence in Gill was also expressed. "The Minister has no moral right to introduce legislation at this point - one man has used his position to ride roughshod over the views and feelings of 60% of the population," said Stuart Wardell (Karori Young Nationals). It was also suggested that this Parliament was not competent "to correct the rash decision of the last."

With such disapproving noises from within the Party itself, Gill seems to have little choice but wait for the Royal Commission report. However, he is under no strict obligation to do so. When asked how he felt about the Young Nationals' objections, he indicated some disregard for their views. And the amendment to the population policy remit calling for no changes yet was ignored as he claimed rather



New MPs, Jones (Waitemata), Elliott (Whangarei).

Paul Gilmour

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blusteringly that the proposed Bill had "nothing to do with controlling population".

#### Tea, Cakes and Politics

An interesting development came from another offshoot of the party proper. The Women's seminar groups held on Sunday afternoon produced a minor upset in the ranks. A few women from Auckland Central electorate felt they were not getting what they wanted from the Conference, a feeling not confined to this group. They claimed women in the party tended to be too content with taking a passive role, making tea and cakes, and doing all the dirt work. There was also some dissatisfaction with the fact that no women had been appointed to the new Broadcasting Corporation, despite mouthings by the National Party policy on women promising they be appointed to Boards, Commissions and Tribunals in the future.

A resolution was submitted to chairman Mrs. Helen Sinclair, that "as this is the only annual gathering of National Party women from all parts of New Zealand, we consider it important that the first period of this afternoon's seminars be devoted to topical matters of concern to women". The resolution was ignored until one of the women concerned called a point of order. One delegate said that the women could listen to speakers anytime of the year, but it was the only chance they had to get together and bash out a few issues.

"The mood of the meeting is not to look at controversial issues," said Sinclair. "The women here are interested in trying to find out how they can be more effective politically." Such discussion had not been slotted into the timetable Sinclair told delegates and if women were interested in seeing that it was, they could arrange it with the next Women's Vice-President. Three women then rose and walked out of the meeting. The rest stayed on, however, to get their annual dose of inspiration from the appointed speakers.

It was interesting to note that seminar groups discussing law, security, transport and agriculture were held at the same time as the special session for women. This was forcibly pointed out by Colleen Dewe, MP for Lyttleton. She was disappointed that so many women had preferred to be spoken to than to take part in the more politically relevant discussion groups. Perhaps the women's interests lay elsewhere, however - one woman described the dissenting women as "some bunch of women worried about their rights or something."

#### Policy Facelifts

Some economic and policy changes were also announced at the Conference. Minister of Foreign Affairs Brian Talboys presented a



New MPs, Fenton (Hastings), La Varis (Bay of Plenty).



Talboys, Deputy PM.



New MP, Malcolm (Eden).



Photos by Paul Gilmour

rather ambitious paper, *New Zealand in the Last Twenty-five Years of the Twentieth Century*. He outlined plans for the reorganisation of the economy into a more open, more internationally competitive and more export-oriented economy. He explained the need to break the protective barriers of locally manufactured goods, as this protectionism was becoming more costly and inefficient. "Instead," he said, "we must build up our commodities and export them more competitively, with third world countries playing a far greater part in our export trade."

The delivery was followed by what the Conference programme described as "contributions from the floor", but no real criticism was made of what seemed a fairly radical change in economic policy, one affecting the small-time free enterprisers which make up a reasonably large proportion of the Party. Something was mentioned along the lines of "What about the

workers" but Talboys gently pointed out that decisions lay mainly with the management and that it was a question of their willingness to explain to the workers what they were doing and why.

One woman drew some applause from the floor when she departed from the general course of the discussions and asked Talboys about New Zealand's role in race relations over the next 25 years. Reminding her that the Government was elected on a policy of non-interference, he said that New Zealand would be displaying more interest in the economic development of the Island communities and helping them to develop their own resources.

That night, Muldoon underscored Talboys comments. "We are going to change the thrust of our foreign policy programme," he said, "and direct more of it to our neighbours in the Pacific, and less to countries further away."

With the recent threat of trade

boycotts in 'those countries further away' this would seem to be a good move, both economically and as a facesaver. The new "direction" of trade was recently discussed at the South Pacific Forum held at Nauru.

#### Towed the Line

The remits discussed in the four separate committees on Saturday afternoon offered interesting examples of how the National Party political machine worked. A remit on the Standard Tertiary Bursary sought to remove many of the anomalies in the bursary system. Stuart Wardell, mover of the remit said that the Government had not kept their promise to reform the bursary. Gandar corrected him, saying that it was to be discussed within the next two months. Little could be done, he said, until the next budget, as it was too late to be considered in this year's. A reformed bursary could be expected in 1978, but meantime students had already got a 167% increase. It was disturbing to see Wardell back down so apologetically, apologising to Gandar for his mistaken views. The remit was passed by the committee, but as Gandar had effectively shown, it was rather a waste of time to have even discussed it.

#### End of the Dialogue

And thus ran four days of subdued protest, protest that was definitively, if temporarily, stilled at the Leader's rally on Saturday night. With spectacular dexterity the party ego was boosted to alarming heights by an oratory that would have done "Friends, Romans, Countrymen" proud. Muldoon played on the Kiwi admiration of the "ordinary bloke" and his distaste for the fringe sectors of the population, often hitting below the belt. Snide remarks were made about the "trendy lefties", the "pathetic creatures outside the door" - a reference to the Gay Lib picketers earlier that day - the "self-appointed political commentators," and so on ad nauseum.

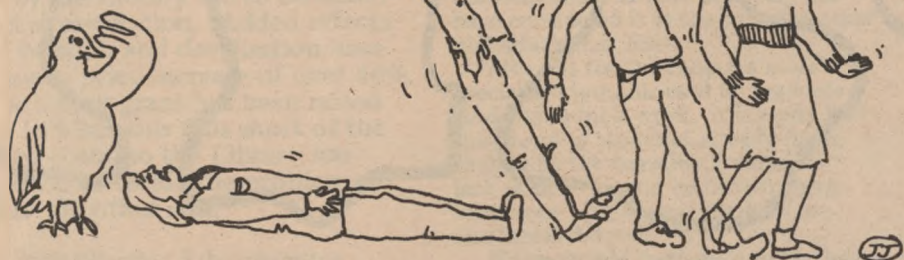
It served a purpose in reviving what seemed to be faltering notes in the preceding two days, reminding the National Party members of their "landslide victory" and their "magnificent" part in it. But one and a half hours of such self-indulgence were found just a little overbearing by some of the members, who felt that Muldoon had overstepped the mark at times.

The Conference was enlightening as to how and why the Nats won the 1975 elections. Their political skill and organisation is superb, unsurpassed by any alternative we have at the present. They have definite aims and ideas and are able to express them cleverly, presenting an invincible front of unity and totality, virtues which seem to appeal to the 'average New Zealander'. It was just a little disturbing to see how that unity was achieved.

Jill Ranstead



# presidential elections



Presidential candidates faced a shock result last Tuesday evening when election results were finalised. With a very low poll of 1700 votes, the No Confidence category polled 1048 Presidential votes to ensure that no appointment could be made.

Administrative Vice President candidates Dave Merritt and Denis Purdy narrowly escaped the purging influence of No Confidence. The pair attracted a total of 838 votes to the no confidence poll of 823.

Jos Gibson was elected Welfare Vice President with 893 votes to 737 for No Confidence.

Presidential candidates were a little despondent by the organised No Confidence campaign waged over the five days before polls closed. A current rumour suggests Hugh Cook may stand again, although late last week he could not be contacted for comment.

"The best candidate won," was Henry Harrison's assessment of the result. Harrison said he believed the result was justified in a narrow sense: "Students are entitled to vote the way they want," he said. Harrison believed the Presidential candidates didn't get sufficient of what they were standing for over to the students. "We had similar positions on most issues," he said. "Our policies were all roughly the same."

Alan Dick spent most of last week in bed, ill with flu'. He announced that he would be

seeking a job at the end of the year and wouldn't be standing again. It is widely expected that the Young Socialists will field another Presidential candidate and informed sources indicate it may be Mike Treen.

Nominations for President have re-opened and another election will be held on 16 September. Official results are:

President	
Stephen Bird	15
Hugh Cook	157
Alan Dick	124
Henry Harrison	72
Janet Roth	275
No Confidence	1048
Invalid	8

Administrative Vice President	
David Merritt	597
Denis Purdy	241
No Confidence	823
Invalid	48

Welfare Vice President	
Jocelyn Gibson	893
No Confidence	737
Invalid	79

Declared elected were Dave Merritt (AVP) and Jos Gibson (WVP).

Fraser Folster

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## SENATE REPORT

### Audio Visual Facilities

In May, a new committee of Senate was set up to develop the audio-visual facilities within the university. Previously discrete sections such as the Photographic Unit, the Television Unit, the Loan-Out Unit and the Language Laboratories as well as the audio-visual units of the Medicine and Architecture Facilities came under one central administration enabling the streamlining of costs and procedures. Of immediate concern was the rationalization of equipment. It was found that in some areas of the University basic equipment, such as overhead projectors, is lacking and even that, in the Old Arts Building - the lecture rooms have no plugs so that staff may be seen (if you watch very quietly) scurrying to and fro with great coils of long lead which they guard jealously. At the other extreme are items which are very expensive, very sophisticated and for which there are no projection facilities. One early decision, therefore, was that sale of some equipment and its subsequent

replacement with simpler, more suitable equipment, could improve facilities at no cost.

The reports on damage and loss of loan-out equipment make enlightening reading. Particular villains are those who return machines in poor condition. Two technicians at the centre spend 75% of their time in repairing equipment.

In addition to such practical considerations the Audio-Visual committee is concerned with promoting the use of AV equipment by the academic staff. To this end a teaching methods sub-committee has been set up and is currently preparing a series of courses which range from basic learner-user to the sophisticated needs of established users. More about that another time.

To end this week's column I wish to acknowledge with regret the resignation of my colleague Richard Mills from the Senate. I have worked closely with Richard since we were both elected earlier this year and have seen perhaps more than most the idealism, the dedication and the courage which he brought to the job, qualities which were not always understood by those around him. Richard is heading off overseas at the end of the year. We wish him well.

Liz Winkworth

## FEEDBACK



printed by your favourite paper, stick with it. They won't start printing the literate, rational or Labour leaning letters.

If you are capable of becoming totally preoccupied with the alleged non-existence of the Christmas spirit, go to a paper like the *Herald*. That paper occasionally publishes articles describing the arcane letter rituals conducted in the *London Times*. It attempts to imitate this by initiating regular semi-finals on the origins of words such as pom or pakeha.

Most publications ruthlessly select and abridge letters. Some, like the *Vic* student paper, *Salient* go to the opposite extreme and print everything except invoices and receipts. *The Week*, always perverse, promises the same policy, plus answering question letters with unintelligible *non sequiturs*.

*The Star* craves any copy to fill the space between advertisements. Thus when desperate, it actually suggests suitably innocuous topics which enable it to fill columns for weeks with a chorus of similar sentiments over different names (no doubt of convalescent refugees from the talk-back shows.)

The Auckland papers have begun to shunt letters out to the wastelands by the HOME HELP WTD ads. Note that others still carry on the daft practice of printing cryptic replies to the correspondents

whose letters don't make it.

Nothing has changed in the six years since Mike Bassett criticised the 150 word limit or the extraordinary preference given by the *Herald* to anonymous scrawlers. Bias is still generally the rule, especially at election times. The major dailies, unnecessarily I thought, all denied the Muldoon allegation that they published dummy pro-Labour letters. Lefties only get their chance when the *Herald* prints letter summary articles, which tend to give more prominence to picturesque and unconventional comments.

The mass participation equivalent in broadcasting is of course talk-back. Like letters, talkback is cheap. One Auckland station enjoys the privilege of the state licence by pushing the stuff eight hours a day. More than newspaper letters, talkback is a spiral system, carrying an unoriginal message through the medium of a narrow minded compere back to a clottish audience. It is a pooling of ignorance, an encouragement to snap judgements, an insidious variation on democracy.

The usual pose of the so-called 'host' is vulgar patriotism, begging the jingos to phone in their contempt of Poms, their hatred of stirrers, and their excuses for "the New Zealand attitude". One listener rings asking why there are no young "callers". One might equally ask why the accents and intonations are always the same social class. Surely it is because the people talking back are the little people - the politically non-active, having no religion but astrology, stuck in their dreary suburbs, reading the papers cover to cover, craving contact, accumulating lists of conversation openers and ringing up saying, "A couple of things, Gordon: first ....."

These dullards are the survivors of a repressed and bitter war-generation, the

people who never quite made it in the days before the simple life became respectable, but who are now fiercely and contentiously content with their lot. They sit at home, vicariously thrilling to the satisfaction of the compere suppressing loud mouth callers at the touch of a switch, glorying in Dryden's hysterical threats to sue callers, drooling over Bickerstaff's sexual innuendo. They immerse themselves in the murmuring mass, anonymous voices talkbacking the sacred words of the tribe. This was especially clear by comparison in recent serious talkbacks, such as the Nuclear Ships press conference and the Cross-Continental Checkup with Barbara Ward. Only a few members of this class got on air: a local ranter against overbreeding dark races stuck out as a national embarrassment in the international programme, and his 'contribution' was pointedly not included in the *Listener* transcript.

As a rule, participatory radio must deify the crude and conventional because it is always the tired old phrases that sound the best. All of which leads us to ask why we suffer radio and television to exist at all. The answer must be of course, for social control. The senile, the intellectually handicapped, the insane, the maladjusted are shunted into 'homes' and hospitals, and can be kept stupefied by radio and television for most of their waking hours. It keeps social misfits and slobes at home or in jobs at the studios. It tranquilizes children. It eliminates all those problem people that industrial society can't face.

*Pace* Voltaire, if broadcasting didn't exist yet, we would have to quickly invent it.

Tyche



## How to reorganise a Students Association



All of the presidential candidates in their policy statements to CRACCUM alluded to changes being proposed for the Students' Association. Unfortunately the directions that these would take were not given, nor was any comment made as to their purpose nor to their possible weaknesses. The proposals affect the Executive, Student Representative Council and the Student Union facilities.

The experience of this year's Executive has been that it is very difficult to do anything more than keep the lid on the facilities and services we are required to administer. Another problem has been the relative redundancy of some Executive posts, and the need for creation of extra posts to meet new needs. Executive, at 16 members, is very large for a working group, and it is very difficult to co-ordinate and keep information flowing.

In two special meetings, the Executive came up with a wide-ranging set of proposals that attempt to cover the main problems. These will be presented at the Winter General Meeting for discussion and policy or constitutional decisions. The first meeting covered the Deed of Management between Students' Association and the University, which acted as a focus for all the long-standing problems associated with the Cafe and Student Union.

The Executive proposes that the Association occupy its offices and through its elected or appointed reps to the Union Management Committee, control the Union administration policy. Our responsibility should stop there. The day-to-day running should be delegated to the people employed to do so when things settle down. The Executive has asked the University to take full responsibility for administration on these lines. The main function of this change is to free Executive members from getting too tied up in the adminstrivia associated with the Union. Executive members will then be able to attack problems associated with the Union rather than be asked to defend them.

There are two problems which must be overcome before this can be done. The first is the Union administration. The Executive is spending considerable amounts of time ensuring that the facilities can in the future be managed in

the best interests of students. We wish to see the Cafe upgraded to be more efficient. The University however wants the Association to raise the building levy by up to \$4 to help pay for it, and has in fact stated money will not be advanced to us unless it is. The second problem is to ensure that students, through the Association, do retain control of the Union administration. There is a risk in what we are proposing that we may lose control.

The funds freed up by this decision would be of great benefit to the Association. One of the purposes proposed for this is employment of an Activities Officer. For the Winter General Meeting the Executive must be able to prove to the satisfaction of students that such an Officer would be directly useful to students by representing individual students and groups of students within the University as a Trade Union operator, a function neither the President nor Executive members carry out satisfactorily. The Officer would be full-time, and act as project organiser for the Association in political campaigns. This would protect the academic and financial interests of students on Executive by freeing them from the heavy commitments and risks attached to involvement in student politics. The Officer would also organise and commission research into whatever the Association needs information on to promote the interests of students, eg. research into the provision of dental services on campus.

The danger in employing yet another person is in expenditure of Association funds. Full-time employees, by virtue of their continuity and knowledge can wield considerable power in the Association: the tail can wag the dog. Therefore our proposals should be treated carefully and I would welcome discussion on them before the Winter General Meeting.

Finally, the Executive: it is proposed that numbers be reduced to twelve and that the SRC chairman become a member on appointment by SRC. SRC should be set up in the first two weeks of term and should have considerably more political muscle round the Association than it does. To do this requires information which must come to SRC through the Chairman. It is proposed that the Education portfolio be elevated to a vice-presidency, and Welfare Vice President should be amalgamated with Student Liaison Officer to a Welfare Officer. The bullshit positions of Business Manager, Public Liaison Officer and House Committee Chairman would be abolished and a new post of National Affairs Officer created. Any other posts should be created by SRC or Executive to suit a need as soon as it arises rather than having to wait for constitutional changes.

If the Winter General Meeting accepts the principles behind these proposals, they should be relatively easy for this year's Executive to action in the last four months of its office.

Michael Walker

## FOOD FILE Langdon's Stoup

Here is a hot spicy stoup originally eaten during the 1968 French riots by NZ'er John Langdon. A Stoup is a cross between a soup and a stew - a sort of too thin to be a stew and too thick to be a soup. Anyway I am assured that Langdon's Stoup is an important must when we are all out in our dingys at the mercy of those cold Hauraki winds, protesting against the American nuclear ships, or submarines. It won't help you if you are blown to pieces during a nuclear accident, but at least you'll die full and happy.

1. Take 1 Kilo of mince and boil in 2-3 pints of water for an hour, at medium heat.
2. After an hour add the following items and boil for a further ½ hour :
3. ¼ cup of Worcester sauce
4. ½ cup of peas or beans
5. A packet of soup mix - tomato is best.
6. Mixed herbs, pepper and salt.
7. 5-10 small potatoes (whole)

Glenda

## colloquium on religion



On the weekend of 16-18 July the renowned Religious Colloquium was held at Auckland University. Attendance was poor - estimated by Organiser John Hinchcliff at 50% of last year's. Student representation was abysmal. This was a great pity, as there were many interesting papers given and this writer wished he could have gone to many more. Perhaps that creeping tyrant, on-course assessment was responsible for the poor turnout.

Nihil desperandum! Hereafter followeth a few of the highlights of the weekend.

On Friday night we had Professor John Morton talking on town planning Christian-style. I didn't attend this, but if his thoughts here were an expansion of those expressed in his series of broadcasts 'Christians and the World', then his audience had much mental stimulation. The gist of his thoughts were that Christians should be in the vanguard of alternative ideas.

Early on Saturday morning Keith Rowe gave a paper on the Clergy for Rowling campaign last year. Some important points were brought out :

1. that there is a gap between liberal clergy and conservative laity that is becoming more serious,
2. clergy cannot dissociate themselves from their role as spokespersons, publicly at least,
3. both church-going and non church-going laity have definite expectations of clergy (comforting, reconciling status quo, to believers) which, if the clergy break, will result in punishment, usually financial.

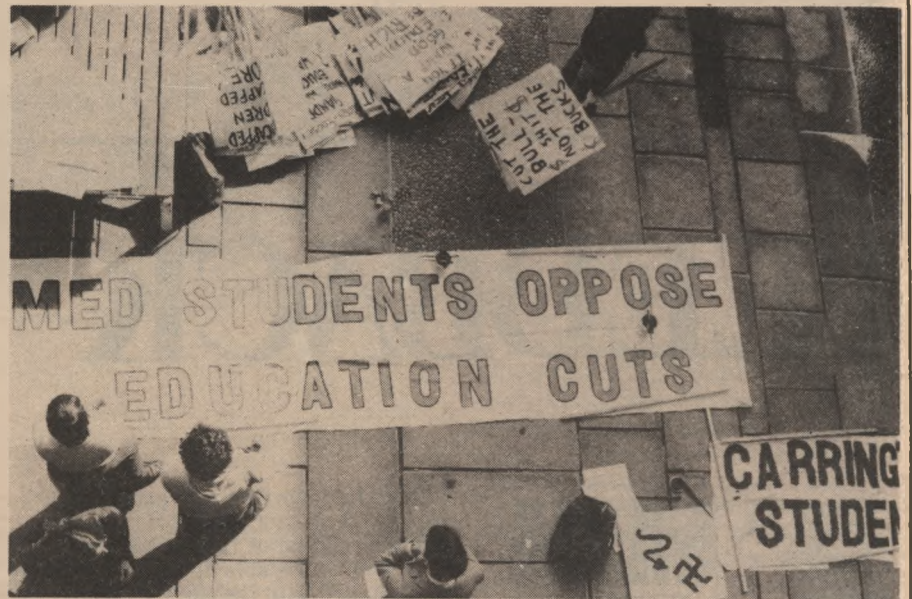
Also on Saturday morning were Ken Booth's 'How to Detect a Heresy' and Gavin Ardley's 'Apostolic Successions'. The former concerned the non-isolation of right doctrine from right order, action and faith, while Ardley's paper on this quite controversial topic was philosophical and scriptural.

For me, perhaps the highlight of the day was David Guthrie's paper in the afternoon on 'Scriptural Concepts of Judgement'. This very poorly attended paper exposed the difference between the Romano-British concepts of love and justice and the Semetic understanding. For us, the judge is impartial, 'blind', weights only the facts. The Semetic judge is intimately concerned with his people - the concept of the 'chastening father'.

Sunday morning came up with a suitably apocalyptic paper by John Hinchcliff on 'The Just War Theory in a Nuclear Age'. Hinchcliff is strongly against any such theory which he considers hideously inappropriate.

Unfortunately, a stimulating weekend was concluded by a disappointing plenary discussion session in the afternoon. One of the panel said to me afterwards that she had not been sure what was required of her, and the whole afternoon did tend to lack structure and purpose. Notwithstanding, some stimulating points were made. Overall, encore !

Craig Robinson



## EDUCATION ACTION DAY

2000 students got off their collective arses last Friday and marched down Queen St protesting against the Government's cutbacks in Education spending. This in itself is a rather remarkable achievement for a student population that is in the throes of the dreaded "apathy" disease, but it is even more remarkable since it flies in the face of the University's directives which stated ... "there will be no change to the lecture schedule for July 23rd, and lectures should be held as usual".

However the day started off well with the film *If* screening in the Gym and a full turnout to the Forum in the Quad before the march. ATI and Carrington

Tech students turned up in numbers as well as representatives of the other Educational Organisations. Then at about 1.15pm we set off down Princes St and Wellesley St into Queen St, much to the amazement of the lunchtime crowd who hadn't seen a midday demonstration for over a year. There was quite a festive air about the march as smiling students walked chanting "Judas Gandar" to the delight of clapping Grannies who lined the route.

At the Post Office there were more speeches, despite some window cleaners who splashed the crowd with water. A march back up to Varsity was equally successful with everyone arriving back about 2.30. The crowd thinned out a little after that but good attendances were reported at the concert in the Cafe and the film *Bed Sitting Room*.



## Periodicals on the Block

Nearly 400 periodicals subscribed to by the Library are to be taken out of circulation. Added effects of inflation and devaluation have meant a price increase of over 40%. The library grant has been raised by 18% but this falls short of the rising costs, so the Library has decided to tackle the problem from the other end.

A serials Selection Sub-committee has been set up to choose journals for cancellation. Periodicals were listed according to their subject and assigned to departments to be rated as top, medium or low priority. They were then sent back to the Main Library and any journal which appeared to have been mis-rated was sent around other departments for their opinion. The end result of much politicking and conflicting interests and opinions was a shortlist of the journals sentenced to cancellation.

Some were selected on a basis of use and interest value. This was a difficult thing to assess according to librarians and often depended on whichever angle

is taken. Journals dealt with a wide range of topics and their interest value could not be confined to one particular area. The *Australian Financial Review*, for example, was assigned to the Economics Department for consideration, and was rated as low priority. However, it was a valuable source of information in other fields and while the Economics Department may not have considered it as top priority, other individuals may have.

Also due for the chop are more specialised journals used by graduate students in their work. It is a pity that this group of students, already handicapped by the bursaries system - or lack of one - should be further inconvenienced. *Pravda* and *Krokidil* are also marked down.

If you should happen to catch sight of the shortlist floating around the different departments, and have a good case for any violent objections to a decision, then it may be taken to the Sub-committee. Your chance to join in with the scramble for concessions. Good luck.

And things are not going to get any better, either. Prices are still rising and it is doubtful that library grants are going to increase proportionately. But with the cut back on students next year and the discouraging bursary situation, perhaps there will be less need for the journals anyway.

Jill Ranstead

## Theatre Week

### MONDAY 2ND AUGUST

OLD MAID : 9.30 a.m. & 1 p.m. English Dept and French Club : French Film Programme - *Judex*, directed by Franju and *Pickpocket*, directed by Bresson - admission \$1 for students and general public.

### TUESDAY 3RD

OLD MAID : 7.30 p.m. Film '76 - *The Passenger* - admission 50 cents.

### WEDNESDAY 4TH

OLD MAID : 1 p.m. Movement Theatre: lunchtime programme - admission 50 cents. LITTLE THEATRE : 7.30 p.m. Auckland

### FRIDAY 6TH

OLD MAID : 12.30 p.m. Living Force Rock Concert - admission 50 cents. LITTLE THEATRE : 7 p.m. Auckland Civic Trust - admission \$1.

### SATURDAY 7TH

LITTLE THEATRE : 7 p.m. Film Makers Club : Multi-media Evening - admission \$2 general public, \$1.50 students.

### SUNDAY 8TH

OLD MAID : 8.15 p.m. University Music Group : Chamber Music Concert - admission general public \$3.00 (\$5.00 for two); students and senior citizens \$1.50 (\$2.50 for two)

The 7 O'Clock funeral march/wake was a huge hit with the eerie faces reflected, the glow of the candles and four pall-bearers walking out of time in step to Frank Stark's poor drumming. Since the main body of the march hadn't waited (to you impatient people a hearty raspberry) there was in fact two separate marches that night ... the main bunch about four blocks ahead and the funeral march to the rear. The main march finally halted and the funeral process cut a swath through their ranks to take the lead.

Into the Town Hall we trooped, filling the ground floor (about 1500) and sat down quietly waiting for the speeches to start. And surprise of surprises there on the stage was none other than Phil Amos, former Labour Minister of Education and the man responsible for the much heralded STB last year. After the set speeches were over he was called on to speak by the crowd and after much heckling got

up to talk. He was interrupted by interjections several times but in true Parliamentary fashion dealt with them with ease. The meeting ended at around 9.40 and again it was back up to Varsity for a shit-hot dance (make more free Frank).

Meanwhile in Wellington Gandar said in an interview with Radio B - "I'm aware that Students Associations are not happy with the message I gave recently to the representatives of their National Organisations. There will be no increase in the Standard Tertiary Bursary this year. The level of the S.T.B. was set last year by the Labour Administration. Student representatives knew then that the figures announced were for the Bursary this year. I think it is unreasonable that the students are now thinking about a bursary increase even before the first year is over."

Makes you want to cry doesn't it?

David Merritt



Photos by John Robson

## Editorial

## An exclusive interview with our New President

CRACCUM managed to obtain an interview with Mr/Ms No-Confidence who was celebrating a resounding victory surrounded by an awesome flood of vodka and well-wishers. The first question we put to this political phenomenon concerned the reasons for the landslide result:

Er, Giddyay. I think the reason the other candidates lost out was because they were all saying the same thing. They put forward these ideas on how to reorganise the Students' Association, how to give away the Cafeteria, and so on and so forth. But everyone knew they were just fishing bits of policy out of the pool of what other people were saying at a recent Exec meeting. I was the only candidate offering a real alternative.

Were you surprised that Janet Roth polled higher than your other rivals?

Not really. She's the only one who has much claim to the ideas they were all putting forward. Since most of it originated with Treen, the Young Socialist leader, Roth had a perfect right to those ideas. The others didn't. In fact, I'm surprised she and Treen didn't try to sue them for breach of copyright or unlawful possession of policy. Once that Engineer-fellow Collins withdrew there was no real alternative to Roth. And she has to put up with the Young Socialist label, and the fact that she doesn't look impressive as a potential administrator. But about all the others could offer was varying degrees of administrative incompetence.

Do you think the No-Confidence campaign organised on your behalf did much to help?

No, I'm quite capable of doing my own electioneering. All that did was to make people aware that there was an option to these other no-hoper candidates. And it's ironical that one of the prime movers in that campaign was the SRC chairman, who probably wouldn't survive a No-Confidence motion himself. We No-Confidence candidates always have the problem that we stand in every election, and a lot of people vote for us out of pure frivolity. When we get in, it's always against people who for one reason or another never had a chance, like Gavin Muldoon or Beverley Austin. Then another election is held soon after to see if someone can beat us, so we never actually take up office.

Who do you think will be your main rivals in the next election?

Well, some people never learn, so it's possible that one or two of those who lost out this time may have another try. But they haven't a hope, obviously: the electorate is wise to their inadequacies already. No doubt Mike Walker will try to jack up somebody who's a bit more capable, and I hear Clare Ward may have a hopeful in mind. The old lags who've been around for years and never quite made it are starting to crawl out of the woodwork in the hope they might have a chance. I wouldn't be surprised to be up against people like Treen or Lack or Kidd in September. And if that's the case, I'll probably lose since they at least might have some ideas of their own and the ability to carry them out.

Allan Bell

## CRACCUM

2 August 1976

Auckland University Student Paper

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Again our intrepid team brings you the one-hundred-and-one bits of news you didn't know and didn't really want to know. The faithful band this week were Barbara Amos, Lorraine McArthur and Margaret Doyle who stuck it out doing the typesetting, Glenda Fryer bringing us more luscious goodies in Food File, Julie Pendray and Jean-Baptiste Piggin who reported, Louise Chunn as Arts Ed., Alistair Dougal and Kennedy Warne who wrecked their eyes proofing it, and Judy Johnson who did the graphics. Special thanks to Joris De Bres for assembling and laying out the Vietnam supplement.



**The most devastating story of this century.**

**At times it looked like it might cost them their jobs, their reputations, and maybe even their lives.**

# **REDFORD/HOFFMAN** **"ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN"**



ROBERT REDFORD/DUSTIN HOFFMAN "ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN"  
 Starring JACK WARDEN Special appearance by MARTIN BALSAM, HAL HOLBROOK and JASON ROBARDS as Ben Bradlee  
 Screenplay by WILLIAM GOLDMAN • Based on the book by CARL BERNSTEIN and BOB WOODWARD • Music by DAVID SHIRE  
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# newsbriefs

## Hostel Sellout?

The Government Grants Committee has not yet decided whether or not to withdraw its loan of 11 years standing from Y.W.C.A. funds. This is the loan which enabled the Y.W.C.A. to take over Jean Begg House and use it to provide for student accommodation. If the loan is withdrawn, enabling Y.W.C.A. to decide for itself whether or not to pull the building down, the vacant plot left by Jean Begg will inevitably have to be sold or released to pay the money back. The Government could, on the other hand, decide that because YWCA is providing a good service for the community as a whole it needs the money. Then it may be classified as an indefinite loan which could be used to cover future costs of new buildings etc. However, because Y.W.C.A. will be under no obligation to include separate student accommodation in its future plans, somewhere along the line we miss out. In the meantime it may be interesting to note that Jean Begg house does not appear on the 1977 student accommodation leaflet.

### Ants Again

The Architectural Students Congress Society has been granted \$200 toward the cost of Ant Farm from the Speakers Fund. The Executive wasn't unanimous over this, the objections being that since the Society brought Ant Farm out, their's was the responsibility.

There were also murmurings to the effect that as comparatively few students attended the performance, it was not in the sphere of student activities. However, the motion to give them the grant was carried, after a tie vote 3-3.

### Enrolment Rehash

The new enrolment regulations which the University has proposed and passed will mean that enrolling week is February 14-18, one week earlier than usual. Then there's one week's gap to sort it all out, and Term 1 begins on February 28. More on this bureaucrat's dream in next week's CRACCUM.

## Academic Notebook

### What~we~are~here~for

The Dean of Arts is looking for a new 50-word definition of the purpose of an Arts degree to replace the 41-word definition (disparaged in this column in March) which is currently offered by the Faculty Handbook.

Given that the Handbook uses, for instance, 80 words on Time-tables and over 200 on Parking, you may feel that the limit of 50 words on What-we-are-here-for indicates, to say the least, an *interesting* scale of priorities! More dubious still is the idea that it is appropriate for the Faculty to try to *tell* students what the purpose of their own educational experience is, rather than *inviting* them to discuss what it could be.

So here is a 50-word contribution to such a discussion:

LEARNING : experience, value, personal decision ?  
RELATING : people, ideas, caring, skills, sharing ?  
CHOOSING : perceiving, questioning, selecting, discriminating ?  
CREATING : unique, individual response ?  
COMMUNICATING : ideas, feelings, attitudes, understanding, social skill, verbal, non-verbal ?  
CHALLENGING : evaluating, actions, attitudes, situations, forces for change ?  
LIVING IN COMMUNITY : seeking what we need, sharing what we have, compassion ?

Does any of that fit *your* experience of university ?  
(The 50 words are simply headings and key-words from *Educational Aims and Objectives*, report of a working party of the Educational Development Conference, Wellington, 1974, Appendix I)

Mike Hanne

### "Grants" Committee?

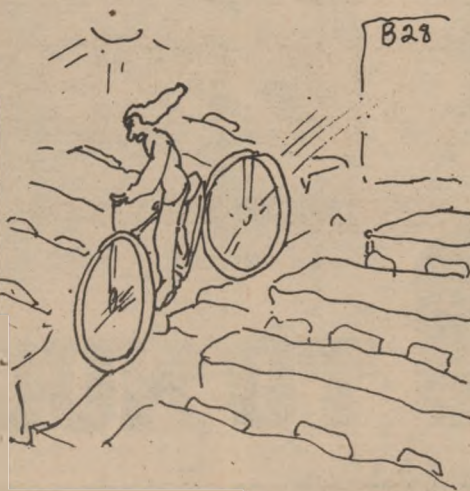
It seems that the University Grants Committee is becoming increasingly tight-fisted these days. In line with the Government's belt-tightening policy it has refused the University finance for a face-lift for the Theatre precincts, equipment and furnishings for the new Fine Arts library, heating for the Recreation Centre, and the purchase of Wynyard Street from the City Council. The Committee has, however, agreed that the floors of the new Human Sciences building will need to be covered.

### Death of Former Studass Accountant

Former Students Association accountant Stan Nelson died in Hamilton last week. Mr Nelson was survived by his wife and three daughters. Association Secretary Sharyn Cederman said last week that in the time Mr Nelson worked with students he became friends with all he came in contact with. "Stan was always calm and unruffled," she said.

Mr Nelson was a former lecturer at Auckland in the University College days before the Second World War, teaching French. He took up accountancy when he returned from service, but continued to lecture in Modern Languages part time under Professor A.C. Keys. Mr Nelson joined the Studass staff near the end of 1974. On his retirement earlier this year, he moved to Hamilton.

"His influence will remain," said Sharyn Cederman, "not only through his work but also through the effect of his personality and the standards he set."



### Cycle Users Club

Moves are afoot (!) to found an Auckland University Cycle Users Club to promote the cycleways, cycle housing facilities, cycle stands and the sport of cycling. Would you like to come to varsity by bike, but are presently unable to do so because of lack of facilities? If you are interested, (the first meeting will be soon) please contact Dave Calvert (University, ext 500) or Keith Johnstone (ph 676 465 or 73 885) or Nigel Isaacs (Studass ext 88), or Studass Main office where a register of members is being kept. Membership is free to Uni. students and staff. Nota Bene: First major projects are for cycleways over the Harbour Bridge and the new Mangere Bridge.

### Management Consultants Report

The report of the Management Consultants, commissioned in pursuance of a resolution at the Autumn General Meeting back in April, is now ready. It will be presented by your ever-respectful Executive at the Winter General Meeting on August 11th. If you should wish to preview this document, which tells us how better to keep our kitchen and money-boxes in order, you may obtain a copy from the Students' Association's main office desk. Agendas for the Winter General Meeting, which contain an impressive number of constitutional changes recommended by Exec, are also available.

If you want to know more concerning the Consultants' report or the WGM agenda, see Mike Walker or Alan Dick or Bob Lack in the Studass offices.

## overseas news

### 10 Malaysian Aircraft Shot Down.

An Australian report that guerillas had destroyed or damaged at least 10 Malaysian aircraft was described as "utter rubbish" by the Inspector General of Police. He admitted that one helicopter had been shot down and several others damaged by gunfire, but "that was all". He also denied that bombers and helicopters were conducting raids against terrorists. One wonders what the helicopter was doing when it was shot down and why 10,000 Betong residents demonstrated against the damage done to their homes and crops by Malaysian bombers during anti-terrorist raids over Thai territory.

Straits Times

### Australian troops in Malaysia

During his recent visit to China, Australia's Prime Minister Fraser announced that Australian government would review the military aid to Malaysia in the face of any Soviet threat. This statement overlooks the longstanding presence of Australian troops in West Malaysia. e.g. Port Butterworth, where they are engaged in anti-communist activities in conjunction with Malaysian forces. Using the pretext of "Soviet expansionism", increasing numbers of Australian personnel may be committed to the growing insurgency problems facing Malaysia. New Zealand troops are also participating in these activities. Local territorials recently joined Singapore based soldiers to gain experience in jungle exercises which by now have become "second nature" to the regulars. The need for familiarization with such techniques implies that Australian troops anticipate even greater involvement in Malaysia in the future.

Radio Australia and Post

## What are you going to be...?

If you don't want to get lost in the rush after Finals you should do something now about a job for next year. We try to help by inviting employers' representatives to come to the University on recruitment visits. You can make an appointment by calling at the Careers and Appointments Office behind the Upper Lecture Theatre. The employers who will be on campus during August are:

COOK, BARNETT & CO - Aug 11  
Recruiting Commerce graduates for Chartered Accountancy work.

EDUCATION BOARD - Aug 9 & 10  
Providing information on all teacher training courses for students in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce and Fine Arts.

FISHER & PAYKEL LTD - Aug 9 & 13  
Recruiting graduates from the Faculties of Arts, Science, Engineering and Commerce for positions in Personnel, Sales, Market Research, Science, Engineering and Accounting. Particularly interested in graduates with employment experience.

IVON, WATKINS-DOW LTD - Aug 13  
Recruiting from the Faculties of Science, Engineering and Commerce for vacancies as development chemists, marketing trainees, and chemical and mechanical engineers.

MABEE, HALSTEAD AND KIDDLE - Aug 12  
Recruiting Commerce graduates, or those with some papers to finish, for positions in Accounting.

PROBATION SERVICE - Aug 9 & 10  
Recruiting graduates with qualifications in Education, Psychology, Anthropology, Sociology and Law for positions as Assistant Probation Officers or Probation Officers. Previous work experience is an advantage.

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD - Aug 11  
Discussing with students from any disciplines the possibility of a career in Assurance underwriting.

STATE SERVICES COMMISSION - Aug 12 & 13  
Discussing with all graduates the possibilities of employment in the Public Service.

UNILEVER - Aug 11 & 12  
Discussing with graduates in Chemistry, Bio-chemistry or Mechanical Engineering the possibility of careers with Unilever.



# NO TO NUCLEAR WARSHIPS

The nuclear arms race and the threat of nuclear war is the gravest danger facing humanity. All of the surface nuclear-powered warships of our allies, and most of their submarines, always carry nuclear weapons even in foreign ports. By allowing visits by nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed warships into New Zealand ports we would be directly implicating New Zealand in the threatened and possible use of these weapons.

All nuclear weapon systems are grossly wasteful of scarce resources and are psychologically destructive both for those who wield them and for those threatened by them. Their use in war would be immoral, futile and counter-productive because they would mean the slaughter of hundreds of millions of innocent people and gravely threaten the survival of human civilisation. Therefore, if we allow nuclear warships here we would be seen as participating in the immorality of threatening other peoples with these obscene weapons. We would also clearly be inviting the use of such weapons against the ports they visit. This would result in the annihilation by instant evaporation or lingering radiation sickness and cancer of most of the people in our main cities.

We are also opposed to visits by nuclear-powered vessels of all nations under their present method of operation. Like all nuclear power plants, they produce radioactive waste that cannot be disposed of with safety and for thousands of years it remains dangerous to life. Also this waste material can, and quite likely will, be used to make nuclear weapons.

Everyone also agrees that there is a small but real chance of a major accident to the reactor of one of these vessels. Those who are reassured by suggested figures about the

improbability of such an accident should remember that before the explosion at the New Plymouth Power Station the Minister of State Services, Mr. Gordon, had dismissed the likelihood of such an explosion there as a 'one-in-a-million' chance. On Mr. Muldoon's recent radio talkback programme his team of experts admitted that the "worst conceivable" reactor accident would result in about 2000 cancer cases, about 400 of which would be fatal.

No one has told us of any real benefits that we will gain from these visits to justify such terrible risks. Contrary to the impression given by Mr. Muldoon, the U.S. Government does not accept total liability for any damage caused by "nuclear incidents". The relevant passage of Public Law 93-513 reads "The President may authorise, under such terms and conditions as he may direct, the payment of such claims ... proven to have resulted from a nuclear incident involving the nuclear reactor of a United States warship." The words "proven" and "reactor" were added as amendments at the insistence of the U.S. Defense Department and their effect would be to eliminate claims resulting from an accident with a nuclear weapon on board, and from all the victims of cancer and birth deformity because they clearly could not be proven to be a result of the "nuclear incident."

The Government is being hopelessly idealistic in believing that merely by going along with every military idea and action of our allies they will be able to save us from every conceivable threat, in particular the threat of nuclear attack. In fact the dubious nuclear umbrella provided by ANZUS and the warship visits is one that not only could leak but could attract a deadly radioactive hail. Also the effect of Government policy is our

participation in the aimless but increasingly inevitable drift towards a nuclear war breaking out. The only realistic and hard-headed policy New Zealand can adopt on this issue is to take independent determined efforts to counter the nuclear arms race and bring about nuclear disarmament.

This country must adopt an independent, positive and non-aligned stance in foreign affairs. We should withdraw from constricting military alliances with the nuclear weapon powers. We must make every effort to initiate and press for concrete measures to limit the spread of nuclear weapons and to achieve nuclear disarmament agreements.

In particular, New Zealand must not abandon but pursue with renewed vigour the attempt to establish a nuclear weapon-free zone in the South Pacific. Such a zone is feasible and could make this region infinitely more secure from involvement in nuclear war, nuclear weapon systems and nuclear testing. It would also be a major contribution towards regenerating the largely stalled progress to achieving nuclear

weapon limitation and nuclear disarmament agreements in other areas.

New Zealand could also play an important role in efforts to achieve a ban on nuclear weapons testing in all environments, including underground, and to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to countries not yet possessing them.

However, if New Zealand were to welcome nuclear weapons into our territorial waters we would be so clearly involved with such weapons that no-one is likely to take any efforts we might make to promote nuclear disarmament very seriously. New Zealand has a proud international record in the establishment of the United Nations, in setting up the first nuclear weapon-free zone, in Antarctica, and in stopping atmospheric nuclear testing in the Pacific. We must build on these achievements not wantonly destroy them.

It is crucial that those who agree with the aim of the Mobilisation Committee say no to nuclear warships by marching on August 6th.

Richard Northey



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# VIETNAM IN 1976

## The War Is Over But Peace Is Only A Start

After decades of foreign intervention and warfare, the people of Vietnam now have the opportunity to rebuild their country in peace.

In doing so they face a task even more difficult than the one which confronted them during the long years of war. In a recent interview in Paris, Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, Foreign Minister of the Republic of South Vietnam, stated that the people of the south were waging an all out struggle against the "sequels of the war, which are felt daily, hourly and are weighing heavily on our country." She added: "And the situation will last for a long time."

Considering the terrible effects of the brutal military conflict in Vietnam, it may seem surprising that the country has not collapsed into chaos and anarchy. In actual fact remarkable progress has been made. The most striking development since the end of the war almost a year ago has been the decision to reunify the country.

In November last year a political consultative conference between a wide cross-section of leaders from north and south agreed that Vietnam should be reunited under a single government. In April 1976 all citizens over 18 years voted in an election throughout Vietnam to elect a National Assembly.

As the United States recognised when Dr. Kissinger signed the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam in January 1973, Vietnam is one country. The end of foreign intervention and war, and the remarkable steps taken so far in the reconstruction of the south have now made the reunification of the country possible.

### Effects of the War

As the longest and largest military conflict since the Korean war, the Vietnam War saw the United States and its allies use some of the most sophisticated weapons in the armoury of modern destruction. The US not only provided South Vietnam with a staggering US\$22,331.3 million in military aid between 1946 and 1975 and sent over half a million troops there, but also resorted to massive bombing, including the use of biological and chemical warfare.

The effects of the war on the Vietnamese countryside, people and the country's social fabric were almost catastrophic. As a result of the use of American chemical and biological warfare over 43% (or 5000 square miles) of all plantations and orchards were totally destroyed. About 44% (or 9,650 square miles) of forest lands were entirely destroyed. This means that in the area of total destruction plants or trees must be replaced. It will take from five years to a century before this land can become productive.

According to incomplete statistics published in Saigon last September, nearly 1,293,000 south Vietnamese have been made ill or have died as a result of poisoning by herbicides. By 1969 half of Vietnam's croplands had been sprayed with herbicides by the United States forces. Between 1963 and 1973 the human population of South Vietnam increased from 15 million to 19 million people. In the same period, the number of buffalos



Even if they wish to - and God knows how much they wish to - the Vietnamese will not forget this war. It is engraved in their land, in their flesh. They are confronted with it in their work, every day. Today, Vietnam has won the war. But the victory in 1975 is only half the victory. The second aspect of the victory is not military - it is the rebuilding of the country.

declined from 820,000 to 400,000 and the number of cows and oxen declined by one-quarter.

In the latter years of the war the US forces adopted the strategy of trying to isolate their guerilla enemy by driving the people from the countryside into the cities by means of massive bombing. In 1954 the population of South Vietnam's capital, Saigon, was 450,000. By 1971 it had risen to 1.8 million. Two years later it had more than doubled to 3.8 million.

By the end of the war 3.5 million people in South Vietnam were unemployed, according to the Prime Minister of the Republic of South Vietnam, Huynh Tan Phat. Over half of them were from the American-backed Thieu

370,000 war orphans, while 430,000 children had died of war-related causes. There were one million victims of venereal disease (over 350,000 of them in Saigon alone), half a million prostitutes and half a million drug addicts, one million people suffered from tuberculosis, a disease most closely associated with impoverishment.

### Reconstruction of South Vietnam

When the new government took power throughout the country at the end of April last year it faced enormous social and economic problems.

The day before Saigon was liberated, the police abandoned the prisons and 7000 ordinary criminals escaped, helping themselves to weapons abandoned by the disintegrating army. On top of this law and order problem, the new government became responsible for a city with terrible health problems. "Saigon was once known as the 'pearl of the Orient'", said the new administrations official in charge of public health and social affairs. "But what we found was a mountain of garbage."

One of the first tasks was a mass inoculation campaign and a vast clean-up operation carried out mainly by students and the public.

In a very short time Saigon changed from a city with one of the highest crime rates in the world to one with a lower crime rate than Paris, a city of comparable size. Days after the new administration took over, most of the city's factories were back in operation. New enterprises, such as artificial limb factories, were started to absorb the unemployed, including former soldiers.

To try and overcome the twin problems of massive unemployment and the threat of starvation, the new government has encouraged the hundreds of thousands of war refugees in the cities to return to their native villages and go back to farming. To assist them, the government provides food for six months, seed and tools.

Already the restoration of agricultural production has had its effects. Last year south Vietnam did not have to import rice, whereas under the old government it was importing up to 700,000 tons annually. This year the country is expected to have a small exportable surplus of rice. Government action has also been taken to stabilise the price of rice and other commodities. In September there was an official crackdown on profiteering, monopolies and price-fixing by hoarding essential goods.

After reunification of the country, the aim is to build a socialist society throughout Vietnam. But because of the particular situation in the south, the continued existence of some private enterprise will be necessary for some time. Privately-owned enterprises and even foreign investment will be permitted so long as they benefit the strengthening of the country's national economy.

Today they are rebuilding their devastated country against tremendous odds. While they cherish their independence and stand firmly on their own feet, they need our help in the mammoth task of reconstruction. By assisting the people of Vietnam, people in New Zealand can help heal the wounds of a brutal war in which our country was involved.

Peter Franks

## U.S. Breaks Its Promises

When it signed the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam, the US Government stated that "in pursuance of its traditional policy" it would "contribute to healing the wounds of war and to postwar reconstruction ...." But the American Government has not kept this promise, despite the great toll of destruction and suffering which it was responsible for in Vietnam and throughout Indochina.

regime's army, paramilitary units and police, and their 'camp followers' such as black marketeers and prostitutes.

When peace returned to the south, the country was left with



## Students Revisit Home

# A Deep Sense Of Liberation

*In January and February of this year, five Vietnamese students in Australia revisited the South of Vietnam. Some had not been home for thirteen years. The magazine Development News Digest interviewed Nguyen Van Anh, Duong Tan Trung, Nguyen Phan Dien, Nguyen Anh Thu and Trung Phuoc Truong.*

*How did you feel about returning to Vietnam?*

It was a tour with a purpose of getting to know my country since the end of the war. My first feeling was very emotional when we landed in Ho Chi Minh City. I remember the feeling of oppression and humiliation when I left 4 years ago from the same airport. My country was then still under foreign domination and was being slowly destroyed by a war of genocide. So my feeling was a deep sense of liberation, and that we had finally become masters of our own country.

As we were flying from Hanoi to Saigon, you could see craters of various sizes along the country from Da Nang to Saigon. And some I saw were so round that you thought someone had made them with a compass. But this is only from afar. The most visible thing we have seen for ourselves was when we visited Cu Chi, which is called the "iron fort of the liberation fighters". You can see craters over 10-15 yards and there are just lots, and that is only about 40 km from Saigon. Apart from that you also see a lot of houses as you go along Highway No. 1 filled with shots.

*With a lot of bombs being dropped on Vietnam, have there been any accidents in relation to people who have accidentally come across this live ammunition during their daily activities?*

We have not seen many accidents, but we were told there were many problems of that kind. The Government is now looking at this problem and before people are sent to the new economic areas of production the Government

send in a team to clear the mines carefully. We know of some cases where children were maimed and killed because they don't realise the danger when they play. Although you realise that the Americans dropped a lot of bombs and virtually they are everywhere, you cannot control the children and they go to all the places.

*You have described some of the physical problems from the war. What are the medical and social problems?*

Certainly there are a lot of medical and social problems. Among most women who took part in the liberation it is believed about 90% of those would be latently sick with some sort of illness. The main diseases are to do with their reproductive organs, because of many years of lack of hygienic conditions and of hiding in damp trenches they have many infections. Of those 90% about 20% are at the moment seriously ill. There is a great lack of medicine to treat those illnesses. Not only do they suffer from the physical problems but the women who came out of jail after many years of torture under the Thieu regime, some of them suffer from mental illness through the years of electric shock treatment or similar barbarous treatment and they also need a lot of care.

*Did you come across the orphanage situation in Saigon or in the south of Vietnam, and what are some of the problems associated with orphans now?*

We did not actually go and visit an orphanage but we had a talk with the Secretary of the Union of Liberation Women in Ho Chi Minh City. She said that the statistics were about 500,000 orphans in Saigon at the moment, and the policy of the Government is to encourage adoption as much as possible.

*The process of de-urbanisation from the cities has meant that some of the areas which have not been developed in Vietnam for many years are now being redeveloped. We have heard them described as the "new economic areas". Can you give us some idea of the purpose for these areas and what are the main problems in these areas?*

Well, we know there is a very big employment problem in the south. The current problem of the present Government to solve unemployment is to persuade people to first of all move back to their native villages and those who don't have any more links with their villages are persuaded to move into newly cleared areas called the new economic areas or zones. There are many young volunteers in the youth brigades who go there first to clear the land, to dig canals and to build roads. They also erect simple houses for the people. When the people move in each family is given a plot of land of about 1000 square meters. This is their own property. Apart from that each family is allocated, according to the fertility of the soil, around 2 hectares of land which is collectively owned by the new economic area. For the first six months of their settlement the people are given issues of food, especially rice, free by the Government. They are also given agricultural instruments to support agricultural production.

*During the years of US involvement in Saigon several large factories were built. What has happened to these factories since 30 April 1975? What management structure is being used for the factories and what is the future of industrialisation in the south?*

First of all on the question of what happened to the factories. I think that with the owners who left the country the Government took over the management and it became a state-owned factory. As for those factories, the owners of which are still in the country, they are still in the hands of their former owners.



## Building A New Future For The Children

About the management of these factories, first of all the management will consist of the people who own the factory, the representative of the Government, and the technical people. At the moment the workers are not represented in management but in the future when workers will have their own union they will have their representative in the management to look after the welfare of the workers etc.

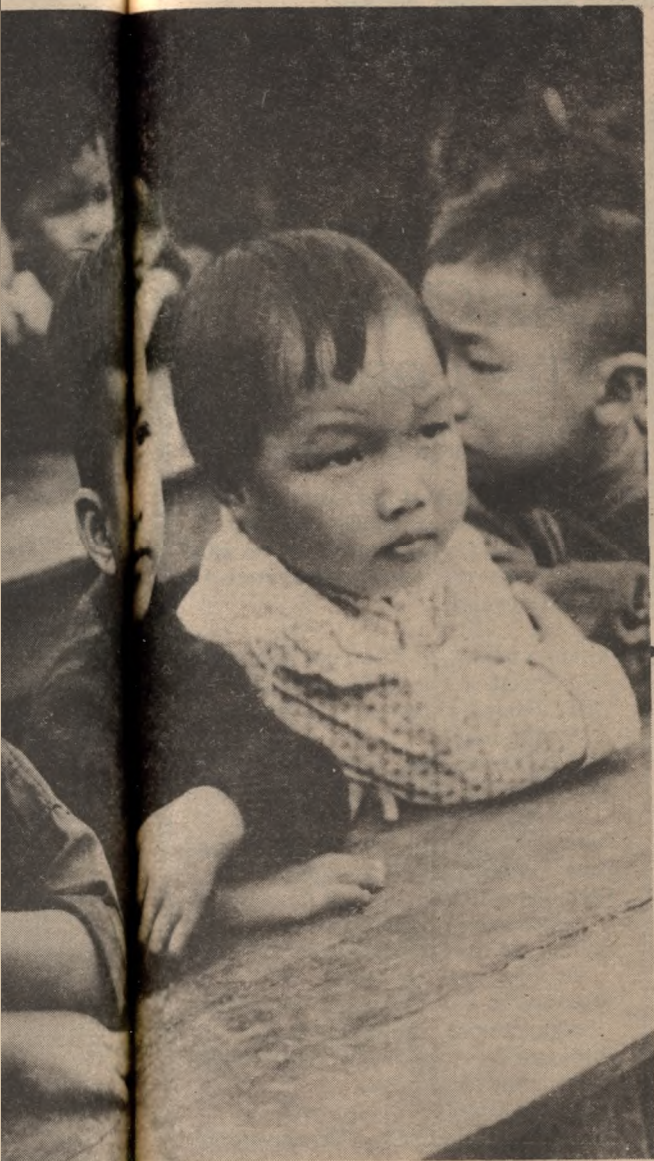
The main thing is to raise the technical standards and also the educational level of workers, because in some of the factories we went to nearly 90-100% of the workers were illiterate before the Government took over. So they do not understand anything about the technical problems. The Government has now started on the illiteracy problem and in the future the Government is going to educate workers on technical study as well. This will help with the future of industrialisation of the country because you cannot industrialise without a body of the workforce that is technically competent.

Talking about the problem of the factories, in the old days when the American and other Western capitals set up companies they were mainly as processing places so that the majority of factories imported raw materials which were available in Vietnam. For example one of the foremost American companies was producing fruit juices and you know Vietnam can produce sugar cane but even this was imported. As most of these raw materials cannot be imported from these western countries anymore these industries cannot function as before. So the Government is trying to get economic trade with Western countries on the one hand to solve the problem of raw materials and also to ask for aid on the construction of new factories



The flag of the republic flies outside a Danang school





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ing of resources.



## The Legacy of Devastation

Try to conceive of the destruction that can be wrought when people are prepared to drop the equivalent of 2½ Hiroshimas a week, and you have a picture of what the people and the land of Vietnam have suffered. A few figures for the whole of Vietnam :

- 7½ million tons of bombs were dropped, and 7 millions tons of ammunition used.
- 15½ million gallons of herbicides
- 2 million people were killed.
- 5 million people were wounded.

- 1 million women were widowed.
  - 1,300,000 children were orphaned.
  - 10 million people were displaced.
  - 3 million people faced unemployment, and hundreds of thousands became victims of drugs, prostitution and delinquency.
  - 25 million bomb craters scar the land.
- At the end of the war, the equivalent of half the total bombs dropped in the Korean war lay unexploded in Vietnam's soil.
- Vietnam faces the immense struggle not only of rebuilding a battered community, but also of rebuilding its soil, which has been eroded, laterised, defoliated, polluted and bombed.

## Social Worker: NZ Must Help



Murray Carmichael

In June, Onesta Carpane, a social worker who has worked in Vietnam for eight years, and was present in Saigon for several months after the Revolution, paid a brief visit to New Zealand at the invitation of Father John Curnow, the Director of New Zealand Catholic Overseas Aid. She is actively involved in Fraternite Vietnam, a French-based organization co-ordinating aid efforts to Vietnam. She spoke to CRACCUM reporter Fraser Folster:

Could you tell us generally what sort of problems Vietnam is facing in terms of reconstruction ? What are the problems that the people have to fight ?

You certainly know that the 30 years of war in Vietnam have caused a lot of damage to the country. This for sure cannot be calculated, but in any case there are certain problems that are very clear - such as the maimed people, all the widows and orphans, so many acres destroyed by the war, so much land damaged by the biochemical products that were thrown on the land, and of course there are the social problems such as prostitution and drug addiction and so on. So there is a spectrum of problems which have

to be faced now that peace has been established in the country.

The Vietnamese people started immediately to face up to the different problems. I was there during the change of Government and the first four months of revolution in Vietnam and I found it was the most interesting revolution that I could have imagined. Immediately after the first two days of the change, effort was being put into re-organising the population and stressing the fact that each individual person could be an effective contributor towards a better world for everybody in Vietnam.

That was what started immediately - organizing people and discussing together with neighbourhood and family what their needs were and the problems that they could solve by themselves, and seeing how each one could fit into the bigger task of reconstructing the country.

What can your organization, Fraternite Vietnam, do to practically help in this reconstruction ?

The work that is needed in Vietnam is so big and ours is a small, really a small contribution. But we have different projects that have been worked out with the Vietnamese authorities and that seem to fit within the bigger plan of Government reconstruction.

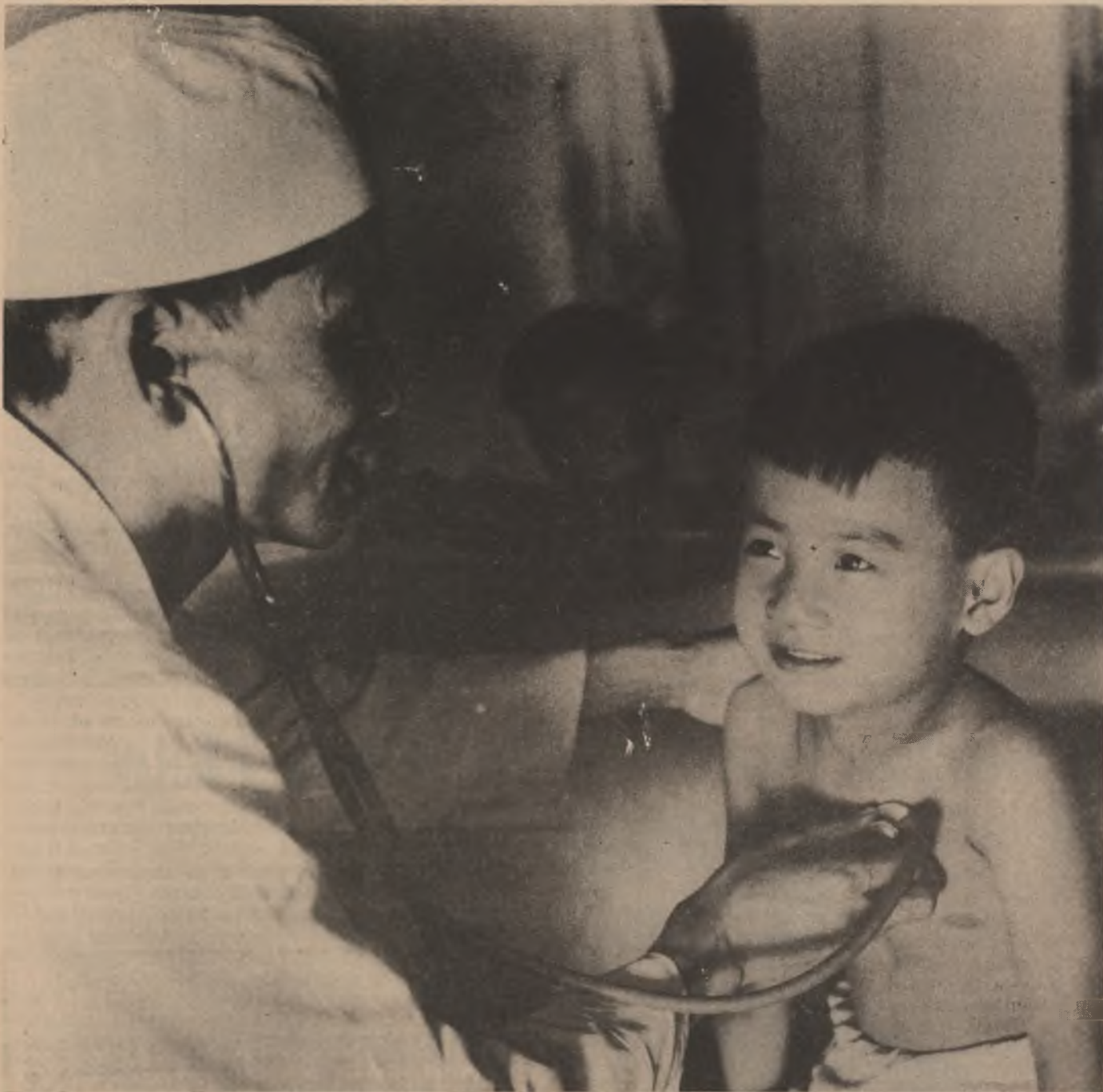
The priority of the Government is in terms of developing agriculture, developing light industry together with the heavy industry - otherwise the country will not be able to be self-sufficient. Their priority too is to make a survey of all the resources they have - both material and potential - in terms of land and people - in order to develop a better distribution and to find work for all the people who are out of work now. Unemployment is a very big problem in the South because of all the people who have been displaced because of the war. So relocation of the people, especially those who are living in overcrowded conditions in the city but come from elsewhere, is a priority. And of course one big task of the Government is to try to make Vietnamese people who are not yet conscious of what has been going on during this year conscious of the situation so that they will not be passive members of society but active in its development.

What can New Zealand do to help ?

New Zealand, like other Western countries, has a responsibility to help in the reconstruction of Vietnam. All over the world, people are realising that they were co-responsible for what happened in Vietnam. Vietnam became a battle ground of the super-powers, and millions of Vietnamese people suffered. The least they can do now is to help Vietnam to rebuild its shattered country.



# MEDICAL AID FOR VIETNAM



## The Most We Can Give Is The Least We Can Do

The British Medical Aid Committee for Vietnam regularly supplies the N.Z. Medical Aid Committee and Corso with urgent requests from Vietnam. Present requests include :

Vitamin tablets, at \$2.00 per thousand.  
New Spectacles, at \$2.50 each.  
INH Tablets, for fighting TB, at \$3.50 per thousand.  
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Penicillin, at \$23.00 per hundred ampules.  
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Dermojet syringes, for mass inoculation campaigns, at \$100.00 each.  
Quinine, to combat malaria, at \$170.00 per kilo.  
Microscopes, for rural teams doing TB examinations, at \$250.00 each.  
Cardiograph Equipment, at \$1,300 each including spare parts.  
Operating tables, at \$1,700 each.  
Anaesthetic equipment, with accessories, at \$6,000.  
Fluorescence Microscopes, at \$7,000 each.  
X-Ray Equipment, including dark room, lead aprons, chemicals and films, at \$33,000 per unit.

All these needs are urgent. Please make your contribution by using the coupon on this page.

"The most we can give is the least we can do".

## NZ MEDICAL AID COMMITTEE FOR INDOCHINA

This committee, representative of a wide spectrum of political and religious viewpoints, was founded in May 1965 as the N.Z. Medical Aid Committee for South Vietnamese Peoples in N.L.F. Areas. Its original policy was to provide medical aid in the areas of South Vietnam where the war was most barbarous and intense, areas where few if any of the established agencies were able or willing to send aid. This policy was based on humanitarian, practical, and political considerations: *humanitarian* because these were the areas of greatest need; *practical* because the aid reached its destination rather than being siphoned off by the blackmarketing and corruption of Saigon; *political* because the committee believed that the policies and activities of the United States, New Zealand, and their allies in Vietnam were utterly immoral and illegal, and should be opposed. By this policy the committee was able to act as a rallying point for those New Zealanders who wished not only to dissociate themselves from their Government's actions in Indo-China but also to make a direct and practical expression of their concern.

As the war expanded into North Vietnam with the commencement of American bombing campaigns, the committee extended its area of concern to the whole of Vietnam and changed its title to N.Z. Medical Aid Committee for Vietnam. Later again, when the extent of American aggression in Cambodia and Laos was revealed, the policy was extended to cover all areas of urgent need in Indo-China and the committee adopted its present title.

The committee's methods have remained essentially unchanged throughout. Newsletters are published every 3-4 months giving up-to-date information on the general situation in Indo-China, on the medical requirements of the people and the good use they are making of the materials being provided by Medical Aid Committees all round the world, and on current fund-raising activities in New Zealand. These newsletters are posted to a country-wide mailing list, whose individual donations make up a substantial proportion of the funds raised. The committee's own activities in Auckland, such as jumble sales and door-to-door collections, are another major source of funds, and sympathetic organisations in other parts of the country undertake similar projects on

the committee's behalf. Administrative costs are kept to an absolute minimum of unavoidable expenses such as postage, and have never been more than 1-2% of the money raised.

All funds are remitted to London to the British Medical Aid Committee for Vietnam (President: Prof. Dorothy Hodgkin, O.M., F.R.S., Nobel Chemistry Prizewinner). The British committee, guided by its team of medical advisors and in co-operation with other European Medical Aid Committees, buys medical equipment and supplies to fulfill specific requests from the Red Crosses and Health Ministries of the countries of Indo-China, and arranges for the transport of the aid to Indo-China. In this manner, the N.Z. Committee was able to provide \$11,500 worth of medical aid in Indo-China during 1975, and in the 10½ years of its existence it has remitted a total of \$55,700.

With your help we can continue to make our small contribution to alleviating the enormous medical problems and the suffering of the Indo-Chinese peoples in the aftermath of war, and to support them in their task of rebuilding a happier and healthier future.

### VIETNAM MEDICAL AID APPEAL 1976

Sponsored by Corso (Auckland and Northland Region) and the New Zealand Medical Aid Committee for Indochina).

*"It would be easy for us to forget the war. Vietnam is far away. But we must not forget this war because, throughout the world, we are all involved."*

- Georges Boudarel, Paris University.

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I enclose ..... as a donation for Medical Aid in Indochina.

I would like to contribute \$ ..... to your appeal at regular intervals. Please send me monthly reminders with stamped addressed envelopes.

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Address : .....

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# THE CAMPAIGN



The Campaign to keep nuclear warships out of New Zealand ports appears to be gaining momentum with the organising of public protests around the country on August 6th. On that date (thirty-first anniversary of the first use of a nuclear weapon in war, on the city of Hiroshima) there will be protest activities in Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Hamilton and possibly other centres.

In Auckland, the August 6 Mobilisation Committee Against Nuclear Warships has organised a protest march leaving Albert Park opposite the Student Union building shortly after 7 p.m. The marchers will walk down Princes Street, Waterloo Quadrant, Anzac Avenue and Customs Street East to join up with other protesters who will assemble outside the Chief Post Office from 7.20 p.m. The march will then go up Queen Street to a public meeting in the Town Hall which will begin at about 8.15 p.m. The meeting will include short statements by Barry Kirkwood - a member of the Auckland Harbour Board; Bishop Eric Gowing or his representative; Dr Bob Mann - a director of the Environmental Defence Society; Dr Gover Foley - a noted U.S. writer on nuclear technology; Dr Rang Walker - Chairman of the Auckland District Maori Council; Peter Purdue - Secretary of the Auckland Trades Council; and probably Clare Ward of the University Students' Association. There will also be performances of specially composed protest songs, guerrilla theatre, poetry readings and opportunity for members of the public to participate, such as suggesting ideas for future action.

Those initiating the idea for this protest march did so because they believed that the ordinary New Zealander must be given the opportunity to show his or her opposition to the government's intention to allow nuclear warships into New Zealand ports. The Prime Minister has tried to portray the opponents of his nuclear policy as minority groups who are either foolish and misguided or disloyal and subversive. However this is negated by the nature of the organisations that are sponsoring the march, by the evidence of a number of public opinion polls all showing about twice as many opposed to nuclear warships coming as support them, and by the flood of letters to newspapers, peace groups and MPs from a great many concerned people with a wide range of backgrounds and political beliefs. The organisers believe that most New Zealanders are opposed to nuclear warships coming to this country, and most derive their opposition from a thoroughly realistic concern about preserving

their port cities from a nuclear accident or nuclear attack and from a desire for New Zealand to take a lead in countering the nuclear arms race rather than becoming implicated in it.

Tens of thousands of leaflets, posters, bumper stickers and buttons have been produced to publicise the protest and state the case against nuclear warships and for a positive non-aligned foreign policy including support for a nuclear weapon-free zone in the South Pacific. These can be obtained from the protest headquarters on the first floor of the Student Union Building, phone 30789 extn 88. The protest activities are costing more than \$2000 to organise and publicise and the August 6 Mobilisation Committee needs donations urgently to pay the bills involved, and hopefully to initiate a continuing campaign on the issue. These donations and any further information about the peace and environmental

groups sponsoring the march should be directed to the Secretary at P.O. Box 5890, Wellesley Street.

The August 6 Mobilisation Committee was formed on the initiative of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and the Auckland University Students' Association. It soon won the active support of many peace, environmental, political and church organisations. They include the Peace Squadron, Greenpeace, Womens' International League for Peace and Freedom, Campaign Half Million, International Convention for Peace Action, Friends of the Earth, Environmental Defence Society, Values Party Auckland Region, Auckland Regional Council of Labour Party, N.Z. Youth Council of Labour Party, Young Socialists, the Religious Society of Friends, the Church of England Auckland Diocese, the Auckland Council of Churches, and the Auckland Trades Council.

## NO NUCLEAR WARSHIPS IN N. Z. PORTS

• FOR A NUCLEAR FREE PACIFIC

• FOR A NON-ALIGNED FOREIGN POLICY



\* ASSEMBLE

to Public meeting

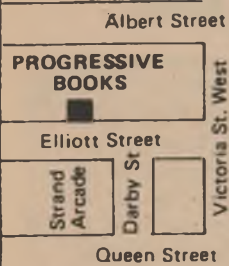
FRIDAY, August 6th

7 p.m. Albert Park  
7-15p.m. C.P.O.

8-15p.m. Town Hall



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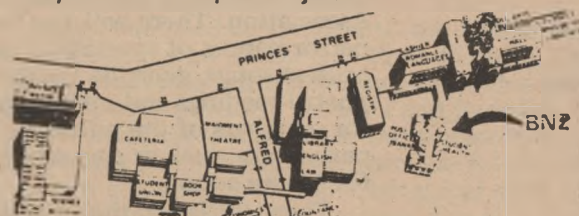
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Paul Gilmour

## Auckland Film Festival Did K-O Say No?

After my guide to this year's Film Festival was published in CRACCUM, I received a letter from the General Manager of the Kerridge Odeon Corporation:

9 July 1976

Dear Sir,

In the introduction to the printed synopsis of Festival Films, you say "In 1975 Kerridge Odeon refused to make a Queen Street theatre available for the Festival and the Festival ended up in Amalgamated's Lido".

We cannot understand the purpose of your making this statement, with the unfortunate choice of the word "refused". It is evident that you are unaware of the relevant circumstances and of the contractual commitments which Kerridge Odeon was obliged to honour.

It is regrettable that through your incorrect understanding of the facts, the public of Auckland should be given a misleading impression as to the policies and disposition of this company.

Yours faithfully,  
N.J. Glover.

Mr. Glover wrote to me again five days later, enclosing a copy of his 1974 letter to the Festival as documentation. He again urged me "to rectify the incorrect and misleading impression" I had created.

My "purpose" in making my statement about Kerridge Odeon's "refusal" to provide a Queen Street theatre for the 1975 Film Festival was simply to recount part of the history of the Festival, and I am not convinced that my understanding of the facts was "inaccurate." In October 1974 the Film Festival committee of the Auckland Festival Society was starting to make plans for its 1975 season which it hoped to present in a K-O theatre - having used a K-O Theatre for its first six Festivals. Then on October 24th, Mr. Glover informed the Auckland Festival Society that it was "not practical" to make a theatre available for the next Festival. This is the relevant passage of Mr. Glover's letter:

We have appreciated the opportunity of collaborating in past years in the International Film Festival; but as you are aware the availability of cinemas in Auckland has changed with the demolition of the Regent. Moreover, the resurgence of public interest

in popular films has resulted in extended runs for attractions in the smaller capacity houses which are now available.

Because of the pressure on these outlets and the undesirability of interrupting a long run film because of a fixed date, it is not practical for us to retain a cinema for the International Film Festival. As I explained to you, to set a fixed date months in advance is not possible under current screening patterns.

In Mr. Glover's opinion this was *not* a 'refusal'. I have printed his original letter so that CRACCUM readers can make up their own minds. Personally, I still feel that the word 'refusal' is appropriate. My remark that K-O was unwilling "to make a Queen Street theatre available" seems to have been an under-statement since it appears, from the original letter, that K-O was not willing to make *any* of its theatres available.

The reasons given in the 1974 letter, as I understand them, are (1) that there was a shortage of cinemas, and (2) that the Festival might interrupt an 'extended run' for a 'popular film'. In terms of the first reason, it is certainly true that the Regent had been demolished, but then it had been replaced in August 1974 by Cinema One and Cinema Two. At this time, K-O owned nine or ten cinemas in Auckland. The successful 1974 Film Festival had just been held at K-O's Embassy Theatre.

Mr. Glover's letter mentions a third reason for his decision: 'contractual commitments'. It is impossible to comment on this reason since Mr. Glover does not supply details. But I am puzzled by the fact that his 1974 letter does not appear to have made any direct reference to 'contractual commitments'. The letter says that it is 'undesirable' to interrupt a long-run film, not that it is impossible to do so.

Long-run films were a controversial issue in October 1974. On October 19, five days before Mr. Glover's letter, the *N.Z. Herald* published an article entitled "Movies Queue for Theatres", by the *Herald* film critic, Mr. Wynne Colgan. I shall quote most of it because its main points are still relevant today:

Eighteen months ago, as I recall writing in this column, four long-running films were continuing to occupy prime screen space that could have been made available to at least a half-dozen unreleased English-language movies.

This week the position is exactly twice as bad as almost every cinema in the city continues to squeeze the last dollar out of no fewer than eight films of varying merit.

Good luck to any show popular enough to chalk up a success story in Queen St. But surely the time has come - is even long past - to switch most of them to the suburbs and thread up a few of a score or more new productions well received overseas, even elsewhere in New Zealand.

Mr. Colgan went on to name sixteen movies "on whose storage cans the dust has thickened". He concluded:

Obviously I only scratch the surface. Aficionados will have no trouble at all trebling the list. And that without even venturing into the field of the foreign film, which would provide an interesting catalogue in itself.

Two weeks later (November 2), the *Herald* published a very interesting reply from Sir Robert Kerridge:

The primary function of the commercial cinema is not to pander to the sophistication of a dilettante minority who only spasmodically patronise the cinemas.

Surely Wynne Colgan does not seriously believe that we retain films on Queen St longer than is economically necessary.

In New Zealand, as in major cities overseas, there is a resurgence of interest in cinema-going. Producers have been successful in making pictures of wide contemporary appeal, and the intensity of public demand results in longer seasons.

The screening policy of the commercial cinema is dictated by public demand. We screen the films the public want to see.

If we were to screen in Queen St films of the type and specialised appeal that Wynne Colgan listed we would be inviting bankruptcy. The paying public does not want them.

The letter goes on to point out that K-O does "make provision for exhibition of a reasonable range of specialised and foreign films", but adds:

There is a basic difference between the film societies and the commercial cinema. Each has its separate function; and it is useless for pedantic students of cinema to try to superimpose their tastes and theories on the ordinary picture patron, who is looking for relaxation and enjoyment.

In our modern society one of the most disturbing and disruptive phenomena is the strenuous effort of vocally persistent minorities to impose their will on the majority. This must not be permitted to happen to the cinema.

Mr. Glover has taken me to task for my use of the word 'refused', but the word seems to me very restrained in comparison with these remarks of Sir Robert Kerridge about 'a dilettante minority', 'pedantic students of cinema', etc. The Kerridge letter is surprisingly heated considering the mildness of Wynne Colgan's original criticisms. A cynical observer would be tempted to see a connection between the K-O letter of October 24 (which announced that it was no longer possible 'to retain a cinema for the International Film Festival') and the publication of Wynne Colgan's article five days earlier. (Wynne Colgan is the Chairman of the Film Festival.) However there is no proof of a connection, and the sequence of events may have been pure coincidence. It is at least clear, however, that the timing of Mr. Glover's letter was unfortunate from the point of view of public relations.

When Mr. Glover wrote to me about my CRACCUM article, he said: "It is regrettable that ... the public of Auckland should be given a misleading impression as to the policies and disposition of this company." I assume that K-O's policies and disposition continue to be those outlined by Sir Robert Kerridge in the letter I have just quoted. Such unadventurous policies are bound to alienate many film-makers and filmgoers, and not merely "a dilettante minority."

Roger Horrocks



**MUSIC**

# MAN ON A BICYCLE

"Take it easy, but take it". Every student folk music freak knows that these words were first spoken by Woodie Guthrie, folk hero of the American dust bowl era. Sadly, Guthrie is no longer with us, but his words are, for Ralph McTell finishes each and every show the same way and presumably will do so when he plays at His Majesty's Theatre here in Auckland on August 12th.

Ralph has been writing and singing songs for over 15 years and is something of a cult figure with all singer-songwriters. Almost every person who picked up an Acoustic guitar learnt Ralph's song *Streets of London* which became a world wide No. 1 hit in 1975, a mere seven years after being recorded. Ralph is a solo performer in the best sense of the term doing the whole show himself moving from his acoustic guitar to the grand piano. His own guitar-picking style has been copied but never emulated by thousands of folk singers the world over.

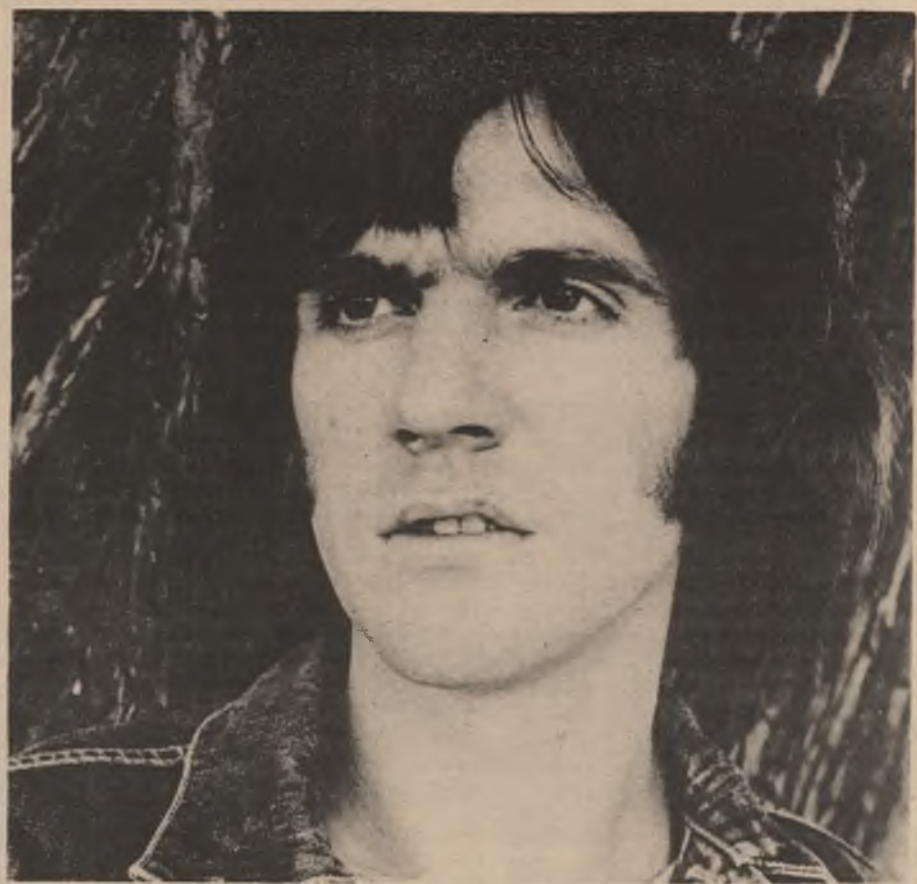
Recently Ralph headed the bill at the Montreaux Festival which included Leonard Cohen, Tom Paxton, Gordon Lightfoot and The Dubliners.

Unlike many folk stars who emerged in the early sixties, McTell's 'rambling man' image was a genuine one and not the creation of some record company publicist seeking to capitalise on the Woody Guthrie hobo image. McTell picked up a lot

of his musical experience on the road, and earned the odd lump and bump at the hands of the Paris Gendarmerie as a street busker there. Not that he escaped unscathed from the promo machine: his surname is the result of some agent who wanted to cash in on the aura surrounding the old Mississippi bluesman Blind Willie (McTell) and draw attention to the facility with which Ralph uses the old blues and ragtime picking styles.

Nevertheless he has always epitomised the anti-star, shying away from publicity and the bright lights, satisfied that he occupies a niche as the most successful graduate from the folk clubs, enabling him to earn a good living and still retain the affection of the audiences and musicians with whom he has grown to maturity. He never went looking for fame, but suddenly there it was, closing in on him from all sides, forcing the man into retreat to his favourite west country dwelling.

Evidence of this anti-star image was furnished to his Australasian promoters in an unusual way. The whole contract was entered into on the phone in a very casual, offhand way. When the contract finally arrived for signing in the Australian office it contained one of the most unusual clauses ever seen in such a document. In complete contrast to the "Transport" clauses usually seen, McTell's



contract states:

*Clause 13* - Under no circumstances are limousines of any type to be used as ground transport for the duration of the tour.

*Clause 14* - The employer will provide the use of one normal saloon car and one two-wheeled bicycle in all cities.

If you think he just stands there and plays his guitar and sings, you're wrong. He is renowned for the panache with which he reels off beautifully executed rags on the guitar, then moves to his piano and shows a corresponding talent there.

It's a long way from the familiar hobos training ground of Cornwall and Paris, but Ralph has made it. He doesn't do too many concerts in a year (about 12) and this is his first trip to Australia and New Zealand.

If you are among the unenlightened, believing Ralph to be a one-hit wonder, who sprang to fame overnight, then I can only reiterate the words of Ralph himself for - "He'll show you something, to make you change your mind."

Robert Douglas

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# RALPH McTELL

(STREETS OF LONDON)

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**Arts**

Shakespeare  
A Midsummer N  
Theatre Corpora

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July 29-31

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# Arts

## W. Shakespeare A Midsummer Night's Dream Theatre Corporate

Just another production of *Midsummer Night's Dream* - the flower-decked fantasy of love and all's well that ends well in Shakespeare's lighter genre? Perhaps not. The current Theatre Corporate season of the play seems to owe just a little - the mood minus the trapezoidal gimmicks - to Peter Brook's London production of the *Dream*.

A prostrate Hippolyte (Linda Cartwright) and Theseus (Graeme Storer) in the opening exchanges immediately establish the mood of heavy sensuality pervading the whole performance. Overtones of malicious wit colour the dance of changing fortunes between lover and loved. The forces of passion are deliciously displayed in the vigorous performances of Judy Gibson as Helena and Andrea Kelland (cousin of that notorious tiltante J.R. Kelland) as Hermia supported by Lysander (Chris White) and Demetrius (Paul Gittins).

But the biggest surprise comes with the spirits of the haunted grove, outrageously bewigged and dressed head to toe in black. Oberon and Puck played by Selwyn Dockett and Kelly Johnson are a macabre and well-matched pair for their demonic manoeuvres. Titania played by Jenni Dalziel has been transformed into a maternal siren surrounded by an entourage bursting with devilish intention. The only completely predictable characterisations remain with Bottom and his company of "Most dear actors" who as gauchely rustic providers of comic



Tony Fomison  
Paintings  
Barry Lett Gallery

Tony Fomison graduated in sculpture from the Ilam School of Art in the fifties but since then has been recognized objectively as a painter. He has been painting in Auckland for the last three years, and this year he had one of his works selected for the Benson and Hedges Art Award in June.

The Barry Lett exhibition shows evidence of Fomison's interest in the primitive aspects of the Gothic and late Gothic period with sombre colours and sculptural forms giving a markedly 'stoney' effect to his work. One may detect undertones of McCahon in the treatment of his landscapes and some 'face' studies, but this does not detract from the artist's obvious concern with form. Fomison has been in contact with McCahon for a period of time in Canterbury, but was never formally taught by him.

This is a fairly large exhibition and the pictures range greatly in size. Some of the small paintings are amusing with interesting framework - two portraits are framed with old silver breadboard surrounds. Hanging with these small exhibits are two very detailed drawings, which form a contrast to the board technique applied in Fomison's paintings.

One of the most striking paintings is *Waiting for the Answer* - striking in its abstract imagery, if not its sheer size. Another eye-catcher is *Looking Out Looking In*, a fore-shortened face peering out of a barred cell window, with the canvas outlining the window, and a most apt background of brick.

Despite some repetition in form, this exhibition is worth a visit. The Gallery is open from Tuesday to Thursday 10 a.m. - 5.30 p.m. Friday 10 a.m. - 9 p.m. The exhibition closes on August 6th.

## Mary Pat Sheahan



## Robert Redford All The President's Men Preview

"All the President's Men is not about the President's men at all. It's about *Washington Post* Reporters Carl Bernstein and Robert Woodward and their search for the truth behind Republican slush funds and dirty tricks.

Robert Redford (Woodward) stated early in its making that the film was about how honesty was so easily the victor in the American political system. In fact we see how close a corrupt hierarchy came to getting away with its deeds.

Redford is right about one thing though - it's a perfect period piece. Background and storyline are almost obsessively factual. No doubt you've heard of the half million dollar *Washington Post* film set, the authentic *Washington Post* garbage in the bins, the inclusion of Security Officer Wills in the Watergate break-in scene. As a dramatisation of the book, it could not be bettered. It is far more involving, and the characters are more authentic, than in "Name of the Game" with its elegant impostures.

The film's atmosphere is frighteningly unreal, but convincingly so. Newspaper offices, the streets of a bureaucratic capital, exist alone. Bernstein's contacts are phantom voices at the end of a phone. Deep Throat, their main source of inside information, never emerges from the shadow of a carpark basement. Even the significant events surrounding the 1972 presidential elections are narrated by an unintrusive voice on a distant TV. The reality of rot in the highest places takes quite a while to affect the reporters' olfactory systems. And the audience is, to a large extent, let off because it knows that the bad guys lost.

*All the President's Men* is an interesting and tidy instant replay of the whole Watergate business; from one set of viewpoints, anyway. However on the evidence of the "I-told-you-so" attitudes I saw after the preview I have doubts about the complacency it might breed.

Grant Dillon

interlude must in this production compete with the humour of performances from their fellow mortals Helena, Hermia, Lysander, and Demetrius. The lightness of the dialogue (no place for lengthy soul-searching contemplations) has enabled Raymond Hawthorne to give full expression to what is emerging as a distinctly Hawthorne style of direction, in which movement intensifying the verbal interactions of characters plays a dominant role. Drums and cymbals punctuate the dramatic moment, every line is accompanied by elaborate gesture. Leaping, rather than walking, is the order of the day.

Those who saw "A Beggar's Opera" will recognize the treatment. The discipline demanded of the actors in order to strike an equilibrium between distraction from and enhancement of the dialogue is commendably accomplished. Abstraction of emotion in movement is matched by abstraction of setting and costume with stunning effect. If you haven't seen this production yet, give the *Dream* another chance and go before August 14th. Following this production Theatre Corporate tour to Hastings until early September when a return season of *Beggars Opera* will open on September 8th.

Robyn Sutcliffe



Paul Gilmour

## Movement Theatre Old Maid July 29-31

The current Movement Theatre season shows sufficient signs that the embryo stage of the company has undergone healthy growth. The programme was the richest and most varied I have seen for some time.

I felt the most ambitious sequences were the most successful, because the company appeared to be working well together when faced with demanding material. Without careful composition, modern dance does not succeed. Two pieces had form and structure which outshone the rest; these were Raewyn Schwabl's *A Place and a Time* and Chris Jannides' *The Lord is a Patient Man*. The company seemed to have control of the material and was able to give fluency and coherence to both these pieces.

I was least happy with *Dominion*, a dance to A.R.D. Fairburn's poem of the

1930's Depression. The multi-media combination of back-projection, music and voice put the dancers at odds with the firm contagion they had built up during the first hour or so.

Humour during the evening succeeded when it was precise; both *Square Dance* by Mark Baldwin and *Timepiece* by Susan Jordan Bell allowed the dancers to create and share their fun.

Members of the company will be aware of some of the evening's faults. Some difficulty with control and balance was obvious: at times there was an evenness of pace and slackness of pitch. Facial control was one area in which I felt both flexibility and co-ordination could have achieved a higher note.

The chief satisfaction of the evening was watching a company come to terms with its own material, and as the performance progressed, experiencing each member of the company as an individual dancer.

Peter Davis

## John Hatch

Two African Statesmen: Kaunda of Zambia and Nyerere of Tanzania.  
London. Secker & Warburg. 1976.  
xv, 268 pages. Illus., maps. \$14.10

Chiefly Tanzania, on account of Filbert Bayi, but also Zambia have gained considerable publicity - in some quarters notoriety - through their boycotting of the Olympic Games. John Hatch is well qualified to write these biographies, for not only has he written eleven books on Africa, but he has known both men personally for twenty years and played a prominent role in Nyerere gaining independence for his country. His integrity and candour have the further attraction that he and his writings are banned in South Africa and Rhodesia.

The author traces the lives of the two Africans from mud hut to presidential residence and beyond, their struggles and triumphs, not omitting the incarcerations by which they joined that group of prison graduates who became martyrs not outcasts.

Landlocked Zambia, with Rhodesia hostile on its southern border, joined Tanzania in befriending China, at a time when the West was still displaying enmity. This resulted in the Tanzam Railway assuring Zambia access to the outside world, while maintaining a closed border with Rhodesia when the agitated Smith regime desperately needed to reopen it.

Hatch shows that the ambitions of Nyerere and Kaunda are not confined to improving the welfare of their own people, for both are constantly striving to ensure *uhuru* (freedom) for all Africans, especially the repressed and suffering millions in Rhodesia and South Africa. It is certain that the overthrow of the white communities there is one of their ultimate goals. In this confrontation for human rights the two leaders decline to sacrifice principles to expediency, which explains why they can so easily disdain Olympic glory as secondary to human welfare and dignity. This the materialistic West fails dismally to comprehend. The author investigates the background from which current problems developed, with a penetrating examination of the leaders who so far have avoided the coups that have bedevilled so many emerging nations in Africa.

When he was here some weeks ago, Abraham Ordia expressed surprise at New Zealanders' ignorance of African conditions and aspirations - this work should help us to widen our knowledge. For already recent blunders indicate an ominous future. We may soon experience the ramifications of our foreign policy, to which sport is inevitably linked and we may pay dearly for the lack of vision shown by our present government. But we can face our critics with a no-nonsense Rob at the political helm, armed with his blueprint for winning friends and influencing people.

James Burns



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## The Silent Majority

### To Those Demanding Higher Bursary Payments

Before the Education Action Committee hangs me from the Old Arts Building spire by my toe nails for being a reactionary and against education in general, I would like to make it clear that (to my knowledge) I'm not. Neither am I a member of the National Party, nor do I approve of the way politicians of both Labour and National parties have gone against their campaign promises. I am rather, simply one who feels that the varsity students at Auckland University must be some of the most ungrateful students I've ever met in my life (and, as I've lived in the U.S. for two years, England for three and India for eleven, I've met quite a few). Having seen students in India have to bribe, cheat, lie and fight for their lives just to get a place in a university (let alone keep themselves clothed and fed while there), having seen most students I met in the U.S. pay between two and four thousand dollars a year out of their own pockets for their tertiary education - many still paying off debts years after they have graduated, I find it extremely difficult to feel in the least bit sympathetic for those who, while studying under one of the most generous (let's admit it) student payment schemes in the world, have the audacity to demand even more. If we aren't handed out on a platter all the money needed to feed and clothe ourselves, I don't think the pillars of education will collapse - neither will we students shrivel up and die. On the contrary, perhaps if one day we are forced to pay for our own education, we might be a heck of a lot more sympathetic to what most students in the rest of the world have to put up with. For goodness sake, let's look out a bit farther than our own lives and start being a little bit grateful for the world we've been given.

Martyn Nicholls

### Donation Objection

This letter has been written in order to register my protest at the decision passed at the SRC meeting in June, that the AUSA support the Abortion Conference to be held July 31 and August 1. May I ask why \$200 of the students' money is being donated to this Conference?

If easier abortion is in fact desired by the majority then surely the pro-abortionists should have no trouble in raising sufficient finance for their supposed needs. Surely from both a moral and financial point of view AUSA would be better supporting something more constructive than this e.g. solo mothers and their children.

Paul Robertson

### A Dissection

I would like to take objection to a statement made by Dave Merritt on the last page of last week's CRACCUM: 'So as a last resort before funny men in white coats (med students) come to take me away ....' May I suggest, in perfect politeness, that Dave Merritt, as is his usual habit, doesn't know what he is talking about. Describing med students as 'funny men in white coats' is fallacious on at least three counts.

1. Not all med students are men: I, for example, am a woman, though this has been disputed by several of my colleagues. We female members of the med school would like to object to this chauvinistic generalisation, typical of a non-med student-type like Dave. (Nothing personal) Besides, many of the male members of the med school wouldn't qualify as men anyway.
2. Dave describes us as funny. Humorous, yes, funny, no! I will concede that med students are known for their sparkling wit and incredible sense of humour, but we still retain the dignity inherent in our chosen profession. I will admit that there are some members of the med school who let the standard down but the behaviour of these members does not reflect the group as whole. (Dave must have been watching the performances on Ninety-Mile Beach during mid-term break.)
3. Med students do not all wear white coats. With the meagre pittance we get to survive on, how can we afford 'Persil'? Besides, a med student's extreme poverty and extreme dedication to his job means that he has only one coat, and in his four hours off duty each day, he is unable to wash it.

Besides, Dave Merritt, who would want to carry you away anyway?

Judy Corkill (1st year med student)  
P.S. If you want to observe gnomes in their daily work, hang around the Studass office.

### The Totalitarian Executive?

I feel obliged to make public my dissatisfaction with the behavior of the present Executive, stemming from certain incidents which occurred recently.

At a recent Exec meeting Mike Walker pointed out that the students of AUSA had donated \$85 out of their own pockets towards the Telethon appeal and that the organiser and collector of the donations had asked the Exec to donate \$15, to make a total of \$100, from Association sources.

Immediately, Frank Stark, Social Controller told everyone not to support the request: As he put it: "The Telethon appeal is a gross example of mass hysteria." Other Exec members suggested that it might be better to give the money to some pensioner.

Consequently no further mention was made of the matter by any Exec member.

after  
finals

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**Australia  
calls**



Student Travel Bureau

Instead, Mr. Stark, humanitarian that he is, turned and in the same breath requested that the AUSA underwrite a dance on Frid. 23rd to the value of \$250.00. The group playing is "Stuart and the Belmonts" (who the hell is that?)

Here is a person who refuses to give support to a charity appeal yet requests money for a student dance. Sure the Telethon does pander to mass hysteria, its effects are certainly hypnotic, it even wastes 24 hours of prime viewing time.

But is not the charity, the Child Health Research Foundation, a worthwhile one? Is not the health of our future leaders, workers and citizens of New Zealand more important than a dance for a few hundred students? This combined with the fact that the first research fellowship for the Foundation was set up at this University surely provides reason enough to support mass hysteria.

At a recent SRC meeting a petition of some 600 signatures was presented, asking for reintroduction of the coffee service in the cafe to be considered. The International Affairs Officer Mike Treen dismissed the petition as "petty, childish and a waste of time". In his considered opinion there were far more important things to spend time on.

My question is: Where are the petitions about StudAss fee increases, about Bursaries, about limitation of enrolments?

Where are the angry young students demanding action on these "far more important things?"

As a result of Mr. Treen's impassioned speech the petition was ignored. During discussion of the petition a member of the Young Socialists requested that a report be written on the whole issue of the coffee servery. However he was totally against the setting up of a committee to consider the petition and refused point blank to become any more involved in the writing of such a report. Apparently he considers his participation in the representation of students extends only over one hour each week of the SRC meeting.

It was then suggested that Mr. Treen write the report: from his participation

in the debates on the matter he appears the "most widely versed". At this suggestion Mr. Treen stormed out of the meeting ostensibly, it was later claimed, to go to work.

From observations all Exec members but one stand behind Treen on the whole affair. Certainly the closure of the servery may have been a short term stop-gap, but to totally ignore the request of 600 students on the votes of 11 reps (all but one or two were Exec) is no longer democratic representation.

What form of democracy is this where 11 people can force denial of consideration of the views of 600? Where the Exec refuses donations to humanitarian causes yet literally throws away money? This is no longer representation the way I want it.

Exec is in theory the servant of the students, not the oppressor to force its biases and decisions on the masses. The students have created a legitimate state at the price of their own autonomy. This form of democracy is no more than voluntary slavery.

Tony Mattson

### STARK REPLIES

I spoke against the donation of more money to the Telethon for a number of reasons. Principally, I felt that after the orgy of giving of the weekend, not only was the Child Health Foundation extremely well-funded, but that other organisations might find it very difficult to achieve the level of public support that they needed. For this reason I suggested that Mr. Gosling find another charity, not so well-endowed, and request us to contribute to that.

The commercial aspects of the Telethon must have been apparent to anyone who witnessed the self-congratulation of companies who were getting tax-deductable and very cheap Television advertising.

Many people who gave to the Telethon must have been unaware to what extent they were simply doing the

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Letters: Leave a Publication doe

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Frank Stark

Elitism and th

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An evening fo more about \$ Dr. Warwick 'Peopling Sin Prevention a by the showi industrial wo Free discussi cakes Stop 7 1976 in the Room Stop



# The Silent Majority

Letters: Leave at Studass Office or post to Craccum, A.U.S.A., Private Bag, Auckland. Publication does not imply editorial agreement.

government's job for them. Many areas of research into child health have been cut by the National Government, who must be very grateful to be given the chance to remove such expenses without the bad publicity a few dead children would provide.

The question of mass hysteria is rather less important initially, but in the event it may prove to be the most significant of all. The ease with which people were persuaded to part with their money leaves me wondering how much easier it will be to persuade them to do something free like casting a vote.

The matter of the dance can be simply explained. AUSA has given no money whatever for this dance, simply agreed to carry any losses up to the value of \$250. It is unlikely that any loss will be incurred at all because of the expected profit from sales of 'refreshments'.

Frank Stark

## Elitism and the University

This morning I had a glance through a pamphlet urging students to rally round and stop the Government cutting their bursaries along with allowances to other sectors of education.

There are several things which I would like to say regarding its contents. Firstly, that Tertiary education is a privilege, not a right. We students are fortunate enough to be able to spend at least three years in an idyllic vacuum, working as and how we please, studying what, in many cases, are useless subjects. That we are paid to do so is merely evidence of the wealth of our nation and of the kindheartedness of earlier governments. No way is this existence a God-given right: it is, I repeat,

a privilege which must be earned.

In our idyllic existence, we have a lot of time to spare for putting the rest of the world right, but somehow it doesn't seem to have penetrated through the intelligentsian fog that New Zealand is a mess and needs people to pick it up again, not to kick its prostrate body. The good old idea of 'pull together' could very well be applied and demands for increases on allowances which are enough if people are prepared to live up to the 'poor student' image of yore do not set an example to our less enlightened countrymen.

Further, as graduates find increasing difficulty in securing jobs, I think it is just possible that greater selectivity will become necessary in the matter of admission to and continuance at University. Encouraging failures to remain in a place where they do not seem to be able to cope (excluding those who fail for reasons of health etc) is unfair to both them and to the economy (Witness the arguments against keeping unwilling and unable children at school until the age of 15.)

More money is in some ways a nice idea, but how about some student idealism for a change?

E.J. Poletti

## Student Union Access

I would like to add my support to Joy Eaton in pointing out the absurdity of closing off the main entrance to the Student Union complex from Albert Park. This is ridiculous because the bulk of the pedestrian movement between these two areas occurs naturally alongside the Cafe as this route is more sunny and logical as it links the park directly via the pedestrian crossing. Such logic was not overruled by

the placing of an earth mound in the path as most students continued to tread their way over the top, preferring muddy shoes to the attractions of the Old Maid theatre.

If it is necessary to have a garden across this route, why can't provision be made for a simple slab path through it? If nothing is done to remedy this situation you can bet a portion of your Students' Association fee that more money will be needed to keep the now-installed fence 'deterrent' in student-proof condition. Surely the powers that be aren't so silly as to think they can solve planning problems in the new theatre building by forcing students to walk past it, are they?

Brian Cocker

## 4400 Muenster Am Wall 20 West Germany

The Embassy of New Zealand in the Federal Republic of Germany told me that you could send me some addresses of students who are interested in a correspondence. I am 18 years old and I speak German, English and French. I am now starting to study English and German.

Thank you for your help.  
Monika Laackman

## More on Fags

While indulging in my usual diligent perusal of CRACCUM this week, I was amazed and somewhat distressed by the contents of a letter (re. Smoking in the Cafe) the signatory of which was Mr Bruce Walker. My distress was precipitated by a certain technical inexactitude in the first paragraph, and by the WHOLE content of the second which I interpret as a slight against my patriotism.

As for the first point, Mr Walker states that he doesn't "like peering red-eyed through a blue fog to see our companions seated at the same table." Now, unless Mr Walker is handicapped by a considerable ocular disability (in which case I suggest he consult an optician), the above is impossible. My reasoning is as follows: from my own detailed measurement and calculation I have ascertained that the average rate of ventilation in the cafeteria is in the vicinity of 5 air-changes per hour. Now any reputable technical manual will tell you that it takes a ventilation rate of LESS than 1 air-change per hour to precipitate the appearance of any noticeable fog in a room the size of the cafeteria. Hence Mr Walker's statement is technically inaccurate. Of course, given his right of poetic licence, this may be entirely inadvertent.

As for his next paragraph, let me give you a few figures of my own. I imbibe the smoke of 160 cigarettes a week (8 packets). At 50 cents a packet, I spend \$4 a week or \$206 a year. In ten years I have spent \$2060. Let us assume that the tax on cigarettes is one third of this. Every ten years I have given \$687 to the Government. Translated into real terms, this would be the cost of installing three toilet cubicles in the Varsity. And Mr Walker is annoyed at having to part with a fraction of his \$32 to accommodate self-sacrificing smokers who indirectly provide for his education. Tut tut, sir.

No sir, the truth is that cigarette smoking is an act of PATRIOTISM, a noble manifestation of all that is humane and decent in man. We smokers pay our taxes like everyone else, but we also give the Government (without complaint) extra revenue which might mean a new hospital here, another ambulance there, or another much needed Drug Dependence Clinic elsewhere.

Mr Walker, your weak cry of protest is drowned out by the happy and thankful admonitory prayers of yet another cured alcoholic. SAY NO MORE.

J.A. Andrews

## Abortion Retort

Although strenuously avoiding the central issues I raised in my letter, Christine Dann's reply (June 28) has raised some points that demand clarification.

I do not doubt that most people answered "yes" to the loaded questions asked in the polls cited by Ms Dann - but was this because they had any understanding at all of the issue or because of the peculiar success that pro-abortion interests have achieved in promoting the idea that human abortion is somehow "different" and "all right" if done before three months? What I did claim was that most people would abhor the idea that any human being must measure up to someone else's standards of perfection to be granted the right to live, which is what abortion on the grounds of abnormality and incest is all about. How many of those questioned realised that this was in fact what they were giving their blessing?

That the Humanist Society of New Zealand has come out in favour of human abortion is totally irrational in the light of the Humanist movement's anti-war and anti-capital punishment beliefs. But perhaps their pro-abortion policy is understandable when such gems of compassionate humanity as the following appear in recent Humanist literature (*New Zealand Rationalist and Humanist*, May 1976): "To be realistic, perhaps we emulate the behaviour of other species and reject the sick, who, by continuing to breed, must tend to undermine the general standard of health ... any notion of the sanctity of life is unreasonable" (P.14). Elsewhere in the same issue (P.13) we see the "sickly or imperfect" referred to as "the sub-standard" and advocacy of the "forbidding of reproduction to the underprivileged" and the suggestion that we "start from the bottom - even as a farmer culls his herd - and deal with the hopeless cases ..."

Ms Dann says that as technology improves, "excessively late and crude abortions" of the type I described "will become extreme rarities in our hospitals." Who is she trying to kid? The saline method I described (a method developed in the concentration camps of Nazi Germany) is now the second-most frequently employed in the U.S.A. - which has had plenty of time to "improve" its abortion technology. Vacuum aspiration (or suction curettage) about which Ms Dann is so enthusiastic, is performed during the same time (up to 12 weeks' pregnancy) as Dilatation and Curettage.

Finally Ms Dann says that the term "non-person" is my own. She really should get her facts right. The title of "non-citizen" or "non-person" is a definition applied by the U.S. Supreme Court from time to time to deal with those who get in the way of society - so far it has been used on the negro slave (Dred Scott decision 1857) and the unborn child (1973). The only question that remains is - who's next?

P. Farell

## Debate

I am sorry to say that I was not able to participate in the Christian debate last Thursday organised by the Evangelical Union, even though I have written quite a lot on Christianity in CRACCUM. Firstly I had to attend a very important Malaysian students Forum. Secondly I do not wish to be baptised with water and garbage from the audience (a usual treatment for anybody speaking in the Quad.)

I feel that Christianity is a stale topic and that we should discuss something new. In view of the internal conflicts in the Philosophy Department, I intend to organise a forum on Existentialism during the first week of the third term in one of the lecture theatres. A few of the topics I have in mind are: "Is Existentialism relevant as philosophy of life?" "Should Existentialism and Phenomenology be taught more extensively in our Varsity?" "Atheistic Existentialism vs Christianity".

I need assistance especially from students of Philosophy and Christians. I hope that all those who are interested will contact me International House, ext 84, Room 2 evenings.

S.W. Yee

## Events & Services

### POLITICAL STUDIES SOCIETY

Peter Sharples will talk about his job as Race Relations Conciliator in Auckland, on Tuesday August 3rd. Exec. Lounge 1-2 p.m.

### AMSSA

AMSSA is organizing their annual trip to Ruapehu, from 13-15 August. The itinerary includes a day on Mt Ruapehu, and tours through Rotorua, Taupo and Waikato University, and will cost approximately \$30. For further information, please refer to the AMSSA noticeboard.

An evening forum called 'To know more about Singapore' Stop Dr. Warwick Neville is to talk on 'Peopling Singapore: Policies of Prevention and Cure' Stop followed by the showing of slides on industrial workers of Singapore Stop Free discussion and then coffee and cakes Stop 7.30 pm on 6th August 1976 in the Women's Common Room Stop

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS ROUND 2.

Having failed to elect any identifiable personage as President of the Association, we must now call for nominations for President: to close on Wednesday September 8 at 5 pm, with the elections on Thursday and Friday of the following week.

### EXEC ELECTIONS

Now to take place on Monday and Tuesday August 9 and 10: the last week of term.

### WINTER GENERAL MEETING

All are to roll up at 7.30 pm on Wednesday August 11 in B28 to outvote the Engineers and defeat the Exec's constitutional amendments.





Murray Cammick

Residents of the former North Shore are flocking back to the sites of their former homes only two months after the nation was able to demonstrate to the free world its determination to take a lead in research into nuclear power.

Delighted gardeners are discovering that their soil has been vastly improved by the addition of a thick layer of wood ash and burnt human protein. Reconstruction is gathering pace. People are building houses vastly more functional than their former homes, using sheet iron made redundant by the unfortunate accident and blankets flown in by a sympathetic United States Government.

Plans are well ahead for transforming the excavation where Devonport stood into a new deep-water port. Each day grateful citizens place fresh flowers on the memorial to the men of the USS Enterprise and the 37,284 New Zealanders who gladly gave their lives to show the world that talk of danger from nuclear reactors is merely hysterical nonsense.

The Government Computer at Wanganui yesterday denied a rumour that people returning to the former North Shore will have to wear radiation suits for the rest of their lives. It might only be about 20 years, said the Computer.

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