

## C R A C C U M

Auckland University Student Newspaper/Volume 51 Number 21 September 12 1977/Registered at the P.O.H.Q. Wellington as a magazine.

P1 - Middle East Referendum/ P3 - Letters / P4 - Letters - Donna Hoyle / P5 - Medical School cafeteria - Policy statements - News / P6 - Clutha Valley - Sits Vac. - Books / P7 - Rothmans / P11 - Marijuana Laws - Fijian Elections / P13 - Fiji Dock Workers / P15 - Plays - Bert Jansch and John Martin.

# ISRAEL: REFERENDUM



## WHO IS OPPRESSING WHOM ?

ON Sept 15 & 16th a referendum will be held to decide whether existing Middle East policy should be rescinded or not.

Let us review the history of the policy. In 1974 moves were begun by the Australian Union of Students to allow a delegation from the P.L.O. to enter Australia. The issue not only became extremely contentious among students but also throughout the country. Various leaders of the community stepped in to stop such moves, including Bob Hawke, leader of the Trade Union Movement in Australia. The outcome was that the P.L.O. Delegation was denied entry visas by the then Labour Government.

As with many other issues, the ramifications were felt in New Zealand. Since the Auckland University Students Association had no policy on the Middle East, a referendum was held. The result was that A.U.S.A. supported the right of the Jewish people to a homeland in the State of Israel, but that it also recognised both the Israeli and Arab Governments had a responsibility to find a solution to the Palestinian problem. This policy later became the foundation from which N.Z.U.S.A. later formed their Middle East policy.

The following year (1976) Don Carson, the then International Vice President, was the New Zealand delegate to the Asian Students Assn Conference held in Hong Kong. Although he went as a delegate of the students that he represented, and must have been aware of N.Z.U.S.A.'s Middle East policy, he put a motion to expel the Israeli Student Association from A.S.A. In light of the Australian Union of Students policy on the issue, the Australian delegate naturally abstained. The motion passed and the Israeli Student Association was expelled.

Upon his return, Carson justified his move by stating the issue was primarily a geographic matter, since Israel did not fall under the boundaries of the Asian Students Assn. Yet why were all the Egyptian, Syrian, Iraqi, and P.L.O. Students Assns not expelled, using this rationale ?

On March 31 1976 at the Autumn General Meeting of the A.U.S.A. two motions were passed :

That A.U.S.A. support an official investigation into the abuse of power by Don Carson in his failure to represent views of the general student body as expressed in previous referenda.

That A.U.S.A. oppose any moves made by N.Z.U.S.A. to exclude the national union of Israeli students from A.S.A.

A few weeks later, a special general meeting of the Association was held, at this meeting, a resolution supporting the right of Israel to exist was passed.

First, have the facts been fully presented ? Have the issues been argued ?

Before each discussion of this issue at General and Special meetings, both sides of the argument have been aired in the Quad and Exec Lounge, as well as with pamphlets. There can be no objection therefore on the grounds of lack of publicity of the issues.

Secondly, is it relevant for a Students Assn in this part of the world to concern itself with this issue ? So existing student policy on South Africa, East Timor, Vietnam etc, in fact all student foreign policy, would have to be quashed, a move which would obviously be contrary to the wishes of most students.

Foreign policy as advocated by the majority of students is a concrete way of expressing support for the right to self-determination by many oppressed groups around the globe. In previous referenda, students have shown that they wish to extend this support to the people of Israel in their struggle for self-determination and recognition, but to many Jewish students on New Zealand campuses, the support of New Zealand students for this policy has a far more personal and tangible aspect, as they themselves identify directly with the struggle in the Middle East.

Some students may feel that any A.U.S.A. policy

would have little or no effect. They may therefore feel unconcerned with the actions of their more politically committed executive. This situation holds true in Australia, and as a result their S.T.B. stopped making travel arrangements for any student visiting Israel. This situation arose because the extremely left-wing executive was not constrained by any existing policy consistent with the wishes of most students.

The same situation may arise here in New Zealand if this referendum allows the present Middle East policy to be discarded.

In the past three years A.U.S.A. students have supported, through referenda, the right of Israel to exist.

Any change in Middle East policy will have a direct and adverse affect on the many students who are deeply and personally committed to Israel.

Opposition to the present Middle East policy is restricted to a small vocal group of young socialists who by past actions have shown that their goals and ideals are not shared by most students.

ALAN MURRAY  
SHOSHANA SZLACHTER

The following are the current AUSA policies on the Middle East. The subject of the Referendum is whether or not they should all be abolished and the whole subject debated from the beginning.

THAT NZUSA recognises that the Israeli government and Arab governments of the Middle East deny the rights of the Palestinian people, and believes that the rights of these people to self-determination can only be settled by dialogue amongst all of the people in the area.

THAT NZUSA calls upon the superpowers to cease using the nations and peoples of the Middle East as pawns in the struggle for world domination.

THAT AUSA oppose past, present and any future moves made by NZUSA to exclude the National Union of Israeli Students from the Asian Students Association.

THAT AUSA recognises the right of the State of Israel to exist.

## WHAT ABOUT THE PALESTINIANS ?

PRESENT AUSA policy centres around a false debate that equates the right of the State of Israel to exist with the right of the Jewish people in Israel and around to live free from oppression and discrimination. What the present policy ignores is the reality of a people, the Palestinians, who have been either driven out of their homeland, or are suffering daily at the hands of a racist regime in Israel and its occupied territories.

At the time of the 1974 referendum on the Middle East, the Zionists supported a policy that said the Palestinians should have the right to self-determination. They then negated this policy by saying where the Palestinians were to have self-determination, ie: the West Bank. Now they say the West Bank is not a viable unit, so they should be content to live in Jordan.

The absurdity of having a policy that no one now supports, is obvious. Furthermore, the General Meeting policy of 1976 that recognises Israel's right to exist is meaningless. The present day rulers in Israel define the West Bank, Gaza strip, and Golan Heights as "liberated territory" and have encouraged the displacement of Arabs and the settlement of Jews in these areas. They are now effectively part of the state of Israel. The only reason these areas have not been formally annexed is that it would mean giving the right to vote to another one million Arabs, which the Zionists hope to avoid.

By having such a meaningless statement as AUSA policy currently stands we are condoning the occupation and oppression of the peoples in these areas.

Israeli leaders have put their views on the type of state they believe in. I ask students if these are the views they support ?

Quotation (Davar, Sept 29, 1967) from J. Weitz director of the Jewish Agency for Israel,

*"the only possible solution was in creating a Palestine, or at least a Western Palestine, without Arabs ... and there is no other way to do this than to transfer all the Arabs to neighboring countries, to move all of them out of here. We should not leave a single village, a single tribe, and those transferred should be sent to Syria and Iraq"*

Moshe Dayan, present Israeli cabinet minister (Davar May 2 1956)

*"For eight years now, they sit in their refugee camps in Gaza, and before their very eyes, we turn into our homestead the land and the villages in which they and their forefathers have lived .... We are a generation of settlers, and without the steel helmet and the cannon we cannot plant a tree and build a house."*

*"If the Jordanians can't stand our peace conditions, let them look for another country" (Yediot Aharonot, July 17, 1967)*

*"During the last 100 years, our people have been in the process of building up the nation, of expansion, of getting additional Jews and settlements in order to expand the borders. Let no Jew say the process has ended. Let no Jew say we are near the end of the road."* (Ma'ariv, July 7, 1968)

*"it has to be said harshly, the state of Israel was established at the expense of the Arabs - and in their place. We did not come into a void. There was an Arab settlement here. We are settling Jews in places where there were Arabs. We are turning an Arab land into a Jewish land."*

Moshe Dayan, Yediot Aharonot, May 10, 1973.

In defending their "right" to the land of the Palestinians, the Israeli settlers have developed a typically racist, colonialist mentality. Time magazine published a Harris poll in its April 12, 1971 issue that showed the depth of the racism fostered by Zionism.

74% of those asked said they thought "Arabs are less intelligent than Israelis." Two-thirds believed "Arabs are more dishonest than Israelis" and the same percentage felt "Arabs are inferior to Israelis". 80% thought Arabs were not as brave as Israelis.

The essence of the Zionist program was the establishment of a Jewish state on the land of another people. This was accomplished through the colonisation of Palestine by Jewish settlers and the eventual expulsion of the majority of the Arab population. Thus, the very foundation of the Israeli state is laid on discrimination and injustice practised against the Palestinian people. This is reflected on every level of daily life in Israel. Public funds for schools, health and social services are allocated in a discriminatory way to favour the Jewish areas.

Employment restrictions against Arabs are rife. Arabs are categorically denied the right to form nationalist parties or associations.

Discrimination in housing is not only legal, it is actively encouraged by the government under the guise of "demographic considerations". Property owned by the Jewish National Fund, which represents a substantial amount of Israeli land, cannot be leased to non-Jews. The objective result of Zionist policies, measured over a period of decades, has been the denial of the democratic rights of, and the systematic dispossession of, a whole people because of their national origin.

The only just solution to the Middle East conflict lies in the creation of a democratic secular Palestine. Is that such an unreasonable concept ?

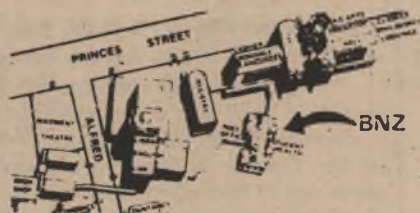
PETER GLEESON



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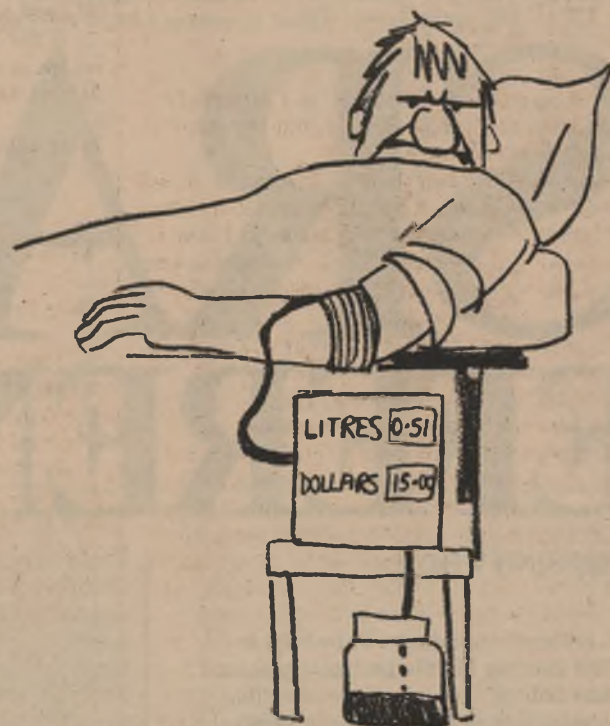
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# Dear Frank, Fringes

Dear Frank,

I have been an involuntary subscriber to Craccum for some four years now, and I regret to say that the standard has gone from bad to worse.

I knew what to expect when the first few issues dished up the same old supplements on abortion, apartheid, gay lib. and the Polynesian Panthers. These are now, I take it, perennial features, and this year's First Year students can look forward to reading them yet again next year, and the one after that ..... as I have done.

The last few issues have reached the limit. One was devoted principally to incomprehensible articles on women's oppression which no-one reads, another exemplified the very trashiest type of journalism in which a so-called reporter, purportedly interviewing a distinguished overseas visitor, Rabbi Druckman, could not refrain from injecting her own totally uninteresting and juvenile opinions into the article at every turn. The last issue of Term Two was distinguished by an article on the role of the N.Z. Unionists in Fiji. One could not help but be amused by the pathetic posturing of the men involved as latter-day Tolpuddle Martyres - their disappointment at not being beaten up and imprisoned on top of their other tribulations was almost tangible. In the same copy was a story about Governor-General Kerr which, while without this redeeming element of humour, was nevertheless a fine example of the kindergarten marxism School of writing. (If these two articles really were intended as satire, I take it all back).

Add to all this the sometimes quite puerile comments of the editor (Frank's additions to a certain letter on South Africa being one of the more outrageous examples that comes to mind) and what do the students of Auckland get for their money? Precious little, apart from an occasional article of real interest such as the ones on Third World Aid, and, of course, the topical and thought-provoking column by Sir Robert Baden-Powell Bart.

It would be a worthwhile exercise for the editors to ponder, from time to time, how many people would buy their newspaper if they had to pay for it (or, rather, if they had a choice about paying for it). Rather than let Craccum degenerate into nothing more than a platform for lunatic fringe minority groups to write articles that no-one reads, it would be better to close down, if only for the sake of ecology. In the meantime it is still (marginally) worthwhile but - please - remember; propaganda may be excusable, to be a bore isn't.

Yours etc,  
C.G. Bilham

Dear Frank,

Before coming here, I had formed the idea that universities were gathering grounds for persons of intelligence. Auckland University seems to be the exception, few examples of non-career directed thought being evident. As a body of students we should present some united voice upon matters relating to the direction N.Z. is taking. It seems we cannot be positive, just make murmurs. (rare).

This was made obvious to me while listening to the response derived by Mathew Connor, upon the several occasions I have heard his attempts at public speech. While I do not agree with his views, the manner in which the massed students treated him made me angry. Such abuses as "get a job" and "Fuck off you wanker", made me wonder about the intelligence of this mob, all of whom either partook or laughed. This mis-direction of human faculties can be spent upon issues of greater importance. I look to the Student Union to take a lead in this direction. As at present, individual outcries cannot be heard. Unless we present a united front, those regulating our dwindling democracy will have their way.

Should the Student Union begin to function as its title requires there is only one barrier to overcome.

New Zealanders (I amongst them) will languish in apathy until they are personally affected (e.g. the bursary march). So let's all languish, the government tightens its grip on our balls.

This university continues to churn out morons who uphold the status quo as it was designed to do, and we feel privileged to come here.

After all it's just another institution.

G.R.D.  
Botany

Dear Frank,

Until recently I have paid little attention to the continuing controversy over the Middle East policy being waged on this campus.

I have just read the information sheet entitled 'The Middle East Question - Two Views'. As a piece of propaganda for the anti-Israel lobby it is superb. But as

a supposedly objective document it is disgusting. It is worse that N.Z.U.S.A. should support this partisan attitude knowing that it does not represent the feelings of most students.

If the N.Z.U.S.A. Exec wishes to support the P.L.O. let them say so openly without this insulting pretence at objectivity.

Peter Gillard

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## THE PRESIDENT WILL SEE YOU NOW

Dear Frank,

Next week is probably one of the most crammed weeks of the year. Tuesday at 12 sees the first round in the fight for CRACCUM Editor for 1978. At 1 p.m. the Mayoral Candidates will speak in B28.

On Wednesday, we have Blood Day commencing, through Thursday and Friday. At 1 p.m. on Wednesday, S.R.C. meets at 1 p.m. in the S.R.C. Lounge. On Thursday there is a forum on the Middle-East and following this, a referendum on the whole Middle East question. Coupled with this is an election for the exec position of SRC Chair.

It has always been my view that debates like the Middle-East debate should take place on Campus. Unfortunately, in the last couple of years we have only had debates on bursaries, abortion, overseas students and the Middle-East. This will be the last real debate of the year so come along and enjoy it. I have my view, but unfortunately I am not allowed to express it (AUSA Constitution).

Next week I will be writing on Union Financing but now I have to go and help run an Auction.

Love,  
Bruce Gulley

• • •

Dear Frank,

Do students really need more money? After the resignation last week of the fourth person to fill a small part-time job I am offering this year, I'm wondering! There is nothing arduous about the position - flexible hours in the afternoons, from 6 - 9 hours for 2 or more days per week, at \$2 tax-free per hour. The work involved takes me under two hours during the many weeks in-between employees.

Although I've always had a soft spot for students (being one myself), my experience has shattered my sympathy or belief in the cause of increased S.T.B.

Yours sincerely,  
M.J. Harris

Dear Frank,

Frankly I was disappointed with the lack of Festival reviews. How can any increase in the attendance of next year's festival be expected if students are not given some critical evaluation of the quality of this year's one?

I also feel that too much emphasis was given to the 'Big names' (particularly in the music field) at the expense of the student performers. Take for example, Mark Archibald. This student singer/songwriter went down to Wellington to give two solo performances the first was marred by some technician who was fooling about with leads and producing feedback. For the second, Mark combined forces with the talented Auckland poet David Parkyn to give a well balanced 1/2 hour of poetry and songs.

Unfortunately this was crushed between the natural sponge and a sound check for Hello Sailor. By and large the Festival was O.K. But for some the deal was, well, pretty raw.

Otis Mace

Dear Frank,

I would sincerely like to express my appreciation for Mr Rowling's comments regarding my capabilities in the fine game of Rugby.

However, I must point out that I bear no grudge at all against the All Black selectors for not including me in the trials, let alone in the famed team. I am sure had I had such a grudge, I would have taken it out on the famous fifteen long before now; do you not think that the National Party should have a policy banning all relations with Great Britain until free trade access is given to all Commonwealth countries? Or how about breaking off relations with Argentina until they submit

to becoming a state of our Good friends the United States.

Yours 'till the next test,  
R.D. Muldoon

Dear Frank,

I must take exception to a letter in CRACCUM, Sept 5. The letter was signed by one Bill Rowling. I will state categorically here and now (or later if you wish) that I did not write that letter. Obviously, there is someone on this campus trying to imitate me.

It should have been quite obvious that the letter was a forgery - I wouldn't suggest someone might bite Mr Muldoon's ear off.

I know perfectly well he is quite capable of doing it himself.

Yours sincerely,  
Bill Rowling,  
Parliament,  
Wellington.

## Baden-Powell

A scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties. When he gets an order he should obey it cheerily and readily, not in a slow, hang-dog sort of way.

Scouts never grouse at hardships, nor whine at each other, nor swear when put out, but go on whistling and smiling.

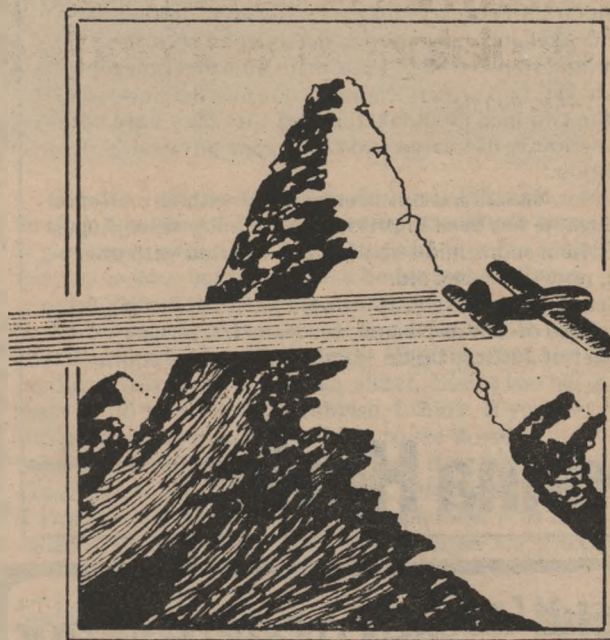
When you just miss a train, or someone treads on your favourite corn - not that a Scout ought to have such things as corns - or under any annoying circumstances, you should force yourself to smile at once, and then whistle a tune, and you will be all right.

The punishment for swearing or using bad language is for each offence a mug of cold water to be poured down the offender's sleeve by the other Scouts. It was the punishment invented by the old British Scout, Captain John Smith, three hundred years ago.

A scout is thrifty, that is he saves every penny he can, and puts it into the bank, so that he may have money to keep himself when out of work, and thus not make himself a burden to others; or that he may have money to give away to others when they need it.

A Scout is clean in thought, word, and deed, that is he looks down upon a silly youth who talks dirt, and he does not let himself give way to temptation, either to talk it, or to think, or to do anything dirty.

A Scout is pure and clean-minded and manly.



CRACCUM is registered with the Post Office as a magazine. It is published by the Craccum Administration Board for AUSA, Private Bag Auckland; and printed by Wanganui Newspapers Ltd., Wanganui. Opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Editorial staff, and in no way represent the official policy of the Students Association.

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LITERARY EDITOR .....	SIMON LEWIS
PHOTOGRAPHERS .....	JAN GEARY
	ANDREW GREEN
ADVERTISING MANAGER .....	ANTHONY WRIGHT

Friday mornings are quiet enough around here these days. With steadily increasing efficiency, and quite stunning skill, we have actually managed to get ourselves this far without a panic. So here goes. Thanks to Simon and Andrew for layout help, Barbara for typesetting, John for delivery, Andrew's old camera for the cover, Chris for what he did in his holidays, David for giving us an excuse for going to the airport bar, Kathy for being the excuse, and to everybody who didn't just pop in, because we managed anyway.



# Dear Frank,

Dear Frank,

As a member of Amnesty International, I am writing to publicize this organization and its aims.

For those who have not heard of it, this world-wide organization seeks the release of prisoners of conscience everywhere. These are people imprisoned for the non-violent expression of their beliefs - whether they be religious, political or whatever.

The major weapons used in this campaign are pens, paper and publicity. Writing letters to the governments concerned seeking the release of specific prisoners is a major part of Amnesty International's campaign. The fate of specific prisoners is also published in the news media.

Local Amnesty groups each sponsor 3 prisoners - 1 from a Western-aligned country, 1 from a Communist country and one from a non-aligned state.

The local Auckland Central group which meets monthly on every fourth Tuesday supports 3 Prisoners - a Yugoslav doctor in his 70s, who was on the losing side in the Civil War; a Greek Jehovah's Witness who is imprisoned because of his refusal to be conscripted into the Greek Army due to his religious beliefs; and a Malaysian.

Thus, if anyone is interested, either phone Auckland's Amnesty International numbers 558-878 or 8740503 or write to Amnesty International

NZ Section  
Box 3597, Wellington

Auckland Central's Monthly Meeting is on Tuesday September 27 at 47 Wakefield St

Thank you,  
Paul Robertson.

## VICTOR NKANDI - NAMIBIA

Victor NKANDI is a leading member of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) which opposes continued South African rule in Namibia.

He was first arrested in August 1975 after the assassination of Chief Filemon Elifas, Chief Minister of the Ovamboland "bantustan". Mr Nkandi was held incommunicado and without charge until March 1976, when he was called as a prosecution witness at the trial of six other SWAPO supporters charged under the Terrorism Act. He and another detainee, Axel Johannes (June 1976 Prisoners of the Month), refused to testify, alleging that they had been tortured during interrogation by South African security police. As a result, both men were sentenced to one year's imprisonment for contempt of court.

Mr Nkandi was due to be released from Windhoek Prison on 28 February this year. However, on that day he and Axel Johannes were re-detained by security police and transferred to their main interrogation center at Oshakati in Northern Namibia. Former detainees who saw the two men at Oshakati report that they have both been seriously ill-treated and are in poor physical condition.

Victor Nkandi has not been charged with any offence although he has been in prison continuously since August 1975. He is in his mid-twenties, and married with one child, now two years old.

Please send courteously-worded letters appealing for the release of Victor Nkandi, to: Hon. J.T. Kruger, Minister of Justice, Union Buildings, Pretoria, South Africa.

# Donna Hoyle

## MOHAMMAD IBRAHIM MUNSHI - PAKISTAN

Mohammad Ibrahim MUNSHI, a poet from Pakistan's Sind province, was arrested in October 1975 for reciting poems critical of the government at a private house. He is at present awaiting trial before a special tribunal for committing a "pre-judicial act".

Mr Munshi's poetry has attracted great interest, particularly among students and peasants in the Sind, Pakistan's southern most province. When Pakistan's first general election was held in 1970, Mr Munshi and many other Sindhis supported the winning Pakistan People's Party (PPP). Mr Munshi's disillusion after the PPP formed a government led to his writing a number of often satirical poems critical of the party and its leader.

He was first arrested in February 1972 and charged under martial law regulations for reading satirical poems. In April 1972 he was convicted by military court and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment.

He was again arrested in January 1974 for publicly reciting his poems in Karachi on the anniversary of the birth of G.M. Sayed, a veteran Sindhi nationalist leader. He was detained under the Defence of Pakistan Rules, but was never brought before a magistrate. He was granted bail on 1 October, but this was cancelled after ten days when he was again arrested. He was then released two weeks later.

His latest arrest followed a private party in the Tatta District of Sind, which he attended early in October 1975. He was asked to read some of his poems and, though reluctant, was persuaded to recite the very poem for which he had been imprisoned before. The poem was recorded without his knowledge, and on 13 October he was arrested near his home in Hyderabad district. He was detained for three days in a police station, without charge or access to relatives or a lawyer, before he was taken to Tatta town and charged under the Defence of Pakistan Rules with "committing a pre-judicial act".

His case is now pending before the Special Tribunal for Sind and Baluchistan and he is believed to be detained in Karachi Central Jail.

Please send courteously-worded letters appealing for the release of Mohammad Ibrahim Munshi, to: His Excellency General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haque, Islamabad, Pakistan.

## HEINRICH DAVYDOVICH REIMER - SOVIET UNION

Heinrich Davydovich REIMER, a Soviet citizen of German descent, is currently serving a sentence of 3 years' imprisonment for advocating the right of Soviet Germans to emigrate from the Soviet Union and for organizing their efforts to emigrate.

Born in 1932, Mr Reimer is the widowed father of three children. Like many other German-origin Soviet citizens, he has been denied official permission to emigrate from the USSR. Since 1972 he has been active in issuing appeals to foreign governments (particularly that of the Federal Republic of Germany) and international organizations.

In June 1976 he was arrested at his home in Issyk in the central Asian Kazakhstan Soviet Socialist Republic. He was subsequently charged with "dissemination of fabrications known to be false which defame the Soviet state and social system", a charge frequently made against dissenters in the USSR.

Mr Reimer was tried in September 1976 on charges of preparing, sending and circulating a number of appeals to Soviet and foreign leaders which the Soviet authorities alleged contained "slandorous falsehoods" about the circumstances of Soviet citizens of German descent, and of preparing lists of such citizens who wished to emigrate. But the court did not prove that any statement made by Mr Reimer were false.

Mr Reimer was judged guilty and is serving his 3-year sentence in a Kazakhstan corrective labour colony. Please send courteously-worded letters appealing

for the release of Heinrich Davydovich Reimer, to Mr A.D. Kunayev, First Secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party: SSSR, Kazakhskaya SSR, g. Alma-Ata, Tsentralny Komitet KP Kazakhskoy SSR, Pervomu Sekretaryu A D Kunayevu.

## BLOOD

As next week's Blood Day approaches, the results of a survey undertaken at the last blood siphoning bout have become available. There is not enough space to reprint the entire results of the survey, conducted by Val Hollard in the Psychology Department, but here is the tables which give the reasons for giving, or not giving.

### REASONS FOR DONATING

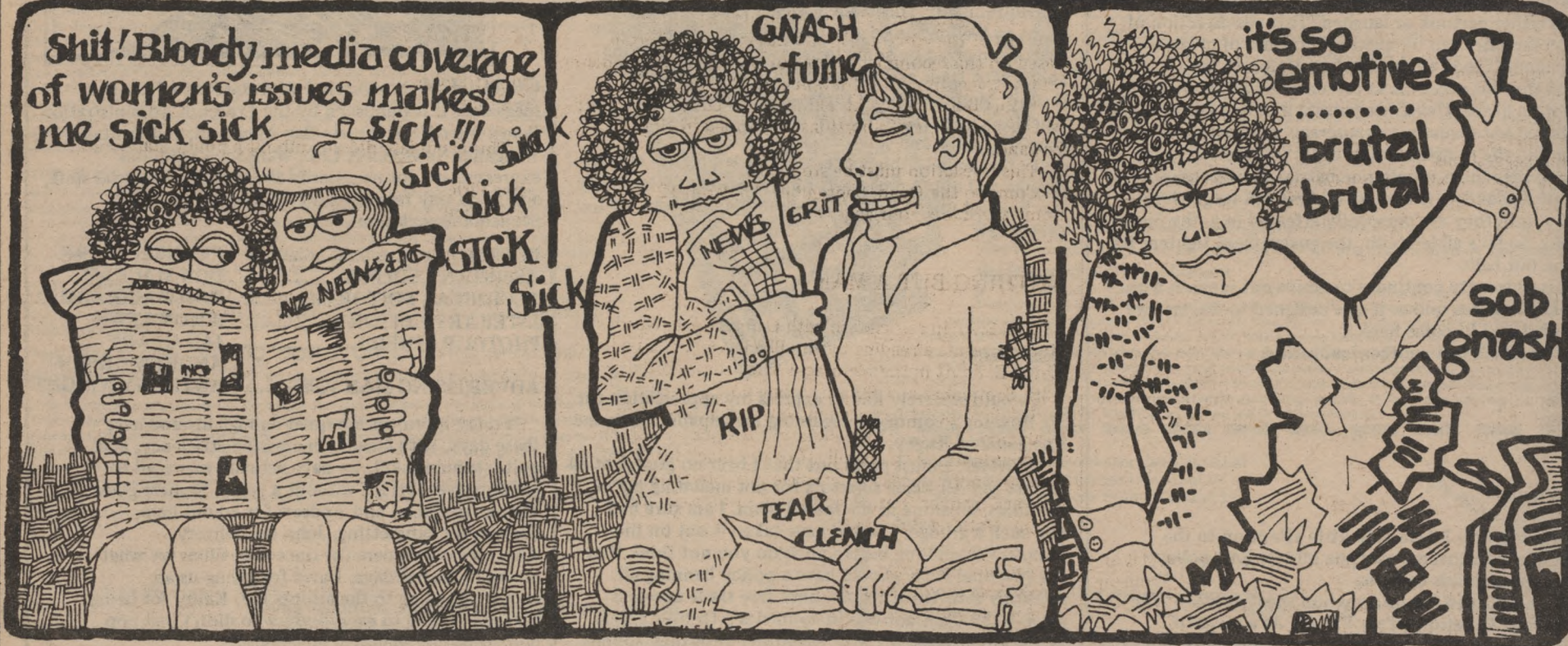
Altruism - a general desire to help others ...	18%
Insurance - they or someone they know might need it in the future ...	13%
Awareness of need - often a description of how they became aware blood was needed ...	11%
Convenient - Mobile Unit coming to varsity handy, costs nothing, no trouble, fill in time ...	10%
Community service ...	10%
Miscellaneous ...	10%
Refreshments/nurses ...	8%
To obtain some benefit - find out blood type, get time off, feel good inside, a health check ...	7%
Good cause ...	7%
Blank ...	7%
Personal appeal - encouraged by friends ...	6%
Good idea ...	6%
Duty, obligation, responsibility ...	5%
Donated at school ...	4%
No particular reason ...	4%
Blood to spare ...	3%
General appeal - response to organized appeals ...	2%
Humorous/masochistic ...	2%
Gratitude for good health ...	2%
Reciprocity - repay a transfusion ...	2%
A challenge ...	1%
Habit ...	1%
Curiosity ...	1%

### REASONS FOR NOT DONATING

Donated Before	
Busy, absent, inconvenient	26%
Medical disqualification	24%
Apathy	17%
Donates elsewhere	15%
Miscellaneous	10%
Didn't know about it	8%
After effects	7%
Blank	4%
Fear	3%
Never donated	
Fear/dislike of needles, etc	28%
Medical disqualification	26%
Apathy	16%
Underweight	14%
Miscellaneous	12%
Busy, absent, inconvenient	10%
Blank	5%
Didn't know about it	4%
After effects of injections, etc.	3%
Refused to give reason	3%

## EVANGELICAL UNION

Max Lane, headmaster of James Cook High School, will be speaking on "The Christian Mind" - the need for reformation and renewal in areas of Christian thought and understanding, on Tuesday 13 September at 1 pm in the S.R.C. Lounge.





# Grapevine

## Med School Cafeteria

At a recent meeting of Exec. a motion was passed stating that the Students Association would not subsidise the running of the Medical School Cafe in 1978. The basic idea behind this is that the running of essential services around varsity is not the responsibility of the Association but of the University.

Auckland University has already said it will not cover any losses after this year and the Medical Students Association is not interested in running the Cafe either. It would seem that unless the cafe can at least break even it will have to close down - something the University has already suggested.

If you can see your favourite eating house disappearing from sight already, rest assured by A.V.P. Chris Gosling that things are not as bad as they seem.

Firstly, Medical School cafe losses have been cut down from \$6700 in 1975 to a projected \$650 for 1977 with hopes of an improvement next year.

But even more important, Chris Gosling tells me. "If present negotiations are successful, the Medical School Cafe will be the responsibility of the University through the Student Union Management Committee, which will have its own budget." Understand? I'll explain.

S.U.M.C. is not a body of the Students Association, but of the University - students are, however, represented on it and at present outnumber staff 6 to 5. So, while the running of catering facilities will be the responsibility of the University, students will still be able to keep facilities open.

At present, the running of the cafe, here and at the Medical School, is the responsibility of the Association - a responsibility it has been trying to shake off for a number of years. Hopefully, this will change from next year, thus freeing members of Studass from the day-to-day running of facilities while allowing them to have a large say in major decisions. Ah, bliss!

KEN GRACE

### SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

A Special General Meeting of the Auckland University Students' Association will be held on Wednesday 28 September 1977 in the SRC Lounge at 1 pm to discuss Union Financing.

### WIN \$150

#### Mural

A submission for designing and painting a mural on the wall behind the Health Food Counter is required. A \$50 cash prize will be awarded for the best executed design on the wall, completed by October 31, entries to be submitted to the Catering Sub-Committee by September 30th.

#### Cafeteria dining area

A design sketch-plan with suggestions to improve the layout and appeal to the Cafeteria ground floor interior is required. The cost to implement such a design should not exceed \$5,000. A \$50 cash prize will be awarded to the best design accepted by the Catering Sub-Committee.

\$5 cash prizes are being offered to each of the best 10 suggestions accepted by the Catering Sub-Committee for improving the facilities and services in the Cafeteria that would ultimately increase revenue.

#### Conditions

No members of the Catering Sub-Committee may submit suggestions.

The judges' (Catering Sub-Committee) decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into regarding any submission.

### MORE MID-EAST

There will be a forum on the policy of AUSA on the Middle East immediately following the election forum on Thursday. The subject of the forum is the referendum motion; 'THAT AUSA policy on the Middle East do be rescinded.'

### THE OLD GREY MAYOR

Three-fifths of the aspirants to the position of Mayor of Auckland; Jim Anderton, Colin Kay and Mel Tronson, will hold a debate on Tuesday at 1 pm in B 28. The scintillating subject of this debate will be; 'Why you' should vote for me.' Well, at least they're honest.

### EAST TIMOR INFORMATION WEEK

September 19-23 is East Timor Information Week. The main purpose of this week is, of course, to distribute publicity expressing solidarity with the struggle for self determination by the people of East Timor. There will be a forum and film showing at 1 pm in B10 on Wed. 21st, giving a full explanation of the events which led to the invasion of East Timor by Indonesia and the events during and after the invasion. Details of later activities should be available. Everyone is invited to attend.

### AS WE ALL KNOW

Are you guilty of using the 'As we all Know' approach to Christianity? Do you merely dismiss Christ and his claims by invoking some supposedly profound statement that you've accepted without question from a 'higher' authority?

Dr Grant Gillette, a neuro-surgeon at Auckland Hospital, with a masters degree in psychology (and currently working on masters papers in philosophy) will deal with the following common catch-phrases in B 15 at 1 p.m. Monday 19 to Thursday 22 September.

Monday - "It's all psychological"

Tuesday - "There are many ways"

Wednesday - "God is dead" - or at least changed beyond recognition.

Thursday - "Man will find the answer."

### EVANGELICAL UNION

### MET A PIEMAN

#### Monday

Lamb Chops with Tomato  
Hungarian Goulash with Rice  
Steamed Sponge with Custard.

#### Tuesday

Chicken a la King  
Breaded Savoury Cutlets  
Strawberry Mousse

#### Wednesday

Boiled Silverside  
Bacon & Egg Pie  
Fruit Jelly with Cream

#### Thursday

Roast Lamb with Mint Sauce  
Spaghetti Bolognese  
Plum Pie with Custard

### FOLK DANCING

Get off your asses and exercise your bodies as well as your minds. Come to Folk Dancing, Thursday evenings 7.30 (from the 15th) in the Dance Studio, Gym. Good for you as well as enjoyable. We have one of the best dance callers in the country - Malcolm Clapp to call for us.

Admission 50c (refreshment provided) to cover his fee. No previous experience necessary.

### DAY OF ACTION ON ABORTION

The Government has ignored protests from all sections of the community and has introduced a bill based on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion.

If this Bill is passed, it will mean, in effect, that there will be no safe, legal abortions performed in New Zealand.

This legislation must be stopped!

Come to the Quad, September 16, from 12 noon. Come and show your anger.

### NOTHING BUT A MAN

A.U.S.A., in association with Campus Arts North (Inc), presents a reading by the Black American poet Lewis E. Scott in the Maidment Theatre on Tuesday 13th September at 1.00 pm. Admission is free.

Lewis E. Scott has been in New Zealand for two years now, and lives in Wellington. His poetry reflects his consciousness of the plight of the Black in American Society, and it speaks its message in a vital, straightforward manner. For, as Scott said of himself, in his poem 'Nothing But a Man':

*I'm not the noose  
Of hate around your neck ...  
I'm the slip knot -  
I tighten because my freedom is restricted  
I'm pulling for freedom*

### NUCLEAR HEAVIES

Friday 2nd September witnessed 2 overseas dignitaries speaking in the physics department on nuclear power.

The first was Dr R.S. Pease, director of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Agency laboratory at Culham. He was speaking on 'Nuclear Fusion and Fusion Reactors', dealing mainly with the challenging problems of both physics and technology facing those working on fusion reactors and was intelligible, I suspect, only to the physicist. The subject of the suitability, economics (except in terms of world Lithium reserves) or morality of nuclear fusion were not touched on - one got the impression that nuclear fusion fascinated him intellectually (fair enough) but that any problems it could cause or solve were not his concern. His budget was 10 million pounds and he wants more - but fusion power still seems a long way off.

The second speaker was Sir Edward Bullard, from the Institute of Geophysics & Planetary Physics, talking on Nuclear Waste and the Nuclear Fuel Cycle. It was a little difficult to tell exactly where this dear old gentleman stood on the issue. While starting by saying that he didn't believe developing countries would be able to satisfy their energy needs without nuclear power, he then proceeded to humorously describe many of the idiotic and dangerous things that have happened in the nuclear industry, particularly concerning their waste problems, and expressed the optimistic hope that engineers and the rest of us, could learn from past mistakes.

His final comments related to waste disposal - because they are both on land (and therefore accessible and easier to keep an eye on) and self sealing (and therefore inaccessible after a few hundred years) he considered salt beds, particularly if overlain by shale, were satisfactory places to dispose of the vast quantities of radioactive wastes already accumulated on this planet.

A delightful gentleman, if a little confusing (confused?).

L.R.



Here is an alligator trying to fool you. What can you do that's appealing? And how would you like to appear in glamorous company? If Shakespeare is only a distant relation to you, but you make a better picture than a window, then Bob, of course, is your uncle.

We have set aside eight pages in the issue after next, as a liftout to replace the Literary Magazine that was not produced this year or last year, either. This is too much space to fill with plausible rubbish, I think. If your art will go down on a page, we'd like to see it before September 19th (next Monday). Send it or bring it to Craccum c/o A.U.S.A., Private Bag, Auckland or to 4 Franklin Rd, Auckland 1. The supplement is to be called INFORMATION RAIN and enquiries are welcome.

### ELECTION POLICIES

Robert Leyland  
SRC Chair

This candidate did not submit a policy statement.

Greg Pirie  
SRC Chair

Description: Fourth year Arts student majoring in Education.

Experience relevant: Member of SRC in 1975; Secretary of SRC 1976, 1977; SRC Chairperson last third of 1977.

SRC is the major site of participatory democracy in this Association for students. It is where all students can control and direct the orientation of the Association by formulating policy, and to a large extent, actioning it. This policy is binding on the Association and determines the nature of a great many of its activities. SRC is also the students' voice to the Executive, where they recommend and reject Executive's actions and so further participate in the Association's affairs. Thus, SRC needs a strong chair-person capable and willing to be the mouth-piece as a direct representative, of the students. A chairperson that will take students' ideas, hopes, and decisions to their Exec and see them fulfilled. I believe I am capable of doing so.



# Grapevine

## Clutha Valley Flooding

**N**OW that the National Government has decided in favour of Scheme F for hydro-electric development of the Clutha Valley, and money has already been allotted to begin preliminary works, it seems that little can be done to alter the plan. The Hon. G.F. Gair, the Minister for Energy Resources, justified the decision at a public meeting in Dunedin recently to a fairly hostile audience. The reasoning was primarily financial: Scheme F will cost \$39m. less to construct than Scheme H, the far more popular alternative.

Because it has a more simple construction, it will produce power 4 years earlier than H, and on 1976 cost assessment, will produce power worth \$1.5m more a year. The decision was made despite the recommendations of both the Clutha Valley Development Commission set up by the Labour Government and the Clutha Valley Advisory Committee, set up by the National Government. Both these bodies recommended the adoption of Scheme H, which was approved by the Labour Government.

The main difference between the two schemes is the extent of flooding in the Cromwell Gorge. Under Scheme F, all the gorge orchards will be flooded, as will the road and railway through the gorge. The controversial dam at Clyde is 640 high feet for this scheme; for Scheme H it is 527 feet. This means the retention of most of the gorge orchards and most of the road and railway. It was recently announced that the cost of replacing the road will be \$14.5m. Replacement would not be necessary under H and this considerably reduces the difference in cost between the two schemes.

The importance of the orchards in the gorge to the Central Otago stone fruit industry is great. The highly fertile land and the unique climatic conditions of the gorge mean that it is one of the few areas to produce stone fruit consistently economically, without the problem of increasing costs of fighting frosts. Gorge fruit ripens 2 weeks earlier, which spreads the production period for processing the fruit; so the loss of these particular orchards will also effect the processing industry.

Generally, the potential production loss under F is almost twice that of H; production loss will affect more than just the Clutha region. Concern at the apparent disregard for Clutha development in its widest sense as a plan for the greatest overall good of the region itself and the whole country, seems to be justified.

One of the advantages of either development is the increased opportunity there will be for irrigation in the area around the scheme. More recreational facilities will also be available (as a result of the lake which will appear.) The difficulty is whether these advantages can make up for the valuable land lost.

The Government-appointed Burns Committee on Nuclear Energy recently announced that present methods of saving power can save 3% of the power we use at present; they suggest that N.Z. could save 40% or more over the next 25 years, using methods which would not significantly change N.Z. lifestyles. These findings do not fit with the stress on the superiority of F because of its capacity to produce more power, and to produce it sooner.

N.Z. needs a coherent and well planned energy policy. The Government has promised one, but their behaviour over the Clutha development suggests that when it is produced it will not necessarily ensure the best long-term use of land and water resources.

The next step is the application for water rights which must be made by the Government to the Otago Catchment and Regional Water Board before development can proceed; this is the only point where multipurpose use of the water can be enforced. The Board have already requested that the present decision be reconsidered.

After submissions from the public are received, the Board will make a recommendation to the National Soil and Water Conservation Authority. It remains to be seen whether the water rights application will be a mere formality, or whether some reconsideration of the scheme's use of all resources in the area will be forced on the Government, which has so far made its decision for purely economic reasons.

Land and water resources are obviously important assets, and their multi-purpose use is essential (and provided for under the Water and Soil Conservation Act 1967). But Scheme F seems to be going on regardless.

MARY ELLEN BARKER

### SOCIALIST FORUM

Christine Dann will speak on Paolo Friere and the Pedagogy of the oppressed at 1.00 pm Monday 19 September in the Executive Lounge of the Student Union. All are welcome, it says here, and discussion is encouraged.

# Sits Vac

## N.Z.U.S.A. ELECTIONS

Applications are called for the position of President, Education Vice-President and National Vice-President of the New Zealand University Student's Association for 1978. These positions are full-time and carry a salary of approx. \$5,700.00. Successful candidates will be required to live in Wellington and reasonable removal expenses will be paid.

Applications close on September 24th when a Special General Meeting of the Association will be held to elect the candidates.

Applications should be addressed to:  
The Returning Officer,  
N.Z.U.S.A.,  
P.O. Box 9047,  
Wellington.

For further information on the duties of the positions please contact the President of your Students' Association.

## CRACCUM

Nominations have been opened for the positions of Editor, Technical Editor, Advertising Manager and Distribution Manager for Craccum 1978.

Nominations close with the Association Secretary at 5 pm, Monday 19 September 1977.

Details are available from the present incumbents or the Publications Officers.

## HANDBOOK

Nominations have also been opened for Editors, Technical Editors, Advertising Managers and Distribution Managers for Orientation Handbook and Capping Magazine for 1978.

Full details are available from Anthony Wright, Publications Officer, Rm 208 on the second floor of the AUSA Office block.

Nominations close with the Association Secretary at 5 pm, Monday 19 September, 1977.

## SUMC

Nominations are now open for the position of AUSA representatives on Student Union Management Committee and Theatre Management Sub-Committee for the term ending 31.10.78.

Nomination forms are available from the Studass Office Reception Desk and applications close with the Association Secretary on 30 September, 1977

## WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTION COMMITTEE

Applications are hereby called for the position of National Co-ordinator of the Women's Rights Action Committee.

The Women's Rights Action Committee is a sub-committee of N.Z.U.S.A. charged with actioning the policy of N.Z.U.S.A. relating to women. The Co-ordinator would liaise with campus groups and organise campaigns around the priorities set by the students.

The priorities are:

1. Opposing legislation arising from the Royal Commission's Report on Contraception, Sterilization and Abortion.
2. Opposition to the recently instituted restrictions on the availability of the Domestic Purposes Benefit.
3. Research into the position and status of women in universities.

The position is unpaid, although there is available a travel budget and allowances to make it possible for the Co-ordinator to visit campuses.

Application close on the 24th September when a Special General Meeting of the Association will be held to elect the position. Applications should be addressed to:

The Returning Officer,  
N.Z.U.S.A.,  
P.O. Box 9046,  
Wellington.

## SUB-EXEC

Nominations are now open for the positions of:  
Women's Rights Officer  
Environmental Affairs Officer  
N.Z. Students' Arts Council Representative

Nomination forms are available from Studass and close with the Association Secretary on Wednesday 14 September, 1977 at 12 am (midday). Appointment will be made at the SRC meeting held on that day commencing at 1 pm in the SRC Lounge.

## AUDIO-VISUAL COMMITTEE

Nominations are now open for the position of AUSA representative on Audio-Visual Committee. Nomination forms are available from Studass and applications close on Thursday 15 September 1977 at the Executive Meeting to be held in the Council Room at 6.30 pm. Candidates must have passed the equivalent of two years' full-time course work and will be required to attend the Executive Meeting that evening.

ANDREW GREEN



*Last Thursday the Quad saw a grand spring auction, ably conducted by Peter Davis on behalf of the needy student fund. This event, despite the inclement weather, and the exuberance of the participants, raised a noble \$600 for the cause. All you needy students out there can sleep a little easier tonight.*



On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday this week the New Zealand Blood Transfusion Service will be based in the Lower Common Room

# Books

THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF WOMEN  
ED. ANN OAKLEY AND JULIET MITCHELL  
PENGUIN

**T**HIS is definitely an academic book rather than casual reading and those unfamiliar with or offput by academicese will find it hard going. The aim is to build up theoretical analysis based on a feminist perspective. For those seeking quotable material for essays on women or new insights into various topics, it provides good source material. The authors range from historians to sociologists and cover a wide range of topics: childbirth, women's work in nineteenth century London, the ideology of domesticity, nineteenth century radical politics, education of women, literary analyses of women's books, trade unionism, Engels, Chinese women and the early history of feminism. The title essay by Margaret Walters on Mary Wollstonecraft, Harriet Martineau and Simone de Beauvoir stood out for its fascinating analysis of the lives and writings of these women.

She examines the conflicts in the personal lives; all working alone to build up an understanding of the plight of women, all arguing for equality (although de Beauvoir has recently gone beyond this - see Ms July '77). They all published these writings as well as novels and all suffered conflicts between their beliefs as expressed in their writings and the reality of their personal lives.

I wouldn't rate this as a book to get madly enthusiastic about or one which will in itself have particular impact on women's lives (compare with The Feminine Mystique, The Female Eunuch, The Dialectic of Sex, Our Bodies Our Selves and The Hite Report which would be my pick of the five most influential books of the feminist movement) but it does have good solid resource material which assists the process of building up information in academic disciplines based for one on feminist perspectives, and as such makes an important contribution.

SHARYN CEDERMAN



# We talk about getting a good screw BUT..

This supplement has been prepared by the National Anti Apartheid Committee in conjunction with the N.Z.U.S.A. The continued survival of South Africa and Rhodesia in a world where racism and apartheid are becoming increasingly intolerable to most countries is only due to the investment of the multi-national and the supportive role they play both in the South African economy and the oppression of the black and coloured workers.

We are today faced with strong propaganda which suggests that the system of Apartheid and discrimination is actually breaking down under the pressure created by economic growth. This propaganda is used by the supporters of Apartheid. It is used not only by those who reap big profits out of the misery and hardships of the black workers, but also by those who believe that higher wages, better conditions, and more profits can only be achieved by the perpetual enslavement of the blacks. They go on to say that it is only a matter of time before further growth will bring major changes in the system. They therefore unite with the South African Government and the industrialists in appealing for more investments, more emigration and exchange of sportsmen to South Africa.

This is an attractive argument. To some people apartheid means what the South African Government says it means — separate development of the races. Even if it means separate development on an unequal basis, this is not taken into account by such people.

Let us go beneath the surface and find out what Apartheid really means and what its aims are.

## "Relaxation" in Apartheid helps exploitation

When the whites need something from the blacks, then Apartheid is nowhere to be seen, e.g. job reservations for whites is applied and relaxed in various factories at any time when it suits the Whites in South Africa. This relaxation of job reservations in various factories does not mean a change in the policy at all.

In South Africa 95% of white children are looked after by African women (nannies). While Africans are barred from many areas and facilities, these African women are permitted to use them when they have the white child with them. They may use the passenger lift reserved for Whites only, while otherwise Africans must use the goods lift. They may use parks otherwise reserved for Whites only. Once again, such relaxation suits the Whites, but it does not mean a change in Apartheid policy at all.

In the shops Africans and other non-whites are allowed to buy anything in the white man's shop, standing side by side with Whites. At this stage Apartheid is not to be seen anywhere. This is because the economy belongs to the whites.

All these methods do not change the system of Apartheid in South Africa.

Non-Whites have no right to vote for their representative in Parliament in South Africa.

Wages are still low.

Restriction of movement of Africans under the pass laws is still the same.

The Africans have been forcefully removed from the industrial areas to the rural areas, where in many instances no industries exist.

The relaxation of Apartheid in sport as in other fields makes no changes as far as Apartheid is concerned. The fact that Maoris were allowed in the All Black team which toured South Africa in 1970 did nothing to bring about any change in Apartheid.

The relaxation of boycotts overseas does not help in any way to remove Apartheid but it is used to intensify Apartheid at home by means of good relationships with overseas people.

This does not assist the African man who suffers under the present regime.

## African labour vital

The implementation of the Apartheid policy seems to imply an increasing separation of races on every level, but the opposite has taken place during the last 23 years. More and more African workers have come to the cities, not to live, but to work there and to go back to the rural areas. The importance of the African labour force has increased. Africans are employed in semi-skilled jobs and as operatives, although they are not paid the rate for the job. These trends indicate a greater degree of economic independence between the races. The African workers appear to be increasingly part of one social structure. This greater integration suggests to some that apartheid is not really working. It further suggests that the goals of apartheid are impossible ones, and leads to the conclusion that apartheid is bound to disintegrate on its own. This thinking is based on incorrect premises.

Apartheid is not concerned with separate development. It is in reality an indirect system of forced labour. Africans constitute more than 70 per cent of the labour force in South Africa. The South African economy cannot do without them. So there is nothing surprising about some recent changes in the occupational distribution of the African labour force. These are the normal results of economic growth. This does not signify a breakdown

How would we like to be forbidden to live near where we work?

The Group Areas Act of 1966 has forced 900,000 Africans from their homes, mostly to reservations where no work exists. Black workers have to get a permit to get a job in town, and even if they get it, often are forced to leave their families behind.

To be forbidden to train for, and do, most jobs?

Skilled jobs are reserved for whites only under the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1956 which allows a colour bar to be applied by the Minister of Labour to any occupation.

To be forbidden to join a union?

The Bantu Labour Act of 1953 prohibits trade unions among African workers.

To be forbidden to strike?

It is a crime for a black worker in South Africa to strike. Those who do so are in danger of imprisonment.

of apartheid at all. The changes have taken place within the South African traditional way of life — that is, white supremacy. The social system remains the same. Whites are wealthy and free. Blacks remain poor and oppressed. Their lives are controlled by laws made by Whites in Parliament.

## Laws provide cheap labour

The basic purpose of Apartheid is, and always has been, to secure an abundant supply of cheap labour, and this can only be realised by forcing people to do what is required of them. There are laws which are only applicable to Africans. Apartheid entails an elaborate system of rules for regulating the lives of the blacks.

Labour laws include the Pass Laws, which send thousands of African workers to jail every year. For the year ending June 30, 1967, the Commissioner of Police reported 315,756 prosecutions of Africans under the heading "Registrations and Production of Documents by Bantu". The following year the number was 352,517. In 1969 the number was 318,825 — an average of 870 prosecutions a day. In 1970 alone 600,000 were prosecuted.



# ..apartheid screws black workers



### Why Rothmans?

The Rothmans products on sale in New Zealand are the products of a group of companies which have very strong ties with South Africa.

The worldwide Rothman's group of companies was originally started in the United Kingdom, but in 1953 the South African Rembrandt group (headed by Anton Rupert who has close links with the Nationalist Party of South Africa) bought out Rothmans for about \$2 million. Since that time the Rothmans chain has increased and New Zealand has become an important link in that chain.

In the 1970's alone, Rothmans in New Zealand has contributed several million dollars to the coffers of the Rembrandt Group of Companies in South Africa. For example, over the period of 1973 to 1975 Rothmans International Ltd (U.K.) has received \$1,890,921 as a dividend return from Rothmans Industries Ltd via Magnum Investments Ltd (N.Z.) From Rothmans International Ltd (U.K.) this money has formed part of the dividend return to the Rembrandt Group of South Africa.

Thus, when a New Zealander buys a packet of Rothmans-made cigarettes, cigars or tobacco, and adds to the profits of the New Zealand Rothmans Companies, this profit seeps back through the chain until it reaches South Africa. This is why Rothmans has been chosen as the target of an important trade boycott.

### A Diagrammatic Chart of the Chain of Control from Rembrandt Controlling Investment in South Africa to Rothmans Tobacco Co. in New Zealand

Rembrandt Controlling Investments Ltd  
(South Africa)

Rembrandt Tobacco Corporation Ltd  
(South Africa)

Rupert Foundation Societe Anonyme Ltd  
(Luxembourg)

Rothmans International Ltd  
(United Kingdom)

Magnum Investments Ltd  
— formerly Rothmans Holdings Ltd  
(New Zealand)

Rothmans Industries Ltd  
(New Zealand)

Rothmans (New Zealand) Ltd

Rothmans Tobacco Co. Ltd  
(New Zealand)

<b>Cigarettes:</b>	<b>Cigarettes:</b>	<b>Pipe Tobaccos:</b>
Peter Stuyvesant (all brands)	Courtleigh	Murray's Mellow Mixture
Dunhill (all brands)	Belmont	Erinmore Mixture Flake
Rothmans Kingsize International etc	Perillys	Yachtsman
Pall Mall International Menthol Filter/Plain etc	Paul Revere	John Sinclair Ready Flaked
Consulate	St Moritz	Barneys
Cambridge	Picadilly	Cigars:
Lexington	Filter de Luxe	Shimmelpennick Duct Media
Cameo	No. 1	Vada
	No. 7	
	Kingsize Filter	
	Craven "A" Filter Corktip	
	Everest	
	Virginia Filter	

examine the brand

•boycott all rothmans tobacco products

•don't buy south african



# ROTHMANS

don't buy rothmans - don't sell apartheid





# NATIONAL ANTI-APARTHEID CONFERENCE

## WHY A CONFERENCE?

The repression in Southern Africa is increasing. The level of the struggle of the oppressed people against Apartheid is stepping up each day/week/month in intensity. Here in New Zealand, while we need to maintain and intensify our sporting boycott, we must greatly develop and step-up the political and economic boycott of South Africa and increase our solidarity with the black people.

It is hoped that this conference can BUILD INCREASED SUPPORT for the continuing liberation struggle of the oppressed in Southern Africa.

## SATURDAY 12th

- 8.45 a.m. Registration
- PART I:**
- 9.15 a.m. Neville Curtis speaking on the political and economic conditions as they affect South Africa.
- 11.00 a.m. Morning tea.
- 11.30 a.m. Alick Mwedzi on all external and internal political influences as they affect Rhodesia.
- 12.30 p.m. Lunch.
- 1.30 p.m. Peter Harris outlining the development of the labour movement in Southern Africa.
- 2.30 p.m. Luke Trainor outlining the strategic military importance of South Africa.
- 3.30 p.m. Afternoon tea.
- PART II:**
- 4.00 p.m. This session centres on a report detailing the achievements and constructive criticisms of the anti-apartheid movement since 1972. Significant areas of past work, specifically the economic and sporting boycotts will be discussed.
- 8.00 p.m. New films.

## SUNDAY 13th

- PART III:**
- 9.30 a.m. Discussion on the future of the movement with specific reference to policy, structure and activities.
- 11.30 a.m. Lunch
- 12.15 p.m. Continuation of discussion, resolutions.
- 2.00 p.m. Conference ends.
- In each session, at least half of the allotted time will be given to open discussion from the participants of the Conference.

## THE CONFERENCE SPEAKERS.

### NEVILLE CURTIS

Neville is a white South African. He is a former President of NUSAS (National Union of South African Students) and was banned by the South African Government for his student activities. He escaped from South Africa while still serving his banning orders and now resides in Canberra, Australia where he works for ACFOA, a Government funded aid agency.

### ALICK MWEDZI

Alick is a Zimbabwean and is attending Victoria University in Wellington. Alick has a very wide and detailed knowledge of the liberation struggle in Southern Africa.

## PETER HARRIS

Peter is a Rhodesian who has lived in New Zealand for the last 3 to 4 years. He was active in student politics in Rhodesia and South Africa and has a wide knowledge of labour conditions in Southern Africa. He was formerly a lecturer in economics at Massey University in Palmerston North and has recently taken up employment as a research officer with the PSA.

## LUKE TRAINOR

Luke is a Senior Lecturer in History at Canterbury University. He has for a number of years taken a strong interest in trying to establish an African Information Centre in New Zealand. He also has a keen interest in military and defence strategy as it relates to South Africa and the Indian Ocean.

## Registration Form

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# 12~13 NOVEMBER

## STUDENT UNION BUILDING

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# Imported Morality

NEW Zealand's current drug laws are directly descended from the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1927. Since then, in addition to a number of amendments it has been rewritten and renamed twice. In 1965 it became the Narcotics Act and in 1975 the Drugs, Prevention of Misuse, Act. All three incidentally being massive but convenient misnomers since they each have included substances which are neither narcotics, nor significantly dangerous, and the question of what constitutes correct use and what is misuse of a substance is entirely a matter of opinion.

In both the revisions, the stated aim of the Government has been "to bring the law up to date" for which I suggest we can quite safely read "keep up with the latest overseas fashion". Reading back over the debates of the three Acts and looking at the figures for arrests, the most obvious feature which emerges is the degree to which New Zealand anti-drug legislation has been the result of overseas pressure rather than either an examination of the issues or a response to the situation in NZ. The impetus behind anti-drug campaigns throughout the world has come from the US - generally from bigots who identified a particular drug with some minority ethnic group. The great victory of US anti-drug campaigners was when they successfully sold their witch hunt to the League of Nations. As a result of this, the torch was taken up by the United Nations which now fronts the campaign world-wide.

The 1927 Act was introduced to get New Zealand into line with the League of Nations. The debate centred on the threat to civil liberties represented by extending police powers to deal with drugs and in particular the way the proposed Act was openly discriminatory towards the Chinese community. The speeches in this debate by Labour men Armstrong and Lee stand as, so far as I could discover, the only ones on the subject ever delivered in the House which were not shot through with hysterical grandstanding and pose striking for the benefit of a largely ill-informed electorate. The subject, it seems, was still within the realms of reasoned debate at that stage. By the time of its next major appearance in 1965 it was not.

1965 was the big year in New Zealand for the anti-drug forces. In 1963 New Zealand had ratified the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs which obliged Parliament to inflict the opinions expressed in this document on the population of New Zealand as laws. The Act that did this was the Narcotics Act of 1965 which "brought the law up to date" and "fulfilled our international obligations". In the same year we find Commissioner of Police Spencer being appointed to the narcotics committee at the INTERPOL Conference at Venezuela.

Also in that year we find Detective Inspector R.J. Walton, now Acting Commissioner, sent off to the US for training in Narcotics, "thanks to the co-operation of the Bureau of Narcotics, a Division of the United States Treasury, and the recognised training authority in the narcotics field." Upon his return, Walton was given the task of organising the "special squads which deal with various forms of vice", ie the Narc Squad.

In that year, New Zealand had an average sort of year for drug convictions; 66 for Opium, and 7 for Marijuana. There were also 3,739 convictions for alcohol offences. Why then all the frantic activity? It didn't result from anything going on in New Zealand. With the spread of visible drug use overseas, the New Zealand authorities, forewarned by their international connections, were attempting to be forearmed. The debate in Parliament on the Narcotics Bill was notable primarily for the hysteria, arrogance and all round pig ignorance which several members displayed on the subject. Mr P.B. Allen intoned gravely "we must protect this country from the physical and moral degeneration that follows in the wake of the drug trade." Sir Leslie Munro was more to the point. "We are concerned with stamping out vice" he declared with his characteristically ludicrous pomposity. Only from Dr M. Finlay was there any indication that the House was also concerned with further extending the powers of the Police at the expense of the citizen's rights. However, he couldn't restrain himself from fanning the flames of hysteria. "I myself am satisfied that no power can be too great to curb the nefarious activities of the dope peddler"

It was not until 1968 that the figures for convictions indicate any upturn in Drug use in New Zealand and then only in relation to Marijuana. There were 32 convictions that year compared with only 21 over the previous three combined for Marijuana offences. The fact that the apparatus of drug law enforcement was in existence 3 years in advance of the first signs of the boom in drug use make nonsense of claims that the authorities were taken by surprise. They also make nonsense of the underlying assumption behind all the legislation, which is that criminal penalties are appropriate for dealing with "problem" if indeed we should accept that it is a problem, at all.

In 1970, marijuana convictions went into three figures (160) while the total drug offences total was 408. Considering the attention given to marijuana and the other 'new drugs' to New Zealand it is surprising to find

that it was not until well into the 70's that convictions for marijuana offences passed those for misuse of prescription drugs (Mother's Little Helpers). Furthermore, the figures available to me (only up until 1975) never showed more than a token number of hard drug convictions, with the traditional opium scene apparently collapsing in the late 60's. It is safe to assume that the fall from first place of prescription drugs reflects patterns of law enforcement rather than patterns of use.

1972 saw another new development, the National Drug Intelligence Bureau. This is a joint (boom, boom) effort of the Police, Customs and Health Departments, although what in fact it does, is difficult to assess. It does demonstrate the way in which institutions function, however. There is now in New Zealand a full time anti-drug bureaucracy - a sign that the whole question of drug use has passed through the hysteria stage of the 60's, into the unquestionable orthodoxy stage. Between them, the Special Narcotic Squads of the Police and the Bureau represent a potent political force against liberalisation of the drug laws. In the eyes of the rest of the governing bureaucracy of NZ, they are "the experts in the field". There is no way these so-called experts are going to accept liberalisation (even of marijuana laws) without a fight, because to them it would mean a personal loss of prestige, influence and ultimately, maybe even their jobs. Yet these are the experts who have the

ear of the government and whose impartial judgements are gospel.

The attitudes of government and other official bodies towards drugs in general and the question of marijuana liberalisation in particular are a revelation in themselves. We find for instance a Board of Health paper on these matters entitled, "Drug Dependency and Drug Abuse in New Zealand" which quite patently prejudges the issue before it begins. If the use of marijuana is to be characterised as abuse then it is prejudged as being an evil, and the suppression of it follows logically as the only legitimate response.

Arguments about whether it leads to hard drugs (disproven), causes madness (disproven), causes long term physical damage (some evidence, but for practical purposes insignificant) or whatever are just the icing. The meat (iced meat? - Ed's Note) of the issue is the belief of some people that the use of chemicals for pleasure is immoral, and following upon this, the assumption of those people that they have the right to impose their moral judgements on others.

I would contend that the use of chemicals to induce pleasurable states is not a blight on civilisation but an almost universal characteristic of it. I would challenge anyone to produce evidence of any society past or present where this has not been the case. I doubt if many of those who support the current drug laws totally abstain from this practice either. The only distinction between marijuana and alcohol, coffee, and others is its novelty. The fact that it is novel may lead to its being used unwisely, but its legal repression only prolongs the period needed before it becomes as successfully assimilated into society as tea and coffee were last century.

DON MACKAY

## Fijian Elections

ON September 17 Fiji goes to the polls for the second time this year. The Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara and the Alliance Party have been in power since independence in 1970, winning at the polls (most of the time) and in the Governor-General's office (last time). The Alliance Party seem fairly certain of winning again because the Party split after the election.

The population is roughly 50:50 Fijians and Indians, with a small percentage of Europeans. Both the Fijians and the Indians tend to vote for a party representing their race and therefore any party must ensure a large turnout of its own people to win. Until 1977, the Alliance Party always won, but this year it lost a lot of Fijian votes to the Fijian Nationalist Party and the Indian party, the National Federation Party, won 26 of the 52 seats in the Fiji Parliament.

Instead of making the F.N.P. the Government the Governor-General appointed Kamisese Mara as P.M. (It is interesting to note that the Governor-General was, until his appointment, a Minister in Kamisese Mara's Government, which might suggest that politicians don't make good Governor-Generals). After this, the F.N.P. split into two factions, one lead by Siddiq Koya the Parliamentary leader and the other led by Mrs Narayan, the President of the old F.N.P.

Siddiq Koya, the man who should have been P.M., and his half of the F.N.P. are campaigning on a promise to remove the draconian anti-labour measures, and to

introduce free education and social security and other reforms badly needed in Fiji. However, they are working under a tremendous handicap - the other faction of the F.N.P. led by Mrs Narayan. The split in the party couldn't have come at a better time for the Government, and Mrs Narayan's faction have been praising the Government while running Koya's supporters down. Mrs Narayan has effectively ruined Koya's chances of becoming P.M. at the next election.

The Alliance Party has been the Government since Independence Day. They even have their own Governor-General. A lot of the Cabinet are chiefs (indicated by the title Ratu before their names), and in the villages a chief still commands a lot of respect. A chief of a village can easily influence his people over voting, and most of the Alliance Party's campaigning is done in the villages.

Even though they have been in power for seven years, they have done little for the people of Fiji. Lots of bridges and roads have and are being built, but as wages are very low while cars are very expensive not many Fijians (of any race) own cars. It is mostly the tourists who will benefit. Education is neither compulsory nor free, and every pupil must wear a uniform. All these make it expensive to school children, and so a lot don't go. Although there are pensions and widows and orphan's benefits, there are no unemployment benefits. The Government's substitute for unemployment benefits can be summed up in two words. Suva Prison. There at least you get food and accommodation. Yet the dozens of resorts in Fiji have a turnover of millions of dollars. It seems the Alliance Party don't dare tax the hotels more because they are afraid they will offend the foreign consortiums.

This year, the Government lost a lot of votes to the Nationalist Party. Although the Nationalist Party won only two seats, every vote for them in effect, means a vote for the N.F.P. The Alliance Party has set out to crush them through the Courts. Both candidates are now serving jail sentences through two seemingly unrelated court actions. The Government have also tried to undermine the Nationalist support, by representing them as an Indi-Amin-like party who want to expel Asians from Fiji. Although the Nationalists want to preserve the Fijians' political power, they are not the racists the Alliance Party has claimed. (Their leader Sakeasi Butadroka, sided with the F.N.P. in Parliament) and they would represent the Fijians much better than the chiefs' party - the Alliance Party has been doing.

Although they captured 25% of the Fijian vote last election, they probably will not do as well this time. Their two best campaigners, President Butadroka and Vice-President Taniela Veitata are in prison. After the Government was reappointed last April, they initiated a prosecution against Butadroka, who it was claimed had instigated racial hatred and derided the constitution. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment last month and won't be out until long after the election. The Vice-President of the Nationalists was imprisoned for his part in the July strike by the Dockworkers' and Seamen's Union. He is at present serving 6 months, and the Supreme Court ruled two weeks ago that he may run from his prison cell, but you can't hold public meetings in a prison cell. Hopefully, these undemocratic goings-on will backfire on the Government in the forthcoming election; but it seems almost inevitable that it will secure enough of the Fijian vote to have a working majority.

Should the Alliance Party not win a clear majority, (which seems fairly unlikely) my prediction is that the faction of the N.F.P. led by Mrs Narayan will join with it in a coalition.

CHRIS TENNET



Siddiq Koya





# Student Travel

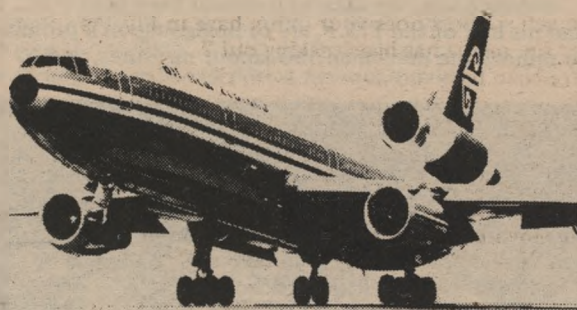
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The FIJI WATERSIDE WORKERS' AND SEAMEN'S UNION exists in a climate of massive unemployment, freely available scab labour and Government repression. In July it went out on strike and made headlines when the crew of the Ngahere supported it. However several weeks and several court cases later the Union has been promised deregistration by the Fiji Government. Twenty-one members recently got suspended sentences and eight officials are in prison. The only official keeping the union together, and keeping out of jail himself, is treasurer Manuel Vasia. CRACCUM met with him in Suva. Despite the support of its members and of Australian and New Zealand unions the Watersider's Union has a tough time ahead.

Mr Vasia, perhaps you could tell us why your members went on strike in July?

Yes. We were on strike in demand of better working conditions and an increase in pay. These were not met by the Ports Authority so we decided to go on strike.

# Fighting for Survival



ela Vietata

Could you tell us something of the working conditions of your members?

This is the first year of the Ports Authority. Before that there were five shipping companies who were our employers. The conditions of work they (the Ports Authority) were giving us were not the same as the shipping companies had given us. They were really strict on us and other conditions given by the shipping companies were not met by them.

What is the average take-home pay for a watersider in Fiji?

Before the strike the average pay was \$40 a week for each dockworker.

For how many hours?

That's for 40 hours.

Is that for shiftwork?

Yes. There are three shifts used but this is mostly computed out into 40 hours guaranteed wages per week.

What kind of rise were you asking for?

We were merely asking for a 30c rise. This is about 25% of our basic salary.

What was the outcome of the strike? We know that eight of your officials have been jailed and are appealing, and that seamen from the Ngahere were arrested for supporting you.

The outcome of the strike was that we got a good thrashing from the Government. We followed all the steps that were required by law. We gave our strike notice, since we are one of the 'essential services'. We gave 28 days notice and after 43 days strike notice we went on strike.

What are you going to do now?

Now the other leaders of the union are in jail and our first step now is to try and get them out, and from there try to take up the matter with the Government and try to appeal our case.

If we could move onto some recent history - After the men from the Ngahere were attacked and arrested by the police there was an anti-New Zealand march organised. It was organised by the wife of the Fiji general manager of Air New Zealand. Burns Philp gave their

staff the afternoon off for it, and the main speaker was your Prime Minister. Could you tell us anything else about the march?

This march was mainly for the big sorts - the village people. They were the organisers behind it. And there were politicians behind it. It was really a political march.

It got a lot of media coverage in NZ but the subsequent March in support of the strike didn't get much coverage at all. How many people were there? Reporters estimated about 3000 but there were actually more than that. There were about 5000.

How much support does your union have in Fiji. As little as the media has been making out?

We have been receiving support from all the low wage earners and the other unions are backing us on this, but not the Trade Union Congress. The members are but the leaders are not because they are seeking the Alliance Party ticket. For a political campaign.

Has the Government singled out your union or is this a successive policy of attacks on unions to try and weaken the trade union movement?

No. I think this is the first time. This is the only union that has been singled out by the Government. They are trying to stamp out this union.

Are they afraid that if you get your rise the other unions might follow your example?

I think so. Yes.

After the march and the boarding of the Ngahere 9 union officials were tried by the Magistrates' Court. You were the only one acquitted. That's right. Yes.

Why were they jailed do you think? As an example or to try to put your union out of business?

That was the main purpose of it. (The government were) just trying to put this union of ours out of business - to stop us contacting support from other countries like Australia and New Zealand.

I seem to remember something about a special sitting. Was this a 'rush job' to get your people before the courts?

Yes, When we were on strike, before we went back to work, there were assurances from the Arbitrator that if

we went back to work everything would be taken up with the (Industrial) Tribunal. We were surprised to note that the Tribunal was overruled by the Magistrates' Court. It (the Tribunal) was to be put aside and the Court case was to be taken first. It was, I think, part of the Government's plan.

In N.Z. the Industrial Tribunal can only be overruled by the Supreme Court. This seems a bit odd.

Yes. It's not like that in Fiji, because in Fiji we have some dictators around.

Since then a former mayor of Suva, Mr Viebau, has tried to destroy your union. He held a meeting of dockworkers in a village outside the main centres, where the chiefs still hold power. This isn't too widely known in New Zealand so perhaps you could tell us something about it?

This move was taken two weeks ago. It was called by village elders to try and reorganise the business of our union. This is really wrong and the meeting held last week was unlawful and illegal as most of them are not union members.

Have you had a lot of support from your members for the jailed officials?

At the moment I can say that 90% of the union members are backing myself and our failed officials.

This Mr Viubau is not a union member in any way. Why is he taking such an interest in your union?

He's a really big man with the Fijian Association movement and this is a branch of the Alliance Party. I'm sure that it has been told to him from these people on top to try to reorganise so the Government can take over this union.

Is there any chance he will succeed?

No, no.

An official of your Trade Union Congress denounced the actions of the crew of the Ngahere. Why?

The Trade Union Congress secretary is not very popular with our union but the other members will give us very good support.

Was it a political move or is he just opposed to the tactics your union is employing?

No, no. He was not opposing our tactics. I think it was a political row.

To move back to your position in relation to the Government. Do you think they will deregister you?

That is what they are trying at the moment. They have given me four weeks to finish up the affairs of the union now. As they are stopping me from doing anything they can succeed. At the moment they have confiscated our books and I'm trying to get these back but I just can't do it. They don't want to release them.

What will happen if you are deregistered?

If we are deregistered we will form another union, and with the support we've got at the moment the Government can't deny us that right. They will just have to register us.

So this will carry on for as long as the Government tries to keep it up? Being deregistered and forming new unions?

Yes. That's right.

What will happen to your union funds if you are continually deregistered?

These will be liquidated by the Government.

Apart from deregistration, what else will the Government try, do you think?

At the moment there is no cabinet, no Government. There is only a caretaker Government. I think that with the election coming up, the first thing they will try to do after is change some of the Trade Union ordinances.

If the Opposition gets in do you expect any support from them?

Oh yes. The first thing I think they will do will be to wipe out this Trade Dispute Act.

Could you tell us something about the Trade Dispute Act?

Yes, the Trade Dispute Act was made law in 1973. It was after the Alliance Government took over. After winning the 1972 elections they made up this Act. I think they made it as a result of the 1971 strike. The essential services have to give 28 days notice before they go on strike. The other unions don't have to give notice. The officials were jailed under that Act. The penalty carries \$500 fine or 6 months or 12 months in prison.

Did your officials get offered a choice or did they just get the prison term?

They were not offered a choice. They were given the prison sentence.

Where do you go from here? Are you going to give in to the Government or keep fighting?

I think I will keep fighting for our rights.

What support do you expect from Australian and New Zealand unions?



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The Australian and New Zealand unions are waiting, and whatever we tell them, they have promised us their support.

During the strike the Fiji Ports Authority tried to load Malaysian boats because there is no problem with Trade Unions for the governments of Malaysia and Singapore. What will happen if this is the case again ? There was a Malaysian boat coming in to load, but actually owners of the boat didn't want their boat to be worked. There was no work done during the period of the strike .... I think that owners of the ships won't allow their ships to be loaded because they fear the ship will be declared black in other ports of the world.

The Court cases and appeals are going to cost you a lot of money, as well as supporting the wives of the jailed officials. How are you going to raise the money needed ? The money is not so much a problem with us as we are getting enough, and a lot of help from Australian and New Zealand friends. They have been sending me funds to cater for the families of those people who are in jail, for legal costs, and all this. We really appreciate all the help given to us by all these overseas counterparts of ours.

It's not only officials that have been threatened with court action and in fact been taken to Court. It has also been the men from the union themselves. Could you tell us something about this ?

Yes, there were 22 headmen, or foremen, that were taken to court. Twenty-one have been given suspended sentences. (The 22nd was discharged only because of his poor health.) Six months jail sentence suspended for three years.

So, in other words, if they go on strike in the next three years they get sent to jail if the government finds the strike illegal ?

Oh yes. If the strike is illegal, they'll go to jail for 6 months.

That's a very handy method of stopping them striking for 3 years.

The only solution to that is to make the strike very legal.

It seems to be hard to do with the laws you have in Fiji. Yes, I think they can change the law round and make it illegal. That's what they did in the last strike.

Why do you think the Government is keeping wages low ? Is it to keep costs down at resort hotels or to keep sugar prices down or from the convenience of manufacturers or what ?

Wages in Fiji are really low and prices are very high. I think the main thing is that businessmen are controlling the government and most of the profits are being taken out of the country and are not spent in Fiji.

Are you having any harassment from the police ?

Oh yes. For the last two weeks there have been lots of arrests by the police with our group down at the wharf.

I think that (the Government) are trying to weaken the morale of the people and the unions but they remain united now.

Have you had any name-calling by the Government ? Communists ? Socialists ? Traitors ?

Not at the moment. We haven't ever been called Communists. The only thing they're saying is that we have too much power, and I think that's what they're trying to do at the moment - to break this power, unity.

Is this vote-catching by the Government or is this their policy concerning your union ?

This policy is exactly what the Government has been doing in a time of need like this. It's a political campaign because there is an election coming up in a week's time.

In New Zealand the present Prime Minister used the lines of communists-in-the-unions and too-many-immigrants and lot of working-class people fell for it. Do you think the same thing will happen in Fiji ?

In years to come the same thing will happen in Fiji.

Do you have any card-carrying members of the Communists Party in your union ?

No. We have in our union what we call in Fiji the Fijian Nationalist Party because we are for the people of this country. Our union comprises only Fijians. No other races.

So in fact what the Government is doing is attacking its own people ?

That is 100 per cent correct.

Most of the jailed officials are office-holders in the Nationalist Party. Do you think this has some bearing on the Government's actions towards you ?

I think this is the main reason. The Government is trying to stamp out the Nationalists for which our leader, Taniela Vietata is candidate in the forthcoming election. For with him out of the way the Government is trying to kill two birds with one stone - kill the Nationalist Party and the power of our union at the same time.

CHRIS TENNET

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# Footlights

Adaptations of well-known novels for the stage or screen don't always work, but *A SEVERED HEAD* opening at New Independent on Saturday, September 10 at 8.15 is a notable exception. Taking advantage of the dramatic experience of J.B. Priestley, Iris Murdoch, working in collaboration, has contrived a sardonically amusing, often hilarious comedy about a group of so-called modern sophisticates, over-cultivated people in an ethical mess.

In swift succession a married woman patient leaps into bed with her analyst, hot on the heels of her husband's established bed-sharing with his mistress. Then the mistress goes off with the husband's brother, only to lose him (the brother) to the wife, whose analyst is found in bed with his half-sister. It only remains for the analyst to go off with the mistress, leaving the husband with the analyst's half-sister, to complete a dizzying round of musical beds.

Peter Morgan, in choosing *A SEVERED HEAD* as his first production for New Independent, indicates his preference for witty, sophisticated comedy. "A *SEVERED HEAD* continues a direct line from the urbane wit of the Noel Coward plays," he said recently. "This might be Amanda and Elyot in the seventies, highly articulate - somewhat less innocent."

The picture at right shows Lynne Robson, who appears in 'A Severed Head' by Iris Murdoch and J.B. Priestly.



"The Love of Four Colonels", a comedy by Peter Ustinov centres around four colonels of the occupying powers in Germany in 1948, disputing the ownership of an insignificant piece of territory. All they have

decided in two years of intimate friction, is that they wish to transfer their HQ to an unoccupied and inaccessible castle - the castle of the Sleeping Beauty.

Taken to the castle by two fairies - the magical sort - they fall in love with the Beauty. Each tries to win her love by wooing her in the historical period of their wildest (and hitherto repressed) romantic fantasies.

The sight of the naked souls of these upright military men chasing the elusive bird of love provides many moments of rare comedy in a very funny play.

Ken Porter, June Renwick, Alison Nelson, Richard Smith, Roger Peach and others, will be appearing at the Maidment Theatre from September 13 to September 17 at 8 pm. The play is directed by Edna E. Harris.



Robert Bennett trained for three years in Theatre Arts at the Rose Bruford College of Drama in England. He lectured at Colleges of Education in Hobart, Adelaide, Sheffield, U.K., and is currently at Wellington Teachers College as Senior Lecturer in Drama.

His mime company, MIME INTERNATIONAL, has performed frequently in Wellington and the North Island, and has toured New Caledonia, performing "L'Enfant Prodigue", a three act mime melodrama, and "The Magic of Mime", a full length comedy show. MIME INTERNATIONAL has been invited to tour Poland in February 1978, followed by performances in Austria, Hungary and Romania. Sponsorship for this overseas tour is being sought by the Company.

Robert Bennett will perform on Thursday and Friday at 8 pm and 1 pm (Friday only) in the Little Theatre. Students - \$2.00.



# Bert 'n' John

I once worked with two Glasgow tilers who inbetween laying the tiles that were their livelihood, would lay a joke or two on me. In the first week I found the jokes clever but never funny and would return to mixing the cement with water and hate. One day I dropped a bag of cement down a ladder breaking the bag, the ladder, two hoses, and the foreman's heart. In the midst of this disaster Alex joked: "How come they never taught me to mix cement like that Jimmy!". There's always a piece of humorous Glaswegian sanity for any kind of hell and it's this humorous sanity which two fellow Glaswegians Bert Jansch and John Martyn possess.

Drinking and feasting at the gents' table is less like an interview and more like a celebration of the good times to be had whilst we're around. Telling jokes and swapping stories is more relevant there than getting useless fanzine information - irrelevant to the artist or his work.

Both men show a workman-enjoying-what-I-do attitude to their music, and it's because of this level-headedness that I didn't mind Bert Jansch humorously cutting me down to proper size.

John Martyn began playing guitar at the age of 18 and was the first white man signed to Island Records. Ten albums later, and a wife and three children older, he has developed a unique style which covers the peculiar blues tunings of Skip James, the jazz chording of Jelly Roll Morton, and the sensual work of Nick Drake and Robin Williamson and transcends the simple definition of the term: acoustic guitar.

He is the first guitarist to effectively use the echoplex unit: a machine which enables him to repeat phrases over what he's playing and adding hypnotic percussive rhythm in between the beats, which can make him sound acoustic or electric and like five guitarists at once. He changes tunings for each song to suit the key so that he can accompany his two fingered rhythm simultaneously with leadwork by the other three fingers. It's as brilliant as it's difficult to describe. When I asked him how he did it he quite honestly replied: "I know but I can't tell you. I don't know a hatchet from a crochet."

The Wellington Students' Union Hall wasn't the greatest place to hold the concert, but any appearance by Jansch and Martyn on the same stage had to border on the historic. The cold o'ellington evening began warmly with Chris Thompson whose arrogant self-effacing songs went down well with an expectant audience.

Then Jansch took the stage, a little drunk, but I could forgive him anything - this man's broken voice has saved me many times from the 1 am alone - n - lonely morning blues. I find his voice sings through a hole in the wall of the deception we too easily call human - but he'd probably thump me for saying that if he ever heard.

He sang two squatting songs with a commitment his fingers couldn't match and "Daybreak" about leaving Cousins folk club after an all night gig and opening up to the buzz of a quiet Sunday morning London. All were from his excellent new album 'A Rare Conundrum'. He finished with a joke and an old one "Come Back Baby" and though he may have played better gigs, he still showed that he was musically moving on.

And then the effervescent John Martyn. His music is songs of love made, lost, gained or developing and his sensual melodies coupled with hypnotic lyrics create an aural whoosh that conquers by seduction.

He began with the intense instrumental "Inside Out" and proceeded to enrapture the audience with his deep shady slur of a voice, lascivious melodies and earthy Glasgow humour. To get a feeling of what the man's music's about let me quote him: "if you thought Solid Air was great to make love to, try the live album." Live I found him incredible.

He was obviously enjoying the gig by the way he swigged his rum and then his coke and mixed it on the way down. (He passed it to the audience too - nice guy huh !?) Someone passed him a joint of our legendary Coromandel Green and he smoked it more like a Jamaican spiff than an Enzed joint) - you could see his eyes redden as the toke went down.

This couldn't help but warm the audience to him and he replied with exemplary workings of such songs as "Bless the Weather", "Spencer the Rover", "One Day Without You" and a brilliantly funky version of "Sugar Lump". Encoring with the beautiful "Solid Air" took the gig for me from the very good to the great.

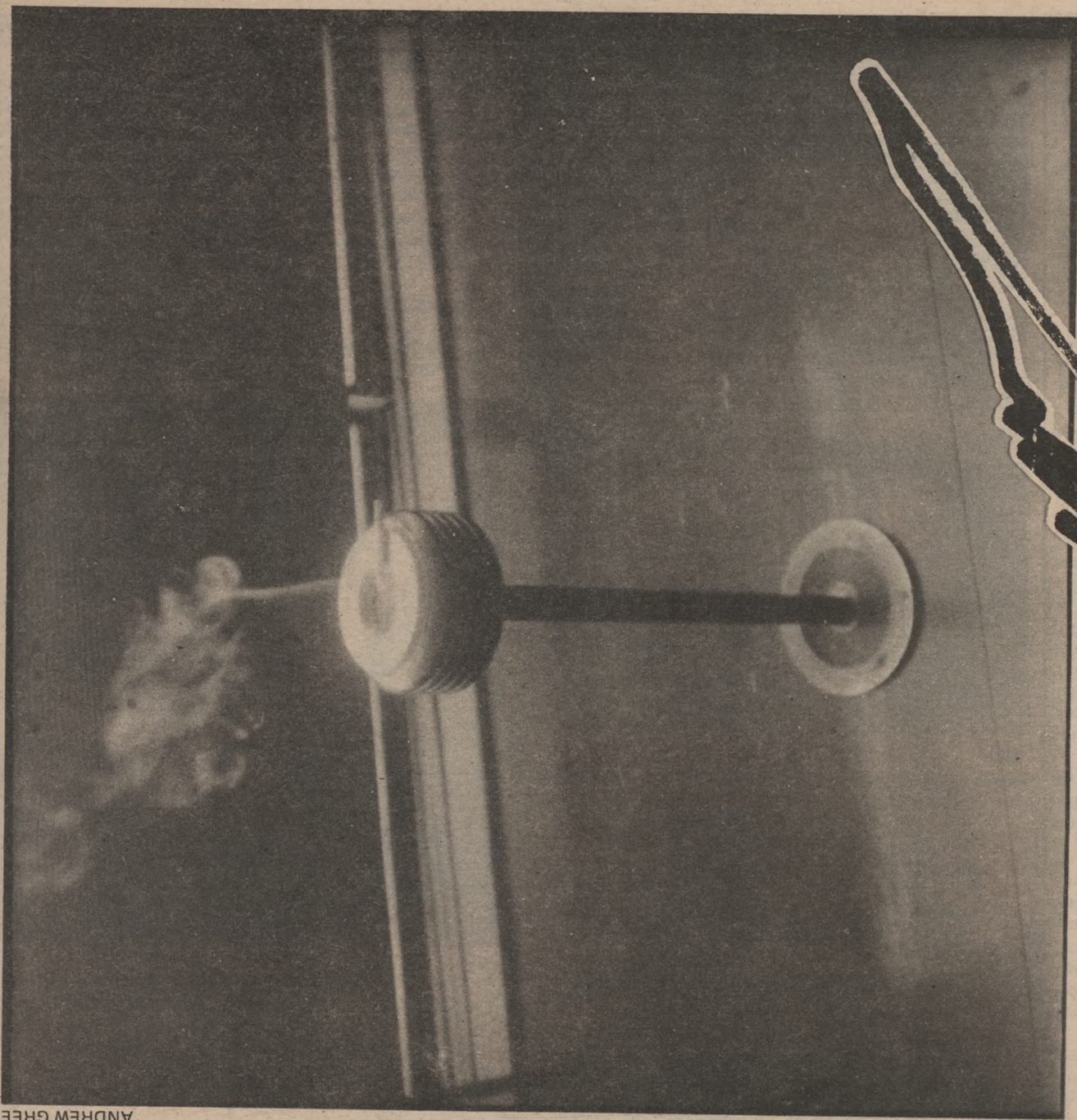
"Solid Air" is a definitive evocation of the love vibe and if you haven't heard the Solid Air album or the compilation So Far So Good then you have something to look forward to. This man's unique talent should not be passed over.

Jansch joined Martyn to finish with a religious blues that was an amazing end to a fine evening of music. I'm sure the smoke had worn off yet I still felt incredible.

In the midst of the post-gig jubilation John Martyn still remained sane, modest and funny and went on to dance away the night before leaving for his lady and children in England the next day. The effervescent sanity of these Glaswegians I'll always admire.

JOHN KOVACEVICH

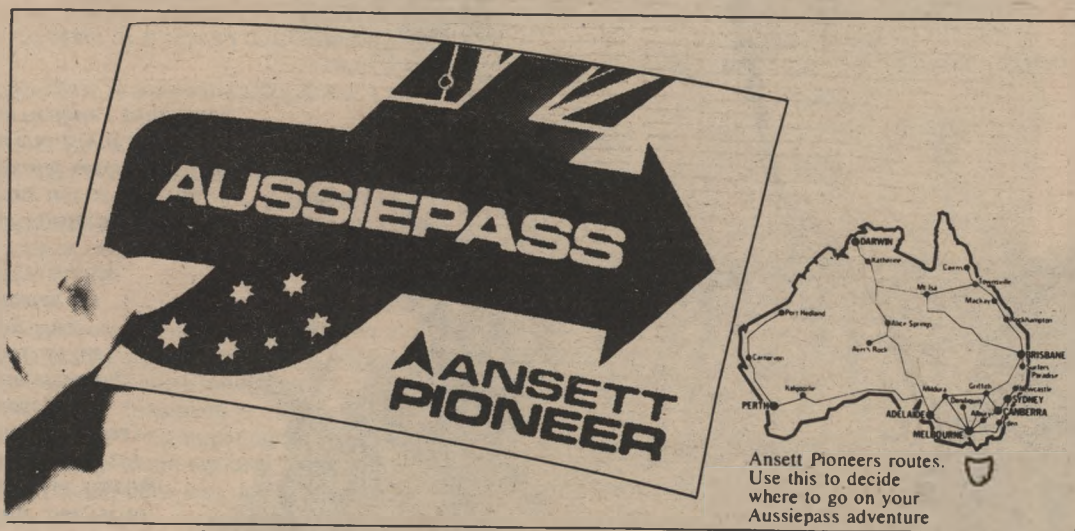




ANDREW GREEN

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