

## C R A C C U M

Auckland University Student Newspaper/Volume 51 Number 24 October 3 1977/Registered at the P.O.H.Q. Wellington as a magazine.

P1 - Degree Merchants/P3 - Letters - Baden Powell/Letters-Cartoon P1 - Degree Merchants/P3 - Letters - Baden Powell/P4 - Letters - Cartoon/P5 - News/P6 - Mt. Eden Council/P7 - Rubbish - Marijuana/P9 - Footlights/P10 - Sleeping Dogs/P12 - '75 Election/P15 - Far Eastern News/P17-Moruroa/P19 - Books - Puzzles/

## THE DEGREE MERCHANTS

JAN GEARY

IF YOU LISTEN CAREFULLY, YOU CAN HEAR THEM WHISPERING UP AND DOWN THE CORRIDORS OF YOUR DEPARTMENT - CONDEMNING A BOOK WHICH REPRESENTS THE FIRST COHERENT EXPRESSION OF WHAT STUDENTS HAVE BEEN SAYING ABOUT THEIR TEACHERS FOR YEARS: 'THE DEGREE MERCHANTS' BY CHRISTOPHER WAINWRIGHT.

THIS is a book which I believe every student and every lecturer should read. And since the accounts of it in the press so far have been so distorted, and the statements about it by academics generally so defensive and superficial, I want here primarily to summarise the book's main arguments:

The university fails even to approach the ideal of a co-operative learning community. On the one hand, relations between academics make it "like any other commercial enterprise: employees struggle for power positions, for status rewards and for the resources to pursue their particular interests". On the other hand, the teacher-student relationship is essentially authoritarian: "the academic selects the course content and decides what interests and skills the student will develop" and, of course, is the sole judge of whether he/she has developed them. By denying the need of students to initiate their own educational experiences, academics stifle students' creativity and fail to recognize them as agents, rather than patients, in the educational process. In this way, the academic carries out the main real socializing function of the university, the taming of an intellectual elite: "the logic of the power relationship between academic and student, which has a paradigm form in the relationship of examiner to examinee, ensures that dominance and submission will occur". (Here, as elsewhere, Christopher Wainwright seeks to expose the gulf between the exalted claims academics make about the functions of the university and what really happens there.)

More specifically, on examinations and assessment: academics are content with a system for grading students (A, B, C, D etc) which is ludicrously inadequate to describe the mass of different factors, strengths and weaknesses, in the students' performance. Pass-rates are so variable, in one subject from year to year and university to university, and between subjects, as to suggest that chance and the whims of examiners, not to mention plain bad teaching, play an outrageously large part in determining who passes and who fails. In addition to these deficiencies in the whole assessment structure he details examples of outstandingly garbled instructions to candidates, comically confused criteria for marking exams, and "horse-trading" between examiners over the awarding of marks, from his own experience as a lecturer at Victoria. On the marking of assignments, he describes "the arbitrariness, the lack of concern, the sometimes incomprehensible comments by the marker, and the dismissal of the effort and energy students invest in their work" by many lecturers.

Then, looking at teaching practices in universities, he accuses academics of ignorance of educational theory, both because of lack of training and lack of interest. Especially he argues that most academics are amazingly ignorant of theories of curriculum development (how to set objectives for a course, how to devise teaching procedures to achieve those objectives, and how to test whether those goals have been achieved by the end of the course). "There is a marked discrepancy here between the academics' abilities to conduct meaningful research and their abilities to conduct meaningful teaching." "Learning and examinations become entwined. Many students, in fact, experience a constant tension between learning for themselves and their own development, and learning for an examiner. The latter often subverts the former."

When academics make claims about the university as a centre for the unfettered pursuit of truth, they consistently ignore "the social context in which knowledge is acquired, the authoritarian conditions in which students



are free to learn, and the circumstances in which graduates are accepted into the labour market". In what sense can their teaching and research be "disinterested learning" since through it they acquire "income, power and prestige", as well as supplying a ready-tamed elite for the established employment structures? Our universities are not "known for producing graduates whose degrees have equipped them to subvert the dominant work ethic or prevailing occupational structure".

Universities pathetically reflect, and consequently reinforce, established social, political and economic norms.

Recently universities have become increasingly involved directly with big (especially multi-national) business corporations. Individual academics act as consultants, directors, do research for business institutions, teach courses which produce graduates moulded to the needs of business. In addition the universities accept funds from business sources for the establishing of teaching and research posts in subjects which most benefit business interests. Most striking is the direct power given to businessmen and other establishment figures through their positions on the governing Councils of universities. Given the supposed impartiality of the universities, why do academics do so little work for the trade unions, why are there so few trade-unionists on university Councils?

In terms of their own internal organization, too, the universities perpetuate social inequalities. Student recruitment is strongly biased towards males, whites, the children of professional and managerial parents. The recruitment of staff shows the same general bias, with discrimination against women being even more developed. In both the academic and the administrative fields, "the presence of women declines as the status, power and income of the job increases". And in the governing bodies of Senate and Council, and their committees, there are in fact negligible numbers of women.

Lastly, Christopher Wainwright examines the pay and working conditions of university staff. He shows how the pay, the flexibility of working hours and the opportunities for paid leave of academics make them a clearly privileged group, both in relation to other university employees and in relation to the rest of the community.

I find the main lines of this argument horribly convincing. As a statement about the functioning of the university as an institution and about the individual behaviour of some of the people who teach in it, it seems to me more or less indisputable. The facetiously dismissive reactions of some academics reported in the press: "a lot of horse feathers" and "trendy lefty" (Ruth Butterworth, New Zealand Herald, 16 September); "I think it's accepted there's been only one perfect individual in history, and his name wasn't Wainwright - or Titchener for that matter (Alan Titchener, Auckland Star, 17 September), along with the long defensive statement about issues which are only peripheral to the book by another academic who "regretted that he had not yet had the opportunity to see" it (Barry Gustafson, New Zealand Herald, 16 September), only tend to reinforce Christopher Wainwright's arguments.

The range and variety of sources from which Christopher Wainwright derives his information and some of his ideas make it absurd to attempt to dismiss his argument lightly. His broad statements about the role of our universities in taming an intellectual elite to work within, and reinforce, the oppressive, discriminatory norms of capitalist society, are essentially the application to the New Zealand education system of the ideas of Ivan Illich, Paulo Freire, Theodore Roszak and other major contemporary thinkers on education. In arguing that our universities stunt the personal development and creativity of students he is applying the ideas of humanistic psychologists: Fritz Perls, R.D. Laing, Carl Rogers. On the inadequacies of teaching, assessment, and examination practices in New Zealand universities, he quotes extensively from the Parkyn report and from several studies done by NZUSA, emphasizing what little notice academics have taken of their findings. To all these influences the author has added a great deal of research of his own into the workings of New Zealand universities. But the special quality of the book derives from the simple fact that it expresses his personal anger at his own experiences as a lecturer at Victoria University and at the experiences of students he has known.

The truth of what he says about the essentially oppressive nature of the university can very largely be checked by each of us (lecturer or student) by reference to our own experience. If your experience, like mine, tells you he is right, what are we going to do about it?

MIKE HANNE

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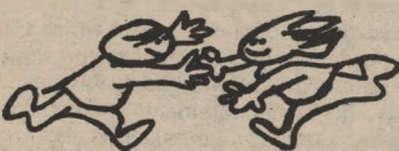
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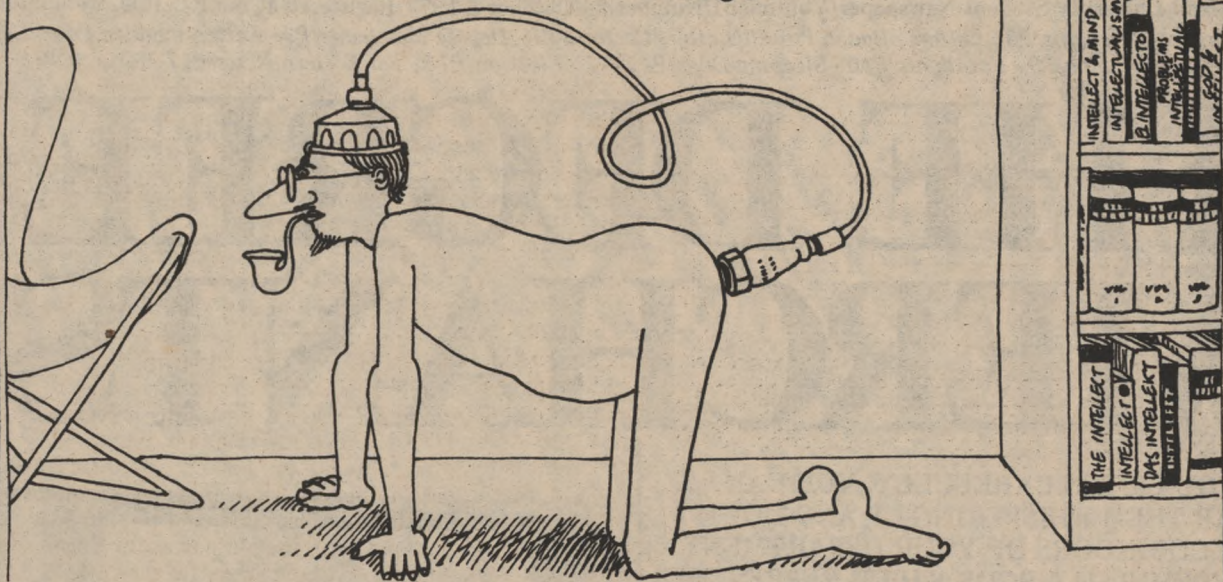
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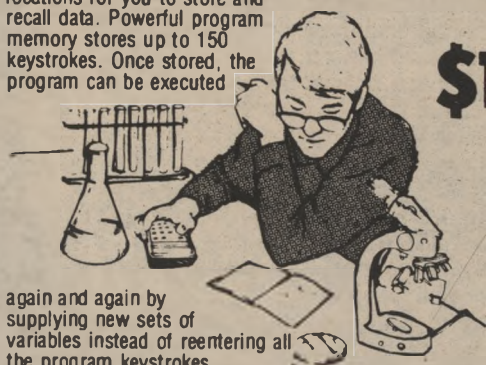
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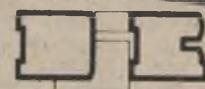
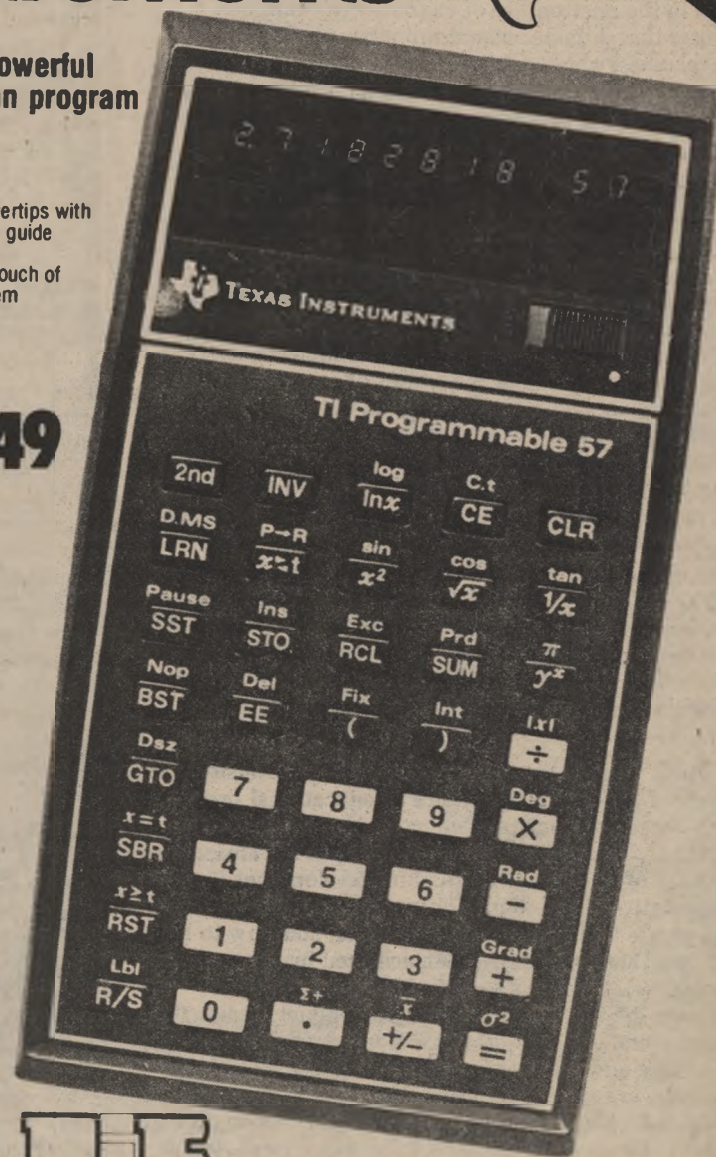
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# Dear Frank,

## WHY NOT?

Dear Frank,

Recently I was considering attending a Christian Club meeting about the denominations, which was advertised on a number of posters around the Student Union. However, on Tuesday September 20, I saw another poster warning people against this club. This poster gave me second thoughts about attending the meeting.

I would be grateful to meet the person who issued this warning in order to discuss this in more detail.

I may be contacted on University extension 9352. If I am not immediately available, please leave a number or address for further contact.

Bernie

Dear Frank,

Last week I wrote an article about the lack of adequate teaching at university, and the too great concentration on research. This week I had intended to do the sequel on teacher-training method. I have spent the last hour trying to do so and have simply rambled. I promise I'll have it ready for the next edition. Sorry.

Chris Gosling

## ABORTION

Dear Frank,

In her article, Jill Ranstead writes "Arguments about the rights of the foetus, .... these arguments are not the point." I'm afraid to tell her that the argument about the rights of the foetus is the whole point.

From a very early stage, about when pregnancy is detectable, the foetus is very much alive. That much cannot be denied. Abortion involves the death of this foetus, often painful, in fact much more often painful than not. That also cannot be denied.

We can talk about "a maturing, growing, developing woman", or "a whole ideology of woman-hating....." or "sheer economic necessity" or "abortion is a woman's issue" till we've argued ourselves sick. (the above quotes came from Jill Ranstead's article). However the central argument revolves around the fact that abortion is death of a young life.

The animals that surround us, family, or in my case flat, dogs and cats, are also life. One may argue that they are more highly developed life, though they don't have the potential for development like the foetus. I'm not going to go into the arguments or moralities involving the destruction of animals, that is a different discussion altogether but the death of cats and dogs for human being's convenience is both accepted and common-place. The most active group being the S.P.C.A. whose work is beyond doubt.

If we destroy cats and dogs whose intelligence and personality are probably more highly developed than the foetuses then the concept of imprisonment for the death of a foetus becomes ridiculous. Abortion becomes an unfortunate, but not very serious, event.

If we are to take the other extreme:- that the foetus is a live growing human being, and just like a child has all the rights of a human being, then abortion becomes abhorrent. The only difference between a child and a foetus is that one is much more dependant on the mothers body, and the killing of either becomes murder.

The Catholic Church preaches that the foetus, from conception, has the full rights of a human being. Those who accept this doctrine must fight for the rights of the foetus; just as we all should be fighting for the rights of the oppressed in Chile, Russia, Uganda, etc.

I take the liberty of suggesting to Jill Ranstead that she forgets all about "a maturing, growing, developing woman", and go and have a good think.

Yours,  
O.J. Mooney

Dear Frank,

I was struck by the way Jill, of Abortion Forum fame (CRACCUM Sept 19), described each woman as a "maturing, growing, developing .... potent, warm with life .... human being", because that seemed quite an apt description of the foetus. Yet while Jill rails against the oppression of women by men (which is worth railing about) she seemed to think that one group of human beings (women) had every right to kill the other group of human beings (foetuses). Slightly contradictory, I thought, but then I didn't quote her belief that women were also "productive and creative" Is Jill saying that human beings don't have rights if they don't fulfill this criterion, - one that male oppressors would be only too

willing to use against women, using their preferred interpretation of "creative and productive". Surely not, Jill.

Perhaps the principle is that "established" or "older" human beings have rights where the younger human being (especially the violator of the private womb) has none : i.e. that the status quo has rights and the young, dissenters, intruders - the inconvenient, have none. Well that seems an ironic view for a feminist like Jill (how old is she ?) who is struggling against the male status quo, and claiming her rights as inviolable.

No, perhaps it is the dependence of the foetus - a human being physically dependent on another for : nurturing and survival has no rights ? Dependent, you know, like most children and some wives, even. But surely a man doesn't have the right to beat, starve, rape or kill his child or wife merely because they rely on him to earn money to feed and house them !

Well, that leaves another criterion: perhaps the foetus has no right to life because of its "different ... biological build," i.e. - on the same basis that Jill claims that men oppress women, and we all know now that Jill doesn't agree with that basis. So what does Jill say about killing these human beings ? - "Arguments about the rights of the foetus .... are not the point." One might as well say that arguments about the rights of women are not the point.

For Jill, the oppression of women is the only issue at stake - Although abortion must be a (male) oppressor's delight: no worries for all those men "sowing wild oats", about unwanted children, and a nice source of income for male doctors, killing foetuses on demand. Not to mention employers who see their workers as cogs on the production line: is the woman pregnant ? Well, pack her off to the medical engineers for a quick fix-it, at company expense, to have her back in a few days churning out more profit.

But Jill's most moving comment was that "If we are to be fully autonomous, self-determining human beings, living without fear, restriction or control, then we must have the right to decide for ourselves, by ourselves, on what is to happen to our bodies and our lives." That's so true, Jill. For the foetus's case, I couldn't have put it better.

Love,  
Garry (Clearwater)

Dear Frank,

The anti-abortion letter by Burt, Kasper and Ryan (CRACCUM, Sept. 19) is an ill-tempered outburst of male chauvinism, under the guise of well-tempered moral argument.

Their assertion that the father of the unborn child is involved is silly and begs the question: In what way ? Obviously not in the same direct and physical way that women are. The comparison between abortion laws and speed limits is ridiculous and trivial. This avoids the political question of whether or not men should force their opinions on women.

Burt, et al, are hopelessly uncritical of the role of law in "society". The real question is : In whose interests ? One would hardly expect that in a male-dominated society that women would in fact have equal legal rights with men.

The law does keep women down, simply by attempting to reinforce the traditional female sex role. Abortion is not simply a matter of "convenience", but whether or not women should be free of this heavy enforcement of the role ascribed to them by men. The important question is to ask why the state is involved in this. The answer lies in analysing the State's role in supporting capitalism, and the way in which sexism provides important support, both cultural and economic, for capital. Current material on this can be found in 'Red Papers On New Zealand' No. 2, which is in the Uni bookshop.

O.K., so not every student studies sociology, but do they have to be so naive ?

Ross Hampton

Dear Frank,

As the "political imbecile making virtue of his folly" referred to in Guy Dugdale's letter in last weeks CRACCUM I thought I might comment on the political wisdom expressed in his own effort at stringing more than two words together.

Guy took exception to a report that I had written in a previous CRACCUM on the tour by an exiled South African student leader, Barney Mokgatle. In that article I documented the repeated distortions of Barney's views by the establishment media. Because there had been no report that treated Barney's views with any honesty it was necessary to explain Barney's real views to those students who did not have the opportunity to hear him first hand. I also thought it would prove an object lesson for those who continue to trust the daily newspapers.

For my trouble I am treated to a letter in the journalistic style of the NZ Truth which asserts (N.B. he

makes no attempt to prove it) that I am "naive" for expecting fair coverage. Tagging such statements as "Mr Treen cries in wonder" to my own matter of fact statement that "no newspaper sent a reporter to any of the numerous meetings" is the limit of Dugdale's "proof" and is in fact no more than a gross distortion of my views. I believe that a reasoned article that details factual distortions does more to expose the press in which a great many New Zealanders still believe, than all the frothing at the mouth about "bourgeois media" or "capitalist press" or other jargon of left-wing embeccles who know how to talk to themselves (or other M.A. Political Studies students) but not to the mass of New Zealanders.

The real purpose of Dugdale's letter was revealed in his slanderous attacks on the Socialist Action League and the Young Socialists. The Mokgatle Tour article being no more than an excuse.

As an example, he calls the work we have been doing to assist the struggle of the Ngati-whatua at Bastion Point a "thoroughly experienced exploitation of the Bastion Point folk". This statement reflects his own paternalistic and insulting attitude to the 'folk' at Bastion Point who have fought for 9 months against pakeha/capitalist exploitation (during which Dugdale has been more noticeable by his absence). These heroic people are stupid enough in his eyes to fall prey to exploitation by a small socialist organisation. NZ Truth would indeed be well served by his journalistic talents. In fact, I fail to see why he considers it wrong for the press to distort Mokgatle's views when he can see nothing wrong in distorting mine or the Young Socialists.

Mike Treen

Dear Frank,

I am a Thai who, since I was born have lived under a corrupt and oppressive military dictatorial government. On the 14th October, 1973, my brothers and sisters fought with their bare hands against the armed soldiers



Smoking fish.

To think that I ever played the game of "The Bounding Brothers of the Bosphorous !" Do you know it ?

Well, you pile all the furniture of the room into a pyramid, legs of the chairs upwards for choice, and place a good solid table well out in front of it. Then each competitor takes it in turn to run at the table, turn head over heels on it, landing on the pyramid and not forgetting to shout as he does so, "I am a bounding Brother of the Bosphorous."

For the life of me I can't see the fun of it now - but I did then. But that is just the sort of ass a young fellow is.

The joy of being a Bounding Brother is, however, entirely different from the false hilarity brought about by drink, and drink is not therefore necessary to make a young man enjoy himself. Indeed he can do it just as noisily and far more effectively without.

## Baden-Powell



# Dear Frank,

until the tyrants were expelled from the country. Then we obtained democracy so that people could make decisions about the fate of their country. Thai workers gained more power to deal with their employers and could form a labour union. The farmers, who are 80% of the total population, and live in poverty, were going to have the benefit of land reform being planned by the democratic government at that time. The press and common men had freedom to criticise the government.

Unfortunately this lasted for only 3 years. On the 6th of October, 1973, a group of military leaders who saw the labourers' fighting against their exploitation as chaos and land reform as communistic, took over the country by arms and abolished democracy and human rights.

Now they are saying that Thailand is peaceful and no one is complaining. Who would complain at the risk of being jailed or executed? Even the press is heavily censored. Moreover, the Government also allowed the corrupt tyrants of the pre-1973 revolt to come back to Thailand with honour.

The military dictatorial government has forced students, workers, peasants and intellectuals into the jungle to take arms. This results in two armed groups fighting each other at the expense of common men's lives who can not carry out their usual activities but have to live in tears.

I am one of the Thais who have to live under fear from both sides. I could be jailed for an unlimited period by the Government because I am saying the truth about what is happening in my country. As for the people in the jungle who use arms, I can not co-operate with them.

What I am doing now is asking you to not give support to the violent people of both sides because they are murderers.

Yours sincerely,  
Thai student

Dear Frank,

I read an article on the Fiji elections (Sept 12) with interest but was concerned at several misleading or inaccurate statements by the writer, Chris Tennet.

First a minor point. To say the Alliance Party has held power since 1970 "winning at the polls (most of the time) and in the Governor-General's office (most of the time)" seems rather facile when it is remembered that there have only been two elections - 1972 and April 1977 - up to the time of writing the article, and since Independence in 1970.

The population is not split "roughly 50:50" Indian and Fijian. The December 1974 population estimate was 286,000 Indians and 248,000 Fijians in a total population of 565,500. This amounts to a "roughly 50:44" division.

The third paragraph and several others become meaningless because of an apparent typographical error. References to the FNP (Fijian Nationalist Party) should of course be to the NFP (National Federation Party). It also wrongly suggests that the split in the NFP took place after the Governor-General asked Alliance leader Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara to become Prime Minister and not NFP leader Siddiq Koya whose party won 26 of Fiji's 52 seats in April.

The split in the NFP goes back a couple of years and has been public knowledge for that time. The rift between NFP leader Siddiq Koya and party president Mrs Irene Jai Narayan intensified immediately after the April election. After four days of wrangling, Koya won the vote to lead the party by 14 to 12. It was the delay in the NFP naming its Prime Minister-to-be that encouraged the Governor-General, Ratu Sir George Cakobau, to appoint Ratu Mara instead. He probably considered it best to put the hands in the more experienced hands of Ratu Mara because another election was inevitable because of the indecisive election result.

To say the Alliance has "done little for the people of Fiji" is somewhat sweeping, and if Mr Tennet studies Fiji in more detail he may wish to modify his claim. It is interesting that one of his yardsticks for prosperity is whether or not a man owns a car. It is true that the Alliance had not moved anywhere near fast enough in rural development and education but it has done more for the country than the article suggests.

The statement that the FNP won two seats is incorrect. Its only successful candidate in April was its outspoken leader Sakiasi Butadroka. The voting was NFP 26, Alliance 24, FNP 1 and 1 independent (Ratu Osea Gavidji). A conversation with Mr Butadroka may convince Mr Tennet that some prominent members of the FNP ARE racist in attitude.

The statement "Both candidates are now serving jail sentences" must be a reference to the incorrect claim that the FNP won two seats.

Yours faithfully,  
Jim Tully

Dear Frank,

Isn't it about time that the local dance group Limbs was given some space in CRACCUM? This group travelled to the Wellington Arts festival and was the Event of the week (they were asked to do 2 shows extra, all booked out within minutes). It was the unanimous opinion and rave that they far surpassed Impulse Dance

Group in their choreography and in their rapport with the audience.

This group is not "professional", because of other commitments, and the present development of the group, but does work daily together. Impulse seems to revel in the fact that they are a "professional" elite and of high technical standard. Limbs, too is of a good technical level but they realise that technique means nothing if they cannot communicate and evoke some reaction - whether it be positive or negative - anything but indifference which is how I and others feel about Impulse's work.

Having been involved in theatre and now training in the dance medium, I feel very strongly that it is not enough to present something however technically superb - but to give it away. Impulse has this naive conception of what modern dance is - hypnotic stage expressions all identically alike, sensual-less work. The homogeneity of a group is not created by totally identical movement or style but by the group feeling and their commitment to each other. Each member of Limbs comes across as an individual who stands before an audience and says "This is me, at the stage of development I'm at, this is what I've got to give" - and they do so unashamedly. A member of Impulse says "This is us" and each individual hides behind it - the result is sterility.

What a pity that they who are well publicized and promoted, who may well be a New Zealander's first confrontation with dance, project this passionless image to an audience, that still considers the theatre or ballet a place in which they are the mere audience, there's the stage, and neither the twain shall meet. Audiences need to be educated that it's O.K. to laugh, cry or be excited and to express that feeling to their performers, unabashed, and unashamedly - but we also need performers who are willing to do the same thing. Long Life Limbs!

Inspired by your photograph of Impulse.

Donna Fahi

Dear Frank,

More than two weeks ago, a much publicized referendum was held to determine the future of this University's mid-East policy.

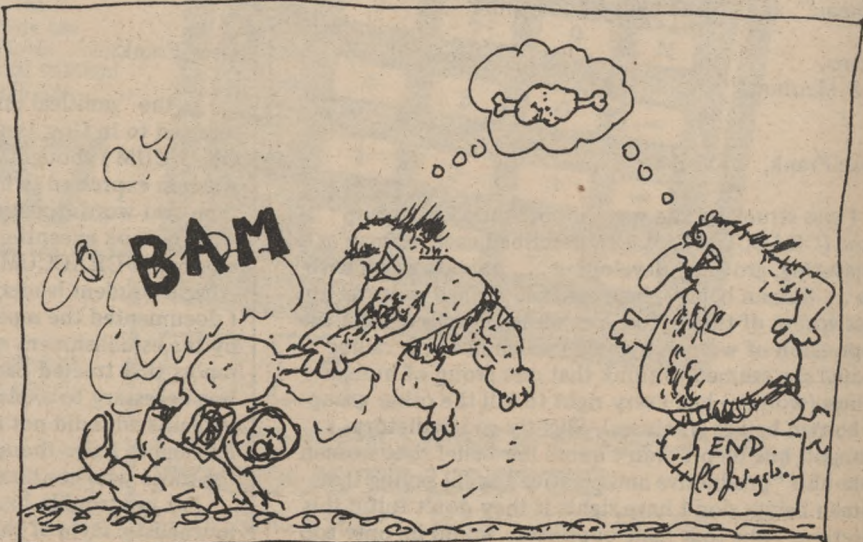
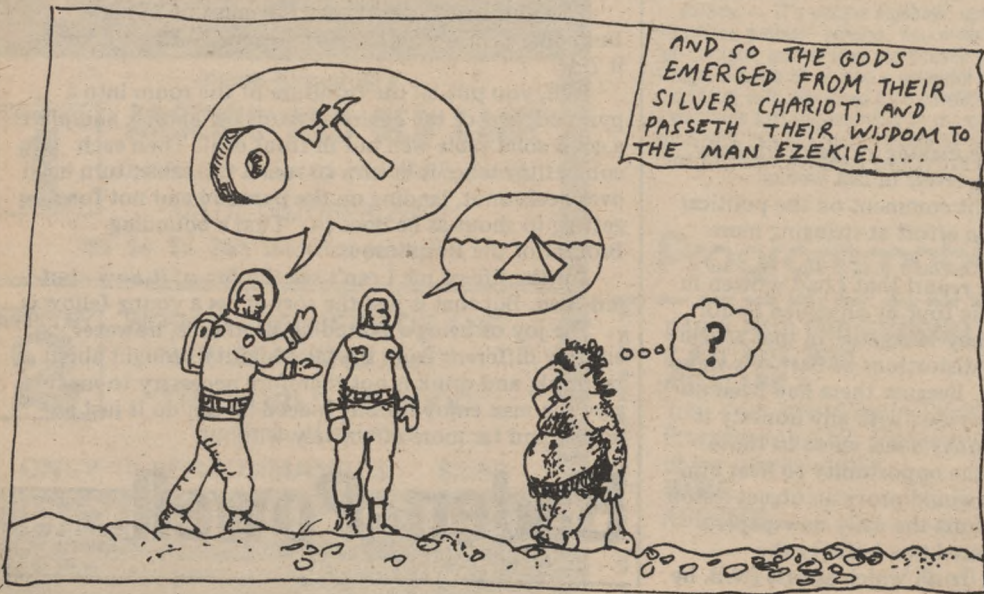
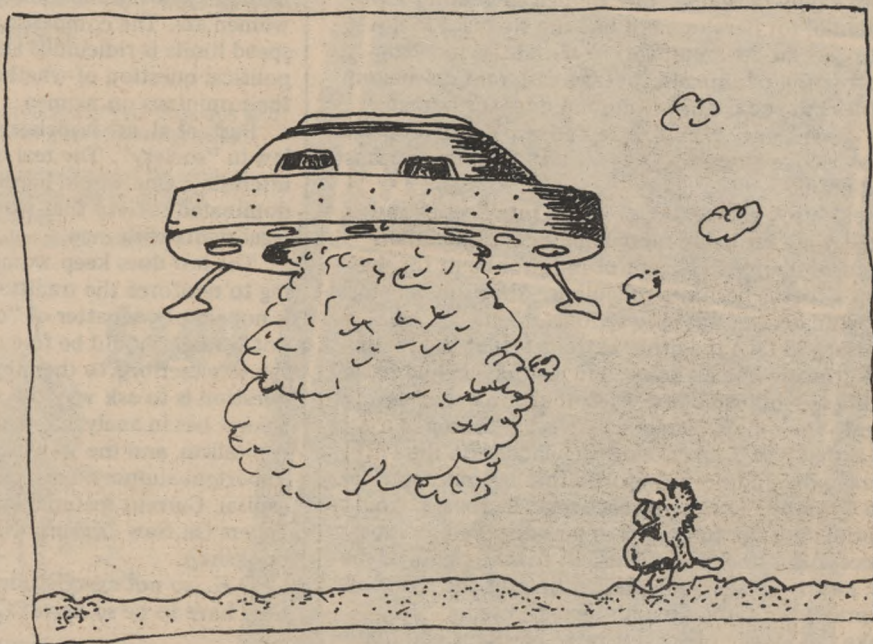
The present policy supports the Israeli's right to a home-land in the Middle East but also supports the Palestinian right to self-determination.

A small group of left-wing extremists, vocal on our executive, object to this policy as they support the P.L.O. and so over the last few years they have tried, by various means, to rescind the policy.

Once again they have failed to have the policy rescinded. The referendum generated considerable interest on campus and the policy was retained by a resounding 558 to 174.

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Yours,  
Alan Murra

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# Grapevine

This reaffirmation of the present Middle East policy is all the more impressive because all the official publicity given to the referendum showed an obvious bias to the pro P.L.O. argument

Unfortunately this bias still exists and is seen as a total "cover up" on the referendum results -

I can find no results of the referendum posted around the Student Union.

I can find no mention of the referendum in CRACCUM (which devoted its front page to the issue prior to the referendum).

I finally obtained the results from our student President, Bruce Gulley.

When will the Young Socialists admit defeat on this issue? When will the Exec members give up their lost causes, get down off their soap boxes and start to truly represent the opinions of the students who elected them to office? And why, Frank, have you been so silent on the results of the referendum?

Yours,  
Alan Murray

Dear Frank,

Unfortunately the Special General Meeting scheduled for today was abandoned when it was revealed the meeting was unconstitutional. The Engineers are on study break. Of course on-one, including the engineers, realised that they had a holiday coming up. At least no-one bothered to tell the people who wasted their time organising the meeting when they could have been doing other important things.

After examinations most students will be looking for jobs. If you cannot get one you are entitled to receive unemployment benefit. Firstly, you must register with the Labour department, as being out of work, then you may receive the benefit. This must be done as soon as it is obvious you will not get a job. They do not give back pay. My advise is to register as soon as exams are over.

Some of you may have read last week's article on students who are abusing the NAC standby scheme. To my knowledge four Auckland students are being investigated, and are likely to be prosecuted.

I will repeat the statement I made earlier in the year. Any student caught abusing the scheme by AUSA or by STB Ltd. will be prosecuted. NAC have reached the stage that they may withdraw the scheme. So, if you are contemplating helping a friend, don't otherwise there will not be a scheme left to abuse.

Apparently, this is my second-to-last letter of the year. There will be a CRACCUM coming out next week during the study vacation (fishing week if you are a lecturer). For those who won't read it, good luck with examinations. If you have any hassles I will be around till Christmas.

Luv 'n' Kisses  
Bruce Gulley



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.

EDITOR ..... FRANCIS STARK  
LITERARY EDITOR ..... SIMON LEWIS  
ASSISTANT EDITOR ..... DON MACKAY  
TECHNICAL EDITOR ..... ROD MACDIARMID

And so we come to the next to last CRACCUM of all for this year. Next week we will publish a comprehensive list of all those who have helped us during the year, but before then, I would like to draw special attention to those who have been working throughout the year. Jan took photos, Rod pasted up, Andrew did some of both, John delivered, Don wrote, Barbara typeset, Anthony sold the ads, Alix helped him, and Bruce wrote letters -- there is some trace of them in every issue. Thank you and good night.

no meeting-  
no photo

JAN GEARY

As some of you may have noticed from the President's letter this week and from the plethora of advertising around the Quad, and in last week's CRACCUM, there was a scheduled Special General Meeting begun last Wednesday in the SRC Lounge. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the proposals to alter the structure and fees system of the Association in order to relinquish administration of the Student Union Complex to the University.

I say that the meeting was begun because the first item of business on the agenda was never discussed. The first speaker rose with a point of order, pointing out that as the Engineering School was in a one-week recess, the meeting failed to comply with the Constitutional requirement that General Meetings can only be held when all faculties are receiving 'scheduled lectures'. Consequently, said the speaker, the meeting could not proceed.

Despite President Bruce Gulley's attempts to continue the meeting as a discussion of the issues involved in the proposal, the bulk of the attendance drifted away and the meeting died.

The most interesting sidelight of the whole affair was the obvious difference of opinion between Gulley and President-Elect, Mervyn Prince. Prince, who had a squash court booked for 1.30, seemed unsurprised at the action of the speaker, who was also seen to return to him the copy of the Constitution he had quoted from.

The meeting will now be held this Wednesday at 1.15 in the SRC Lounge.

F.S.

## PINBALLS ON CAMPUS !

Yes, all you pinball wizards can get your index fingers flipping in the comfort of the Student Union Buildings. Pinball machines have been installed in the old Table Tennis room, on the second floor next door to the Billiards Room - that's the room above the television room. There's no need to go to that greasy bar downtown, relieve the tension of exam swot at University. Play pinball, but remember - beware of the TILT.

## AND NOW .....

Leaping into the future with the trappings of the past and reading like a Cadbury's Colour-in Competition

Werdz  
Graffikz  
Fotoz  
wanted for the exhumation of a Literary  
THE 1978 A.U. LITERARY MAGAZINE  
We want a 2nd Marcel Duchamp ..... an Enid Blyton of the 70's ..... and we also want contributors for the magazine.

And what a time to lay your mind down on A4 ! With exams only a few thousand irregular heart beats away. Emotions running high. Those few seconds before death when your whole life passes before your eyes .....

Catch some of it, attach name etc. and address to:  
Editorial Board  
A.U. Literary Magazine

c/- Students Association and mail it or better still pop it into the tray in the Studass Office.

If you haven't been reduced to a gibbering wreck after the exams, mail to -

J. BARTLETT,  
41 SHELLY BEACH RD,  
HERNE BAY,  
AUCKLAND.

or  
T. MATTSOON,  
143 CLOVELLY ROAD,  
BUCKLANDS BEACH.

On second thoughts mail it anyway.

## RECREATION COMMITTEE

Nominations are now open for the positions of student representative on Recreation Sub-Committee. One position will be appointed by Sports Council and would normally be a member of an affiliated sports club and the other member, appointed by Executive, does not need to be a member of any sports club. Nomination forms are available from Studass and close with the Association Secretary on Wednesday 12 October 1977 at 5 pm. Candidates will be required to attend the Executive meeting to be held the following evening in the Council Room, ground floor Studass at 6.30 pm.

## AVP

Nominations are now open for the position of Administrative Vice President for the 1978 Executive. Nomination forms are available from Studass and close with the Association Secretary at noon on Wednesday 5 October 1977. Candidates will be required to attend the SRC meeting to be held at 1 pm Monday in the SRC lounge.

## SENATE

Nominations are now open for the position of AUSA representative on Senate for the term beginning 1 February 1978. Nomination forms are available from Studass and close with the Association secretary on Monday 31 October 1977.

## CAPPING BOOK STAFF

Nominations have been reopened for all positions on the 1978 Capping Book Staff - there were no applicants first time round. Nominations close with the Association Secretary at 5 pm on Friday 7 October, 1977 and Publications Committee will meet at 6.30 pm the following Tuesday to interview the applicants.

Please note that nominations will not be reopened for a further period should no-one apply for the positions, as Publications Committee believes work on a 1978 Capping Book should commence in 1977.

## GOODBYE CRUEL WORLD

MONDAY : Roast Spring Chicken, Casserole of Beef, Sweet of the Day.

TUESDAY : Boiled Silverside with Parsley Sauce, Spaghetti Bolognaise, Sweet of the Day.

WEDNESDAY:

Roast Rib of Beef, Fried Rice with Shrimps, Sweet of the Day.

THURSDAY : Grilled Rump Steak & Mushroom Sauce, Poached fish and white wine sauce, Sweet of the Day.

FRIDAY :

Fried Fish and Chips, Sweet of the Day.

## S.I.S. WEEK

The Victoria University Students Association is planning a week of protests against the S.I.S. Bill, currently before Parliament. The activities commence on October 10 with a seminar in the State Opera House, and culminate in a march on Parliament on October 14.

Any Auckland student wishing to travel to Wellington to take part in the activities is assured of a billet in Wellington. For further details contact the President of AUSA, or ring Lindy Cassidy, the President of VUWSA direct.

## SMALL BORES

These are the results of the smallbore rifle competition held at the Howick Range: Canterbury won, Otago and Victoria came somewhere in the middle and Auckland came last.

Now go away ! I don't want to talk about it any more.

## LOCKERS

Remember to renew your locker before you leave for Summer Vacation. Save \$1.00 and ensure a locker for 1978.

If you are giving up your locker please hand in your key and claim your \$1.00 deposit before you leave for the Summer Vacation.



TRADE IN YOUR OLD L.P's on NEW ONES - WE  
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\$6.75 (WITH I.D.) AT THE

## RECORD EXCHANGE

15 ST KEVINS ARCADE

KARANGAHAPE ROAD

## FISHING AROUND?



CAREERS WEEK

14 - 18 November 1977

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Upper Lecture Theatre.

## LOCKERS

RENEW YOUR LOCKER BEFORE

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SAVE \$1.00

ENSURE A LOCKER FOR 1978

IF YOU ARE GIVING UP YOUR LOCKER,

PLEASE HAND IN YOUR KEY

AND CLAIM YOUR \$1.00 DEPOSIT

BEFORE SUMMER VACATION

NOT ALL THE LOCAL BODY ACTION IS  
CONFINED TO AUCKLAND CITY. THERE IS  
A BATTLE UNDER PREPARATION IN MT  
EDEN, TOO.

# MT EDEN

**L**ABOUR'S John Blakeley assures us of a 'better Mt. Eden'. Independent candidate Gordon Johns wants to 'lead a United Council for the benefit of the Borough'. Noel Barton of Combined Citizens fame promises 'experience and vigour for a fresh direction in Mt. Eden.' One of these three men will be the Mayor of Mt. Eden following the Borough Council elections this Saturday, October 8.

In many respects the policy of each candidate is essentially the same. At least it appears this way on the surface. This aspect may confuse the Mt. Eden voter and cause him or her to follow traditional voting loyalties. The extent to which each candidate commits himself in his Policy does differ however.

The Mt Eden Borough Council consists of a Mayor and twelve councillors. For the two opposing factions, Labour and 'Combined Citizens' (Citizens and Ratepayers) securing a majority on the Council will be just as important as installing their respective candidate



Gordon Johns

as the Mayor.

Citizens and Ratepayers candidates have both held the Mayoralty and dominated the Council for a number of years. However, Labour has managed to get its foot in the door recently as it has two present councillors; Jim Dart and Don McRae.

Noel Barton is the combined Citizen's candidate for the Mayoralty. Mr Barton is the present Deputy Mayor of Mt. Eden. The combined Citizens ticket is also fielding eleven candidates for the Council. The twelfth candidate, Gordon Johns decided to pull out of the C.C. team and stand as an independent candidate for Mayor and Council. Mr Johns might well have been the combined citizen's candidate for Mayor had events taken a different course.

One thing is likely however and that is that Mr Johns will take some amount of the Citizens and Ratepayer's support away from Mr Barton. The Labour candidate, John Blakeley will benefit from the split vote that may occur.

The Labour Policy for Mt Eden is the most comprehensive. Labour has promised more than either of its rivals. The Policy has a very folksy air. It stresses 'community identity' and the 'Human Needs of Mt. Eden'. To name but a few points, Labour has promised to establish community centres, initiate Saturday Market days, develop more parks, reserves and to introduce better welfare and resident advice services.

However, to implement their plans Labour must secure the Mayoralty and a majority on the Council. The problem the Labour team will face on Saturday is not so much how to capture traditional C and R support but to get its own supporters to turn out. The voter turn out is usually in the vicinity of 45%.

The content of the combined Citizen's policy is not a lot different from that of Labour. However it contains fewer specific promises and there is greater use of words such as encourage, promote and pursue.

Gordon Johns has not published a policy statement as such. He makes no promises. Instead he just outlines the directions he intends to follow.

Although he is not their official Mayoral candidate, Mr Johns has been a Citizens and Ratepayer's councillor for the past 15 years. Perhaps Mr Johns expects Mt Edeners to assume that his own policy will be roughly the same as that of the combined citizens. Without having to say as much.

Back to the Combined Citizens. When trying to get an idea of their sincerity and capability, past performance provides some clues. Members of the Labour camp pointed out some of the failures of the present Citizens and Ratepayers dominated Council.

The best example is the service lane behind the Mt Eden shops between Essex and Ngauruhoe Streets.

The lane was constructed at a cost of \$29,000 which includes land acquisition costs as well as construction fees. Its intended purpose was to enable shopkeepers to service their shops (bring in goods, remove rubbish etc) from the rear rather than from Mt Eden Rd as is now done. However this service lane is of little use to the shops as it is insulated from them by a row of private houses. It certainly seems that the present council blew \$29000. The two Labour councillors say that they fought construction of the service lane but to no avail.

The Combined Citizens policy on 'traffic management' is a little unclear. With regard to the widening of Dominion Road their wording is open to interpretation.

Mr Barton's actual words on the subject were "we will not oppose the widening of Dominion Road provided it is paid for by the Region and not the Borough". However, the present Citizens and Ratepayers Council is responsible for the 'upgraded' Dominion Road/Balmoral Road intersection and has vigorously supported proposals to widen Dominion Road.

Gordon Johns said he supports the introduction of clearways for pressure points along Dominion and possibly Mt Eden Roads. When asked, Mr Johns said that if congestion on Dominion Road could not be alleviated by the introduction of clearways, recessed bus bays etc he would not oppose its widening.



John Blakeley

Mr Blakeley said a Labour Mayor and Council would oppose the widening of Dominion Road full-stop. Mr Blakeley does not want to see the Valley Road, Balmoral shopping centres destroyed and Dominion Road become a 'six-lane racetrack'.

Both Noel Barton and Gordon Johns feel that the Auckland Regional Authority has become too big and is not directly answerable to the people it serves. They think the Mt Eden Borough Council's A.R.A. levies are too high.

"Nothing can be done to stop this big rolling machine and we can do little but object strongly" said Gordon Johns. Mr Barton "The A.R.A. has too many chiefs and not enough Indians".

The Labour Party believes that the present Mt Eden rating system is loaded in favour of the businessman. They say "some family homes had increases (in rates) of

between 40% and 60%. But one large shop had an increase of only 4% and one large factory paid only 6% more". Neither of the other two candidates disputed this claim. However, Mr Barton produced figures and notes compiled by the Borough Valuer which explained the situation.

Rates are directly related to the market value of a particular property. Over the last year the market movement in commercial properties has been very slow and hence their low average rate increase. Also some residential properties have been undervalued in the past.

Gordon Johns agrees that the rates are too high and gives his reasons. Which were the revaluation of the Borough and that "one third of the Boroughs rates are directly related to A.R.A. levies." Mr Johns also cited increases in the price of roading materials and in the running of Borough vehicles as contributing factors. "The rate increase for my service station this year was from \$1900 to \$3275", (an increase of 72%) he added.

The Labour Party have expressed concern for the rights of tenants in Mt Eden. They would like to see the introduction of regular inspections to keep rental accommodation up to standard. Labour will also oppose the construction of further high rise, high density apartment blocks (or sausage flats as they are known) in Mt Eden.

Gordon Johns also indicated his opposition to large scale apartment developments in Mt Eden. He feels that they attract 'the wrong sort of person' to Mt Eden.

Noel Barton said that under the present legal system it is costly and time consuming to prosecute those who broke by-laws. He would like to introduce a system where by an impromptu court presided over by a judge or two J.P.s would be held once a week at the Borough Council Chambers. Mr Barton said that if, for example, bad landlords knew they could be prosecuted swiftly they would maintain their properties to a higher standard.

RICHARD CLARKE

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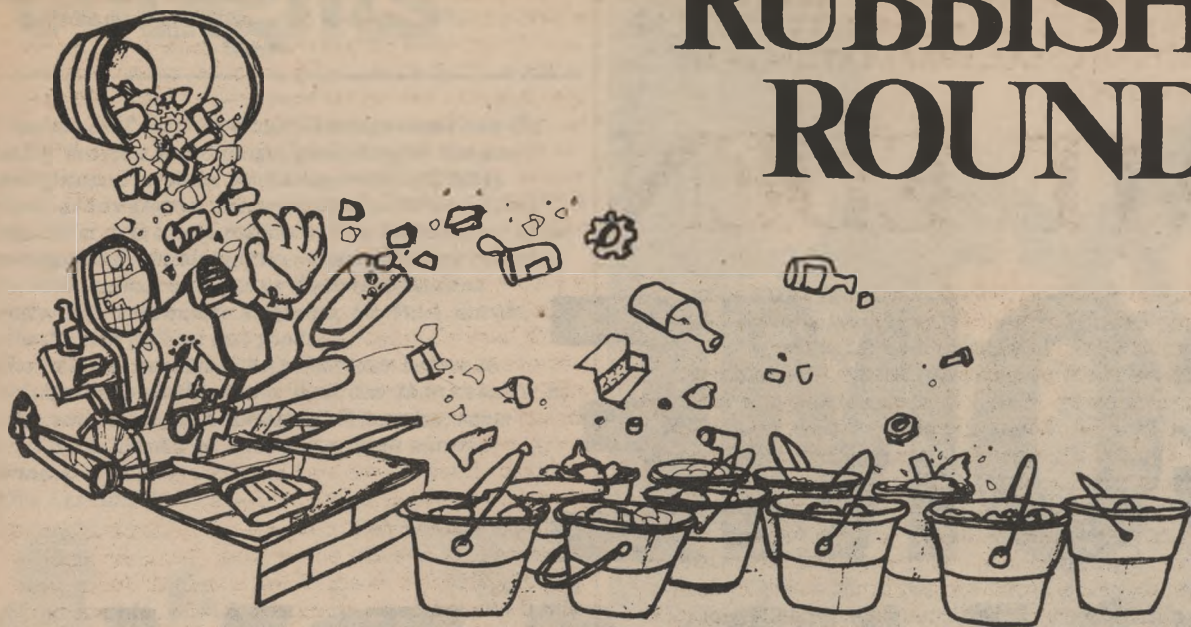
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# RUBBISH ROUND



**E**ACH New Zealander generates somewhere around 30 lbs of rubbish every week, and this amount is growing yearly. We live in a throwaway society where things we buy are advertised as desirable because we can throw them away immediately, and where we are going through resources at such a rate that most experts are now recognizing that our supplies will soon run out. Yet the irony of it is that the new interest in recycling rubbish has not arisen out of a desire to conserve our resources, but rather because we are running out of places to throw our rubbish away. City dumps are filling up and new landfill sites are becoming scarce.

There are 2 main methods of recycling rubbish. The first method is separation at source. This involves each householder keeping the different sorts of rubbish generated in her or his house separate (eg glass and bottles, paper, organic-compostible-material, cardboard and general rubbish) and then they are collected and taken away separately. This method is the cheapest and uses the least energy (as long as the collection is done efficiently) but also has the benefit of involving the citizen and making her aware of the problems of waste and aware that she can do something to alleviate the situation.

The second method involves all household rubbish being put together in one bag or bin and then taken to the dump where it is put through a complicated multi-million dollar machine which then tries to separate all the different fractions out again.

A third method, being tried in trial schemes in Auckland and Christchurch, involves composting all the rubbish, both organic and inorganic, but in this case the value of all but the organic fraction is lost.

Late last year, the Devonport Borough Council began instituting the first method - separation at source - on a trial basis. The Devonport Council has on it a number of keen environmentalists who were motivated by the praiseworthy goals of reducing waste, pollution and so on, but an even stronger motivation was the fact that Devonport tip was rapidly filling up and the Council were faced with the prospect of having to close the tip and take their rubbish somewhere else - at a much higher cost.

So they began to look at ways of prolonging the life of the tip. A committee was set up comprising 2 councillors, 2 people from EDS (Environmental Defense Society), 1 from FROTH (Friends of the Home), the Borough Engineer and a Zoology student, Ric Tong, who lived in Devonport and offered his services to run the scheme.

The scheme has been in effective operation for about 6 months now, and is proving an amazing success. Sceptics who doubted that householders would co-operate in separating their rubbish sufficiently to make the scheme viable, are now holding their tongues.

The normal rubbish collection by a contractor occurs every week but linked with that on a monthly cycle are collections of glass, plastics, paper and tin cans. The money from the bottles is divided between the contractor and the Council, netting about \$100 a month to each. There have been problems in finding a local outlet for paper so at present United Orphanages are collecting it and supplying it to NZ Forest Products, while the feasibility of exporting it is being considered.

Plastic is stored at the tip until there is enough to warrant a delivery to the Environmental Ethics Trust warehouse in South Auckland. The Trust sorts and granulates the plastic, using largely volunteer labour, for supply to the plastics industry.

At the moment, there is no outlet for tin cans but Pacific Steel are planning to build a detinning plant in about 18 months so cans are being stockpiled till then.

For residential organic waste, the Council has been encouraging people to compost at home. Widely advertised displays extolled the benefits of composting and home gardening, telling how its done and commercially made compost bins are available to Devonport residents at a reduced rate.

As well as the materials covered in the collections, a number of other materials are collected at the tip. Approximately 3 tonnes of scrap steel are collected a

week which is sold to Pacific Steel, netting about \$20 per week to the council after delivery costs are paid. With improved facilities this could rise to \$50 or \$60.

Aluminium, oil and cardboard are also collected and the money gained for them covers collection and cartage costs. As new outlets are found other materials can be collected.

It's obviously essential for a scheme such as this that each householder has a full understanding of the collections and the materials which are wanted. The Local media have given it a lot of publicity and the Council has produced a Calendar with symbols marking the various collections, a brief explanation of the types of materials wanted and other council information. In Devonport the Community are definitely involved in their rubbish.

City councils seem to have traditionally favoured the second method of rubbish recycling - namely separating the rubbish after it is collected. They are always adamant that householders could never be motivated enough or interested enough to separate out their rubbish (despite evidence to the contrary) and are con-

vinced that a multi-million dollar energy hungry machine is needed to do it for them. I don't know whether this is megalomania or what. The trouble is that councils are also traditionally short of cash, so in Auckland anyway the Council has been dithering around the subject for some time. As a result, private enterprise is getting interested and the N.Z. Herald 18/7/77 bore a headline that A.H.I. was wanting to build a giant recycling plant in the city. There are a number of reasons why I see this as being extremely undesirable. The first concerns the basic principles of the method itself. Putting all different sorts of rubbish together then expending a large amount of money and energy to separate them out is obviously, other things being equal, not the most sensible way of going about things. And whereas separation at source makes the householder involved in and aware of the problems disposing of his/her rubbish causes, this method frees him/her of all responsibility.

The second objection I have is that the major cost of trash management is still in the collection process - trust the City Council is not planning to continue doing the collecting then hand over the rubbish to A.H.I. for them to make a profit out of it.

The third objection echoes fear already expressed in the States - that the emergence of rubbish processing, as a profitable enterprise may give cities or private enterprises a vested interest in the generation of waste. In this respect, I see A.H.I. as the worst possible company to get into rubbish recycling. Discarded packaging makes up more than one third of the weight of a household's refuse and A.H.I. manufacture nearly all types of packaging - glass, paper, tin etc, as well as making a large number of other items which after a fairly short life generally end up on the tip.

The risk when private enterprise gets into the recycling is that they can use this as an excuse to get customers to buy more of their product - "it's OK, its recyclable" - even though the product may be unnecessary or ecologically undesirable in the first place. This is the sort of thing that looks like happening when Pacific Steel set up their detinning plant sometime in the next 18 months. Tins take a lot of energy (and valuable raw materials) to make and a lot of energy to recycle. They are far from being the most desirable form of packaging from the recycling point of view - yet presumably after the detinning plant is set up the advertising promoting the use of cans will stress that they are recyclable and therefore good.

LIN ROBERTS

# DRUGS

**M**ARIJUANA is in the position it is in now because of the efforts of one man, a pissed-off bureaucrat at that.

Before 1900, marijuana had hardly even rated as a drug in the United States. But by the 1920's it got itself a reputation, partly because it was spreading and partly because it was associated with hashish. By 1930, when the Federal Bureau of Narcotics (since renamed the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs) was set up under the wing of the Treasury Department in Washington, there were attempts to get marijuana banned throughout the country. In 1932, a draft narcotics law was presented, proposing prohibition except for medical purposes throughout all the States. At this stage, the classification of marijuana as a narcotic was optional.

But this wasn't good enough for the frustrated Chief of the Bureau, Harry Anslinger. His pet hate was DRUGS, including marijuana. He had also been Assistant Commissioner of Prohibition of Heroin in 1924 which of course had not succeeded in wiping out the traffic. This time he was determined that he would not fail. So Anslinger started arousing public opinion on the marijuana menace.

Anslinger kept pushing with extraordinary stories unsupported by any evidence. For example "of the youth staggering about in a human slaughterhouse. With an axe he had killed his father, mother, two brothers and a sister.... The officers knew him ordinarily as a sane rather quiet young man; now he is pitifully crazed. He had been smoking marijuana."

The campaign even secured support from Earle Albert Rowell, a preacher, who toured America lecturing on marijuana's effects. It was purported to "destroy will-power, making a jellyfish of the user, eliminate the line between right and wrong, cause crime, filling the victim with an irrepressible urge to violence, incite revolting immoralities including rape and murder, cause accidents both industrial and automobile, ruin careers forever, and, as its speciality, causes insanity. Either in self-defence or as a means of revenue, users make smokers of others, thus perpetuating evil." (This last refers to Rowell's thesis that 'Lady Nicotine' led to marijuana !)

The press did the rest. In 1937, Treasury introduced the Federal Marijuana Bill, which labelled it a narcotic. It was now officially a hard drug.

However, in 1939, the La Guardia Committee was set up to investigate the effects of marijuana through scientific tests under controlled conditions. The outcomes were - no direct relation between marijuana and violence; non-aphrodisiacal; smoking could be

stopped without severe withdrawal symptoms; no sign that smokers acquired tolerance of its effects compelling them to take more; does not change basic personality structure of the individual; does not produce mental or physical deterioration. In effect, the La Guardia Report exploded all the myths pertaining to marijuana. While the American Medical Association reacted angrily to the implication that it had failed to recognise marijuana's potential, and Anslinger jumped up and down about the Report's 'mumbo-jumbo', other voices suggested that the results did confirm that there were no known serious hazards from marijuana to the individual or to society. If it was socially harmless, why not give up efforts to ban it and concentrate on hard drugs instead?

Well, of course, the answer was no. Anslinger slung about in a fury, and finally advanced a new argument against marijuana, which he himself had earlier refuted. He now claimed that the real menace of marijuana was that it led to heroin and hence to violent crimes. Unfortunately, his 'expert' advice was accepted.

So by the 1960's, marijuana had been labelled one of the most vicious drugs known to man, in spite of unsupported evidence and in spite of sound scientific research revealing it as the most prosocial drug known to man. At least in the States, it only took another decade or so for these myths themselves to explode, simply because none of the terrible consequences Anslinger had forecast were manifesting themselves. Unless legalisation groups here put on the pressure, I fear it may be another generation before we are released from these same myths.

RUTH TIDEMANN





# COME SECONDARY TEACHING

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# Footlights

The Island of Real Cafe last Thursday night was the scene for the first star-billing appearance for the new theatre group, The Ratz. Featuring from left, Miles McKane, Jenny Dalziel, Derique Ward (of Aaron fame), Debbie Filler and Lindy Hatherly, The Ratz presented an hour-long show containing three lengthy pieces covering such commonplace subjects as Electro-convulsive Therapy, Wierd Romance Magazine, Dr. Paul, suicide, and the Heylen poll on fast foods.

The cafe was packed tighter than ever before to witness an indescribable show. So rather than describe it, we urge you to see for yourself this Thursday, same place at 8.15, when The Ratz will present another instalment.

Vive Les Ratz !



ANDREW GREEN



CRACCUM OCTOBER 3 PAGE 9



This weekend sees the debut of one of Auckland's most promising new bands - Citizen Band. The group will be appearing for the first time at the Island of Real Cafe in Airedale Street this Sunday - October 9 - at 4.00 pm. Admission will be \$2.00 at the door and patrons are advised to come early to grab a comfortable piece of floor.

The band currently have their first record, a single called, 'In a Lifetime', on release by Mandrill records. And extremely nice it is too.

Initially, at least, the band's appearances will not be everyday occurrences, so toddle along to the Island next Sunday and get Citizen Band in your lifetime.

## Icarus

ICARUS AND DAEDALUS - a structuralist performance by Maidment Arts Workshop under the direction of Ros Clark and Sef Townsend. Next Wednesday, October 12 in the Little Theatre.

This is an exciting Workshop production guaranteed to stimulate and entertain those under pressure of study, who need to relax over lunchbreak. Bring your lunch and see this unusual piece of theatre based on a new structuralist concept. It lasts about half an hour and is F R E E.

In a discussion with one of the students in the group: How did the Maidment Arts Workshop group start working on this piece?

We chose the legend of Icarus and Daedalus as a starting point, because it is familiar to most people and can be interpreted in many ways. There are several interesting themes underlying this legend, perhaps the most significant being the conflict between youth and age.

Is the whole group involved?

No. A few of the group from the 6-8 pm Workshop have stayed on each Friday to explore in more detail the work developed. The whole idea took off and has proved most exciting. It was decided after a while to work towards some form of presentation.

Why have you called it a structuralist piece?

Because we are experimenting with different kinds of structure, juxtaposed within the piece, rather than a more conventional straight narrative.

What different kinds of structure have you used in the piece?

Many elements of theatre from straight acting to informal improvisation, with music and dance, children's games, role swapping, mirror sequences, transfiguration. One interesting section involves complementing the music with vocalisation, using our voices as instruments. Sometimes a piece of straight dialogue is echoed by another person who represents the same character emphasising the sense through abstract movement, while another emphasises the sense through abstract sounds. The result is amazing.

I notice this piece has been directed by both Ros Clark and Sef Townsend.

They have been there in an advisory capacity, at first to initiate the improvisations which have become the material for the piece and subsequently to provide an outside eye so that our work did not wallow in the realms of self-indulgence but rather communicated to an audience. We are really lucky to have the benefit of Ros and Sef's different experiences in drama and movement, and their complementary ways of working which combine to draw the best out of a relatively inexperienced group. It has been a most exciting experience, and having seen the effect of the piece within the group workshop, and the ways in which individuals have contributed, we are sure it will make a great impression on our audience. Because of the setting, there will be a limited number of seats, so I hope no-one misses out.

Those taking part :

Stephen Clements	Andrew Lockett	Norelle Scott
Tooki Garrett	Owen Mooney	Deborah Sim
John Gauron	Pam Robinson	Grant Thompson
Debbie Graeme	Peta Rutter	

## PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Did you get the answers without checking the Bible references?

### UNJUMBLE ME

- A. 1 Arnon, 2 Abana, 3 Euphrates, 4 Jordan, 5 Kishon, 6 Jabbok  
B. 1 Psalms, 2 Joel, 3 Malachi, 4 Genesis, 5 Joshua, 6 Esther, 7 Lamentations, 8 Ezekiel, 9 Micah, 10 Daniel.

### PAIRING OFF

- 1 Barnabas (Acts 14:12); 2 Jonathan (1 Samuel 18:1); 3 Eve (Genesis 3:20); 4 Priscilla (Acts 18:26); 5 Jacob (Genesis 32:3); 6 Mary (Luke 2:4, 5); 7 Aaron (Exodus 5:20); 8 Abel (Genesis 4:8); 9 Martha (John 11:1); 10 Sapphira (Acts 5:1).

### MAPMAKERS

- 1 Tiberias, 2 Nazareth, 3 Caesarea, 4 Samaria, 5 Joppa, 6 Jericho, 7 Jerusalem, 8 Bethlehem

### A GROUP OF NATIONS

- 1 Divination (v.16), 2 Determination (v. 8), 3 Condemnation (v. 1), 4 Abomination (v. 8)



If you're going to see only one film during the exam period, make sure that the film is 'Sleeping Dogs', which opens at the Plaza on October 7th.

This is the first 35 mm feature-film since 1966, and our film industry needs all the support it can get to make any headway against the steady stream of imported films. 'Sleeping Dogs' should be of special interest to members of Auckland University because it is based upon the novel 'Smith's Dream' by Professor C.K. Stead of the English Department. Last week Roger Horrocks discussed the film with its director, Roger Donaldson:

'Sleeping Dogs' is the biggest N.Z. feature film ever? Yes, the largest budget and the largest crew, and probably the biggest in length.

How will you be advertising it?

We're promoting the movie as an action drama. And by its political relevance for the N.Z. audience.

Do you feel you have changed the emphasis of Karl Stead's novel?

Yes, we have. The book was first published in 1971, and since that time N.Z. politics has changed a lot. Also, in reducing a novel to a film script, there are numerous areas that have to be changed and condensed. And I found the most interesting part of the novel to be the personal part. Unless the audience can identify with the characters of a film, the film won't change attitudes. It's no good just preaching because you'll find yourself converting no one but the already converted. So I've put more emphasis on the two key characters, Smith and Bullen, as the focus of the movie. The political situation becomes the background to their relationship.

Did you have any discussions with the novelist?

Unfortunately Karl was away overseas and has only just returned. I saw him in his office before he left to explain to him that I wanted to make the film, and to ask him if

# WORTH THE ULCERS

ROGER HORROCKS

he thought it was a good idea. He agreed it should go ahead. The next time I saw him was at a screening of the film the other day. I didn't know he was going to turn up and I must admit it was quite nerve-racking to wait for his reaction. He thought the film had lost the political emphasis of the book, but it was still a movie that he didn't mind having his name on.

How many versions did the script go through? We did about ten re-writes of the whole script.

When did the title come up?

Some of the backers were unhappy with the title 'Smith's Dream'. I've always thought the title was a beaut, but you need to know the book to realize that the title has an ominous ring to it. So I wasn't averse to a change. And changing the title acknowledged the fact that we were basing the film on the novel, not merely filming the novel.

Do you feel that by changing the emphasis of the novel, you've lost its political punch?

No, I think Sleeping Dogs has something important to say about New Zealand. Civil liberties are declining fast in this country. Although there haven't been any events as violent as those in the movie, there have been plenty of indications in the last few years that N.Z. is becoming a constricted democracy. In N.Z., as in other countries, there are people who are prepared to have total disregard for the rights of individuals, people who feel that the end justifies the means.

If Sleeping Dogs has a lesson, it is that we should beware of giving anyone too much power in the belief that he won't abuse it. If power is not controlled, then it very likely will be abused.

Is the film related to the Vietnam war?

No, except that it does refer to the American advisor syndrome, an element that was peculiar to the Vietnam war. Recently there has been the big explosion about CIA involvement in coups around the world, so that people are now more reluctant to call in American advisors even if they find themselves in a tight spot.

Did you have any problems getting the co-operation of the Army and the Air Force in making such a film? Before I started off the film, I was quite paranoid. I didn't think I'd even get the money because the film would seem politically unacceptable. But a lot of my paranoia over N.Z. has since faded. The Army and the Air Force were able to see that it was a fiction movie, not a fact movie, and hopefully their willingness to lend their support reflected their own hopes that the situation of the film would never arise in N.Z.



While making a N.Z. feature film that would be seen widely overseas, were you conscious of having to clarify some aspects of N.Z. life?

I was aware that we needed actors whose dialogue could be easily understood by American, English and Australian audiences. I don't think Sleeping Dogs will have any problems.

Were you aiming at a particular visual style?

Yes. There's no soft-focus, no softness about it. I've always felt that I wanted to reflect the New Zealand setting accurately. Exterior-wise, the film has quite a hard, violent feel to it.

Could you talk about your career? Do you mind giving your age?

I'm nearly 32. I came from Australia when I was 19. I was a geology student then, escaping from the Vietnam war! I came to N.Z. and fell in love with the place. I'd wanted to be a still photographer since I was a kid, and when I made the break with Australia, I thought that this was a good time to change to the career I really wanted. I started a still-photography business with Mike Smith. Then we decided to get into making commercials. Once we'd made the decision, it was just a matter of going down to the library to find a book on how to load a Bolex.

Are there many openings today for someone who wants to make films?

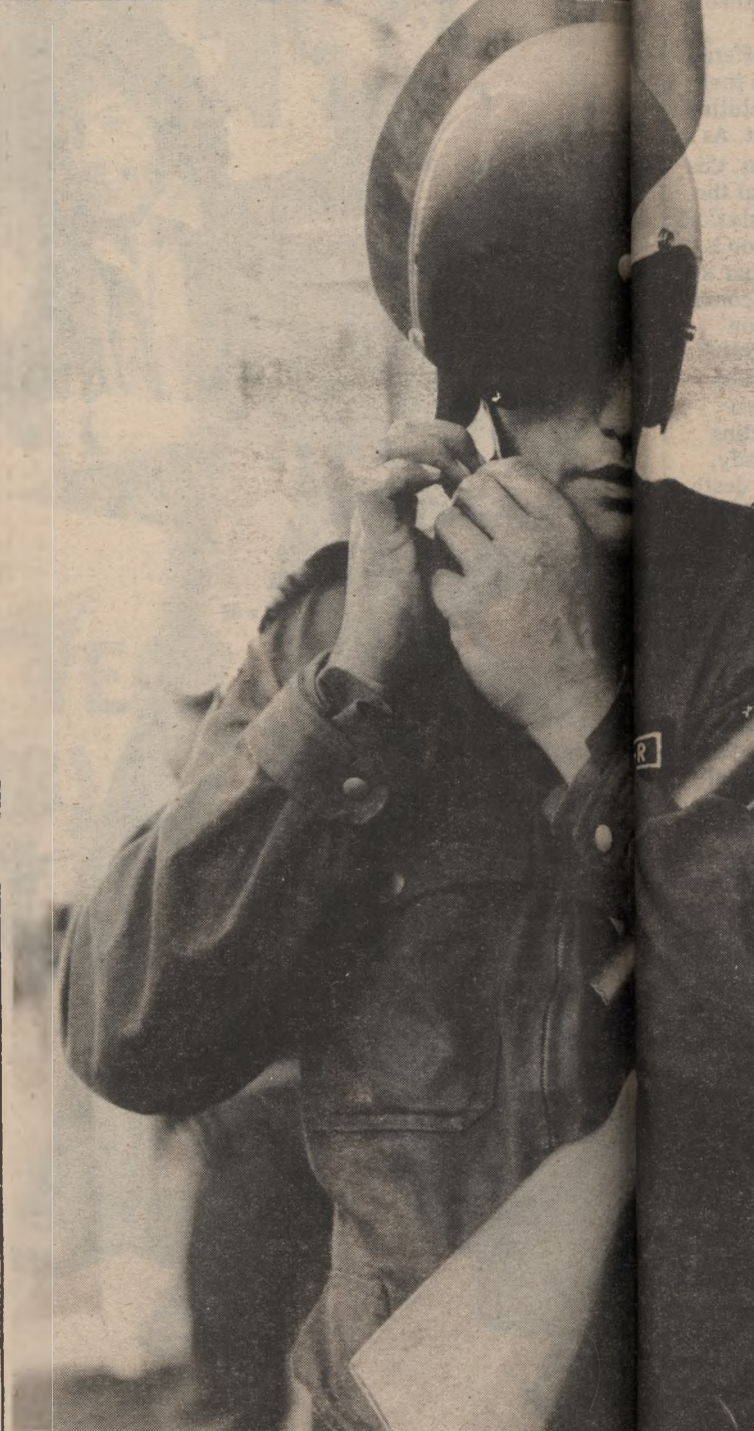
My attitude was that no one was going to make any openings for me. Any lucky chances I had were based on working eighty hours a week .... I knew if I was going to make movies, then I'd have to teach myself and set up my own company. And I feel the situation today is pretty much the same. There are almost no openings but if you're keen you'll eventually find something.

You've just finished a film that must have been extraordinarily tiring. Do you still feel its worth the ulcers?

Two weeks ago I didn't want to know about movies ever again. I was convinced that the movie I'd made was a load of shit, and I'd wasted a year of my life. A lot of people had gone off me in a big way as a result of making the film. And then slowly, as I got my energies back again, after the final fling of getting the sound-mix together, I started to think what I was going to do next. I'm now hoping that the movie will be a success and I'll be out making some more movies fairly soon .....

Could you describe the making of the film?

Sleeping Dogs took a year of my life, working 6 or 7 days a week most of the time. The project started in



1976 when Ian Mune and I came back from the Cannes Film Festival. By pure chance a guy came in off the street and said he was an investment banker and had friends who might put up some money for a film. I decided I'd give myself till Christmas to get a feature-film going, or else I'd try my luck overseas.

Then I went off to a Film Festival in Iran. After sitting on the plane all the way to Hong Kong with nothing to think about - except what I usually think about, making movies - I decided that I wouldn't go overseas after all, but I would launch the film in N.Z. by hook or by crook. So from Hong Kong I phoned up Ian Mune and said: 'Start writing the script for Smith's Dream immediately, and even if the movie never happens, I'll pay you two thousand bucks for it. That was the day it really started.

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money took longer to raise than we thought it - the deadline got put back week after week - but our first day's shoot around March 1st this year. Filming took sixty days. The movie cost more than we'd expected and we realised that we had to release this season or we'd be paying the interest on the money we'd borrowed for an extra six months. So John the editor, worked seven days a week, 18 hours to get the film edited in time to meet our deadline. I've never seen a guy work so hard in my life.

we were also keen to release the film before Christmas? I'm not an expert on times to release a movie, but I've been told that Christmas isn't a good time to release a movie. There are a number of big movies coming up for release around then, such as Star Wars, which is obviously going to be taking all the money. If I was Tony Williams (who will be releasing a N.Z. feature in February) I'd have made sure I had my film released now because the N.Z. film out of the box has an advantage. He's releasing his before mine.

Are there films you've particularly liked over the years? The one which always returns to my mind is Five Easy Pieces. That to me is the epitome of the type of movie I want to make.

Would you like to mention a few of the people who've been involved in Sleeping Dogs?

Donaldson (director) discussing the film with actor Sam Neill



the Cannes film festival and had a feature-

After sitting on the sidelines for nothing to do, making a name for myself, I said: 'I'm not a director, I'm a writer. I want to make films. We'll never have a feature-film industry on the Australian scale, but I'd like film-making to be accepted as a natural part of what happens in New Zealand, not seen as a freak-show.'

Everyone involved was important to its success. But for me there are some people whose influence has been particularly strong: (1) the script-writers (Ian Mune and John Baysting - with the emphasis on Ian because Ian followed the project right through, whereas Arthur was involved initially); (2) the people who did the music; (3) the director of photography (Michael Seresin), (4) John the editor and (5) Geoff Murphy who did the special effects. These are the people whose artistic decisions shaped the final thing that you hear and see. Of course, I benefited from the technical expertise of a lot of other people too - like Craig McLeod the sound recordist. When I knew we had the money to make the film, I was amongst those New Zealanders who were ex-

perienced or competent in the making of feature-films, and of course there aren't a lot. But one of the people who has made a name for himself is Mike Seresin (Director of Photography).

I wrote to Mike - I'd never met him - and told him what I was hoping to do. And he wrote back to say he was very keen to come out and indicated that he would be willing to make himself available at the sort of fee that we could afford and not the sort of fee that he would normally get for a job. I was very pleased that he could come back here and I think the experience that he brought back with him was invaluable in getting the film completed in the time schedule that we had.

He did the cinematography for Bugsy Malone. Do you know other films he's done? He's also done a number of features in France that have



Nevan Rowe and Ian Mune in 'Sleeping Dogs'.

not been released here. He's at present shooting another film for Al Parker, in Malta. And I know he's been offered 'Director of Photography' on a film to be directed by Jack Nicholson - so he's going on to bigger and better things from here.

I understand the music of Sleeping Dogs is being released as a soundtrack record by EMI? One of the most difficult things for a small-budget feature film (small by overseas standards) to achieve is the creation of a sound-track up to world-class standards that includes songs which can be released to promote the movie. We made an approach to E.M.I. through Alan Galbraith and managed to set up a deal. Aardvark Films paid approximately 2/3 of the cost and EMI 1/3, and we have released an LP of the music. The music has a country-rock feel.

The people who've done the music - David Calder, Murray Grindlay and Matthew Brown - are in my opinion world-class composers. I know when we were mixing the film in Sydney, there were a lot of compliments paid to the music track.

Any chance of an overseas release for the record? I'll be trying as hard for an overseas release of the music as for the film - the whole thing goes as a package.

Other people on the film include Warren Oates. The script called for an American, someone who could pull off a good strong character part. This seemed an opportunity to get a name actor if we could. I was feeling cheeky and thought we should start at the top. I rang Jack Nicholson in Los Angeles after I'd managed to get hold of his phone number, but I was politely told that "Mr Nicholson would not be available for the film." So I thought: What the hell do we do from here? Then Dillinger was shown on local television and Warren Oates looked really good. So Nevan (Rowe) tracked him down and managed to talk him into coming here for the sort of fee we were offering.

His normal fee would be about the total budget for Sleeping Dogs? That's right, it would probably be \$300,000 to \$500,000 for this kind of cameo performance.

How large was the budget? \$450,000. It's a lot of money to us here in New Zealand

but to make a feature-film for that amount would be marginal anywhere else in the world. Such movies as Rocky would be what the Americans consider the absolute rock-bottom of low-budget movies, and Rocky cost twice as much as ours.

No one worked on Sleeping Dogs on a deferral basis - the crew got paid for their services. However, I've also signed over 5% of my share to be split up among the crew and actors on an equal basis, no matter what their job was.

Is there anything in the N.Z. Listener article last week that you'd like to correct? Michael Seresin is incorrectly described as 'First Assistant' - that was actually Tom Binns. The Listener article is really quite accurate. A lot of things were happening that to the casual observer may have appeared

full of tension and disharmony. It must be remembered that working so hard and intensely for a long period of time, everyone is naturally at the edge of their tolerance. Still, the thing I remember is not the hassle of making the film but the dedication that everyone put into it - how hard everyone was prepared to work to get feature-films going in this country. Almost all of us were inexperienced, we were learning as we went along. Next time round it will be a lot easier.

A few technical facts might be worth putting on record. How much film did you shoot? About 130,000 feet. We ended up with a ratio of about 12:1.

The film was shot in Panavision with a 'wide screen' ratio of 1:1.85. Since your previous films were made in 16mm for a television ratio, did this require a new approach?

No, because I've done a lot of commercials in that aspect ratio for the cinema. The only problems were technical ones - the 35 mm camera is a lot heavier, the depth of field is a lot shallower, it's a lot more difficult to do a good job in 35 mm than 16mm.

Did the Censor make any cuts in your film? No. I dropped one word before it went to the Censor. There's a scene where a guy says 'fuck'. He's got his back to the camera, and I changed the word to 'stuff.' I knew that on this one word I'd change the rating of the film from 'GA' to 'R-16'. But the word wasn't important to the film.

Any projects for the future? What I'm trying to do is write a script myself. It's a much lower-key, less spectacular script, hopefully more in-depth. I've been working on that for quite a long time.

A domestic subject, set in the present? Yes, that sort of thing.

Anything else you'd like to say about Sleeping Dogs? What I find disconcerting these days is that suddenly everyone's interested in what I've got to say. Really what I've got to say is in the film. That's what I want people to react to, not what the hell I'm bloody well saying in words. I don't want to be the spokesman for N.Z. film-makers, I want to make films. We'll never have a feature-film industry on the Australian scale, but I'd like film-making to be accepted as a natural part of what happens in New Zealand, not seen as a freak-show.



THE 1975 General Election was punctuated by a level of scandal and intrigue which at the time was considered foreign to New Zealand politics. By the time it was all over, and National had cruised into power, everybody seemed relieved. The many questions raised by the untoward aspects of the campaign were to slip surprisingly quickly from public attention. The media having failed to blow the lid off a nest of dastardly intrigue at first attempt were not inclined to persevere. Besides which, the public had grown tired of an issue, the details of which they could not understand, and the implications of which they had no mind to face up to if it could possibly be avoided. As for the defeated Labour party, although it quite clearly felt aggrieved and in some quarters quite bitter, it has yet to show any signs of recovering sufficiently from the rout to even plead its own case. But then again the next election is still better than a year away. Twelve months before the '75 contest National gave no outward signs of having recovered from their '72 crash.

Following the '75 contest, the non-National section of the political scene spent a year in deep shock. Now, nearly two years afterwards, the whole thing is beginning to be seen in perspective. The main realisation that is dawning is that the strange events of the '75 campaign which at the time were so eagerly dismissed as aberrations on a traditionally tranquil, if not utterly inert, New Zealand political scene, are here to stay. The penchant for character assassination which only two years ago was outrageously novel is now old hat. The suspicion of the role of certain members of the Police and the SIS in politics which two years ago was confined to 'fringe groups' is now widespread.

Two years ago the suggestion that democracy in New Zealand was in danger would have occasioned widespread derision. Now, even such usually cautious and moderate groups like the Council for Civil Liberties say precisely that. Two years ago the leader of the National party became a celebrity on the strength of his penchant for the rough stuff. So much have things changed that recently backbencher Minogue became a celebrity by standing up for the cause of moderation. Dirty politics are here to stay.

So to help our readers adapt to the new order, CRACCUM looks back to the origins of it all, the nasty side of the '75 election campaign. As a result of the work of our researchers we bring you the collected facts, rumours, theories and unanswered questions of that time. The first public sign from official sources that strange deeds were afoot was a statement on July 28 from Assistant Commissioner of Police Walton, that 'certain papers' from confidential files had been handed to a 'person in authority'. Quite what prompted Walton to make this statement has never been made entirely clear, although by that stage it represented not so much a new and startling revelation as a confirmation, albeit a veiled one, of numerous rumours already in circulation.

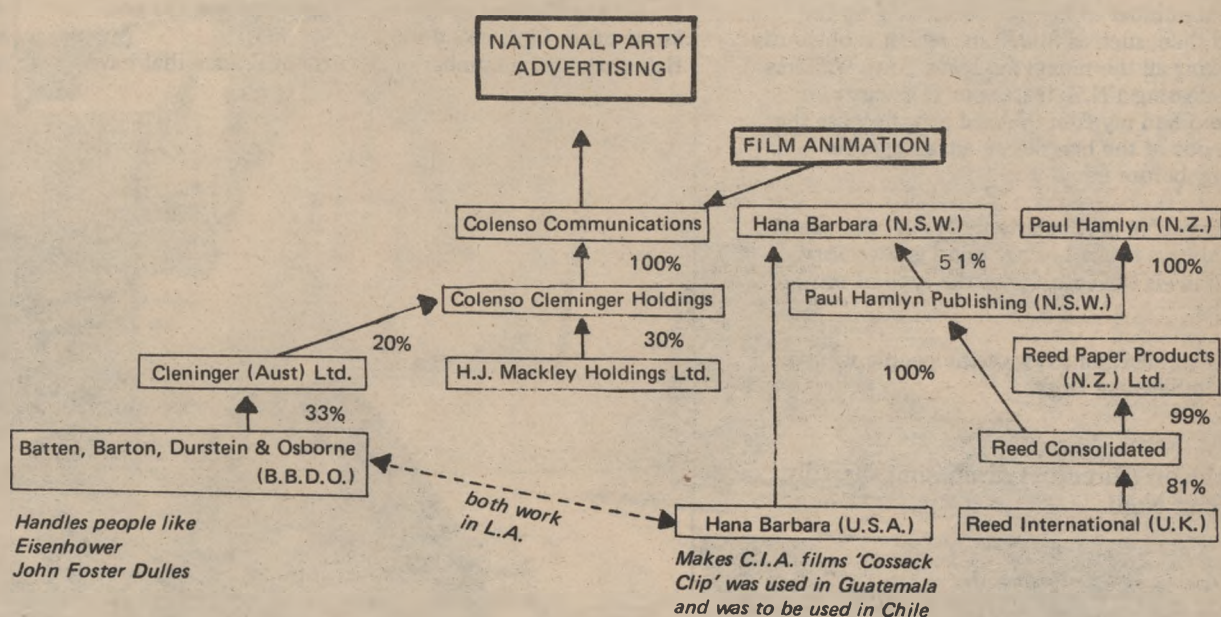
Much, however, had already occurred. Back on July 10, the National Business Review reported the formation of the 'Capital Club' the previous week and stated that \$9,000 had been raised by them through a fund raising raffle. More would be heard of the Capital Club. Shortly afterwards, on July 15, 'Truth' began a series of articles entitled 'The Sutch File'. The general line of these articles was that the late Norman Kirk had been plotting through a 'think Tank' consisting of Gerald O'Brien (MP for Island Bay), Sutch, and veteran Public Servant Jack Lewin, among others, 'to change the social and economic fabric of New Zealand'. The articles attempted to present the men involved as left-wing extremists who were plotting to introduce socialism by stealth. As subsequent events were to show this was the basis of the entire 'Think Tank' affair.

On the 28th of July, the Prime Minister revealed, no doubt feeling compelled by Walton's effort the day before, that 'Confidential papers linked with the Sutch trial' had been handed to him by a man at Auckland Airport, that an officer of the SIS had been suspended in connection with this and the Police had been asked to investigate how the documents came to be in the possession of a private citizen. At this point, we have on the one hand a leak of information from an officer of the security service which appears to be well under government control, and on the other the publication by 'Truth' of material which many people, including Sutch's family, believed could only have come from Police or SIS files from his trial.

The much hypothesised SIS - 'Truth' link up was part of the territory covered by Sir Guy Powles in his report on the SIS. He concluded 'the Service has denied this charge .... So has the editor of 'Truth'. I have been unable to find any evidence to support it, and have seen some material on the Services files which tends to contradict it'. So far as he was concerned, the SIS was in the clear on this one, although the published version of the report gives no evidence to support its conclusion. The possibility of a leak from within the Police force remains to be disproven.

The hypothesis of a 'Truth-SIS link up was not, however, something new conjured up on the spur of the moment. It is a suspicion of long standing in some quarters and consequently, despite Powles's report the theory is still as popular as ever. What is not in doubt, however, was the fact that 'Truth', was out, by hook or

# FISHY BUSINESS



by crook, to get the Labour Government. There were two bones of contention. First was the Government's cancellation of the Springbok rugby Tour. 'Truth' had long displayed a rather sickening infatuation with white South Africa, and did much to keep the tour issue alive. Gault, the editor of 'Truth', at the time had returned to New Zealand from South Africa to take up the job.

The second, and one imagines the over-riding, dispute concerned Labour's legislation which suppressed the publication of the names of people brought before the courts until they were found guilty, if such was the outcome. This was literally killing 'Truth' which relied heavily on scandal stories from the courts to sell copies. Its official circulation fell from 231,000 to 194,000 and is believed at one point to have fallen as low as 160,000.

Motives are also seen on the SIS side. Following the Sutch trial it became obvious that sections of the Labour government were keen to restrict, if not perhaps end, the activities of the SIS. It has been suggested that it was a case of the SIS giving the Government its oats before the government could get it. The rather excessive veil of secrecy around the service makes it impossible for such claims to be either proven or convincingly refuted. Frankly, it's all a bit too melodramatic to be true. Involvement of individuals within the service on their initiative perhaps, involvement of the entire service in a grand conspiracy, no.

On July 30, things suddenly heated up over 'confidential papers' which the Prime Minister had received. Paul Freeman, the Auckland wheeler dealer who had given Rowling the papers, returned to New Zealand from overseas and began shouting his version of the story from the rooftops. He had received them through the mail, he did not know why, and had given them to the Prime Minister because he could not think of who else he should give them to. Their contents, however, remained a mystery. On August 1, the Leader of the Opposition boasted on TV 2 that he knew of the existence of the document before the Prime Minister received it. How he knew about it has never been explained. Over the following week, however, he gave credence to his boast by repeatedly challenging the Prime Minister to make its contents public.

On July 11, Rowling revealed that an SIS officer had been sacked over the affair and then proceeded to make public his censored version of the document. It was revealed as 'a job sheet' of a Police interview with Island Bay MP Gerald O'Brien in connection with the Sutch case. It was, in fact, a crude forgery in which sections of three interview reports (written up afterwards rather than made at the time of the interview) were strung together in an effort to imply a split in Labour's ranks. The gist of it was that Norman Kirk had gone behind the backs of the rest of cabinet because he distrusted them and set up an economic policy study group which turned out to be none other than 'Truth's' 'Think Tank'.

At this point, one of the most spectacular and puzzling events of the whole campaign took place. Freeman was assaulted while drinking at the 'Albion' Tavern and spent some time in hospital recovering. Varying versions of who did it, why and how badly Freeman was injured, circulated. Nobody knows. It is not even known whether a charge was laid with the Police.

Already, by this stage, rumours of the whole thing being a jack-up by National to embarrass Labour were so rife that Muldoon felt obliged to describe a newsletter from the Campaign to Oppose the Security Service which attacked them as 'a pack of lies'. On August 13, the following day, the Police announced that they were investigating a complaint from Mr Muldoon against COSS

for criminal libel. Apparently nothing came of this. On the same day, TV2 revealed that the sacked SIS man was one Rohan Jays.

The Powles report comments 'my inquiries confirm the existence of a body of evidence which strongly suggested that Jays sent the job sheet to Freeman'. It also notes that Jays has consistently protested his innocence and states 'It is far from easy .... to produce a convincing explanation as to the motive which Jays might have had in sending the documents to Freeman.' Proponents of the grand SIS conspiracy school point to the possibility of Jays simply being the fall guy.

However, the revelation a few days later that Jays and

Freeman were personal friends, and Freeman's admission that he received it from Jays, tend to explode this theory and point to something more mundane.

It was revealed that at one stage Freeman had offered Jays a job. The following day, the Police reiterated their earlier contention that they saw no reason for instituting criminal proceedings over the leak of the document. As a breach of the Official Secrets Act was quite obvious, this indicates several possibilities. Firstly, it suggests that the evidence on which the SIS asked Jays to resign was insufficient to support a prosecution. This suggestion is supported by the admission of the Powles report that the evidence against Jays was purely circumstantial. Secondly it could indicate that the SIS were unwilling to go on trial in public again so soon after the fiasco of the Sutch trial. The sinister inference here would be that the SIS had something to hide. The more straightforward one would simply be that they thought they were directing too much public attention towards themselves already, and simply wished the whole thing to die a natural death.

Meanwhile, in Parliament the National party had seized on the whole affair to call a snap debate during which they banded around references to Watergate. The Prime Minister was caught in a rather invidious position. On the one hand, he was under political attack over the whole thing. On the other he was constitutionally obliged as Minister in Charge of the SIS to stick up for them. The fact that he seems to have had little hesitation in doing so would itself seem to present a strong argument against the grand conspiracy theory. With the scandal spreading by the minute, there were only two places where the dirt could stick, with the SIS (and in that case by implication the National party) or with the Government itself. The leader of the Government was caught in the dilemma of having defend the only target which could draw the fire away from his own party.

The Labour party was thrown into confusion by the fact that at the same time as the Prime Minister was trying to play things cool, part of his own party, notably Gerald O'Brien and some of the more zealous backbenchers, set out to nail the whole affair to the masthead of the SIS where they thought it belonged. At this point Prime Minister Rowling announced the setting up of the Powles investigation of the SIS.

We now have three unanswered questions, the origin of 'Truth's' uncharacteristically thorough information for the 'Sutch File', the exact circumstances of the leak of the job sheet of the O'Brien interview, and how the Leader of the Opposition came to know of it, 'two or three days' before the Prime Minister.

Further fuel was added to the flames when O'Brien, who had been quite straightforward in labelling the whole affair a 'plot' to discredit the government, announced that both his home and his car, in the Parliamentary car park, had been entered and rifled. These claims were reinforced by claims that other Labour cabinet Minister's cars had been rifled, that Mrs Tirikatene-Sullivan had been followed, prior to the brief scandal earlier in the year when her business connections were revealed in Parliament, and even that a Cabinet Minister believed that his office in Parliament buildings had been rifled. Nothing was taken in any of these instances except that O'Brien's war medals went missing. Police later recovered one of them, but the burglar was never caught. These claims have never been either proven or disproven.

The next development was the break in at the Auckland offices of 'City News'. An employee returning to the premises late at night discovered that the offices had been entered, that the contents of wastepaper

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baskets had been searched but that only a single wage packet had been stolen. When he went outside again, two men dressed in boilersuits emerged from the back of a van, and when challenged produced some sort of official I.D. card. The person involved did not see them closely enough to be sure exactly what they were. The men disappeared before the Police, whom the employee had called, could arrive. No arrest was ever made in connection with the break in. The only possible motive appears to have been an article the paper published on the media coverage of the above political intrigues.

On August 23, however, the whole thing exploded with the presentation to the Police of the famous 'Dear

advantage of cheaper labour rates there. However, inflation soon rendered it insufficiently profitable and a 51% interest was sold to Reeds International, a UK paper firm. Reeds have a number of New Zealand subsidiaries, including Paul Hamlyn (NZ) and Reed Paper Products.

Estimates of the real cost of the cartoons vary widely, but it is universally agreed that they were worth at least twice the \$15,000 the National party admits to spending on them. Three theories were put forward to explain this. Firstly it was suggested that they were provided by the CIA to get rid of the Labour Government. It was alleged, in support of this, that the same cossack dancer sequence

owned by H.J. Mackley Ltd and another 20% by Cleminger (Australia) Ltd. They are, in turn, 33% owned by Batton, Barton, Durstein & Osborne (BBDO) an American company which has apparently been associated with Republican party campaigns for years. Rumours link BBDO with the CIA, but as always there is no known evidence to support this.

However, it is believed that a man from Colenso was sent to the US to work with BBDO and study the mid-term congressional elections. In early 1975, a BBDO media director came to New Zealand to map out the running of the National party campaign by Colenso. This undoubtedly represents a dangerous precedent in the use of overseas management to fight an election campaign in New Zealand. It also does much to explain the uncharacteristic slickness of the campaign. The basis of National's campaign was to use market research techniques to systematically diagnose the phobias of the electorate and to tailor the formulation and presentation of policy to them. This is itself represents a giant retrograde step in our political system.

The other strange phenomenon that made its influence felt during the campaign was the Capital Club. It was formed at the Ohariu Country Club early in July '75. Its only apparent purpose was to get rid of the Labour Government. How far it was important depends on your point of view. Speaking after the election, CC front-man, Bob Jones, proclaimed that by doing the things the National party could not, it played a significant part. 'We did the dirty work, if you want to put it like that,' he said. The National party on the other hand had been keen to minimise the CC's role, although considering the fact that members of the National party were in conspicuous numbers also involved in the CC, one might be excused for wondering exactly where one starts and the other ends. While it seems unlikely that the leaders of National were privy to the club's dealings from the outset, the overlapping of individuals is such as to render efforts to pretend that the two are totally unlinked, unconvincing.

At the founding, a \$100 dinner, about 200 people attended. TV1 among others claimed that the money was for the benefit of National candidate for Kapiti, Barry Brill. This turned out to be untrue and Brill sued. He was invited to the dinner, but did not attend, nor did he receive the money. At the dinner, a lottery was held (rumoured to have been drawn by a prominent Rugby star) for positions on the club executive. The prizes were honoraria; for the president, \$10,000; the secretary, \$2000, treasurer \$500, and committee members \$200 each. A Sunday Times report stated that at least 5 similar dinners were held. The profits were for a 'political charity'. The club placed advertisements in the Wellington newspapers, and erected hoardings attacking Labour in a manner, as Jones said 'that would have been unseemly for National to do'. They also sent supposedly funny letters to MPs which give a horrifying insight into the workings of the minds of right wing extremists. At another of the raffle dinners, a Wellington policeman is reported to have won first prize of a new Toyota car.

Only a small number of CC members seem to have been active. The remainder just supplied money and enjoyed the spectacle from the side line. Rumours of who was, and who was not a member of the CC range far and wide. One cannot help feeling that a bit more press effort in this direction and a bit less chasing the CIA might have shed some light on all manner of goings on at the time. Those known to be active were R. Jones, P.P.E. Rippin, a company director, T. Green an insurance broker, D. McKee a real estate man, and I. Smith a property consultant. There is also some feeling that a Wellington car dealer obliquely referred to in "The Third Labour Government" by Mr. Bassett was extensively involved. The unifying factor seems to be an involvement in the sort of speculation and fringe finance areas that the Labour government was pledged to crack down on.

Rippin was charged by the Police with holding an illegal lottery. He was discharged on the technicality that the Police neglected to inform him a month in advance of their intention to prosecute. How this happened has never been explained. With events at about this point, the election was held. However, much has happened since then.

The next scandal to break was the Moyle affair. The events involved took place in June '75 but the storm did not break publicly for some time but the content of rumours, and sly digs in the House, at the time make it quite obvious that even the Leader of the Opposition was well acquainted with the incident well before the election.

Moyle was questioned by a plain clothes policeman in Harris Street on suspicion of homosexual activities. He has claimed that he had been drawn to Harris St by an offer of information involving the Police in the leaks of material relating to the Sutch trial.

Later still came the incident that led to Gerald O'Brien being worked over and ending up in hospital. He also believes he was similarly set up. More recently there was the Walding effort, where an attempt was made to photograph the former Labour cabinet Minister with a transvestite at an Auckland night club. In none of these cases do the published explanations seem adequate. Over all dozens of questions are raised and left unanswered. There is one question however to which only time can supply the answer. 'Who's going to be the next victim?'

7th August 1975

Dear

We have the distinguished honor of being on a committee for raising five million dollars (\$5,000,000) for placing a statue of Wallace (Bill) Rowling in the grounds of Parliament, Wellington.

This committee was in a quandary as to where to place the statue. It was thought not wise to place it beside the statue of Queen Victoria, who never told a lie, nor beside Arnold Nordmeyer, who never told the truth, since Bill Rowling could never tell the difference.

We finally decided to place it beside Christopher Columbus ..... the greatest "Kau Dealer" of them all. He left not knowing where he was going and upon arriving, did not where he was. He returned not knowing where he has been and did it all on borrowed money.

Over 5000 years ago, Moses said to the children of Israel, "Pick up your shovels, mount your asses and camels and I will lead you to the Promised Land". Nearly 5000 years later, Rowling said, "Lay down your shovels, sit on your asses, light up a camel, this is the Promised Land."

Now, Rowling is stealing your shovels, kicking your asses, raising the price of Camels and mortgaging the Promised Land. If you are one of the fortunate few who has any money after paying taxes, we will expect a generous donation as a contribution to this worthwhile project.

Fraternally yours,

CAPITOL SYDN.

P.S. It is said that the Prime Minister is considering changing the Labour Party emblem from an elephant to a condom because it stands for inflation, protects a bunch of pricks, halts production, and gives a false sense of security while one is being screwed.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF  
FRIENDSHIP  
WELLINGTON BRANCH  
Tel: 890000  
896021

Dear Sir,

As part of our programme of fostering greater world understanding, the above Council has selected your family as a participating household. You will be pleased to know that we have invited a family group of Asians from Uganda to be guests in your home for the next four months.

This period of time will allow them to adapt themselves to our way of life. I am sure you will appreciate the social upheaval these people have suffered and that you will do everything possible in re-organising your home and personal habits to make the transition as pleasant as possible.

The family we have selected to stay with you consists of the father, his three wives, 11 children, one wife's brother, the husband's grandmother and sister. We have been informed that you have suitable rough pasture for the animals. We will inform you within 7 days of the arrival date of the selected family.

You will appreciate that these Asians have somewhat different social and domestic customs and practices than those we are used to and it is hoped that you will not take offence if they continue to live by their established code of practice in their early days with you.

You should therefore allow the father to cohabit with your wife and of course you will be expected to subsist with his three wives. It is worth pointing out that it is considered unethical to cohabit with one of the wives separately and therefore all three must be granted the same facility during the same night.

You will also be aware that the cow is considered sacred and the two cows must therefore be allowed to roam freely through your home and garden. Promises must be left where they fall until the next full moon if you are to avoid the curse of Abdul Ram Singh.

To facilitate feeding we intend consigning 2 cuts of curry powder on a cash on delivery basis, together with a copy of our recently published booklet "Single Phrases in Hindi" which gives the Asian translation of everyday English phrases. For example:

English: "Pass me the sun tan lotion."  
Asian: "Mi lobbingheberi Blossom".

We feel sure you will find their stay a rewarding experience and thank you for your contribution to the cause of the fellowship of man.

Yours faithfully,  
LARRY RIPPIN  
LARRY RIPPIN  
DIRECTOR OF CC

Gerry' letter. Copies of the letter had been sent to the Evening Post, the Solicitor General, Finlay and one of the TV stations. The letter purported to be to 'Gerry', generally identified as the Leader of the Opposition's press secretary, Gerry Symmans, and attempted to portray the job sheet leak as part of a plan to provide National MPs with information damaging to the Government from SIS files. It indicated that Freeman had been a bad choice as a middleman, and that he was supposed to hand the document to a National MP. The letter was immediately denounced as a forgery, and this seems to be the case.

The Leader of the National Party named Amanda Russell of COSS as its author, under cover of Parliamentary privilege. The Police also attempted to pin responsibility on Russell, but could not do so after overseas handwriting analysts concluded that the handwriting in the letter was not hers. She has no legal comeback, and has received no apology, for the accusations levelled against her by Muldoon, and subsequently proven false. The authorship of the letter remains a mystery, another of the many.

At the time these events were taking place, the rumours were flying thick and fast, one of the theories which attracted most attention was that New Zealand was the victim of large scale manipulation by the CIA. With the fate of Chile still to the fore in people's minds, and with similar accusations afoot in Australia, it was a tempting conclusion to which to jump. The key piece in investigations of this, was the apparent supply from overseas of cartoons for television advertisements at cut rates. The company involved in producing them was Hanna Barbera (Australia) which had been set up by its American parent company in the late 1960's to take

as appeared here was used in a variety of Latin American countries. This remains unsubstantiated. Furthermore, despite extensive efforts at the time, no concrete link with Hanna Barbera (Aust) has been established.

The second theory was that the National Party offered some sort of contra deal, to take place after it was elected, to make up the rest of the cost. Despite all attempts, no evidence of this has come to light either.

The third, and most probably theory, and the one which seems to have been neglected in the melodramatic temper of the times, is simply that the cartoons were subsidised with money from National party sympathisers in New Zealand. The explanation offered by National party president George Chapman is that they were done cheap because the company wished to gain experience in political cartooning. A variety of sources linked with H-B (Aust) have ridiculed this suggestion.

Although evidence of CIA operations in New Zealand and the links with the SS in this country are old hat, no real evidence of CIA involvement at this level has ever been produced. Two CIA agents named by Philip Agee, Daniel Cameron and Kenneth Koch, have worked in the US Embassy in Wellington. Others have also been uncovered. The attempt to find a link between the strange events of the '75 election campaign and the CIA appears to have been an imaginative wild goose chase. One wonders what the press might have discovered had they directed the same efforts towards investigating some of the less glamorous possibilities.

One area in which the search for overseas influence came up with rather more interesting results was in relation to Colenso Communications, the National Party's advertising agency. Colenso is 100% owned by Colenso Cleminger Holding of which, in turn, 30% is





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## TWO YEARS ON

Recently, 200 'refugees' from Vietnam were allowed permanent residence in New Zealand. Among the 'refugees' will be some who collaborated with the Americans in their occupation of Vietnam. The following article is an interview by the editor of 'Journal of Contemporary Asia' with Nguyen Khal Vien, director of Foreign Language Publishing House and editor of Vietnamese Studies, which gives an indication of how those who remained see the present situation of Viet Nam, the year after liberation.

It is now two years since the complete liberation of south Vietnam. Can you tell our readers what achievements have taken place and what problems are still to be solved?

The first most important achievement is, of course, the political unification of Vietnam. Our people have had a general election, have elected a general assembly, and have formed a single government. All this has taken place within two years after a war that lasted for three decades. There is also the fact that we have re-established the means of communication, which had been interrupted for the last twenty years. Particularly the rail system of the south, which means that for 1,730 kilometers of tracks would require also the reconstruction of 457 bridges. This was accomplished within one year which is an achievement in itself. The third achievement, is that the south despite all these years of war and despite the sudden interruption of American aid which consisted of two billion dollars every year, did not provoke either collapse, nor starvation or civil war. Of course there are important problems, but one can say that Vietnam now, the socialist Vietnam now, is a stable country, solidly installed in a new foundation.

Has the social order been stabilised? Is there any threat of a counter-revolution?

There is no counter-revolutionary movement at the national level, despite the fact that the Americans set up a very strong political and military apparatus with more than one million soldiers, 300,000 policemen and hundreds of thousands of political agents and civil servants. This could have been the base for a counter-revolution especially since there are arms everywhere, in every corner of the country. We are still gathering lots of weapons every day. There has not been a counter-revolutionary movement. But there are of course sometimes isolated incidents, like for example, a person hidden in the mountains shooting a road vehicle, or someone blowing up a supply depot. That is why we have to take precautions against armed counter-revolutionary activities, especially as the CIA does not hide the fact that it still supports some subversive networks. In particular, Thailand has become an operational base for all commandos and subversive agents. All the refugees from Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam are recruited and concentrated or grouped together in Thailand. The CIA furnishes them with the means to penetrate into Laos, in particular, and from there into Vietnam.

To what extent has the culture transplanted by the United States been eradicated in the south?

If the term "counter-culture" had not come to be applied in a quite different sense, I would say that Vietnam has been subject to a systematic program of neo-colonial counter-culture. That is the opposite of real culture. For twenty years the Americans tried to de-nationalise our country, first by supporting a spirit of resignation, and then of deprivation. By their control of the mass media, the Americans attempted to make the Vietnamese people an instrument of neo-colonial domination, creating huge organizations of mercenaries, police agents and civil servants in the service of imperialism. Cultural activities were one component in the whole American policy. The Americans were scattered all over the country, distributing a flood of merchandise and propaganda aimed at cultural intoxication. In addition they employed specialists in social sciences, such as anthropologists, sociologists, psychologists, religious

experts, etc. to build up this cultural machine which spread to all levels of the society. Pornographic books and films, films depicting violence and deprivation and so forth were distributed for mass consumption. More sophisticated and subtle material was provided for the intellectuals. We had all kinds of irrational intellectual theories imported from the West, mostly in a popularized and degraded form. Nietzsche, Freud, Camus, etc. have all been translated and thrown on to the Vietnamese market in order to divert the people from the national and revolutionary movement. The most important question from a cultural and ideological point of view was the use of religion. All the religious denominations had been mobilised by the Americans to turn the people away from the national struggle. Anyone having a pulpit received money to build a temple or a church. You can see everywhere in south Vietnam how these flourished. On top of one hill you can see the statue of Jesus, on top of the opposite hill the statue of Buddha, on the next hill there is the statue of the next God, etc. In every part you can see a temple or a church. Every sect flourished.

Many people were surprised when Vietnam joined the World Bank and Asian Development Bank. Equally surprising is the fact that now Vietnam is welcoming foreign investment. Can you comment on these two points?

Primarily we are counting on our own strength, but outside help and support is important. We don't neglect the potential role of foreign contributions, at the same time, we know that it is not this that will develop our country. It is our own effort and the mobilization of the whole population that will solve the problem. But foreign contributions will be very useful because we are backward technically by at least two centuries compared to Europe and America. We have to overcome this gap as soon as possible. Military and political independence have been achieved. Now it is time to consolidate and build for scientific and technical independence. We give ourselves a time span of about twenty years to close the gap. The socialist countries provide most of the aid but we are open to all countries of the world to provide their resources. The international forces that in a different context could intervene dangerously in the Vietnamese economy, can now be harnessed to our advantage.

The western press has been full of accusations that the socialist regimes have denied religious freedom and human rights, leading to Buddhists burning themselves and the creation of concentration camps for Saigon officers. Is there any truth to these accusations? In this there has been much false information. This is because Vietnam has become a socialist country, and has therefore been attacked on the international level. What has really happened? We have released almost all the soldiers, the police force and the civil servants of the former regime. Most of these people even voted in the election in 1976. However, there are officers responsible for massacres and crimes under the excuse of executing American policy; they were directly involved in shooting people, in burning villages, in torturing people. If we let them go free, it is possible that they might join some of these armed counter-revolutionary elements that we talked about earlier, or they might try to sabotage the



THIS Thursday, October 6th, marks the first anniversary of the bloody military coup that began in the early hours of the morning on that date in Bangkok, the capital of Thailand. As most students would know, the Thai military replaced a democratically-elected government that had held sway for three years, since the overthrow by a mass movement of Thais of the former military dictatorship in October 1973.

Most students probably ask the question, every time

economy and organise a counter-revolution in some other way. We therefore have to keep them in re-education camps. We don't torture them, we don't shoot them. Instead we ask them to think about what has happened and to gell about their past. Those who, according to their dossiers, are not considered dangerous, are allowed to go free. Of course it is difficult for former colonels to be kept in a camp and to work the earth. Suppose they are officers really responsible for crimes, if they admit that they have been misled, and that they no longer intend to sabotage the revolution, we free them. We think that the majority of these officers will become normal citizens again, as long as they do not threaten the revolution.

As to the freedom of religion, all religion is permitted and practised. The Catholic church has an official position. The Archbishop of Saigon has declared that the duty of catholics is to co-operate with the revolutionary power. With the Buddhists the position is similar. And the Buddhists are better placed, since Buddhism has been a national religion. But there have been some Buddhist leaders and leaders from other religions who have had political aims, and the CIA has manipulated many of these priests to engage in criminal and anti-nationalist activities. Those individuals have been arrested and tried but this is not an attack on the Buddhist movement. For example, one bonze was discovered to be engaged in anti-nationalist and criminal activities and he set fire to the pagoda and killed himself in order to escape arrest. This became an excuse for saying that the Buddhists were setting fire to themselves as a protest against the new regime.

How are the relations between Vietnam and Laos and between Vietnam and Cambodia?

With Laos our relations are very close. We are two peoples and two parties, united by long years of struggle. Today, our people co-operate very closely on economic, political and cultural levels. Laos has great difficulties, especially regarding the border with Thailand. Laos is a small country, with a population of only three million and is facing difficulties in defending its frontier, which is several thousand kilometers long. Thailand is an operational base for subversion, and when the American aircraft passes over Laos, they have no air force with which to defend themselves. It is quite a tense situation. as to Cambodia, our relations are much less close, since our Cambodian friends are practicing a policy of isolation. There might be a minor commercial exchange between the people living close to the border on both sides, but on the government level, contact is still very limited.

In Thailand there are American subversive military operational bases, and the Thai government is involved in all these activities. There is also the matter of insurgency in Thailand. The people are not satisfied and show it, so the Thai government has to have a scapegoat, therefore they have tried to provoke a crisis with Laos.

What lessons can one draw from the thirty year struggle of the Vietnamese people, as far as the Third World are concerned?

The lessons that we can draw apply primarily to ourselves and it is up to others to draw their own conclusions. In our generation the former colonialised people have had the chance to conduct a national liberation struggle. Imperialism was defeated even though it resorted to the most brutal methods to achieve its ends. Other third world countries can expect a very hard struggle. On a strategic level and in the long run, there is no possible objective other than that the victory of the people. On a practical level, one knows that the struggle will be very tight and hard.

they see articles on Thailand, or other international issues, the question, "What the hell has all this got to do with me?" Our reply to such questions is that firstly, just because an issue arises outside the shores of this country is no reason for New Zealanders not to be concerned about it; secondly, that the denial of democracy and basic human rights to anyone in any country of the world should be of concern to all people; thirdly,



# CAFE, THEATRE, COMMON ROOMS Whose responsibility?

# SGM

## WEDNESDAY 1pm SRC LOUNGE

## OCTOBER 6th IS THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BLOODY MILITARY COUP IN THAILAND

OCTOBER 6th MARKED THE END OF 3 YEAR'S OF DEMOCRACY WON IN THE 1973 UPRISING AT THE COST OF MANY LIVES, A DEMOCRACY THAT LED TO FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND ORGANISATION PREVIOUSLY IMPOSSIBLE IN THAILAND.

ON OCTOBER 6th, THAI MILITARY FORCES BRUTALLY SUPPRESSED DEMOCRACY, KILLING OVER 300 PEOPLE, WOUNDING AND GAOLING THOUSANDS AND FORCING OTHERS TO FLEE FOR THEIR LIVES.

NEW ZEALAND'S PRIME MINISTER, MULDOON, WAS WELCOMED INTO THAILAND WITH OPEN ARMS IN AUGUST. HE SAID THAT 'NEW ZEALAND'S FUTURE WAS BOUND UP WITH THE FUTURE OF THAILAND. HE HAS INVITED THE THAI PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT N.Z. NEXT YEAR. WE DON'T BELIEVE THAT NEW ZEALANDERS DO SUPPORT THE THAI MILITARY DICTATORSHIP.

### SUPPORT THE THAI PEOPLE!

FRIENDS OF THAILAND COMPRISES A NUMBER OF NEW ZEALANDERS AND ASIANS CONCERNED ABOUT THE CONTINUING LACK OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY IN THAILAND

#### WHAT YOU CAN DO

PROTEST AGAINST THE CONTINUING SUPPRESSION OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN THAILAND, AND AGAINST NEW ZEALAND SUPPORT FOR THE MILITARY DICTATORSHIP THERE: Send letters and telegrams of protest to : Ambassador, Royal Thai Embassy, 2 Burnell Ave, Wellington; the N.Z. Prime Minister and others. Join Friends of Thailand, participate in its activities and support it financially. Send to Friends of Thailand for further information.

**FRIENDS OF THAILAND:  
P.O. BOX 9047, Wgtn.**



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## THAILAND Continued from P15

that the New Zealand government is closely connected with the Thai military government, a fact which deserves some attention because of various statements made about the connection by our Prime Minister, Robert Muldoon.

We should be concerned that democracy in Thailand has been thrown out the door by violent means, that the country's constitution has been abrogated, that opposition of any description to the present Thai leaders is illegal, that workers, students and others still languish in gaol a year after the coup, that hundreds of students were shot down in cold blood during the coup and hundreds more wounded or forced to flee for their lives.

No decent New Zealand can support such things, obviously. The question to ask ourselves, therefore, is what can we do about it?

We are not in Thailand and cannot directly influence events there. But we can help educate New Zealanders about what is happening there, and equally important, we can work bloody hard to ensure that New Zealand ceases condoning the actions of the military dictatorship through our government's stated support for them.

This is why the organisation, "Friends of Thailand" has been set up, initially in Wellington. Our "slogans" are **OPPOSE THE MILITARY DICTATORSHIP** and **SUPPORT THE THAI PEOPLE**. We intend to write articles for newspapers and magazines, distribute leaflets, posters and other educational material and organise various actions which publicise the cause of the Thai people. We are a committee of 15-20 people, comprising students, public servants, workers and others. Both Asian and New Zealand people are working in Friends of Thailand.

Apart from the anniversary of the October 6, 1976 coup, there are other things occurring on this issue that are of interest.

In the next few days, 17 student leaders and 1 trade unionist will be on trial for their lives in a closed military court in Bangkok. Charges against them range from "Lese Majesté" (offence against the King) through "being communists" to the "killing of government officials". Included among the 18 are 2 student leaders, Sutham Saengpratum and Orisa Irawonwut, whose cases

have been publicised already this year. The 18, if convicted have no recourse to appeal and can be executed merely on the order of the Prime Minister, Thanin Kraivichien, placed there by the military.

Just like any other country, Thailand does not like to be embarrassed internationally by having its dirty linen aired overseas. It is therefore susceptible to international pressure, such as the sort we can demand that our government bring to bear. Also, when Thai "dignitaries" visit New Zealand, they too can be pressured, as two members of the Thai Royal Family found out when they were presented with letters (one signed by female leaders by various organisations and the other by large numbers of academics from Victoria University) asking them to intercede on behalf of the eighteen.

Next March, the Thai P.M. is visiting New Zealand at the invitation of Muldoon. While visiting Bangkok a couple of months ago, Muldoon told reporters that "the future of New Zealand is woven in with that of Thailand". Friends of Thailand totally opposes that notion. Firstly, we believe that there should be absolutely no New Zealand support for the Thai military and secondly, we strongly oppose the idea that we are heading for a future similar to Thailand's unfortunate one, as Muldoon appears to imply.

We believe that, in the long term, the future of the people of Thailand is bright, that they will overcome the oppression in their country and move towards lasting and real freedom. The statement made six months ago by the leaders of the National Student Centre of Thailand (NSCT) coincides closely with our views ...

*We, the NSCT leaders who have escaped from the bloody suppression campaigns of the reactionary ruling class, announce here that we will not bow to the fascist dictators. We will resolutely struggle, and adopt a concrete measure to claim the blood debt which the reactionary ruling class committed against the people. We will hold high the NSCT's glorious spirit of struggling for independence and democracy. We will unite with all classes of people, political parties, political movements and organisations, patriots, democrats, and struggle to achieve genuine independence and democracy."*

*This article was submitted by the Friends of Thailand.*



*Campus Arts North, in conjunction with the Maidment Arts Centre, will be presenting, at lunchtime during the exams, a special screening of David Blyth's 'Circadian Rhythms'. The film which features Derek Ward of the Ratz, is being screened to raise money towards the cost of David's next film, titled, 'Angel Mine', which also features Derek Ward and Jennifer Redford, (pictured above).*

*The exact timing of the screening will be announced by poster closer to the event.*

# Close the Window

*Well here we go again with another one of those incredibly long winded indepth articles concerning social injustice, moral outrage and pollution of the environment. The only real difference is that this article deals with French Polynesia, virtually on our own front doorstep and, that as a result of the 41 atmospheric nuclear tests, you are now far more likely to contract cancer or leukaemia and your children are far more likely to be deformed.*

**I**N Auckland last week were Bengt and Marie-Therese Danielsson, co-authors of 'Moruroa Mon Amour', a History of French Polynesia and a dispassionate but-damning expose of the French nuclear testing programme. Tahiti is still a colony of France and the Government controls the news media. This, combined with the language barrier and the lack of foreign correspondents, means that a state of mutual ignorance exists between NZ and Tahiti. We hear virtually nothing about political opposition to the French Government and French Polynesia knows little of the situation in New Zealand. Furthermore the military has imposed a total ban on all information relating to the tests.

As Bengt Danielsson says, "The French always claim that these tests are completely harmless, innocuous .... that's what they say in the reports to the United Nations. No atomic bombs are harmless, the bombs are made to kill "the enemy", if they were harmless there wouldn't be any atomic bombs. We all know that radio-activity is always harmful to human beings, even in small doses. We know that the effect is cumulative, it is building up over the years. The result will be an increased number of cancers." In 'Moruroa Mon Amour', French Military helicopter pilot Philippe Krynen gives evidence of the destruction the testing has brought:

*"In June and July 1967 3 tests were made at Moruroa .... due to a technical mishap the third bomb exploded at sea level. Two days later I flew to Tureia (126 km North of Moruroa) to pick up two meteorologists who had been left there together with the population of about 60 persons at the time of the explosion. I was forbidden to wear the protective orange overall, so as not to alarm the population .... I spent three minutes on the atoll just the time needed to take off with the two meteorologists ..... a special examination revealed the existence of radio-active iodine in my thyroid glands. The amount was slight but I had to remain under observation for three days .... the meteorologists who had been there for a month needed more extensive treatment, how much more radio-activity must not the islanders have absorbed? They had not been evacuated and had received no instructions as to how to protect themselves ..... they are living and procreating in a radioactive environment.*

On Mangareva (some 240 km from Maruroa) in 1966 instructions were issued when it was found that radio-active clouds were deviating from their predicted paths.

*When you are asked to go to the protective shelter these instructions will help you to remember the precautions you must take:*

*I: Before leaving your home:*

*(a) Remember the animals leave enough food and water within their easy reach for three days.*

*(b) Likewise protect some of the things that you leave behind. Carefully close all windows and doors. Wrap up in vinyl tissue (which will be distributed when*

JAN GEARY



Bengt Danielsson

*needed) your boats, household utensils, crops and food products .....*

*II: When the time to leave comes:*

*You must proceed to the shelter within two hours after the church bells have rung .....*

There have been no impartial observers allowed into the test zone despite repeated requests by the Territorial Assembly for a scientific investigation.

Danielsson: "Scientists have attempted to calculate how many more cases of cancer there will be in Australia as a result of these bombs and of course these figures vary widely. I saw some figures indicating that as a result of the radioactive fallout over Australia over a period of 20 years there would be 500 more cases of cancer .... The figure must be higher for our islands.

"As a result of the protest made in 1973 in N.Z. and Australia and also by vessels such as the Fri, the French Govt at long last decided to go underground ... in 1975 there were reports by various seismographical stations around the world, of underground explosions. This, of course was never confirmed by the French Authorities, but it's not so difficult to detect underground tests and 4 or 5 have been recorded ..... The last occurred over 1 year ago. Since then we've had no news .... I guess that they have a number of technical problems because it is extremely difficult to conduct underground tests in a small atoll, the coral is very porous and underneath the basalt is very brittle. We know for certain that the French specialist on Volcanoes (Haroun Tazieff) was flown out by the army to Moruroa because they wanted his opinion and they were very disappointed because he came out strongly against underground tests, saying there were heavy risks and advising against underground tests. We can conclude that if they continue underground testing at Moruroa there will certainly be seepage of radioactivity into the ocean.

"Our book will not have much immediate effect because we tell what has happened in the past .... if something goes wrong or if atmospheric tests are resumed ..... it will be useful. It has been widely distributed throughout the islands by the Polynesian leaders so that very often people come up to us and say .... "there were so many things we didn't know before" because with the controlled press, radio and T.V., even locally, people are not very well informed."

The lack of information is a general barrier to protest. The French claim that their nuclear devices do not damage the environment but will not allow any independent scientific surveys, nor will they allow opposing views to be voiced through the media. The news that does reach Eastern Polynesia is the same as that heard in France and in this way the islands are isolated from other South Pacific nations. The English translation of Moruroa - Mon Amour represents a step forward against restrictions on information and we can only hope that the book will be translated into other languages used in the South Pacific.

RICHARD LELLO



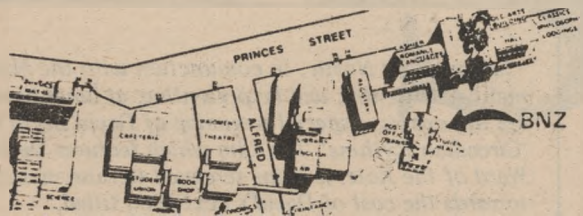
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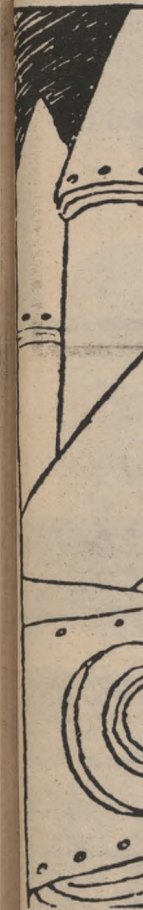
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# Books

## THE ARMS BAZAAR ANTHONY SAMPSON HODDER & STOUGHTON

**I**N real life, Anthony Sampson was a journalist on the editorial staff of the Observer, having spent four years editing the black African paper Drum in South Africa in the early 50's.

In his books, he is a meticulous observer "exploring the ramifications of people and power". It is an "absorbing pursuit". "There is no point in inspecting institutions without a sceptical eye" he says. (His books are always scattered with sage quotations.)

The Arms Bazaar. Note the ironic/humorous title. Sampson's style is readable. Even so, the text reads as an untiring documentation of who held the balls of who, when, and (if anyone knows) why. After an hors d'oeuvre of recent armaments history, the reader is treated to a first course of the growth of the US aircraft industry, which forms the backbone of the military-industrial complex.

Thereafter the meal becomes an orgy as Northrop and Lockheed bribe their way across Europe against Dassault; Britain moves into Saudi Arabia; everyone fixes the Arabs and Israelis, and the Third World finally bursts out of a vertically-integrated cake (splashing a little oil around) to take arms against a sea of troubles.

However, as scandal upon scandal breaks in the 70's, the party is temporarily broken up. There's a lot of dirty washing left around: Watergate, ITT and Chile, World Wildlife Fund (created by Prince Bernhard as a forum for the aerospace in group and suggested by Lockheed as a haven for bribe money for him), Communist shotguns sold to white South Africans,

Japanese Lockheed 'Orion' bribes (makes you wonder why we got ours) and the smiling and genial British salesman who can sell you real war stuff or just counter-insurgency/riot control gear (developed in Northern Ireland of course) - it's all in the glossy colour catalogue.

It's difficult not to be ironic about the material in this book. The events and implications are horrendous. The salesmen are, without exception, prototype Machiavellis, aided by the defence establishment. The Governments ..... "While the Government attaches the highest importance to making progress in the field of arms control and disarmament, we must also take what practical steps we can to ensure that this country does not fail to secure its rightful share of this valuable commercial market" .... are totally ambivalent. They see themselves as helping to recycle petrodollars.

Fortunately, Sampson goes further than incisive inquiry. His main message is important in a time when nuclear armaments are considered as the ultimate threat: Since 1973 (the oil crisis) conventional armaments have grown at a rate to make them as important as nuclear arms. His analysis, in the final chapter is probably correct.

"You will never control the arms trade unless you can change the minds of men", says a Lockheed executive. Sampson disputes this. There was no new warmongering mood, simply economic 'pressures'. The decisions were made by very few men and were kept secret for a long time.

One last thing. There are no women in the arms trade. "The special excitement of the arms industry and its appeal to machismo has always given it a clout far beyond its usefulness: the workers on the B1 (bomber), the labour unions insist, regard their job as more worthwhile and noble than 'leaf-raking' jobs like building houses".

The index is useful. The most recent incident in the book is February 1977.

ROBIN WATTS

# Puzzles

UNJUMBLE the following 'words' and you will have lists of names all mentioned in the Bible.

## A. Bible Rivers

1. RONNA (Numbers 21)
2. NBAAA (2 Kings 5)
3. HE TARES UP (Genesis 2)
4. RONDAJ (2 Kings 5)
5. SKHION (Judges 4)
6. KJBOAB (Genesis 32)

## B. Old Testament Books

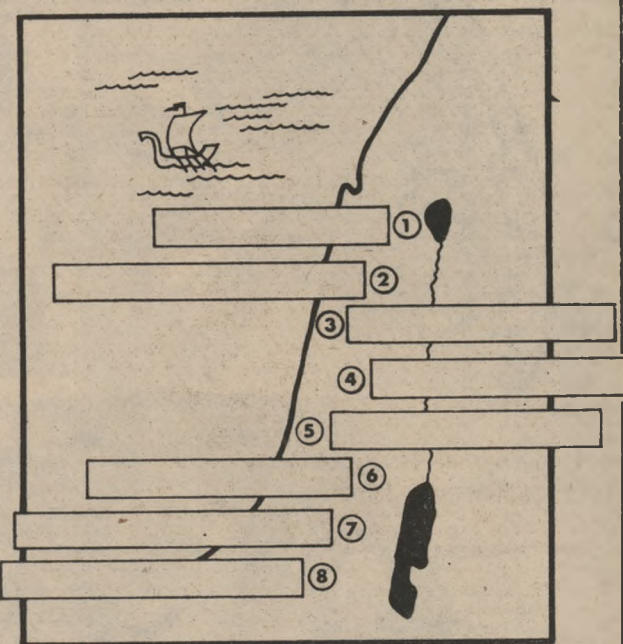
1. P SLAMS
2. LEJO
3. HAIL MAC
4. SINGSEE
5. HOUSAJ
6. TRESHE
7. TON IS A MANLET
8. LEE KIEZ
9. I CHAM
10. LANE ID

THE following people are always thought of with somebody else; add the name of the partner.

1. Paul and ..... (Acts 14)
2. David and ..... (1 Samuel 18)
3. Adam and ..... (Genesis 3)
4. Aquila and ..... (Acts 18)
5. Esau and ..... (Genesis 32)
6. Joseph and ..... (Luke 2)
7. Moses and ..... (Exodus 5)
8. Cain and ..... (Genesis 4)
9. Mary and ..... (John 11)
10. Ananias and ..... (Acts 5)

EACH line when unscrambled will give the name of a town. Write the answers in the correct places on the map

Holy Land

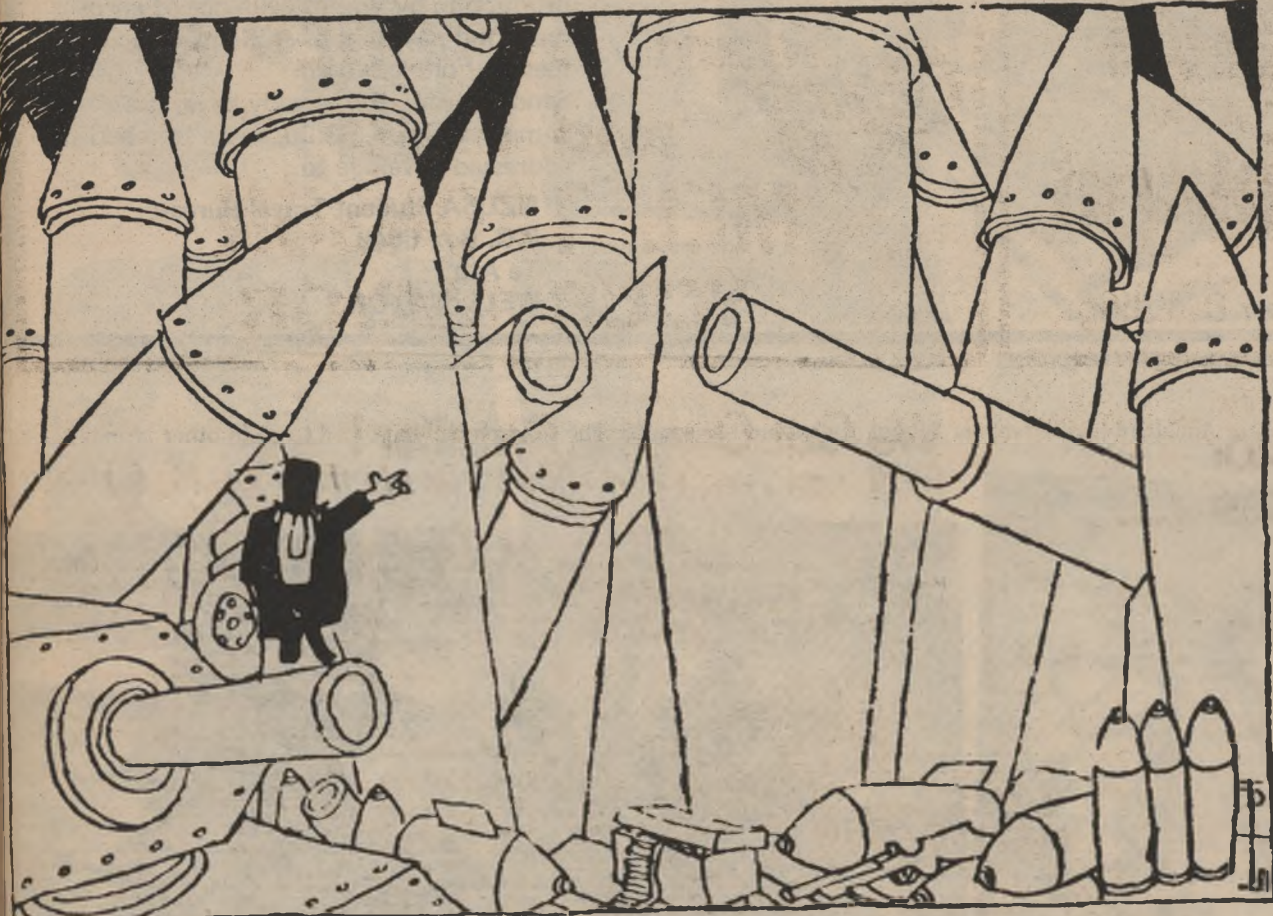


JULE MARES  
JOE RICH  
I RISE BAT  
POP JA

A SEA CRAE  
THE ZARNA  
I RAM ASA  
THE BM HEEL

EVERY word ends in 'nation'. The answer to 'A nation coming to its end' would be 'termination'.

1. A nation of gods (Acts 16)
2. „ with its mind made up (Zephaniah 3)
3. „ to be blamed (James 3)
4. A disgusting nation (Psalm 88)



## BEYOND WORDS KURT W. BACK PENGUIN BOOKS

**I**T'S too bad you're not a self-actualising person, Charlie Brown. Self-actualising persons are free from fears and inhibitions. They accept themselves and they accept others ..... They have self-esteem and confidence. "Can I become a self-actualising person?" "No way! Five cents, please."

The encounter group phenomenon seems to have filtered into thousands of channels. As Kurt Back says, it is part science, part religion, part reason, part ecstasy part therapy, part entertainment, part personnel management, and part alternative life-style. Although the "encounter movement" is supposed to have already passed its peak now, many of its techniques live on.

Apart from the fact that "Beyond Words" is very wordy and occasionally difficult to read, it does a credible job of following the history of "groups" from its humble beginnings after the war. Kurt Back gives thumbnail sketches of significant people in the encounter mentality - Sigmund Freud (who emphasised the hidden), Wilhelm Reich (who emphasised a healthy sex life), Melanie Klein (who emphasised the here and now) and J.L. Moreno (who developed psychodrama).

Back also attempts to explain the phenomenal popularity of encounter groups using a sociological perspective on the turmoil within western society in the late 60's. Sensitivity groups provided a format for egalitarian interaction and gave a respite from the non-personal relationship and role-playing which are an essential part of

commercial society. Encounter groups' simple techniques of emotional feedback and concentration on here-and-now can lead to intense experiences which give insight into new ways of life - at least for the duration of the group and for a short time afterwards.

"Beyond Words" has been criticised for not being sympathetic enough towards the uplifting experiences which thousands of encounter grouppees swear to. But Kurt Back's cautionary notes are worth considering. He correctly points out that encounter groups can attract desperate people whose problems are far beyond the capabilities of the group. He also speaks of "playing with fire" - the people who cracked up after encounter group sessions.

The encounter movement has blossomed into a multi-million dollar industry and Kurt Back points out the conflict beyond the commercial encounter dealers and the academics who see "groups" in different perspectives. It is interesting that the encounter group movement has come into criticism from both the politically left-wing and the politically right wing. From the left comes the criticism that encounter groups can salve conflict rather than letting it follow its more assertive alternatives - this is especially true when encounter group techniques are used in personnel management. From the right comes the criticism that encounter groups are aiding the loosening of traditional standards (e.g. sexual) by use of techniques which resemble brain-washing.

This book is more a textbook than a layman's book, but Beyond Words is worth dabbling in if you want to fit encounter groups into an historical and sociological perspective.

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NZUSA Student Travel Bureau  
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Te Aro  
WELLINGTON

Beresford Street School is being closed at the end of this year so that Auckland Girls Grammar School can extend its grounds. The children will be forced to go to other schools including Napier Street. Petitions have been organised to save the school.

JAN GEARY

