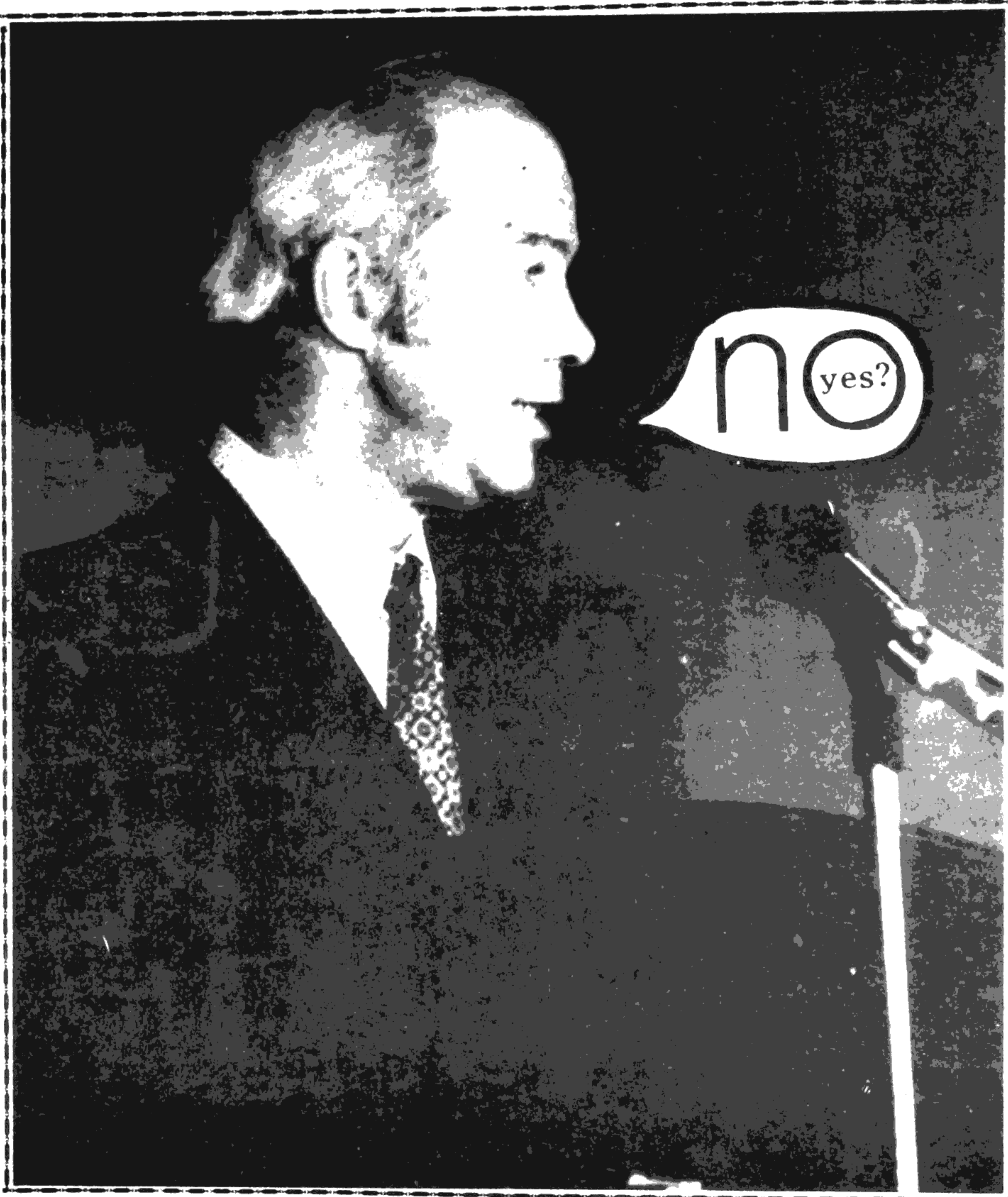


SALIENT

Victoria University Students Newspaper

Volume 38, No 2, March 11, 1975.



The Cabinet non-decision on Bursaries

EDITORIAL



It's quarter to twelve on a Monday evening, and Salient's being rushed into print again, ready for the 1 am bus to Wanganui. Bad organisation strikes again! (tho' it did allow us to cover the bursary press statements and a new ad) I once had dreams of doing most of the work on this thing on the weekend, but things don't seem to work out like that.

We've had a lot of help this week - often more than the work available (sorry about that). People are just dropping into the office and giving a couple of minutes to search out some graphics, or learn some proof reading, etc. If Salient's going to stay a reasonably democratic magazine this will have to continue - but that's largely up to you. One bloke dropped in a cartoon (p 15) - if there's more of you creative people out there, with cartoons or stories or photos please come in - I'd much rather run local talent than rip off the Furry Freak Brothers (and that might provoke some letters).

So far it seems pretty anarchic - and the way the office runs is often even more so - but there does have to be some

control somewhere. You can't just call open slather - as the couple of libellous letters we can't print show. It goes further than this however; its impossible to get by without any political line of what's acceptable and what's not. To some extent this is determined by what we think students want to read (like four pages on the mating habits of llamas is OUT), but its also a matter of the editors and workers ideas. For the moment (at least until a new editor is appointed, but probably after that) the 'line' is working towards a less exploitive and less antagonistic society. That basically means I won't print articles pushing sexism, or apartheid, or support for American imperialism. You may say that's one-sided - but then so too is the liberalism not recognising the suffering caused by these issues and trying to do something about them.

And if students as a whole want something different, you're welcome to do something about it. Some political debate around here might at least stir up the present lethargy.

Anthony Ward.



Salient Notes

SRC

Ladies, gentlemen and students,

Today we are celebrating the imminent fall of Phnom Penh. (All salute the Red Flag). The maggot-ridden reactionary running dogs have fled into the arms of the American imperialist paper tigers, and in their wake the victorious heroes of the Cambodian people are preparing to set up a new, democratic system of government by the Cambodian people. Long live the Revolution!

Things have not yet reached this stage here in Muldoon's own country. However while the Wellington chapter of the NZCRSSFPA (New Zealand Communist Revolutionary Subversive Student Free Press Association) realises that the Revolution is by no means nigh, it is trying to make the great day a little closer. If you, too, wish to become the kind of student your mother always warned you about, see the following committee members of the the NZCRSSFPA in the Salient office:

Colin 'The Beard' Feslier, David Tripe, John 'Stupid Revolutionary Communist' Roseveare, President Sacksen, Vice President Hooper, Secretary 'I have nothing to do with Salient' Pui, Martin Doyle, John 'Salient Notes writer' Henderson, Phil Tree, Lynnus 'Distributus' Peckus, Julie McBride, Marcus 'Ultraleftus' Darbus, Monty Arnott's Floating Circus, Quentin 'Cartoon' Roper, Bruce 'the' Robinson, Marty 'Pontius' Pilott, Rachel Patrick, Lionel 'Building Program' Klee, Don Wright, Liz Rowe, Brian 'Wordsworth' King, Derek 'Troost Tobacco' Fikkers, and last (and certainly least) David 'William Tell' Waghorn.

Anthony 'Every job too big' Ward attempted to edit the NZCRSSFPA publication, June Strachan typeset it and Chris Haggart and Stephen Prendergast scraped together a bit of advertising. Photography and general psychiatric work was very efficiently done by Stephen Prendergast.

ADVERTISING ENQUIRIES
PH CHRIS (58452)
PH STEPHEN (552469)

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If the quality of the first SRC of the year is any indication, 1975 will be the most boring university year in living memory.

In a meeting which fluctuated between totally uncalled for frivolity and utter boredom the only interesting thing was the expression on Lisa Sacksen's face.

After spending twenty minutes determining whether or not Paul Swain resembled a hot drink machine, the SRC then spent a reasonably interesting half hour on accommodation and enrolment fees. Things were looking up. And then came the crunch. The next motion, the third on the agenda of six, took the rest of the allotted time, one hour and ten minutes worth. While this topic was very important, the time spent on it was totally out of proportion to its value. The fact that the meeting lapsed just before 2.00 for want of a quorum indicates that the student masses thought likewise.

The meeting started with discussion on the Paul Swain machine, better known to the every day student as the hot drink dispenser. After much argument and much hairsplitting it was decided that the Paul Swain machine would remain the Paul Swain machine. Because of a legal technicality Colin Feslier was not forced to put his name on the toilets. This news was greeted with much derision and a sigh of relief from the erstwhile Publications Officer. Policy on the perennial issue of toilet paper quality was then made, and it was moved that for environmental reasons white toilet paper should not be

approved by the SRC. After a division (in which it was discovered that I couldn't count) was called for, the motion was lost. An annoyed Dale Stevens then moved that the SRC should censure itself. If did.

The SRC was then referred to the summary of SRC General Policy prepared by John Roseveare. He was congratulated by the SRC for the excellence of this publication and for the fact that he went against convention to keep an election promise.

SRC officers then submitted reports, the most notable ones being Peter Aagaard's report on catering and the report on the NZUSA welfare scheme.

The first major item on the agenda was a three part motion on VUWSA students flats. The first part said that only VUWSA members would be allowed to inhabit VUWSA-run flats. The SRC considered this rather restrictive as there was the problem of holiday vacancies which students could quite conceivably fail to fill, and also the problem of what was euphemistically termed 'non-student lovers.' No more need be said. After an amendment stating that students would be given priority over non-students the motion was passed. The next two parts of the motion were concerned with bonds and leases in VUWSA flats, and both were passed without a great deal of discussion.

Then came the issue of the extra fee of \$10 extracted from students who cannot afford to pay their fees on time. There was a great deal of discussion on this, the main theme being that if a student is too poor to pay then it was totally pointless for the university bureaucracy to make him poorer still by making him pay through the nose for the privilege of deferring payment of his fees. The

A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

Commitment: A Christian Science Approach.
Roy J. Linnig, of Chicago.

'A valuable asset of our society today is a compelling desire in people's hearts to find effective ways to ease and end human suffering. This kind of commitment is strong in the hearts of many university students today.

'But a big effort to destroy suffering is having only a small effect. Poverty is resistant to correction. Hunger is much too common. Disease and pain hang on and take uglier forms.

This talk digs into the causes behind our failure to put an end to suffering. It investigates such questions as:

Is there a Supreme Being, a power recognised by Dr Einstein and described by him as the 'illimitable superior spirit'? Do external conditions such as environment, chance, actions of people, shape our experience? Or do our own thoughts and motives do this? How do the answers to these questions bear on solving our troubles?

Is there a way to improve and renew our useful institutions? Can we (as individuals) help to eliminate evil and multiply good in the conduct of our institutions?

Wednesday, March 12, 12.30 pm. The Lounge, 1st floor, Union Building.

YOUR FRIENDLY SRC COORDINATOR

It's that time again. The Annual General Meeting of the Students' Association happens on March 19, i.e. next Wednesday. At this, the most important student meeting of the year, many issues will be discussed, but I would like you all to give some thought to one of these in particular - the question of Executive honoraria. At present the President of the Association is paid an annual honorarium of \$1000, the secretary \$250, the treasurer \$200 and all other Exec members \$50. In my opinion, these figures which have not been changed for several years, are totally unrealistic.

Over the years the presidency of the Students' Association has become almost a full-time job. Quite frankly it has had to. With so many issues confronting students - assessment, workloads, bursaries, etc. and the administration of the everyday affairs of the Association to be responsible for, it is just not possible to expect the President to accept \$1000. Other students' Associations have recognised this and have raised their presidential honoraria accordingly. It is past time we followed suit.

The treasurer and the secretary are grossly underpaid. How long can we justify paying an individual responsible for literally hundreds of thousands of dollars a mere \$200? It is not a question of paying people for the amount of time they spend (we couldn't possibly afford that!) but of recognising in concrete financial terms, the amount of responsibility they have to bear.

The issue of ordinary executive honoraria is not so straightforward, but my own view is that either the present \$50 should be dropped altogether or substantially increased. The current figure doesn't even cover expenses!

It is about time that members of the Association decided just how much they expect of their officers and whether or not they are prepared to pay them accordingly.

See you at the AGM

John Roseveare

PS Don't forget that SRC rep elections are being held this Wednesday from 12 noon in the Union Hall (see page 3).

motion asked SRC to deplore this blatant piece of money-grabbing by the university authorities. The SRC decided unanimously that this was in fact deplorable and added a rider to the effect that all such fees already paid this year should be refunded immediately. Whether the registrar will take any notice of the SRC decision is another matter.

Then came the most protracted and frankly boring SRC motion I have ever seen. It concerned the pre-set exam timetable and the failure of the 1974 Prof Board reps and council to report back to SRC. Pat Duignan, the mover of the motion, spoke first for about ten minutes on nothing that wasn't already common knowledge. I thought at the time that nothing could possibly be less interesting. I was wrong. The following hour reached the very sea floor of boredom. It was that bad. While nearly everybody agreed that the pre-set timetable, or for that matter any timetable limiting students' choices, was thoroughly despicable, and that the Prof Board and council reps needed censuring there was absolutely no need for Pat Duignan to harp on about what appeared to me to be a private vendetta against the 1974 reps. I just hope that this spectacle will not be repeated this year, because if it is the 1975 SRCs will not be very well attended meetings.

The gathering failed for want of a quorum just before 2.00 with half of the agenda still unfinished and about a hundred very disillusioned students sprinting out the door. I don't blame them

Now that I've convinced you that SRC is a waste of time I would now like to reverse this and put it to you that only with your support will the SRC be successful. Only with your support will it be at all interesting. And remember, the SRC is your policy making body. You are the members. You make the decisions. Come along and make them.

John Henderson

B There

By this stage in the year, students should have a fair idea of what their courses are about, what their lecturers are like, and where the toilets are. Few however know very much about the Association set up to serve their interests in the University.

A cursory glance through the *Orientation Handbook* tells of the Executive, where the fees go, the various bureaucrats employed to keep the Union building going, and so on. There were a few references to SRC (Student Representative Council), though only scant attention was paid to its essential function in the running of the Association. Every student is a member of SRC, and can speak, move motions and vote. SRC is the body that decides all the non-financial policy of the Association - its reps having to accept its directions. If they do not, or are remiss in other ways, SRC has been quick to rebuke them.

Apart from deciding policy, SRC also elects students to serve as its representatives and enact its policy decisions.

The more important positions will be filled at the SRC meeting on Wednesday March 12 from 12 noon and a quick glance at the nature of the committees your representatives will be sitting on should be enough to convince you of the need to be there. These people will be your voice on all sorts of issues and university committees that directly affect your life as a student.

The Students' Association is not controlled by the executive. It is controlled by SRC, which means it can be controlled by you. Our student representatives are there to make the university correspond with your needs and your aspirations at all levels. To do that they have to know how students feel and what they want.

So on Wednesday, go along to the Union Hall and vote, ask questions, or stand for election yourself. **Be there!**



MARTIAL ARTS

One of the new clubs to become affiliated to the Students Association this year is the Martial Arts Club. The Martial Arts Club is in fact a student branch of the Rembuden Martial Arts Institute which is situated at 131 Manners St. Members of the Varsity branch automatically become members of the main club and share in all the facilities and training opportunities of the main club, but at a much lower fee. Whereas members of the of the main club pay \$88 p.a. members of the Varsity Martial Arts Club (i.e. students) pay only \$18 p.a., an enormous saving. The club offers instruction in Karate, Judo, Kendo and Iaido under the direction of John Jarvis who holds 7 black belts in Karate, Judo and Iaido. The club aims for more Judo and Iaido. The club aims more for quality in the martial arts than numbers of members but if anyone is genuinely interested further details can be obtained from C. O'Connor 893-617.

UNIVERSITY COMMITTEES

THE PROFESSORIAL BOARD

The Professorial Board is the place where courses, methods of assessment, timetables, workloads and so on are discussed. The Board has considerable power, and its recommendations to Council on academic matters are rarely rejected. The Council is the supreme policy-making and controlling body of the university with jurisdiction over regulations, degree courses, buildings, finance and so on.

Professorial Board also has disciplinary powers and can 'fine suspend and expel' students who are naughty, as well as control who is admitted to the university.

There are three student representatives of the Board. On Wednesday two of these will be elected: one for a single year term and one for a two-year term. If you are interested, be warned that this is a job that if done properly, will involve a lot of time reading minutes and reports, reporting back to SRC, and of course, attending meetings (once a month, on Thursday mornings, for about three hours). Don't let this put you off though because at best being a Prof Board rep can be a curiously satisfying mixture of hard work, frustration and genuine achievement.

THE FACULTIES

There are five Faculties at this university - Arts, Languages and Literature (which meet together), Science, Commerce and Administration and Law. All staff members are members of the appropriate Faculty and there are different numbers of student representatives on each. Arts and Languages and Literature have four each, Science and Law three and Commerce has five. The student representatives' job is to raise matters directly relating to the problems faced by students in their faculties. Increasingly, over the past year, these representatives have taken on duties of helping individual students battle the university bureaucracy and this is probably their most important role.

To be fully effective they must also understand the bureaucracy and keep up with faculty affairs generally. Again, time is needed to do the job properly, but the time spent is well worth it.

UNION MANAGEMENT

This is the committee which supervises and directs the running of the Union Building and its facilities including the catering facilities (see below).

The committee deals with a large number of boring and mundane matters which nevertheless affect the users of the Union Building in a bewildering variety of ways.

The student representatives hold an absolute majority on this committee, the remainder of which is made up of assorted university heavies, including the Vice-Chancellor (or his nominee), the Director of the Student Welfare services and the Managing Secretary of the University Union. The meetings are chaired by the President of the Students Association.

If you have ideas on how the building should be run, facilities that should be available, etc then this is the committee for you.

There are normally five people elected by SRC to the committee, but because of a strange situation involving this year's president also being an SRC rep on the committee, there will be six positions to be filled. Think about it.

CATERING SUB-COMMITTEE

As its name suggests, this committee meeting oversees the operation of the catering facilities within the Union Building. This year there will be three separate contractors working within the building and catering sub-committee will be working with each of them.

If you have strong views on the

catering (and who doesn't!) then seriously consider standing for this committee. Apart from people appointed from Union Management Committee there are four direct SRC reps to be elected.

PUBLICATIONS BOARD

There are six SRC reps on the Publications Board, who are an absolute majority. The Publications Officer with a casting and deliberative vote is also bound by SRC decisions. The rest of the Board is made up of various Editors and others to do with the production of the various Association magazines. In recent years the Board has tended to be heavily (and sometimes purposefully) stacked by SALIENT workers and the SRC must be careful to bear in mind the fact that it is the SRC's wishes that are important in the Publications Field and to elect a group of people who will implement these wishes fully.

The Board meets monthly, with occasional special meetings to appoint editors, etc. and the time involved need not be great.

SRC OFFICERS

The SRC also elects representatives to implement SRC policy in four specific areas. Traditionally these officers have written their own work programme according to their general inclination and willingness to work. To do their jobs properly, officers should probably spend some four or five hours every week on their portfolio, although this will naturally vary according to the activities the officer organises.

THE EDUCATION OFFICER

The Education Officer is responsible for Chairing the Education Committee of the SRC which consists of the Student Reps on Faculties, Prof Board and Council. The committee's job is to research the problems of assessment, workloads and so on that face students in the university and to discuss the best way to implement SRC policy on education and to take the cases of individual students and courses to the appropriate university body. The Education Officer is also responsible for maintaining contact with other education officers as NZUSA and tertiary institutes.

The education officer's job is a tremendously important one and requires a great deal of solid work to do properly.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OFFICERS

The International and National Affairs Officers are responsible for implementing SRC policy on these areas. This could involve organising forums, debates, etc. showing visiting politicians around, arranging films and in general providing a focus for the long-standing campus debates on just about every issue and lost causes under the sun.

WELFARE OFFICER

This job has often been described as 'what you make it' and to an extent this is true. With everything from student suicides to overcrowded lectures coming under his umbrella, the Welfare Officer has both room to concentrate on a few areas and overall responsibility for many. It is an important position and a good Welfare Officer can do a great deal for students.

A FEW LAST WORDS

Well, if you have read the job descriptions above and would like to find out more about the positions from those who know (or should!), there is a list below of people to contact. If you have any difficulty doing so, try your friendly neighbourhood SRC coordinator, who can be reached through the Students Association Office (ground floor, Union Building).

In between snarls he will, no doubt, do his best to help you. If you are still interested, we hope you will hand your name in at the office or just come along to the meeting on Wednesday.

Go on, do it.

Prof Board and Union Management:

Lisa Saksen * 558-565

Catering sub-committee

Peter Aagaard * 57-341

Faculties

Trevor Mallard (Commerce) 767-992

Pip Desmond (Arts Lang/Lit) 43-920

Ellen Forch (Science) 554-884

SRC Coordinator

John Roseveare * 785-046

*Can be contacted through the Students Association Office

John Roseveare SRC Co-ordinator
Colin Fesher Publications Officer

let me help you make a little money go a whole lot further

If you need a little help and advice on how to make your money go further while you're at varsity, see Errol Hanna at the Wellington Branch of the BNZ.

Errol knows the sort of money problems you're going to be involved with as a student, and he'll be pleased to give you all the assistance and advice that's possible. Apart from the BNZ services like cheque and savings accounts, free automatic savings facility, the Nationwide Account, travellers' cheques, and so on, there are two particular BNZ services that a lot of students have found very useful.



BNZ Educational Loans

The great thing about these is their flexibility. You can take one out for a few days, to tide you over a rough spot till the end of term, or you can borrow on the long-term and plan things out over the years you're at varsity.

BNZ Consulting Service

Free, helpful advice on practically any financial matter, from people who understand money and how it works.

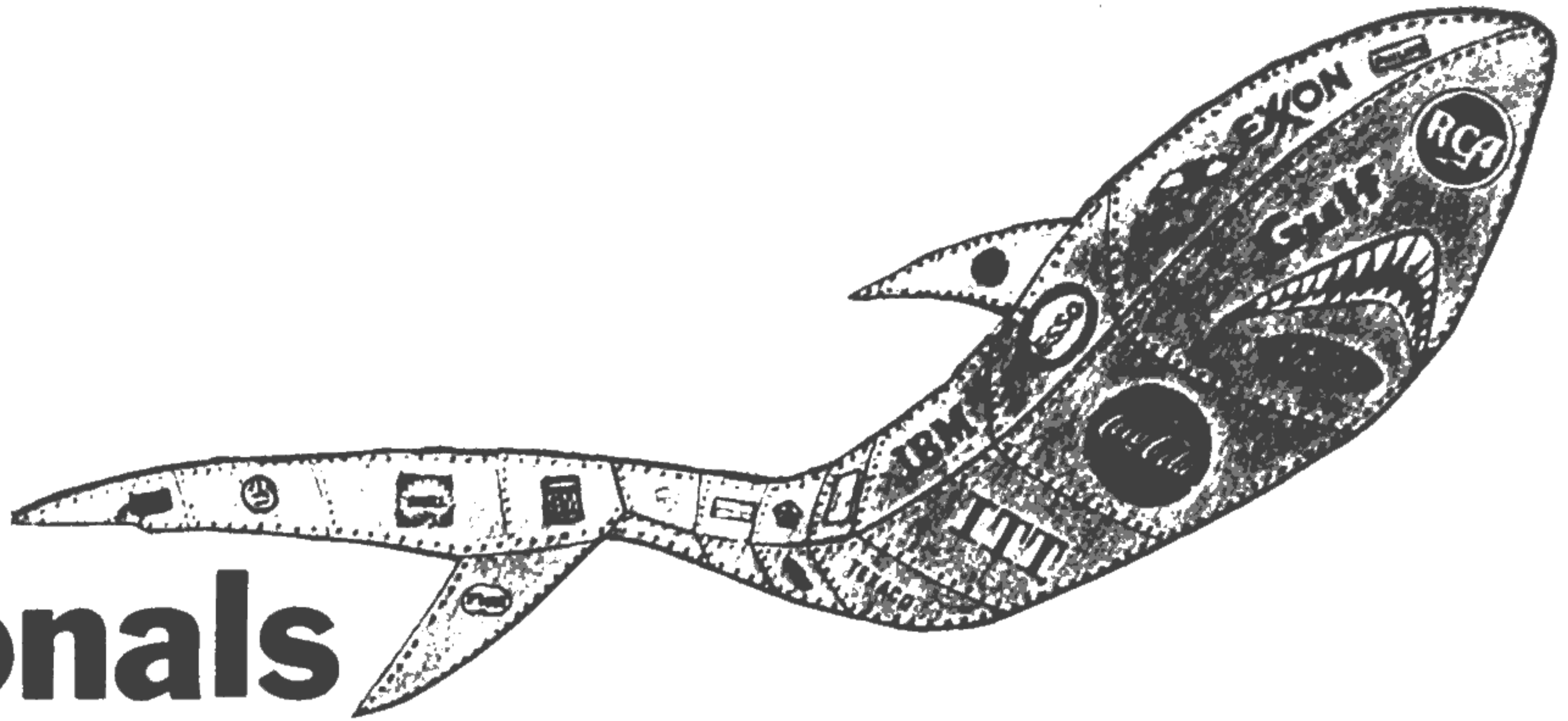
And just by the way, there's another good reason for banking with the Bank of New Zealand, it's the only trading bank wholly owned by the people of New Zealand. Call at the BNZ on-campus office and fix up a time for a chat with Errol Hanna or phone him direct at the BNZ Wellington Branch, Cnr. Lambton and Customhouse Quays, Phone 44-070 ext. 823.



BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

Wholly owned by the people of New Zealand.

The menace of the multinationals



The multinational (or transnational) enterprises which have proliferated over the past 25 years, represent one of the most spectacular phenomena of our epoch with an importance that circumscribes not only economic, financial and industrial areas but also directly influences governmental policy and state relationships.

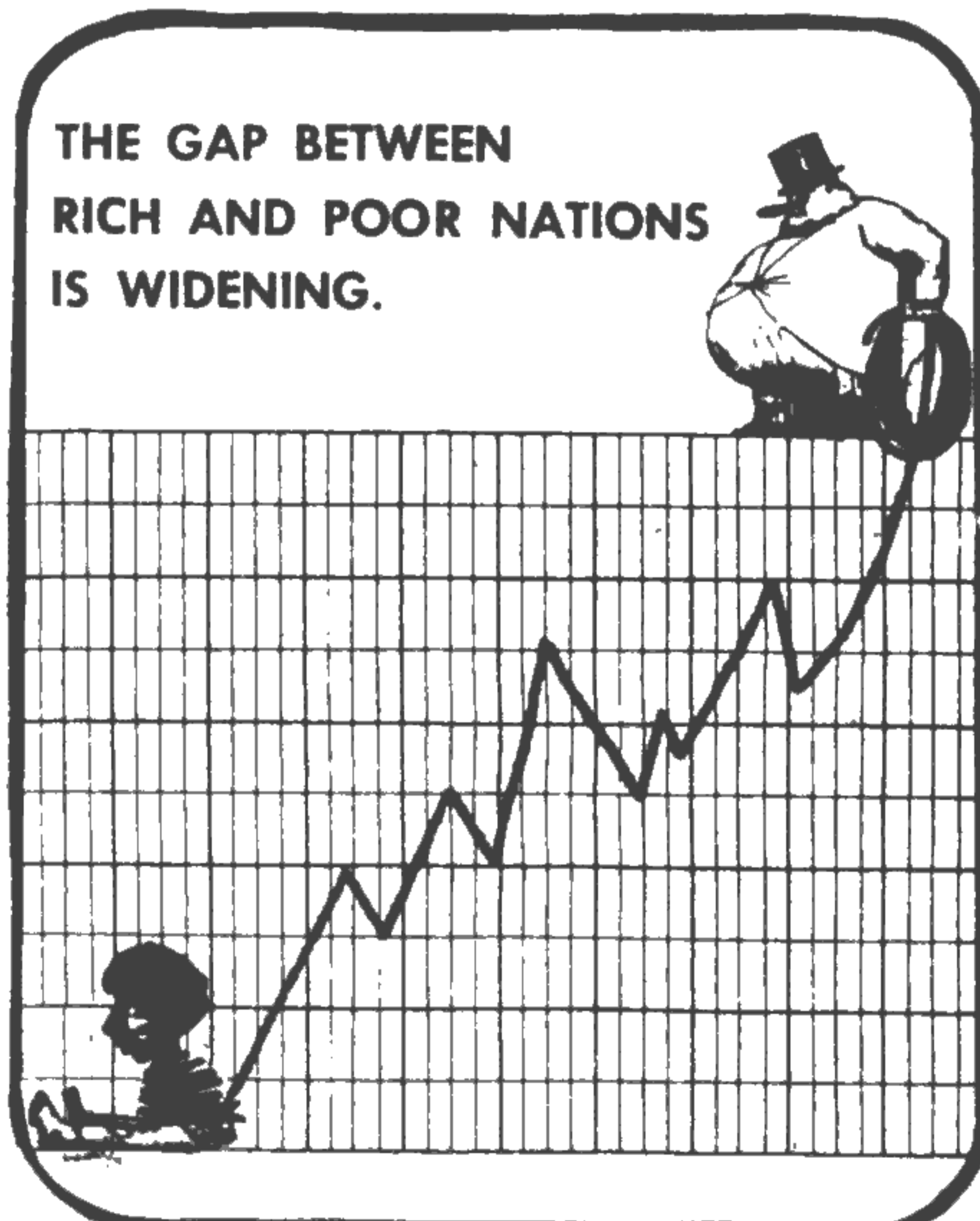
The multinationals, with their economic-financial-political power, have become a species of 'super-states' that pressure, control and subjugate many underdeveloped countries.

The term 'multinationals' is generally applied to those companies that operate in a minimum of six countries and whose foreign branches represent at least 20% of the operations and returns of the parent company. These monopolies - obviously extract billions of dollars in profits from their annual sales.

These are the characteristics of the 200 US enterprises that, because of their dimensions (with branches in more than 20 countries) have been given the name of 'multinationals'. Among the most important are: General Motors (whose annual volume of sales reaches some \$30 billion, a figure higher than the Gross National Product of all the countries of Central America and of many of South America); Ford Motor Company (annual sales higher than the GNP of Austria), General Electric, Standard Oil, ITT, IBM, Chrysler, Gulf, etc. which represent 80% of all US direct investments abroad and have an annual commercial volume of close to \$200 billion. In 1950, the US multinationals had 7000 branches abroad (with investments of \$4.5 billion). By 1966 they controlled 23000 and today must have more than 25000 subsidiaries scattered in every corner of the world with a total investment of \$1.9 billion. With the export of capital to the underdeveloped countries, the US multinationals obtain fabulous profits. It is enough to point out, for example, that in 1970 alone, they extracted from those countries \$3.1 billion, a figure that represents more than 50% of all profits returned to the United States from direct investments abroad.

Thus it is easy to understand why they have been called 'invisible empires'.

As we have seen, the annual economic budgets that the majority of multinationals manage are far greater than the GNP of most underdeveloped countries and equivalent or superior to those of the smallest European nations. In addition, the indices of multinational growth are much higher than those of countries, according to the economic magazine FORTUNE and PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS, published by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).



A WELL PROTECTED SUPER-NATIONALITY

The multinational enterprises have no nationality, but they are protected by a number of countries, mainly the United States. On one occasion, the Director of the Sociedad Nestle Alimentation (Nestle Food Company). Max Gloor, stated publicly:

We cannot be taken for pure Swiss nor for pure nationals, but rather as dependent on the entire world; if such a thing is possible, we are probably an intermediate thing, a race apart. In other words, we have a special nationality, the Nestle nationality. This phenomenon is manifested in the way multinationals function. They are directed by a central headquarters which is the brain and nervous system of the enterprise, while the branches are nothing more than simple executors of the orders they receive. For example, Ford coordinates the activities of its British, Belgian and German branches as closely as each one controls its own factories. All the tactical and strategic decisions are made in the central office. Thanks to modern communications technology and computers that allow for long-distance direction of foreign operations, the multinationals augment their monopolistic control over markets and supply sources.

The personnel that directs multinational enterprises also possesses 'special conditions.' W J Kenton Jones, President of the British branch of the US Ronson company, has brutally defined the duties of that personnel:

They must renounce all nationalist attitudes and understand that, in the final instance, their loyalty must uphold the interests of the stock holders of the parent company, and they must defend those interests even though they apparently do not coincide with the national interests of the country where they are working.

The US companies that operate on a large scale in the European Common Market area and the Free Exchange Zone, have succeeded in evading one of the objectives of these associations, which was to prevent the penetration of non-affiliated foreign companies. And that is how the US companies avoid taxes: because of their world-wide rather than national financial control, they can transfer to low-tax countries the profits accumulated by their branches in high-tax countries. These transfers are made by manipulating the products sold in the area of the various branches. And the victims of this policy are the peoples of all the countries where these companies 'operate'.

The oppression that the multinationals exert and the consequences, affect not only the underdeveloped countries: in Canada, for example, US multinationals own 45% of the means of production. Moreover, these companies don't invest in just any branch of production. What they do is take the cream off the industry, leaving aside the traditional sectors in order to concentrate in the dynamic sectors with advanced technology and high profits, such as electronics, petrochemical, etc.

When threatened, the multinationals do not hesitate to resort violence to corner and maintain control over the resources of the countries in which they operate: from United Fruit in Guatemala (1954) to ITT in Chile (1973), their methods are too well known to need to detail here.

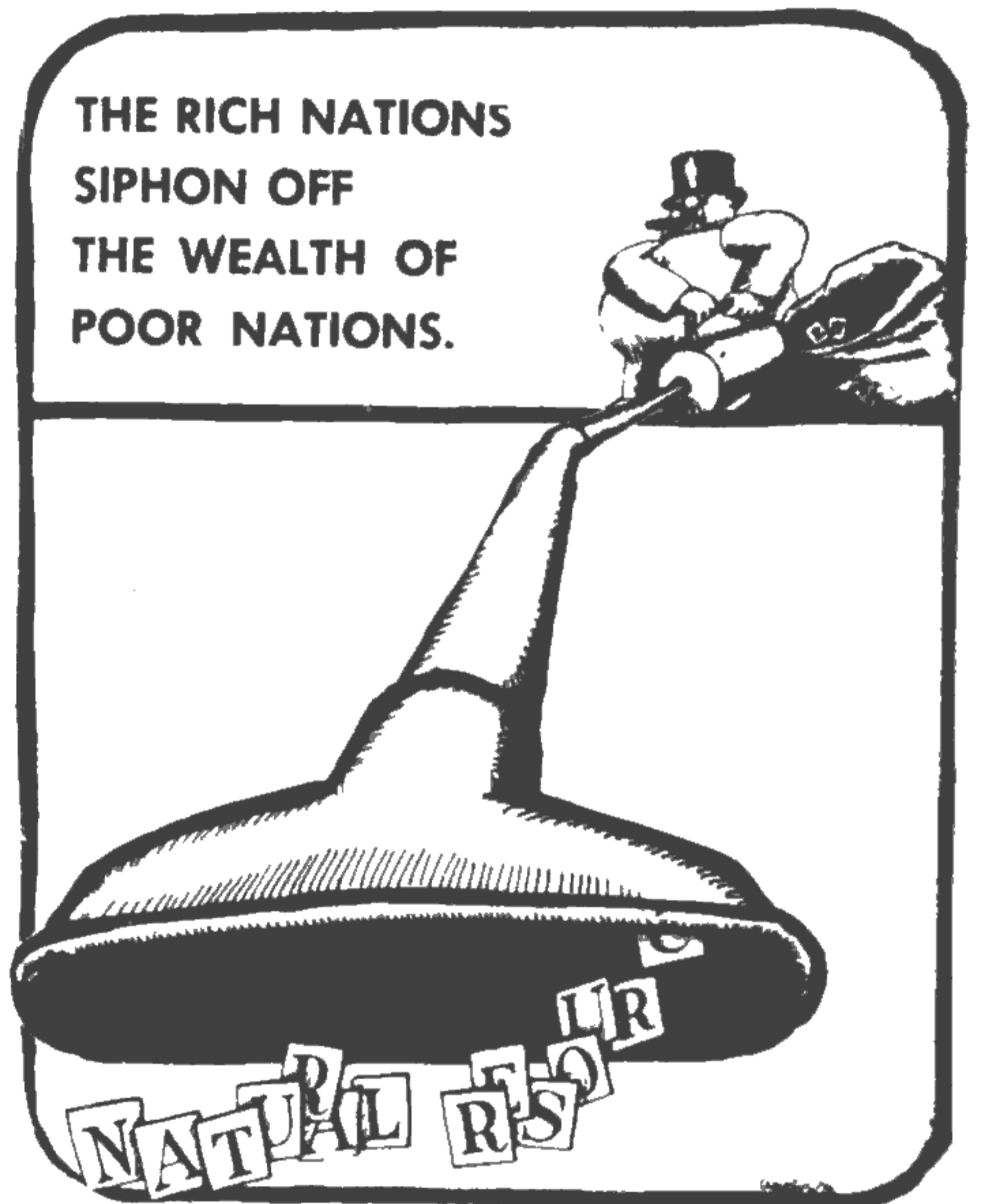
CONSEQUENCES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MULTINATIONALS

The development of the multinational enterprises in recent years has brought with it consequences in all parts of the world, but especially in the underdeveloped countries.

From the commercial point of view, prices and monetary problems, control of international markets and the majority of basic products, belong not to the producing countries, but to the industrialised countries, through a network of financial relations and agreements among dominant groups. These groups are the ones that fix the prices according to the varying needs of industry in the developed countries. The tendency that exists in this area is oriented toward lowering prices of unfinished or semi-finished products and increasing prices of manufactured products.

International speculation achieves this on the basis of the monetary crisis and of inflation. The multinational companies have available important 'floating' liquid sums and diverse foreign exchange that they utilise to provoke monetary crisis in their favour.

Within world commerce, the part of the exchange that the branches of the multinationals are responsible for among themselves, is one of the most spectacular proofs of the influence these companies exercise over national economic policies. In 1966, 22% of the value of British exports came from transactions among filial enterprises, that is between a foreign branch and the parent company. Another example is that the sales made between multinational companies with headquarters in the United States, and their foreign branches, represented something more than 25% of the total of US exports in 1964. Today these figures have risen tremendously.



As for the problem of financial transfers, it is no secret that the multinationals deposit enormous sums of money among their branches in different countries in order to evade control and tax payments. A study made in 1967 revealed that North American enterprises with branches in Europe ordered these branches to send between 90% and 100% of their profits to the parent company. The same method is used in Latin America: between 1955 and 1967, US multinational enterprises invested a total of \$4.361 billion on the continent, a sum which brought them a total profit of \$12.403 billion, of which \$10.839 billion was returned to the parent companies.

Latin America, without doubt, is the region most 'saturated' with foreign and especially US capital. At the beginning of 1971, investments by US enterprises in the countries on the continent rose to \$14.700 billion, while in the underdeveloped countries of Asia, they totalled \$4.100 billion, and in Africa \$2.600 billion. This 'saturation' becomes more evident if we consider the population of these regions. In Latin America in 1970, for every inhabitant there was a direct investment by US monopolies of \$51, in Africa it was \$8 and in Asia still less, close to \$3.

SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES

In Latin America, the capital invested and the profits obtained by the multinationals have directly caused a devastating undernutrition. In countries like Brazil, where income distribution is very limited and unemployment very high, the majority of the children of poor families, malnourished and easy prey to illness, are suffering a mental retardation that is reaching alarming proportions, as illustrated, for example, by recent studies made in the Brazilian northeast.

The multinational companies represent the very essence of racism; unscrupulous economic, social and cultural plunder of non-white populations, under the pretext of white 'supremacy' and unlimited 'paternalism', the latter a front to hide their profound scorn for the countries that are the producers of raw materials and a cheap work force.

Racism continues to play its role in economic and social exploitation. Enterprises and governments practice racism with the objective of dividing the people, in the developed as well as in the underdeveloped countries. Thus the multinationals resort to the myth that the underdeveloped countries represent 'an inferior form of cultural development' and are greatly in need of 'the technological greatness' and the 'cultural values' (chewing gum, comics, Coca Cola) of the industrialised countries in order 'to have access to the civilised world.'

FUTURE LIMITS AND CONTRADICTIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES

There are various hypothesis concerning the future of the multinational companies: some believe that the capitalist economy will soon be dominated by between 100 and 150 enterprises; others believe that a total of 300 multinational enterprises will be in control of 70% of the western world's production by 1975. What is evident is that their power will continue to expand.

Nevertheless, just as the process of the concentration of capital has clashed with **national limits**, it is easy to predict that it will also clash fatally with **international limits**. The multinational enterprises also commit errors. The 'giant' develops a bureaucracy, making relations and transmissions more and more difficult, there are job duplications and increases in waste. There is no doubt that the multinationals will also create their own anti-bodies.

The existence of the multinationals demonstrates that the search for maximum profits goes against the sovereignty of nations and the self-determination of peoples, and that social revolutions, therefore, represent a serious threat to the holdings of the multinationals. Their defenders, while they lament the 'hard work' and 'great risks' they must run to invest in underdeveloped countries, find themselves obliged to admit that one of 'the most disturbing problems for the directors of the multinationals is the existence of unstable governments and populations that have still not achieved political maturity' - paternalistic jargon for governments hostile to the multinationals and for people ready to defend their natural resources!



Everything that is said about the 'sane injection' of foreign capital into the underdeveloped countries is categorically refuted by World Bank statistics which prove beyond doubt, that the disproportion that exists between the capital invested and the profits extracted only widens the gap that separates the underdeveloped countries from the developed: that these gigantic octopuses feed on the misery of millions of human beings condemned to die of hunger and disease in a rich and prodigious earth that has been stolen from them.

But the activities of these enterprises are raising the consciousness of increasing numbers of workers concerning the nature of capitalism, on the basis of very concrete factors (jobs, salary, work methods) and awakening a new feeling and dimension of solidarity among workers of industrialised and underdeveloped countries, who are beginning to understand that their interests are common and that their struggle against capitalism and imperialism must also be common.



**JOHN REIDS
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GLIB SUBMISSIONS

**NZUSA SUBMISSION ON
CRIMES AMENDMENT BILL**

Last July the Crimes Amendment Bill was introduced into Parliament. Its most important aim was to legalise homosexual acts committed in private between consenting males of 21 years or over. Further, it extends provisions relating to heterosexual prostitution to cover homosexual prostitution.

Almost all Bills (especially controversial ones) that eventually become law are introduced by the government as government policy. However, in June last year the Labour Government revealed the tenuous nature of its claim to stand for social justice when, after 18 months of negotiations with people pressing for homosexual law reform, it refused to sponsor any measure to relieve the legal oppression of homosexuals, because of the damage it feared this would cause to party unity. Consequently, the Crimes Amendment Bill is a private member's bill sponsored by the National Party MP for Egmont, Venn Young.

The Bill was sent to a special select committee (chaired by Dr Michael Bassett) for study and submission were invited from the public. NZUSA and the VUW Law Faculty Club made a 32 page joint submission, prepared by NZUSA General Vice President John Blincoe and Law Faculty Club President Michael Okkerse. It was heard by the committee in late February.

GENERAL PHILOSOPHICAL POSITION

At the outset NZUSA (hereafter meaning also the Law Faculty Club) stated its general philosophical attitude to the laws governing sexual behaviour.

We support the principle of legal equality between people regardless of their sexual preferences, and we believe that all sexually discriminatory legislation must be removed. In particular,



we believe that there should be a common code governing sexual behaviour for male and female, in which objectively similar types of sexual behaviour, whether homosexual or heterosexual, are treated consistently.

We believe that individuals' sexual preferences are matters of private morality, unless they can be clearly shown to have significantly harmful effects for other people. Only then can it be contemplated that they should become the subject of criminal sanctions.

The function of the criminal law is to prescribe those activities that fall outside the maximum level of social toleration and which thereby threaten the society's existence. Clearly, behaviour that violates the person of another human being or exploits his or her weaknesses or which is fraudulent cannot be tolerated, whether or not it is connected with sexuality. The central issue raised by the present Bill is whether or not private homosexual behaviour falls outside the maximum level of social toleration, thereby becoming a threat to society's very existence. We submit that it does not but falls within the 'realm of private morality which is... not the law's business.'

THE SUBMISSION'S APPROACH

NZUSA did not present detailed evidence as to the nature or causes of homosexuality because other submissions had dealt with this in great detail. The committee was referred particularly to the submissions made by Gay Liberation groups throughout the country. The NZUSA submission concerned itself mainly with the mechanics of rewriting the legislation to incorporate the general principles that had been outlined.

The submission pointed out that while the Bill was an important step towards equality and social justice by making present sanctions against male homosexual behaviour much less repressive, if preserved a number of serious anomalies in the present law both in relation to homosexuality and to sexual offending as a whole. Perhaps the most obvious was that while the present law recognised an age of consent of 16 for female homosexual relations, as the Bill stood the age of consent for male homosexual relations would be 21.

The submission recognised that the scope of the Bill was limited and that the Committee might feel restricted in the changes it could recommend. The submission therefore took a dual approach. Firstly, the present Bill was redrafted to incorporate a number of amendments which NZUSA believed were well within the competence of the Committee to make. Secondly, the submission outlined in detail the kind of common code that was desirable in terms of a reform of the whole Sexual Offences part of the Crimes Act, which was presently fraught with inconsistencies and anomalies. It was stressed, however, that if the adoption of such a code were not possible at this stage that

the need for reform of the male homosexual area of the law was so urgent that the present Bill (with the amendments suggested) should be passed into law without delay.

THE PRESENT BILL

Here is a summary of the most important changes the submission suggested be made to the present Bill. The submission:

- * opposed the proposed increase in penalty from 10 years to 14 years' imprisonment for the sexual molestation of a male under 16 by a male over 21 and further suggested that the penalty be reduced to seven years to be consistent with the penalty for sexually molesting females under 16.
- * advocated that the age of consent for homosexual acts between males be lowered to 16 years, consistent with that for females.
- * urged that sodomy be no longer an offence except where it was forced upon either male or female (i.e. rape) or where performed by a person over 16 on a person under 16. (At present sodomy per se is an offence, even for example, between a consenting husband and wife.)
- * urged the repeal of section 146 of the Crimes Act. Section 146 makes it an illegal for a landlord or occupier of premises to allow them to be used as 'a place of resort' for homosexual acts. While it is claimed that section 146 is intended to apply only to homosexual brothels it is framed so widely that it could possibly be used against couples engaging in homosexual activity within the privacy of their own homes. As such it causes homosexuals a great deal of worry. NZUSA contended that the real offence that ought to be attacked should be brothel-keeping, whether heterosexual or homosexual. The submission therefore suggested that section 147, which covers heterosexual brothel-keeping, be extended to cover homosexual brothel-keeping.

A COMMON CODE

The proposed common code of sexual behaviour in the Sexual Offences part of the Crimes Act (sections 127 to 149) was constructed by modifying the present provisions governing sexual behaviour. The changes suggested to the Crimes Amendment Bill were incorporated. The submission noted that NZUSA might not necessarily agree with all the assumptions underlying present provisions. It could for instance be argued that the age of consent should be lowered. NZUSA also expressed grave doubts as to the utility of the present penalties for sexual offences, especially imprisonment. However, the appropriate time to review penalties and the assumptions underlying various categories of sexual offences would be once the concept of a common code had been accepted.

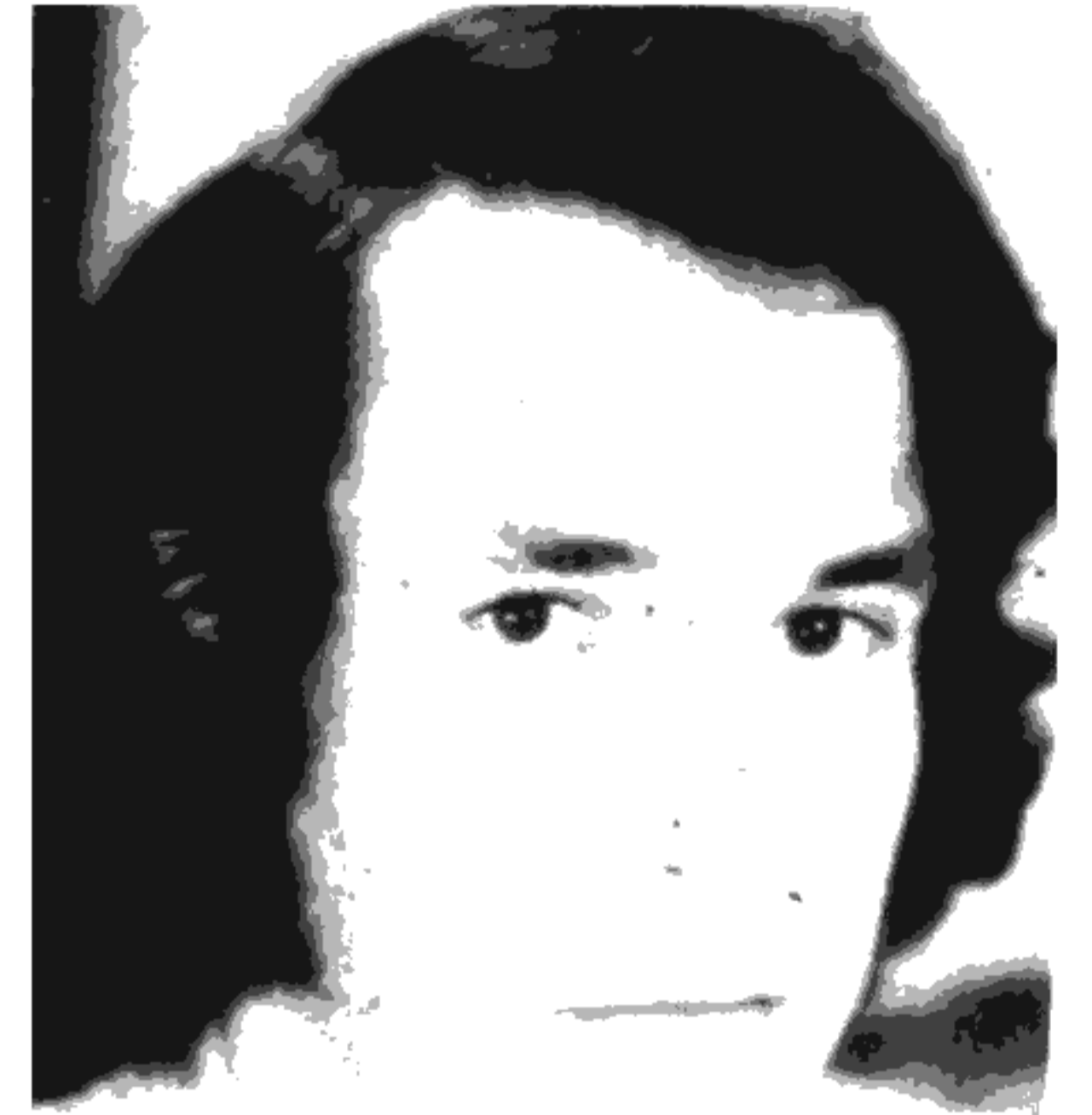
The main effect of the common code outlined in the submission would be that for each offence (e.g. indecent assault) the same penalties and conditions would apply to both heterosexual and homosexual situations, which would involve the creation of some new offences. The language of the proposed code is 'de-sexed' (i.e. the word 'person' is used rather than 'male' and 'female'), and sections which presently deal separately with homosexual offences are consolidated into the sections dealing with heterosexual offences. The overall effect of adopting such a code would be to simplify and rationalise what is presently confusing and inconsistent area of the criminal law.

Some of the effects of changes suggested would be

- * females would be made liable for sexual offences upon males (at present there is no such liability).
- * the offence of rape would be extended to cover both homosexual and heterosexual rape and females would be made liable for rape.
- * a husband would be liable for both sodomitical and vaginal rape of his wife (at present he is liable only for sodomitical rape.)

GAY LIBERATION

Finally, NZUSA referred to the anti-Gay Liberation statements made in Parliament when the Crimes Amendment Bill was introduced, and declared itself totally opposed to any law that sought specifically to restrict Gay Liberation activities. Such repression would be contrary to the spirit of the Bill and would set an extremely dangerous precedent for political and social censorship.



COMMENTS BY JOHN BLINCOE

- * Nearly 150 submissions were made. Of these about 30 had oral hearings, the last of which was NZUSAs.
- * We weren't very happy with our hearing. We made it clear to the committee that we wanted to talk about what was in our submission rather than what had already been very well covered in other submissions. However, on member insisted on cross-examining us at length on matters that had already been covered, and this led to a heated exchange between the chairman and the member concerned. Quite interesting since they were both Labour members.
- * The committee will probably report the Bill back to the House in April. The more progressive members of the committee seem keen to deal with it urgently so that it doesn't become an election issue or get lost in the mass of legislation that will be coming up this Parliamentary session.
- * I think the Bill will be passed in some form. At its hearings the committee seemed quite unsympathetic to the bigots who opposed reform - such as the Society for the Protection of Community Standards - and the overwhelming weight of evidence favoured reform. It would be politically stupid for that to be ignored by the Bill being shelved.
- * I think that the Bill when it is eventually passed will be more progressive than it is at the moment. Parliamentary attitudes to reform seem to have improved significantly since last July when the Bill was introduced. The clause increasing the penalty for child-molestation will probably go. It was a bit of nonsense put in to placate reactionary opinion, but even the Society to Protect Community Standards didn't support it. Also, the age of consent will probably come down. Many submissions other than ours - and even the Justice Department's - favoured 16 and I think it will at least come down to 18. If progressive changes aren't made, the committee will make a farce of its own proceedings.
- * The main restraint to progressive reform of sexual laws seems to me to be the fear of a conservative back-lash, a fear which I think Parliamentarians greatly exaggerate. There is probably considerable sympathy for the kind of objective code of sexual behaviour that we have suggested because it makes such good sense. But so long as Parliamentarians are more concerned with losing votes than with legislating for social justice, such a code won't happen and the fight for rational sexual laws will continue.

mythical THE FABLED TERTIARY BURSARY

Student pressure over recent months has resulted in important moves by the Labour government over the new standard tertiary bursary during the last week. It now seems likely that the Labour government is going to announce definite plans for the introduction of the new bursary system shortly.

After the Cabinet meeting last Monday Acting Prime Minister Tizard said that the Minister of Education had been told to prepare definite plans about the introduction of the new bursary system as well as plans to give university and technical institute students interim assistance in their present bursaries.

The Cabinet meeting followed a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party caucus on Thursday, February 27. This caucus meeting may have been an important factor in speeding up government action on bursaries. SALIENT understands that a number of Labour backbenchers have become worried that a failure to implement the party's 1972 promise to introduce a new bursary system could alienate the Labour Party from students and other education groups in an election year.

Prime Minister Bill Rowling and Edu-

cation Minister Phil Amos experienced students' feelings on the bursary question first hand last week.

Rowling returned from his visit to Europe to face a grilling from students about bursaries at a packed forum at Auckland University last Friday. While the Prime Minister would not give students any definite promises SALIENT understands that he appeared worried by charges that the Minister of Education had failed to consult student organisations properly over the bursaries issue.

Amos himself got a taste of rank and file students' feelings on the bursary question he arrived in Dunedin on Friday to open a new gymnasium at John McGlashan College. No sooner had he got off the plane when he was 'greeted' by 70 angry students from Otago University, Dunedin Teachers' College and the Otago Polytechnic.

The Minister of Education looked as though he wanted to get back on the plane and return to Wellington as he faced a barrage of questions from students who wanted to know why the government had refused to answer their requests for an interim increase in bursaries and the introduction of the standard tertiary

bursary.

After the Minister had given several non-committal answers to questions Otago University student president Nigel Dunlop turned to the students and asked, 'Do we have confidence in the Minister of Education?' 'NO!' was the reply.

Commenting on the Dunedin demonstration NZUSA's Education Vice-President Sue Green said that it came as no surprise that students were becoming militant over the bursary issue because Mr Amos had seemed 'consistently unwilling to conduct meaningful discussions on the bursaries issue with students or their representatives.'

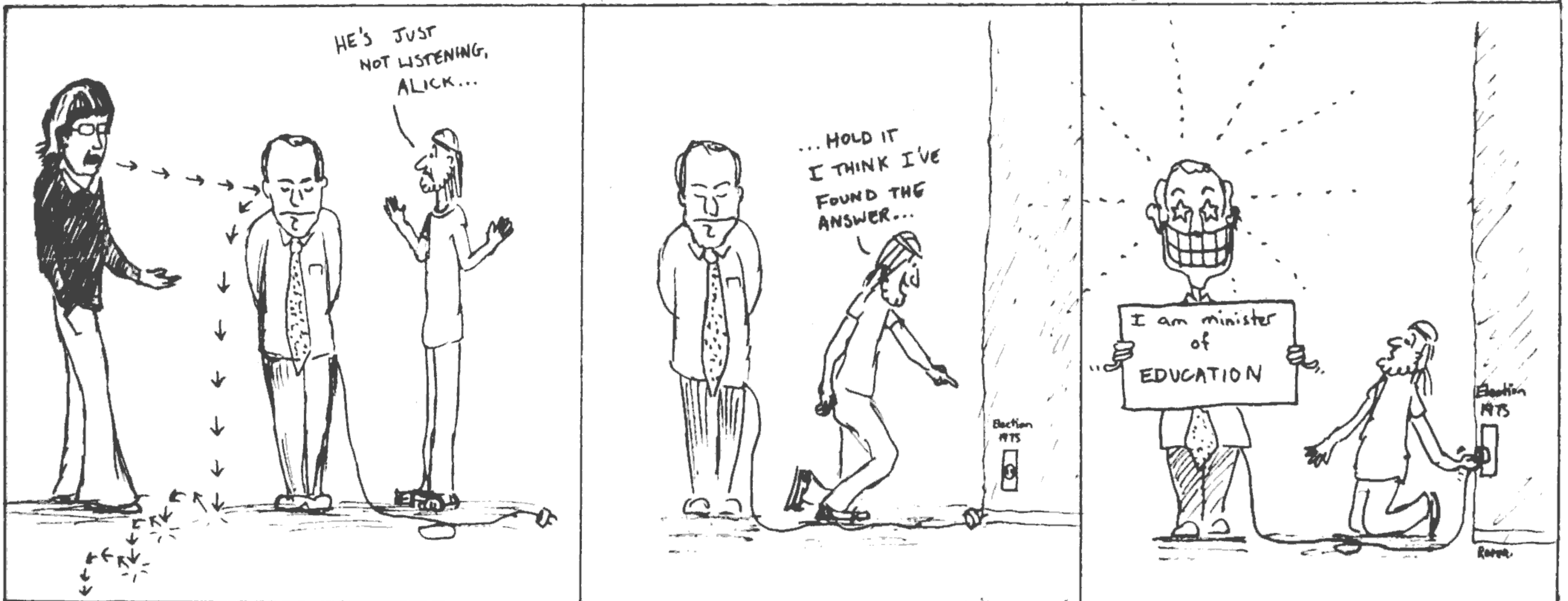
She added that while NZUSA was confident at last of positive action by the government on bursaries, 'an attempt to introduce the standard tertiary bursary without proper consultation with student organisations would be not only unacceptable, but farcical.'

The government's failure to hold proper negotiations with student organisations over the standard tertiary bursary in the 20 odd months since NZUSA first met Mr Amos over the matter is concerning the national associations of university students, student teachers and technical institute students.

The three national student organisations intend to circulate a mass-distribution leaflet outlining a draft proposal for the new standard tertiary bursary within the next two weeks. This leaflet will not represent the three organisations' final position on the new scheme but a draft proposal for discussion and criticism from rank and file students.

One matter that also concerns the national student organisations is the government's ideas on dealing with student teachers. At present these students receive much higher allowances than other tertiary students because they have to bond themselves to the state to repay the money they receive during their training.

Student representatives who attended discussions with the Education Department last year on the new bursary system found that the fate of student teachers in the new bursary system was one matter that had never been fully discussed. However it is known that the Department circulated a secret paper about the new bursary system last July. Student representatives speculated at the time that this paper proposed that student teachers would face a pay cut.



New measures related to technical institute bursaries and university and pharmacy student hardship allowances were approved by the Government today, the Minister of Education, Mr Amos said today.

Speaking following a meeting of Cabinet, Mr Amos detailed the Government's decision as:

- * Approval for an interim increase of \$100 per annum for technical institute bursaries, effective from the beginning of the 1975 academic year
- * Approval for the payment of a hardship allowance not exceeding \$150 per annum to those university and pharmacy students, currently receiving a boarding allowance in conjunction with a Fees and Allowances bursary, who are able to prove financial hardship to the satisfaction of the Department of Education
- * The Minister to submit a substantive proposal for the consideration of Cabinet in relation to the introduction of a standard tertiary bursary.

Mr Amos said that there was a strong case for granting interim help to students on technical institute bursaries because of the longer academic year. Technical institute students' academic year was 43 weeks against the university year of 35 weeks, and Mr Amos said the longer year meant that there was less time to supplement allowances with earnings.

The burden of argument presented by the New Zealand University Students' Association had centred around the difficulties of students who were required to board away from home to attend university.

Additional money has been provided for the Department of Education to administer in the form of hardship allowances. Hardship will continue to be measured by the department under the existing regulations, taking into account the financial circumstances of the student and his parents', Mr Amos said.

On the question of the standard tertiary bursary, the Minister said that the discussions initiated so far would continue, in line with the government's manifesto undertaking.

On Monday 10 March, the Minister of Education presented some ideas to Cabinet. They weren't very good ideas, but Cabinet accepted them anyway. The press release from the Minister is printed here, along with the strong response from John Blincoe of NZUSA. In view of the situation as outlined in the last issue of SALIENT, Amos's measures, and his whole statement, deserve the strongest censure.

The New Zealand University Students' Association today described the Government's announcement of interim assistance to students as 'thoroughly inadequate'.

NZUSA said that the Government's decision to provide a hardship allowance of \$150 to university and pharmacy students who are receiving boarding allowances and fees and allowances bursaries 'was introducing the inequitable principle of a means test into a bursary system

NZUSA said that it had presented its case for interim assistance to the Government over five months' ago and that the Government had failed to make provision for assistance to students following costly courses of study and had also failed to increase students' boarding allowances.

The Government is now talking about comprehensive proposals for the introduction of the standard tertiary bursary. 'NZUSA can only regard this announcement as some sort of cruel joke on students because the Government has been talking about this new bursary system ever since it has been in office.'

NZUSA said that unless the Labour Government came up with genuine proposals to relieve students' financial difficulties and to introduce the standard tertiary bursary, Government Ministers could expect an angry reaction from university students on all campuses in the country.

THIS LAND

by Diane Hooper

Last January three farmers, three housewives, four teachers, three journalists, a pensioner and a few dozen other 'average New Zealanders' joined together to educate themselves and others on the alarming extent of foreign control in New Zealand. Their method was a bus tour around the South Island which aimed to visit many of the most blatant and newsworthy examples of foreign control in the country. This was coupled with a concentrated programme of doorknocking and public meetings in many of the towns they passed through. The event was called the 'South Island Resistance Ride 1975.'

'It would be impossible for everyone in New Zealand to do a normal day's work without unknowingly and unwittingly exporting millions of dollars into foreign hands and thus further relinquishing what little control we have over our own economy.'

It isn't hard to get the feeling in New Zealand that our country is increasingly becoming a South Pacific pawn in the huge international game of economic chess. A visit to thousands of acres of ravaged West Coast Beech forest would confirm this feeling in most people. The essence of foreign control in New Zealand is simple. New Zealand is an exploitable pawn in an exploitative western world. We are, in not so many subtle ways and forms being controlled and dominated by the foreign decision making of overseas concerns who hold little interest in the long term welfare of this country. New Zealand, in simple terms, does not control New Zealand. When a New Zealand consumer buys toothpaste, breakfast cereal, or instant coffee, uses a glass tumbler, an electric jug or watches TV, he should be aware that every one of these items is more than likely a product of a foreign owned firm. It would be impossible for everyone in New Zealand to do a normal days work without unknowingly and

unwittingly exporting millions of dollars into foreign hands and thus further relinquishing what little control we have over our own economy.

A good number of New Zealanders are not apolitical. We expect, in what we are led to believe is a democracy, that we have the power and the right to shape the destiny of the country we live in. But unless the people of New Zealand can recapture ownership of their country's productive means into their own hands, our power to shape the future development of this country will remain nebulous. Right now the country is being shaped by the Rockefellers in the USA, Mitsui and other ex-zabatsu groups in Japan, and other powerful monopolies throughout the western world.

Perhaps the most insidious example of New Zealand's pawn status is the presence of US military bases in this country. The stark bias of this becomes obvious if one, perhaps, compares two maps, one of the US and one of New Zealand, and marks in the number of foreign military bases in each country. New Zealand would be marked in half a dozen instances. The US map would remain unmarked.

The Labour Party 'policy definition' of a foreign owned company in New Zealand, is one which has over 25% ownership based overseas. By this definition few of the large profitable companies in New Zealand are New Zealand owned. New Zealand workers

may make the goods but all decisions are made by the foreign directorship of that company and all profits return to the same. Economic sources confirm that as much as 30% of New Zealand's total finances disappear overseas. New Zealand appears, superficially, as a very useful middle man for overseas manufacturers. But ultimately, in the area of our own development we will realise the pawn status that is intended for us by the powers that finance and control us.

New Zealand is not beyond financing itself. If foreign ownership in every way or form was phased out of the New Zealand economy the money that would cease to sieve out of our national circulation to overseas firms would provide a considerable foundation of capital for development of New Zealand by New Zealanders.

On the Resistance Ride

The South Island Resistance Ride began in Christchurch . . .

On the eve of the Resistance Ride, all participants and many supporters gathered in the Christchurch Trades Hall. Owen Wilkes, veteran protester against US military bases in New Zealand spoke about some beliefs central to the Campaign Against Foreign Control in New Zealand. Client governments, he said, look after US interests all round the world. The reality of Mt John, he also said, is that it is not only a tracking station but exists to enable US orbital warfare. Wolfgang Rosenberg stressed the need to extend awareness of foreign control in New Zealand to awareness of private control. Not only should industry in New Zealand be New Zealand owned but owned co-operatively or by government.

The next morning we were on the road. . .

On the first day the Resistance Ride staged a brief protest at Harewood, against US military activity there. Harewood contains what is known as a US operation Deepfreeze base, a military terminal for flights to Antarctica by Military Airlift Command and Navy aircraft. Also at Harewood is the US Naval Communication Unit. Superficially this exists to maintain radio links with Antarctica. It is actually a part of the Worldwide Defence Communication System.

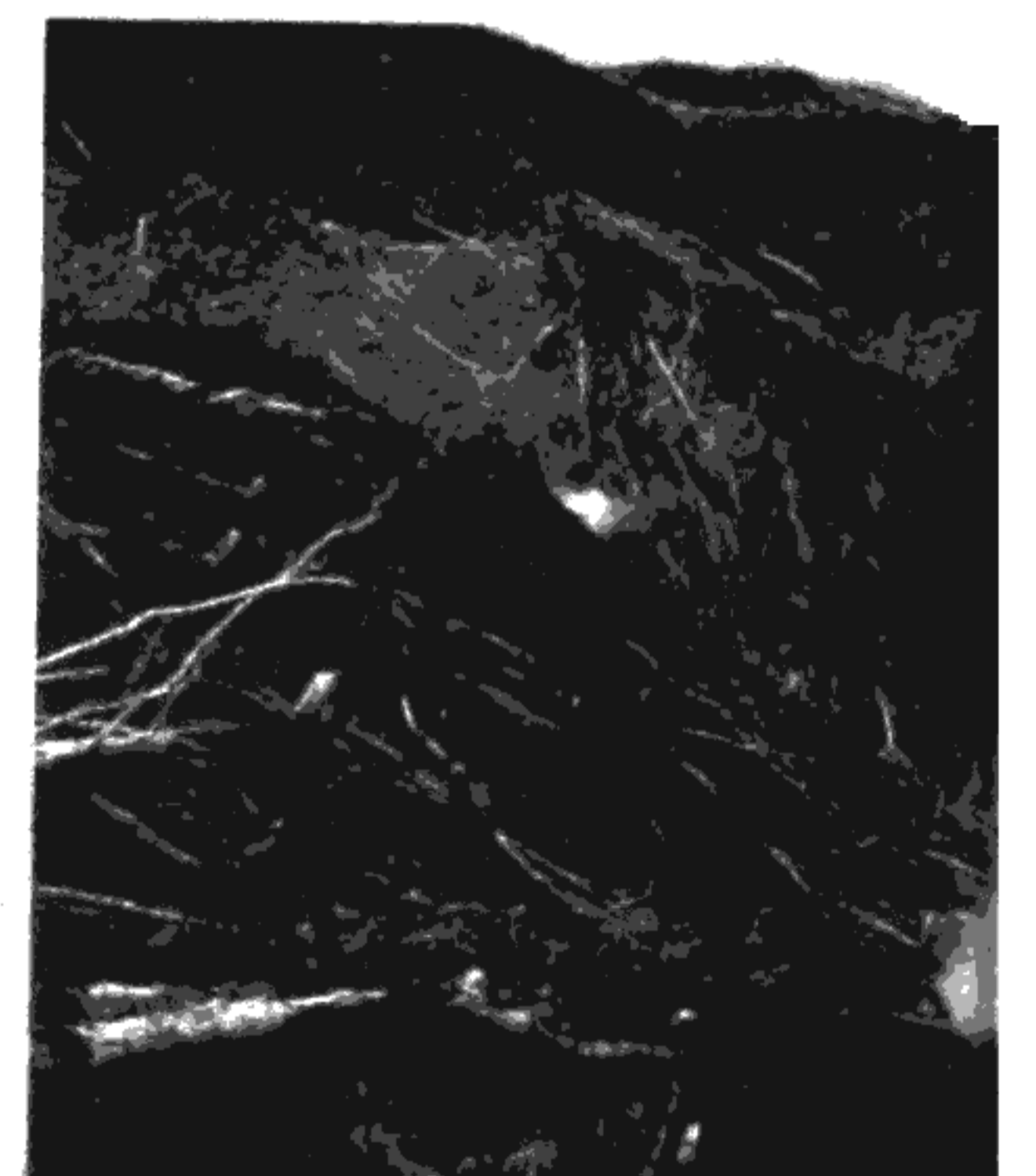
'Owen Wilkes had talked to us about 'client' governments. Soon we began to think about 'client' police forces.'

On the day that the Resistance Ride visited Harewood some roads were prohibited to us and dozens of police were standing by to make sure we kept to previously designated areas of the airport. This first day of intensive police harassment set the norm for the next two weeks. A mobile police van followed us constantly and police contingents were always in close proximity wherever we were in the South Island. No-one was flattered by the police escort. It tended to alienate us from many of the people in towns we passed through. At Cromwell we were staggered to read police notices in local papers warning the townspeople of our intended arrival. Owen Wilkes had talked to us about 'client' governments. Soon we began to think about 'client' police forces.

Mt John was one of the publicity highlights of the Resistance Ride. Protestors, cameramen and journalists met at the bottom of Mt John. This was as far as we could go. There is no doubt about the military nature of Mt John. It exists officially as a

satellite tracking station. Briefly however it is necessary for the USAF who operates the tracking station to know friendly satellites from enemy satellites and it is for this deeper purpose Mt John operates.

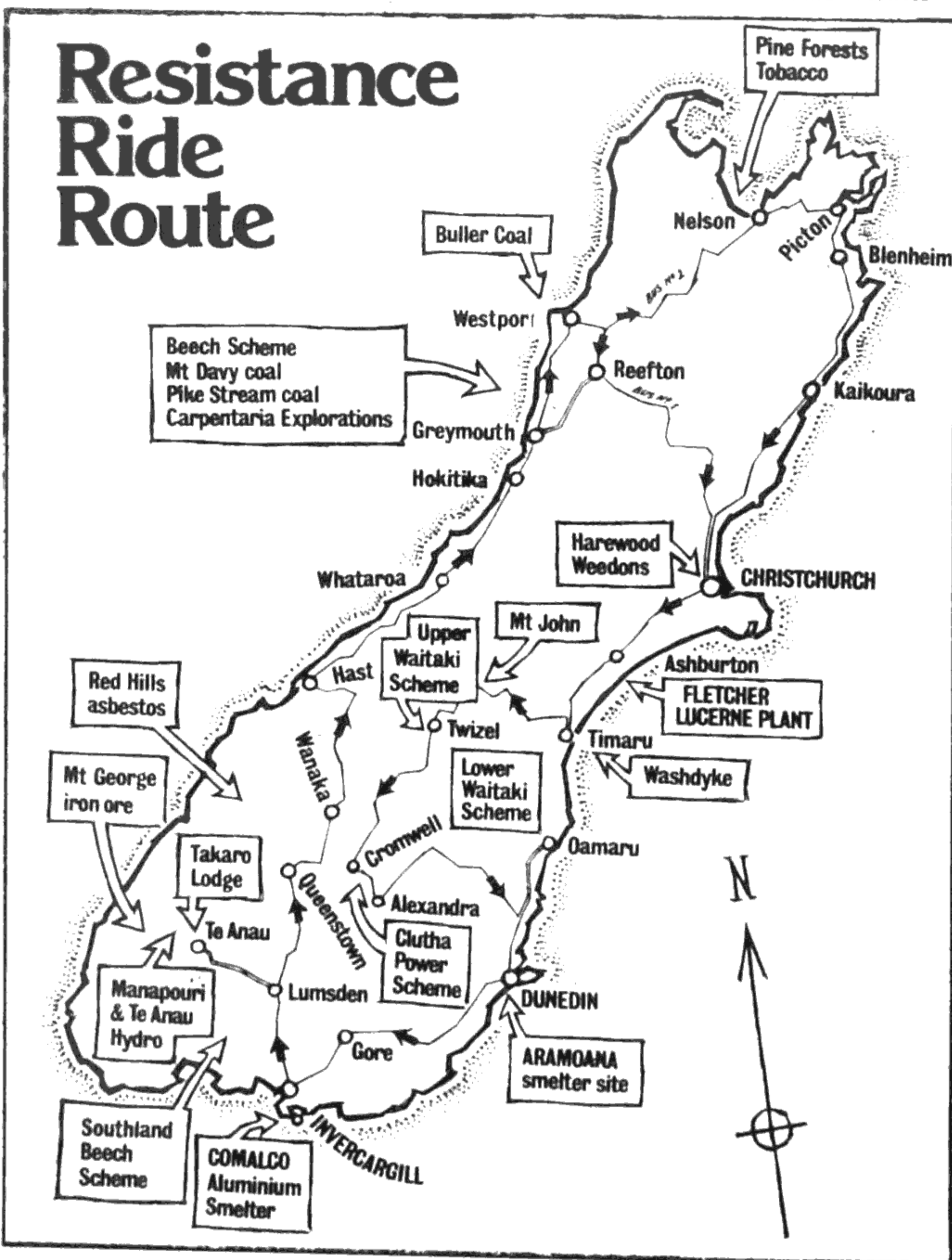
Contact with as many of the public as possible began on the first day of the ride by means of doorknocking, leafletting and petitioning. As much information as was disseminated amongst the public was also gleaned in return, from local populations. In Twizel, many Resistance Riders discovered that Ministry of Works towns were unlike any other New Zealand towns they had known or lived in. Many residents talked to us of Twizel's unusual aspects. Like all Ministry of Works towns, Twizel has a Project Engineer who has authority over almost all aspects of the town's social and physical make-up. In Twizel some of the residents had unlovingly nicknamed their Project Engineer 'God'. The Resistance Ride had decided to visit Twizel in conjunction with the Waitaki Power Scheme because of the obvious connection between this



burned over beech forest on the West Coast

and power-intensive foreign owned industries such as Comalco. The Waitaki Power Scheme is a mammoth development. Lake Pukaki is to be raised 110 feet, which will treble its storage capacity and when finished will hold three times the volume of water as Wellington Harbour.

From Waitaki we moved on to the Clutha Valley where the sun shone warmly for the first time since Christchurch. Camping in the Clutha Valley was a moving experience for many Resistance Riders. We camped at Lowburn at a spot which will be drowned under 60 feet of water by the Clutha hydro scheme. Even the tallest poplars would be submerged, we were told. Most of us had the belief that talks about this scheme were still in progress but even as we pitched our tents we could hear hydro detonators in the beautiful Kawarau Gorge sounding out the inevitability of the scheme. A petition was composed and printed on our portable Gestetner, to be circulated in Cromwell. Most residents seemed to have accepted the inevitability of the proposed hydro scheme but given the choice two thirds would have opted for the smaller 570 ft dam rather than the greater 640 which was originally proposed. The Clutha 640 scheme would flood a huge area of extremely fertile land and create a lake 30 miles long up the valley towards Wanaka. The business area of Cromwell will be irreparably affected by either of the 570 or 640 dam proposals. Some residents in



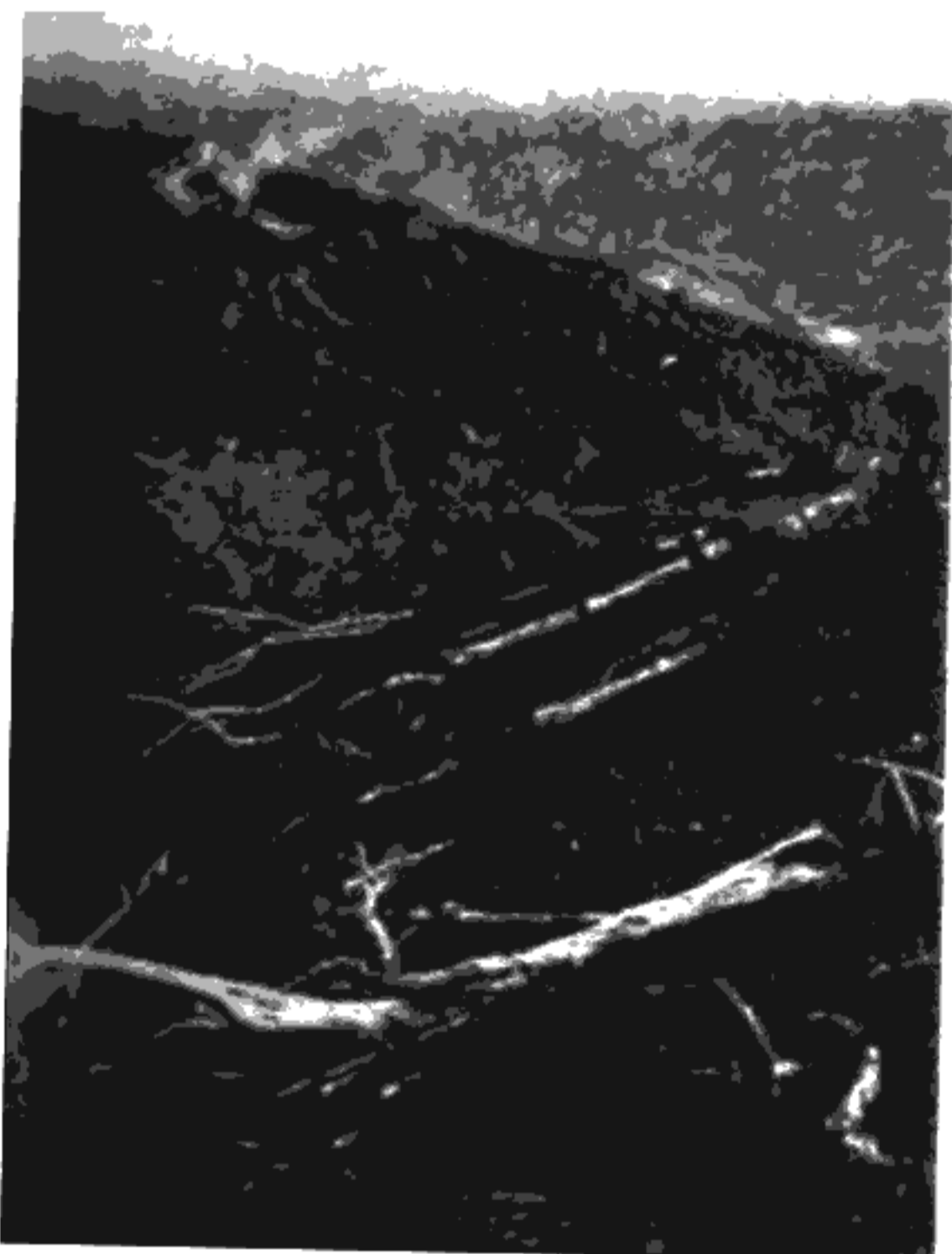
DUR LAND?

favour of the 570 scheme told us that the Ministry of Works had threatened not to rebuild Cromwell's business area unless Cromwell accepted the larger 640 dam as a fait accompli.

'Like all Ministry of Works' towns, Twizel has a Project Engineer who has authority over almost all aspects of the town's social and physical make-up.'

New Zealanders are being told that this is the last hydro scheme to drown land and disrupt family and property. But already there are schemes to dam the Buller. This would not entail human disruption but is another ecological disruption that should not go without adequate planning if it is to go ahead at all.

Visiting the Comalco aluminium smelter at Tiwai Point near Bluff gave many Resistance Riders serious doubts as to the validity of our mammoth power schemes. When Comalco is producing to full capacity next year it will be devouring one fifth of all New Zealand's



hydro electric power. The first proposed dam on the Clutha, we learned, would provide just enough megawattage to run the now vetoed aluminium smelter at Aramoana, Dunedin. These type of power intensive industries provide very few employment opportunities in relation to the amount of power used. Comalco is paying a quarter of the price for its unlimited supply of electricity that the average New Zealand consumer is paying for a limited supply. Last year it was established that Comalco drew a considerable amount of electric power off the national grid. This meant that the average New Zealand consumer subsidised Comalco last year by eleven million dollars. It must also be remembered that Comalco is first and foremost a foreign owned and operated company, consisting of both American and Australian interests.

When we were doorknocking, many New Zealanders told Resistance Riders they doubted New Zealand had the capital to develop itself. Facts do not favour these doubts. The New Zealand government has spent almost twice as much as Comalco in helping to establish the aluminium smelter at Tiwai Point. Costs incurred by the New Zealand government for the Manapouri hydro scheme transmission lines and a highway from Manapouri to Bluff come to 170 million dollars. Despite the Save Manapouri campaign, Manapouri has become, by official contract, virtually a company lake. It is frightening to realise that governments can sell water rights as they have done

in the cases of both Manapouri and Te Anau to big business concerns - and not even New Zealand concerns at that! Many Invercargill people felt that because Comalco employed 750 men at the smelter, Comalco was a desirable asset to the city. But Invercargill remains a town with one of the highest rates of unemployment in New Zealand. Further, 750 jobs are few when the New Zealand government was originally led to believe the aluminium smelter would create as many as 10,000 jobs! A protest by Resistance Riders at the gates of Comalco received sympathetic and accurate coverage in the *SOUTHLAND TIMES*. Pete Lusk, one of the organisers of the Resistance Ride, was headlined with his words 'We are face to face with the enemy.' Resistance Riders weaved their way across a mile of Tiwai Point tussock land to get to a slag heap adjacent to the smelter. The access road had been closed to us, as had been the smelter. Police and a number of Comalco officials attempted to prevent us from making a close inspection of the enormous foul-smelling slag pile, but we were on Crown land and could not be legally deterred. The slag pile was situated about 20 yards from the beach where liquid samples were taken for analysis from an exposed drain. It was tentatively suggested that the slag pile is largely potassium cyanide and that poisons are leached by the rain into a pipe and out to sea. Recently Foveaux Strait oysters have been found to contain a cyanide content of seven parts per million. The World Health Organisation has cited three parts per million as an excessively dangerous cyanide content.

'When Comalco is producing at full capacity next year it will be devouring one fifth of all New Zealand's hydro electric power . . . Comalco is paying a quarter of the price for its unlimited supply of electricity.'

It is startling to know that Hugh Watt once said he wanted to go down in history for his success in bringing Comalco to New Zealand. Professor Cowan, Dean of Economics at Otago University has said: 'The Comalco agreement will go down in history as one of New Zealand's worst economic blunders.'

Lake Manapouri was the real price New Zealand paid for Comalco. When the Resistance Ride visited the lake it looked unusually muddy. We were told this had happened since the Mararora River has been diverted to flow back into Manapouri as part of the hydro scheme. (The Mararora Control structure has reduced the flow of the Waiau River from



Owen Wilkes



12000 cu/secs to 1000 cu/secs to enable an adequate supply of water for the tail race tunnel. We noticed oxygen weed from this silty river only a few feet away in the murky waters of what was once known as New Zealand's most crystalline lake. No legislation exists to prevent our lakes from being irreparably tampered with in this manner. A group of Lake Manapouri Guardians have been appointed by government but without the support of effective protective legislation such groups have little real power.

The West Coast was the last major area the Resistance Ride visited. After camping under the Haast bridge we motored up to Blackball. To reach Blackball was a coming home for some members of the Resistance Ride. At least half a dozen members of the Ride were 'Coasters' including Pete Lusk and Owen Wilkes. We were in well known territory. The main examples of foreign control on the West Coast to be visited by the Resistance Ride were the beech forests and the Mt Davy coalfield. It is not too strong to suggest that the beech forest scheme is a forestry scheme by Japanese industry for Japanese industry. Also, the Japanese mining corporation Ataka have almost exclusive mining rights over the extensive Mt Davy coalfield. Resistance Riders took an excursion into the hills to learn about the beech forest schemes first hand. The beech forest management schemes we discovered are management schemes in name only. What is entailed in reality is a burning of the beech after a few choice trees have been milled. Any regeneration is also burned or chemically destroyed with defoliant similar to those used by the US military in Vietnam. Following this wasteful ravaging, exotic pines are usually planted. It is a cunning public relations plot to talk of pine 'forests' in New Zealand. Our exotic pine forests are 'plantations' and should be known as such. High on a spur overlooking thousands of acres of beech designated for conversion to pine we uprooted a few newly planted exotics and replanted red beech seedlings in their place. This was a morale booster and a ceremonial symbol of our protest. It must be remembered that the beech schemes will provide paper for a use and throw away economy. Now that so little native forest remains in New Zealand it is an appropriate time to be aware of the enormous amount of throw away, unnecessary, consumer packaging that necessitates huge 'forestry' schemes. Many West Coasters saw the

beech schemes in terms of job opportunities. But the mammoth size of these schemes, and the nebulous guarantee of any long term benefit to New Zealand owing to the foreign owned nature of the schemes should make government very hesitant to endorse them.

..... the beech forest scheme is a forestry scheme by Japanese industry for Japanese industry.'

A real ideological alternative to the problem of small town employment opportunities is undoubtedly the policy of decentralisation. The Labour government claims to hold such a policy but only token gestures of decentralisation have typified a Labour government policy that could be a vital alternative to ailing development in regional areas. It is undesirable for foreign owned corporations to provide the jobs that our own government should be providing for the people of Invercargill, Westport and similar towns.

The Resistance Ride was finally closed in Nelson with an en-masse assault on two mammoth piles of beech and pine chips which were waiting to be shipped to Japan.

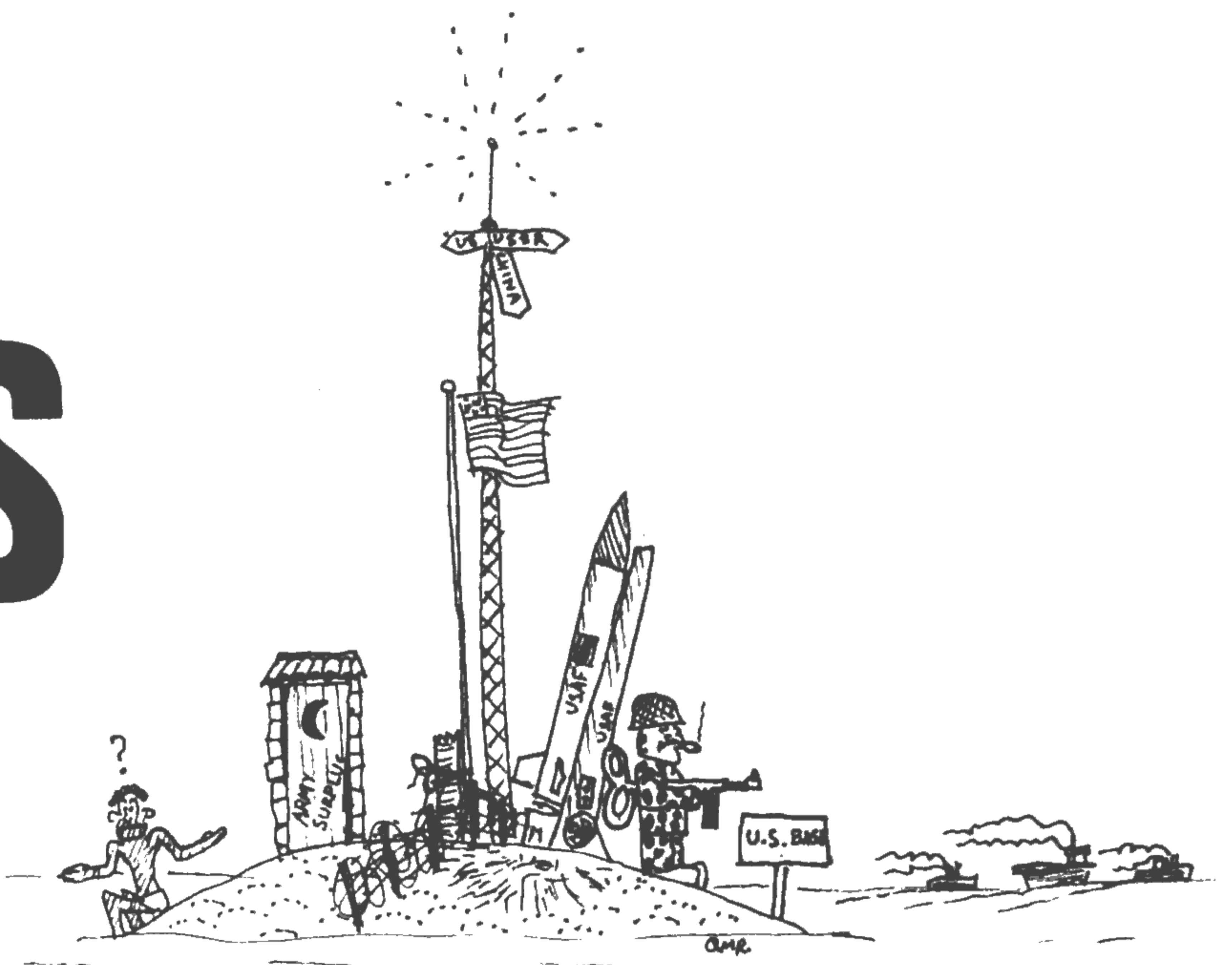
A North Island Resistance Ride?

The success of the South Island Resistance Ride has insured the probability of a North Island Resistance Ride in January 1976. A public meeting on the topic of foreign control in New Zealand will be held in Wellington early in April.

It is not too late to oppose foreign control if it is opposed now. The Aramoana smelter was successfully opposed. The people of New Zealand need only to be aware and half the victory is won.

Anyone who is interested in contacting the Campaign Against Foreign Control in New Zealand should write to P O Box 2258 Christchurch. Any Wellingtonian interested in our Wellington group should contact Christine Gillespie, 128 Campbell Street, Karori.

ATOM ATOLLS



The campaign against French nuclear testing in the Pacific has achieved some of its aims without securing a permanent ban on testing - it has driven them underground but not stopped them. To move the campaign into a more constructive and permanent direction, many of the non-governmental groups in the Pacific basin are co-operating to stage a Conference for a Nuclear Free Pacific in Suva during April 1-6 this year. The proposed conference, hosted by the ATOM (Against Testing on Mururoa) Committee, is based on the belief that the creation of a nuclear free zone 'can be an important step towards achieving a disarmed nuclear free world.'

The conference proposal has already received firm indications of support from groups in Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Solomon Islands, Tahiti, Micronesia, Western Samoa, Tonga, the Cook Islands, France and Japan.

Various groups active in these countries indicate widespread interest in formalising some nuclear free arrangement for the region. New Zealand groups involved in the conference are Greenpeace, Peace Media, South Pacific Action Network, Campaign Against Foreign Military Activity in New Zealand, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and Nga Tamatoa.

Though there are apparently differences among the groups at the pre-Conference stage with respect to specific proposals and to strategies, the aims of the conference are endorsed. These aims were set out, following a preliminary discussion in Auckland in August of 1974, as follows:

1. To discuss in depth the issue of nuclear power, nuclear testing (both atmospheric and underground) and nuclear disarmament, consequently arriving at a collective understanding of the sort of future desired by the peoples of the Pacific.
2. To provide the opportunity for a meeting of representative delegates

of Pacific and Pacific Rim peoples so that the related issues of militarism, foreign military bases, and self determination can be discussed.

3. To create greater awareness between countries of their different social, political and economic situations, including nuclear and military activities, the nations' constitutional status, government attitudes, protest activities, public opinion, etc.
4. From this informed standpoint, to agree on common objectives (e.g. a Nuclear Free Pacific, a Nuclear-Weapons Free South Pacific, etc.) and formulate united strategies for achieving those ends.

Differences between the various groups appear at this stage to revolve around two questions:

1. Should the scope of the campaign be the entire Pacific basin, or is it more feasible to begin with working on the South Pacific area?
2. Given the limits imposed on the 'zone', should the immediate goal be a nuclear testing free zone, a nuclear weapons free zone, or a completely nuclear free zone? At least one group, the South Pacific Action Network, goes even further, and advocates a Pacific Peace Zone prohibiting all foreign military activity in the Pacific basin. The Peace Zone is seen by this group as following on from immediate campaigns for the initial establishment of a Nuclear Free South Pacific and then a Nuclear Free Pacific.

So far the question of the scope of the campaign for a nuclear free zone is concerned, the major question involves whether or not to include the areas of Micronesia and the Asian rim of the Pacific in which the United States has a major presence. So far, only Japan, with its first-hand experience of nuclear war, has seriously challenged these installations. While some groups feel that establishing the principle of such a zone in the South Pacific is both more quickly realisable

as a goal, and useful as a lever on adjacent areas, others feel that the 'super-power' question must be confronted from the beginning. As Betty Schutz of the Suva-based ATOM committee puts it: trying first for a Nuclear Weapons Free South Pacific is like nibbling at a piece of cheese which is all the time growing twice as fast at the other end. It's no use running as fast at the other end. It's no use running behind the problem, we must confront it. The United States may be considered as a giant, but regardless, now is the time to act because the giant is all the time consolidating his power.' ATOM takes a similar approach to the second major question facing the conference, arguing that the urgency of environmental destruction caused by nuclear pollution precludes a strategy aimed initially at banning only nuclear weaponry.

Perhaps the most detailed outline of how a Nuclear Free Zone might work in the Pacific has been provided by Owen Wilkes of the Christchurch-based Campaign Against Foreign Military Activities in New Zealand, a plan which he believes can be implemented by 1978.

Wilkes envisages a zone which is bounded in the west by the Indian Ocean Zone of Peace (as defined in United Nations Document A/AC 159/1), and to the east by the boundary of the Latin American Nuclear Weapon Free Zone. In the North Wilkes envisages a zone which extends far enough to include the islands of Micronesia, while Antarctica would provide a southern boundary.

A proposal for a nuclear weapon free zone along these lines would provide for the following:

1. A complete ban on nuclear testing: this would apply mainly to the French, but testing of weapons by other powers cannot absolutely be ruled out.
2. A ban on the presence or transit of nuclear weapons in or through the zone. This would naturally be extremely hard to enforce, but given govern-

mental support throughout the zone, some degree of supervision could be maintained at the level of provision of support facilities.

3. In order to ensure maximum effectiveness, a ban would also have to be operated on all bases and facilities which contribute in any way to the effectiveness of nuclear weapons or nuclear weapon delivery systems.
4. Inspection of bases etc., operated within the zone by any country along the lines of inspection rights under the Antarctic Treaty would act as a strong disincentive to use of such weapons within the zone.
5. An agreement would be sought from nuclear powers that they would never use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against states and peoples within the zone. Such a provision would require New Zealand and Australia to reject the nuclear umbrella of protection offered by, e.g. ANZUS.

If the ATOM Conference for a Nuclear Free Pacific can secure agreement amongst the groups who initiated the successful campaign against French nuclear testing, or some sort of plan to establish a zone of this kind, the role of governments will be the immediate problem. Island governments should, in the absence of outside pressure, be ready to move towards a zone concept fairly readily, thus increasing the importance of governmental attitudes in Australia and New Zealand.

The Labour government has played an active role on the French testing question, now will it go the rest of the way? The present position of the government as described by Mr Rowling on 24 September is that 'the government continues to be concerned with the promotion of international measures to put an end to all nuclear weapons testing in all environments.' Activists in the field of nuclear weaponry will be looking for positive extension of this policy in the near future.

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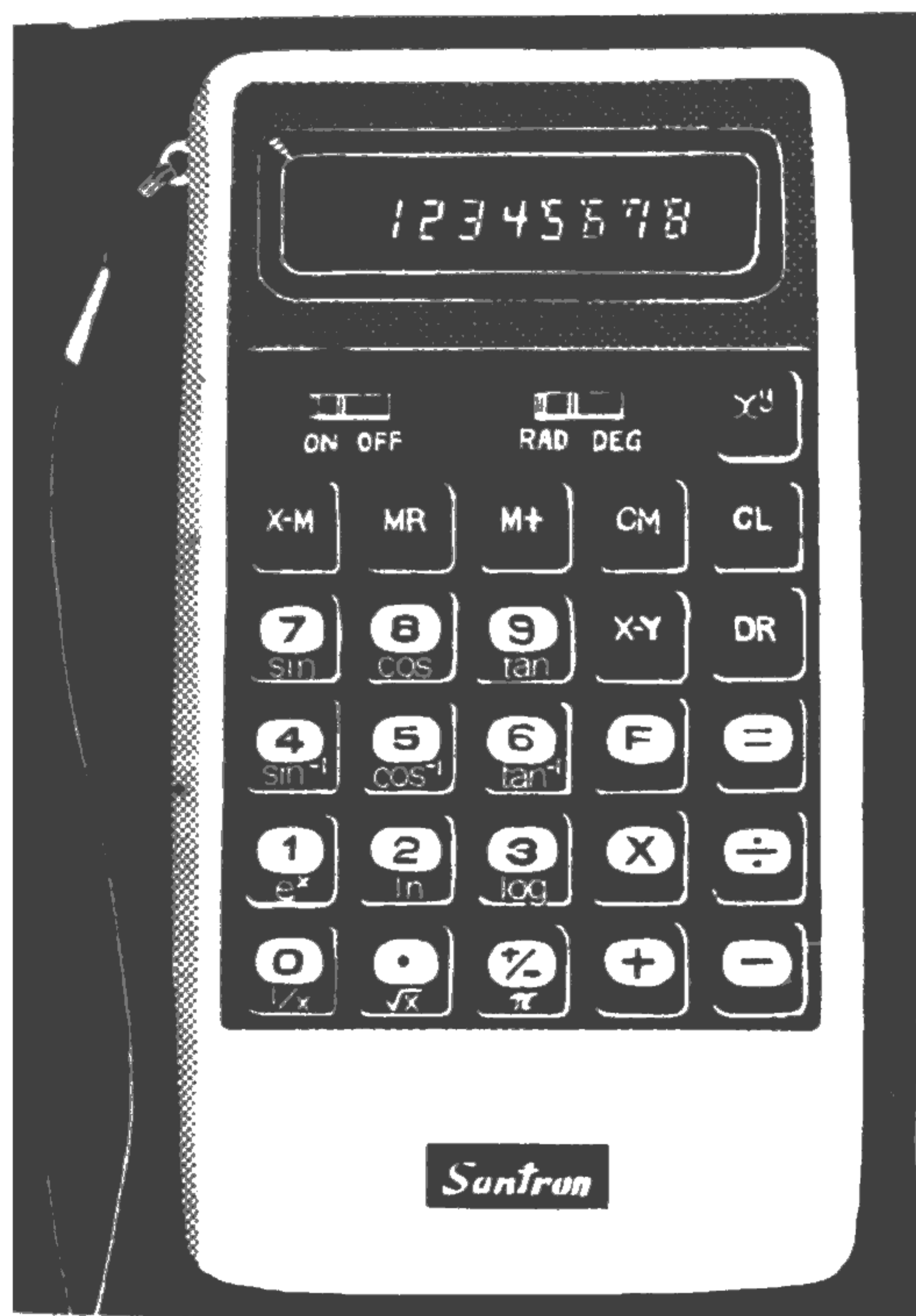
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ROCK

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When every act you ever dreamed about is passing through Auckland airport like it was the last stop before the Great Antarctic Rock Paradise.

Well what happens when a country the size of New Zealand is confronted with the legends of a distant culture?

And tomorrow the Tourist Board may get the Beatles. Anything. And at the same time there's a national scene which craves definition, recognition: and bands not owned by the Breweries; whose managers walk the streets, the country dangling their acts like an unclean cock that people don't want.

But it's not a cock. It's a perfect arrow, and a sign which says: HERE! . . . NOW! And why aren't you writing about us? Helping. We've an audience: we've got the music: the spirit. Everything but the goddamn press who can take rock out of the men's room! Liberate it from the wretchedness of eternal Saturday night partying!!!

Will the rock press please stand up! . . . Oh I see . . . you're already up . . . and did I see you moving?

FEEBLE SPIRIT

FREE SPIRIT by HUDSON/FORD

Reviewed by Brian King

Last week I heard a local band at a dance in Northland. The night was foul: it had been raining the whole day and outside the hall it was cold and miserable. Inside, Saxonhair were playing to a small crowd; around us one or two danced, while others stretched out along the walls. Semi-darkness. The band was decidedly cool. After a while I thought they were excellent.

At the centre, Chris: playing guitar with real grace: leading the band, the crowd into rock and roll; Greg pointing his trumpet somewhere between the ceiling and a lowered microphone and blowing on top of the drummer, bass and second guitarist. Best of all were the singers, Kate and Kelly. With her hands thrust into the pockets of her jeans, Kate is the group's indifferent star. In the wooden confines of St Anne's Hall her voice assails, commands; with the addition of Kelly's harmonies she sounds like my old favourite, Grace Slick. The fat sound ('Get off My Cloud', 'Satisfaction', 'It's alright Mama') warmed the hall with good spirit, moving the crowd, which was getting bigger, to leaping, jumping, rocking freedoms. It was alive all

right: like the concerts we've seen at the Town Hall in the last two years. It was rock music.

So after this discovery I listened to FREE SPIRIT, the new release from Hudson/Ford, and ask: what does this album contribute to the greater pantheon of rock music? Of course I'm disappointed: maybe these standards are too limiting, even too high (I don't really think so), but this album doesn't rate.

First track, 'Take A Little Word', is six and a half minutes long. Here:

I had to run away
To find a hideaway
So all I've got to say
It would only take a little word . . .
To come back to you, to come back to you.

Like most of the music on this album, the arrangement is pointed and smooth, the production slick. Yet, except for the production, this album has nothing to with the seventies, and even less to do with rock.

So I'd have to call it pop - or British folk/rock, which is much the same thing. The simple melodies and romanticism are reminiscent of early Strawbs, the band which spawned Richard Hudson and John Ford. Strangely enough the music is much closer to American pop, circa 1967/8: the Monkees, Every Mother's Son, Dino, Desi and Billy were playing music like this when I was in the fourth form at college. It was music that we all grew out of.

I know: the electronic wizardry gives the music the validity of say, the Moody Blues; but lacking the saving grace of obscurity it is finally only trite. Again, take these lines:

No I don't want adulation
Give me appreciation
Cause I'll be high as a steeple
When I can play to the people.
(I don't Want to be a Star)

They could have come from 'Tommy' or 'Quadrophenia'. Daltrey could have screamed these lines; they could be dramatic. Instead they are delivered without any attention to dramatics and lack conviction. As I say, pre-seventies; pre-consciousness.

Finally, the back cover shows the boys leaning on an old Ford with California plates: they resemble British gangsters, the ones you see in Michael Caine films. Two have receding hairlines, and one looks overdressed (like an aging rock star). It's competent cover art, and the anachronisms and incongruities it points up are a statement of where the band is at musically. None of the songs are as strong as last year's single, 'Pick Up the Pieces', and this album doesn't fulfil the promise of 'Nickelodeon', their first album.

MOTT THE HOOPLE LIVE
CBS SBP 474 266
Reviewed by Patrick O'Dea

The GOOD live album is the occurrence rare. In fact, it almost ought to be the occurrence unheard of, because the business of making a record - let alone the experience of listening to it - is a hefty dam in the stream of shared consciousness between performer and audience. The characteristics of the concert, transmuted on record, often seem less marvellous, less exciting, and no long tracks of applause and brouhaha can make up for that.

So: there's that about live albums generally. Add: nine of the fourteen tracks on 'Mott the Hoople: Live' have turned up on previous albums. Conclusion: this is a disappointing album. Comment: Not so fast, Billy, not so fast.

This is a terrific record. Mott the Hoople have always been a cut above the average glitter and decadent, downer rock working machines, from their early, Dylan influenced material to the more incisive tunes of later times. I said it 18 months' ago, and I stand to it; but this set, which is whoop and holler from its first to its 49th final minute is astonishing, yet this is not because out of the studio, the hoople goes hog wild. I know people who consider that the group's progression since 'all the young dudes' has been too clipped and tense and I see what they mean, without feeling it. However while most of 'Mott the Hoople, Live' is obviously a more unbuttoned record, it is nothing like an orgy of on-and-on jamming. Only the

long medley that occupies most of the second side is significantly longer than the average single cut, yet within the extended framework that live work permits are concentrated extraordinary quantities of energy. You hardly notice that the material is nominally familiar. It's as if the electricity behind it came from an entirely different type of current.

Probably, in describing live records, it's more useful to think about the overall effect than to select tracks for comment. Here, for instance, you perceive that the audience is out there, vociferous enough, but clearly separate; the group's sounds are what the record is made of. It isn't always so in these times (compare the Grateful Dead's live sets). But I like the old way better. Among other things, it doesn't exclude the listener who wasn't there when it happened (as six sides of tomfoolery live in Europe tends to do). The gramophone record was invented to bring the stage into the drawing room, but with a lot of live albums I can't escape the feeling that the music is coming from someone else's drawing room. It's like 'The Fly' horror movies, the atoms have to be transported and reassembled, but something goes wrong. But with 'Mott the Hoople, Live' the reconstitution process is entirely successful. The music goes round and round and it comes out here.

This, then, is a live album that asks for no ifs and buts from its hearers. It was recorded by the way in London and New York at the Odeon Theatre, Hammersmith and the Uris Theatre on Broadway, respectively.



QUEEN: SHEER HEART ATTACK
(Elektra)

Reviewed by Richard Best

The everglades again: you'll do a lot of wading before anything like terra firma surfaces. SHEER HEART ATTACK is a good title but seven of the 13 tracks on it aren't sheer, none of 'em are sunny and only one ('Flick of the Wrist') is convulsive enough to induce listener heartburn.

Queen, or more rightly Freddy Mercury, have a problem: How to tell your polytechnic '68 mates they're just not needed any more.

The bugger-off story shines best in Eric Carmen who may be a teenage broke-heart en chanson but frosted ice in the management/economics circle. When it came time last year to tidying up The Raspberries' viability outlook, David Smalley and Wally Bryson, Carmen's bosom pals from Cleveland College, were cast out and the new-look group climbed up out of the muck with a hit LP and a big hit single 'Overnight Sensation'.

Freddy should take a lesson.

His sweet run-arounds with the emphasis on choric vocals and change-da-riff-alla-time are far amuses, as in the continuing saga of the Seven Seas of 'bye.

Side one, for instance, would be marv if fellow-Queenists, Brian May and Roger Taylor, had stayed out of the picture. 'Brighton Rock', a longish contribution from May, is OK but his 'Now I'm Here' and Taylor's 'Tenement Funster' are heavy fluff alongside Mercury's pieces.

Slip into side two and all this back-handed talk looks fair enough. It's booring like the Guess Who's last four albums and even Mercury takes a dive into banality with his two-part 'In the Lap of the Gods'.

The solution lies in pulling in the reins. Namely, pulling in May and Co and leaving the song-writing to Mercury.

Any old queen worth her gold tiara knows her politics: like, keep democracy out of the monarchy.

Freddy should take a lesson.



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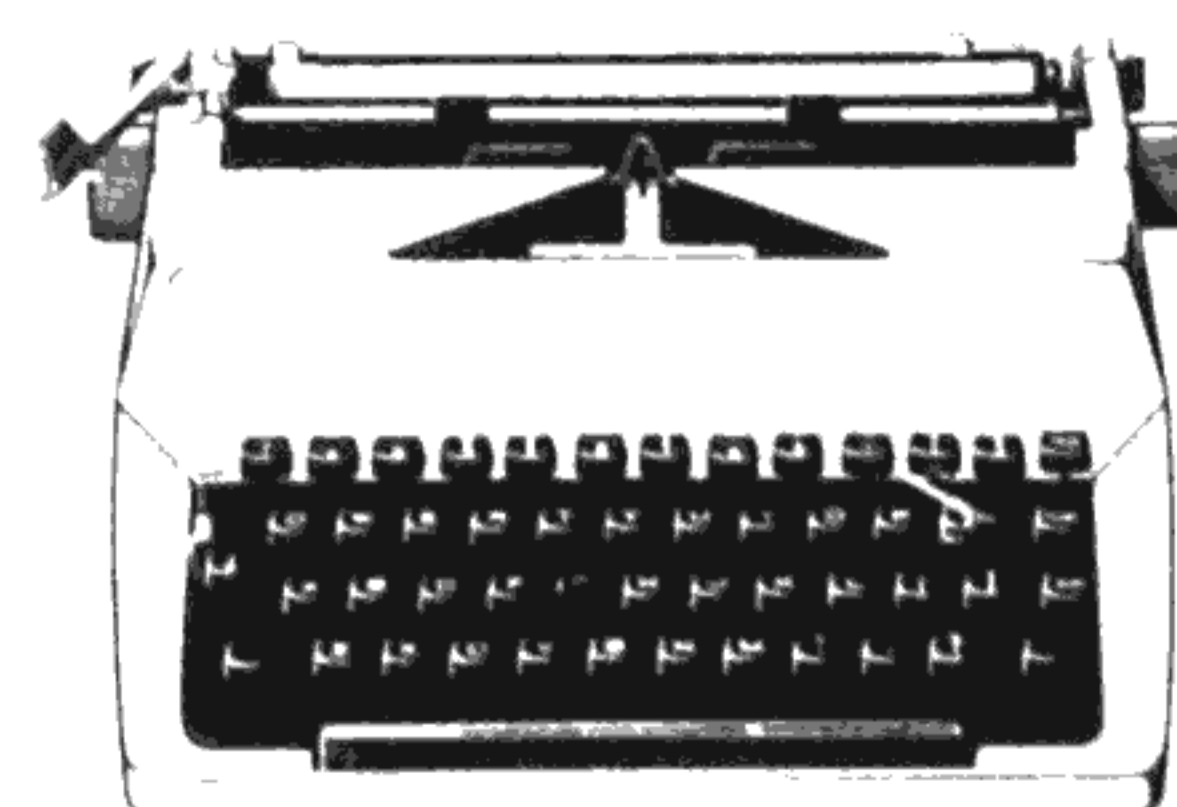
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Pimps Debate

'That a Woman's Place is on the Street' Affirmative and Negative, was debated by four men at varsity last Friday. This debate clearly showed that debating can be merely a form in which to ridicule the participants, the audience, and the topic, serious or not, or a form that can be used to express a serious viewpoint, while still entertaining.

Three of Friday's participants ably demonstrated the worthlessness and destructive quality of the first of these uses. By treating the topic in a purely facetious way, they turned the subject and any serious discussion of such into something to be ridiculed, a ploy used by all male or female sexists. This chauvinist treatment of the topic was further shown by some of the actual views expressed - that men want as much sexual freedom as they can get, that women should be in the home, they cook better, that jobs are not available for women and men should not have to compete with women for work, and even reference to the authors of 'The Sexist Society' as girls. These remarks, all made

in a facetious tone, supported themes varying from the idea that for human liberation both men and women must have a choice about the roles they take, to the idea that prostitution must be encouraged to give the male sexual freedom, in fact, a wide variation of sexist themes.

Mr H. Stubbs, the first speaker of the affirmative, showed the value of debating as both entertaining and an expression of a serious opinion - that women should be in the street, along with all other adult workers. He argued that society cannot economically survive with only half of its work force working. Women must eventually come out 'onto the street' or into a working situation with men, and that for this to happen, society must be responsible for providing jobs. He pointed out the selfish male attitudes expressed by the negative team, both in protecting their position in society, and in supporting individualist impractical idea - the freedom of choice of role.

He also made the point that not only is prostitution sexually degrading for a woman, but also economically, because in many cases a large proportion of the money earned goes into the pockets of male capitalist pimps.

It would have appeared from the subject of the debate that the affirmative side would have expressed the more sexist ideas. It is revealing that in fact three of the four men facetiously twisted the topic to chauvinist ends, and that only one used the debate for any useful purpose of serious, yet entertaining discussion.

Bryony Hales



JUGGERNAUT is based on a premise that all the world loves a disaster. One is inclined to say that is just what it has got.

A couple of years ago MISSION IMPOSSIBLE was captivating television audiences, and in early 1974 the American film industry decided to try and revive the idea. The recipe this time contained a handful of ordinary people to add authenticity and increased horror angle to give a slight Hitchcock flavour, and the product was called a disaster epic.

Soon the film companies realised what money spinners these films were and so more poured off the production lines. Leading the pack were THE TOWERING INFERNO (in which a fire engulfs the world's tallest building) THE POISEDON ADVENTURE (in which a ship strikes trouble) EARTHQUAKE (in which Los Angeles collapses piece by piece) and AIRPORT '75 (a repeat of the aeroplane disaster story.) US box office receipts for 1974 consequently reached \$1.6 billion, highest since the peak earnings of \$1.7 billion in 1947.

JUGGERNAUT is another in the traditional 'disaster epic' mould. It focuses on a large ship on which seven bombs have been planted by a person hiding behind the name of

Juggernaut. He demands a ransom for the ship's safety.

In true horror style the director, Richard Lester, goes to great lengths to build up the tension to the point where a British Navy bomb disposal expert, played by Richard Harris, has just over a minute to choose between cutting one of two wires - one will blow him up, the other will defuse the bomb.

However, tension does not necessarily make a good film, and this is where JUGGERNAUT comes to grief. I looked around for some purpose in the film's production but found nothing but an attempt to make a few quick bucks at the box office. The characters provide no more than pretty faces to fill the nothingness that is the rest of the film. Their backgrounds largely remain a mystery and apart from funny-man Roy Kinnear, the disaster's effect seems to be glossed over.

The ship's owner, played by Ian Holm, offered a solution to the problem when he suggested in the last few minutes that Juggernaut (the mad bomber) was a product of a society which treated individuals as things and not as human beings.

However, he somehow never managed to see that he, with his plush offices and material wealth, was as much at fault as was his impersonal 'society.'

Yet, the emptiness of the film was contrasted against the great number of people who attended. The president of the Motion Picture Association of America said at the end of 1974 that 'in anxious times people go to the movies to escape their anxieties'. And if we were to judge films in terms of anxiety-escapers, JUGGERNAUT would score an A.

Large numbers O.D on weekend rock!

PERFORMANCE

Union Hall, Saturday 15.3.75

I'm told that Redeye were the stars at the Mardi Gras held recently. It figures: for a long time they were resident at a private club in Wellington, a kind of RSA for musicians; each member the veteran of many bands. And they're Nice Guys. I remember Dennis turning me on to Chicago when that band had integrity and an audience in their twenties. I was only sixteen at the time.

And earlier than that: the Sunday afternoons in the Oracle, and John O'Connor always had a smile for the 14-year old rock enthusiasts. Since that time, of course, while millions died or ran mad, the music never faltered: out-lasting the Supernatural Blues Band, Tom Thumb, Spice of Life, Dizzy Limits, Timberjack, Arkas-tras, Olibet, and through various Quincy lineups to a consumation in Redeye: really the only Wellington soul band. (I'd love to see Saxon-hair and Redeye sharing the bill).

And the Country Fliers are performing too: another quality lineup, and including Jim Laurie from the famous pointed-elbows school of drumming, ex-Highway and Rongotai College. And Martin Hope from the Formyula, and Midge Marsden and

Shona Laing, with Steve Voss; her farewell appearance before doing the old Katherine Mansfield. (With Alison Durbin and Suzanne gone and forgotten, it's down to Erina Clark and Angela Ayers. Jesus. . . .) Plus Pegasus, a soft rock band: special concert PA by Abbey Rowe and lights by Soundsincredible. Looksinaudibleanyway.

PERFORMANCE

Union Hall, Sunday 16.3.75

I reckon if you take three on Saturday morning, saving the coke for later in the evening: sleep through Sunday, then take a whole handful before the Dragon concert.



REVIEW OF SPLIT ENZ CONCERT -

QUENTIN ROPER

Hey, remember Wednesday night? SPLIT ENZ gave us a concert - usual price \$1.50. Hold it . . . did we say SPLIT ENZ?

Well, the few who saw their performances last year must have been sufficiently impressed to bring a friend along because the hall was packed.

The opening act was great. Geoff Chunn (former drummer of SE), a talented singer and guitarist held the audience interest, but I had the feeling that people around me were waiting for the main act. After about a half hour, the stage darkened and Brian Finn ran, crawled, jumped and jerked erratically for a full minute at least, before announcing SPLIT ENZ. At that moment, the other members, duplicating his movements burst onto the stage like a horde of apes from '2001' and ripped into their first number 'It's no Bother to Me'. Their own composition (as is the case with all their other numbers), this has been released as their new single. 'It's no bother to Me' showed me that SPLIT ENZ are still New Zealand's foremost contemporary group, containing some of the most talented musicians in the country.

With a captivating vocal style and theatrics to match, Finn had his audience in hysterics while I think SE have their own unique style

and music, I suppose SE resemble Genesis, but more especially Sparks - in the drumming and low, low 'chunky' bass sound.

The musicianship of these guys really is outstanding - Paul Wilkinson and Philip Judd alternated with sizzling guitar while Tony Raynor, with piano, moog and mellotron was impressive to say the least. He would probably be the best keyboard player I have yet seen. His piano playing was not pre-taped (as some disbeliever suggested). I saw a short demo by him before the show.

The highlights: the spoon act by percussionist Geoffrey will be remembered by all, as will the 'mistake' by ego-tripping guitarist Wilkinson who, antipating a solo, stepped to the front, and was dragged and beaten by the group for doing so.

Mike Chunn kept a solid bass line going and participated in the theatrics admirably, finishing with a 'Chuck Berry' style dance across the stage.

I must not overlook drummer Paul Crowther who had to cope with constantly changing tempos. And a word must be spared for the engineer/mixer who provided sound. I thought the mixing was great - better than other live acts I have seen.

SPLIT ENZ are off on a tour in Australia after their present tour is completed, and contrary to popular opinion, SPLIT ENZ will be recording their first album either during or after the Aussie tour. It will contain most of the numbers they performed.

Two films will screen at the Memorial Theatre on Thursday 13 at 8 pm (for admission see Studass).

'Millhouse' (Filmmakers' Cinema, Sydney) is an extremely and admittedly biased look at the ex-President. It's also very amusing: but darkly so: the film follows Nixon only as far as the middle sixties - you fill the rest in yourself. Chilling. 100 mins.

'Attica': the most violent confrontation in the USA since the Civil War; documented on film shot inside the prison. Grand Prix winner at Mannheim and Nyon festivals. 80 mins.

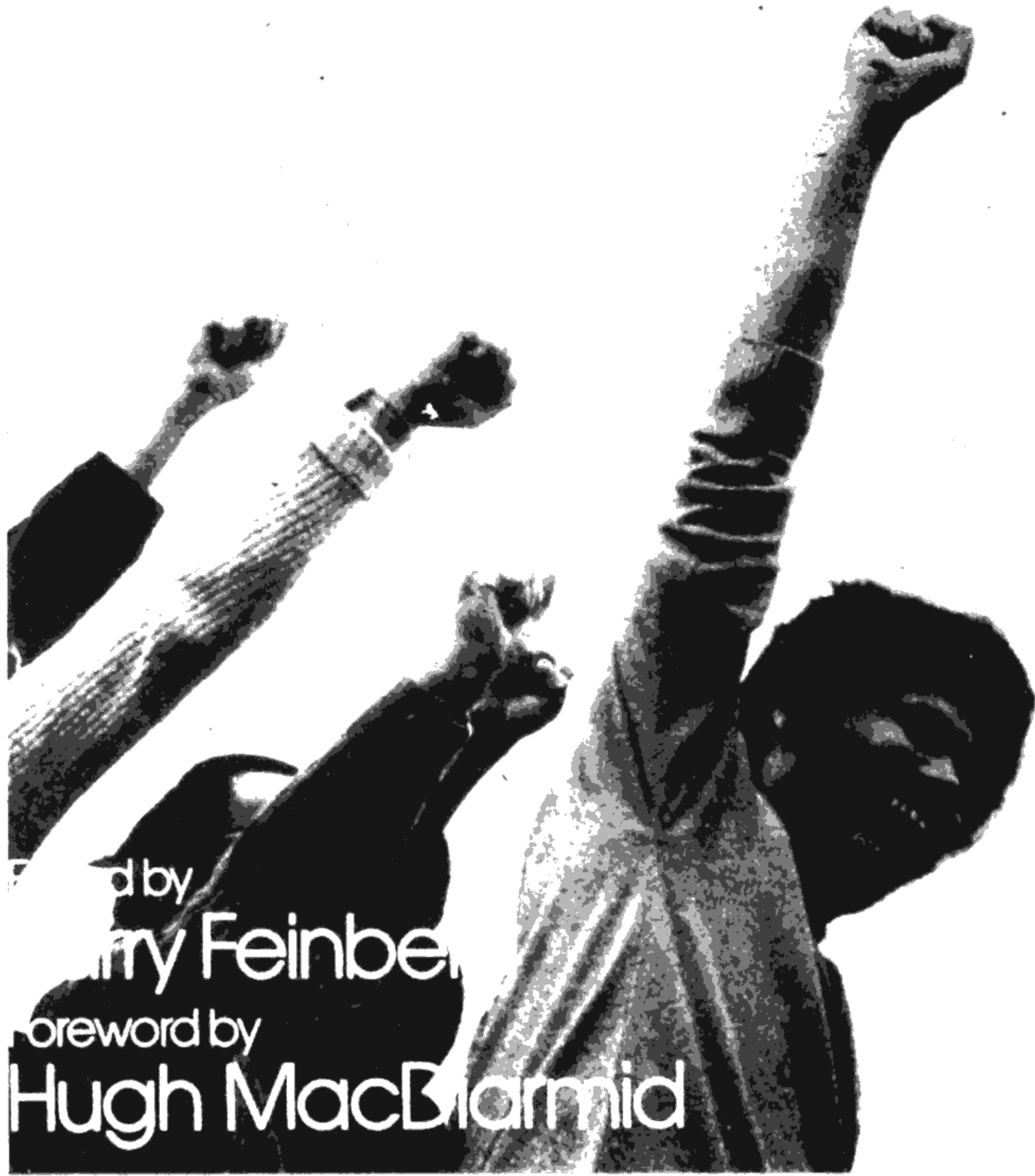


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South African Freedom Poems



Edited by
Barry Feinberg
Foreword by
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South African Freedom Poems
Edited by Barry Feinberg
Foreword by Hugh MacDiarmid

Violent, passionate, indignant, defiant, furious, sorrowful - yes, even gentle, quiet - the poems in this collection run nearly the whole gamut of human emotion. I stress the word 'nearly' because the ten contributors to this volume - all of them black South African poets who have suffered persecution because of their beliefs and in some cases imprisonment and torture - write out of anger and hatred for their white oppressors, and never out of hopelessness and self pity. Oswald R Mtshali speaks for all of them:

'Have hope, brother,
despair is for the defeated.'

'Let's have poems
blood-red in colour
ringing like damn bells
Poems
that tear at the oppressors face
and smash his grip.
Poems that awaken man . . .

Lines like these - and there are many such in the collection - are like calls to action which the 'laager masters', as Arthur Nortje contemptuously calls the whites, would do well to heed.

'How long must we endure?' asks Dennis Brutus, in a moving tribute to Chief Luthuli whose 'old leonine heart is stifled', and whose quality Brutus sums up in three superb lines:

'Day
'There is a valour
greater than victory:
Greatness endures.'

Brutus's question is answered in poem after poem; for example, in these prophetic lines that Mazisi Kunene addresses to the whites: 'Day after day we kindled the fire, Spreading the flame of our anger Round your cities Round your children Who will remain the ash-monuments Witnessing the explosions of our revenge.'

The tone of the poems is generally high-pitched - 'thundering voices' to use a phrase from Kunene - so it is a relief to come across the occasional quiet lines, such as these of Hugh Lewin's, which express the need for peace and gentle human contact:

'I don't want fists and paws
I want
to be touched
again
and to touch,
I want to feel alive
again
I want to say
when I get out
Here I am
please touch me.'

This is an extremely compelling and disturbing book, whose impact cannot be adequately conveyed by this short review. I would therefore urge you to buy it and read it for yourselves. At the same time, you would be contributing to the International Defence and Aid Fund, for all proceeds from the sale of the book will go to its continued work in Southern Africa.

Alistair Campbell

UNDERWATER

Several people have approached me recently regarding an underwater club. We had a fairly strong underwater club affiliated to the students Association until 1974 when it folded. Much of the former gear (wetsuits, tanks, masks, etc.) is still around and if a new club was started this could be made available to it. In response to interest expressed to me I am calling a meeting next Thursday 13 March at 12.30 pm in the Lounge with a view to forming a new club. I hope everybody interested will attend for our constitution requires a minimum of 20 members and if that number is not forthcoming then it will be up to the executive Studass to decide what to do with the gear. Anybody interested but unable to attend can leave details at the Studass Office.



Ever since Fox Talbot invented the calotype in 1841 photography has exerted an uncanny fascination on people. The freezing of a single moment for posterity, the captivity of a scrap of reality on a piece of emulsified paper has a peculiar poignance. As an art form photography is more immediately accessible than the other mimetic arts. No special knowledge is needed to 'understand' a photograph.

Photography's claim to being the most popular art form (who has never taken a snapshot?) is well supported by the interest being shown in Victoria Ginn's photographs of people exhibited in the university library until March 22, the most exciting photographic show by a local artist seen in this town since Warwick Teague's enigmatic and technically superb show at the Wellington Settlement a couple of years' ago.

The exhibition represents two years' work, plus some earlier material, 'first works' taken when the photographer was 16. It is arranged chronologically and documents a technical and personal development, and the exploration of a particular photographic idea.

If it is presumptuous to see this exhibition as an autobiographical statement, it is not so to be aware of a very personal purgatorial vision of the city, balanced by an exuberance, a deep compassion for people and a warmth that is lacking from, say, Ans Westra's work, where the distance between photographer and subject is felt as a yawning gap by the viewer.

One is frequently shocked by the callous detachment of the camera in photographs of human suffering, in this show particularly by the study of the incontinent couple outside the pub. In photographs of this kind liberal sensibilities are affronted not only by the intrusion into the lives of ordinary people (we accept and revel in intimate glimpses of public figures) but rather more by the notion that the

photographer should be in there doing something about it. The morality of the photographer's position as a detached observer caused a stir recently with the presence of a BBC camera team at the shooting of Nigerian political prisoners. Not only was it felt that the presence of the august BBC might have prevented this ghastly occurrence, there was some suggestion of complicity in setting up the execution as an effective television scenario.

Similarly disturbing, although for different reasons is the study of the woman with warts. This portrait, in which the subject is carefully groomed and posed, immediately raises the question of the photographer's relationship, and as in the case of the incontinent couple, the motive behind the photograph. Are these pit pictures deliberately intended to shock, are we being shown the city warts and all, or are they purely gratuitous horrors put in for cheap effect? Seen in context however with the rest of the exhibition, the stripper, the drag queen, the man who has been bottled, a deeper and more consistent concern is evinced.

The last images in the sequence demonstrate considerable technical expertise, especially the haunting final portrait, and a leaning towards surrealism. If this is an augury of the direction Victoria Ginn's work is taking I think it is an unfortunate oge.

The surrealist ragbag has been well and truly ransacked since the 1930s by fashion magazines and such photographers as Cecil Beaton, who used the already cliched and outmoded surrealist repertoire as his stock in trade.

Perhaps my fears are unfounded. Ms Ginn has surprisingly avoided the photographic cliché in this exhibition. She has an originality of talent and vision, and I look forward to seeing more of her work.

Neil Rowe



HANG-GLIDING

The last few years has seen the birth of this spectacular sport in New Zealand which offers man a freedom of a type he has never been able to experience before. In a comparatively short time New Zealand hang-glider pilots have achieved a great deal with a world endurance record claimed for a flight of Paekakariki last year and a world distance record claimed for a flight at Raglan this year.

By its very nature hang-gliding is a solitary sport and is very demanding but the rewards are very great for it is man alone versus the

elements. For the first time man has nearly as much freedom as a bird and it is very stimulating to watch seagulls and hang-gliders hover in competition above the seashore.

The primary reason why I write this article is to see if there is any feeling around campus to get a hang-gliding club formed. If this idea does tickle anybody's fancy then they could see me at the Studass office or leave names and addresses there.

Kevin Wright
Sports Officer

Alfonso's Alternative

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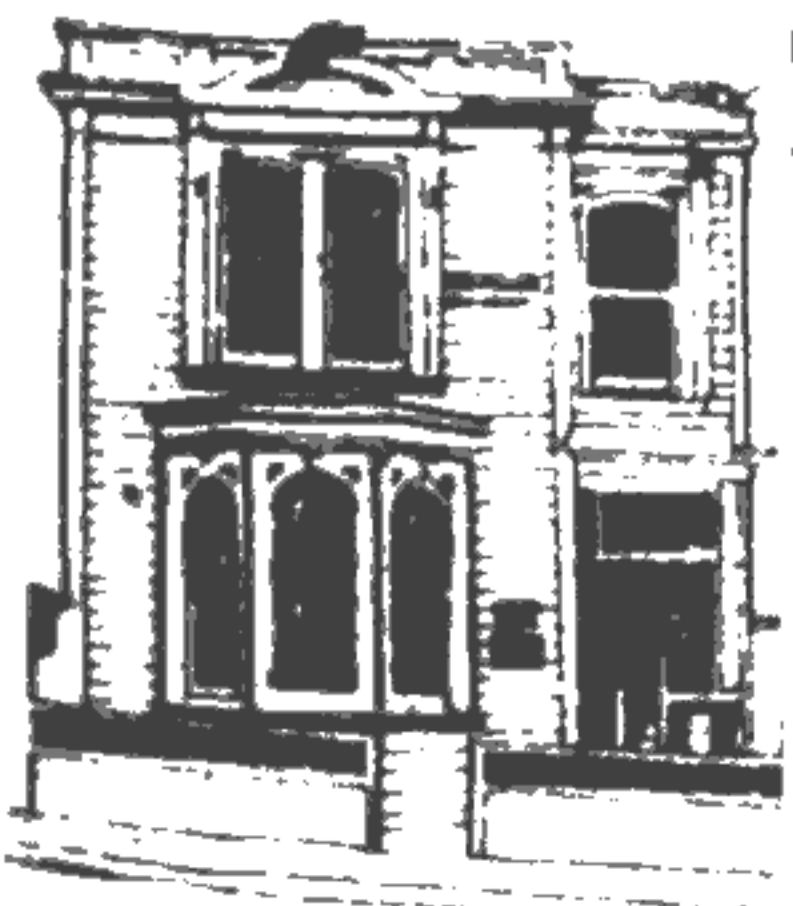


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**RADICAL
BOOKS**

YOUNG SOCIALISTS FORUM

CONRAD BOLLINGER, Convenor of the Repeal the Official Secrets Act Committee will speak on 'Civil Liberties The Official Secrets Act and the Security Intelligence Service.'

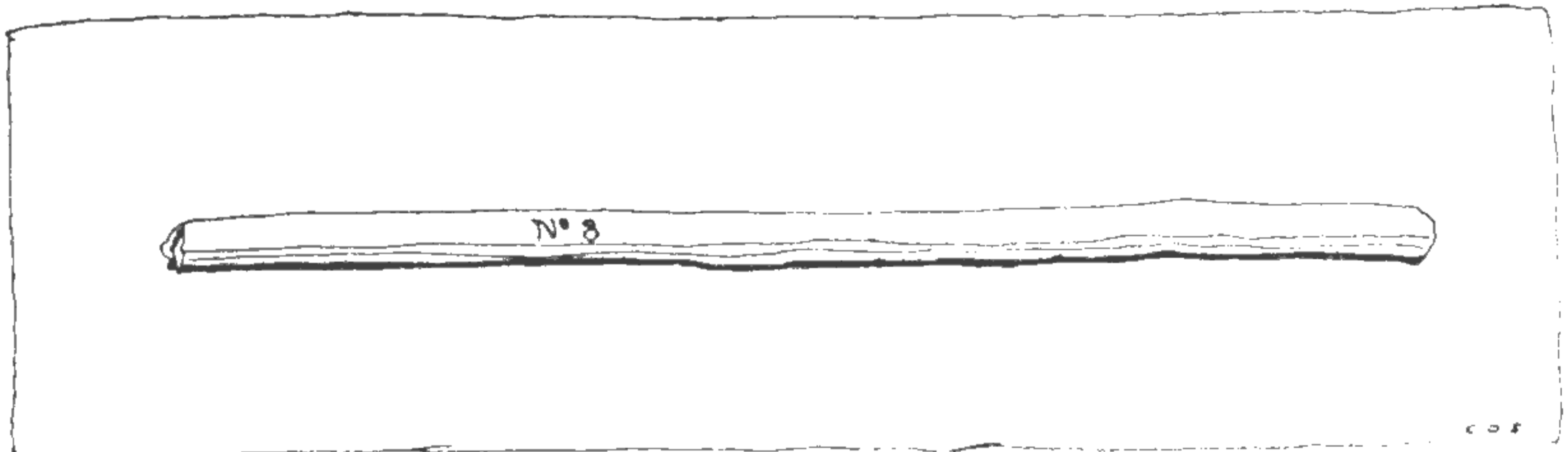
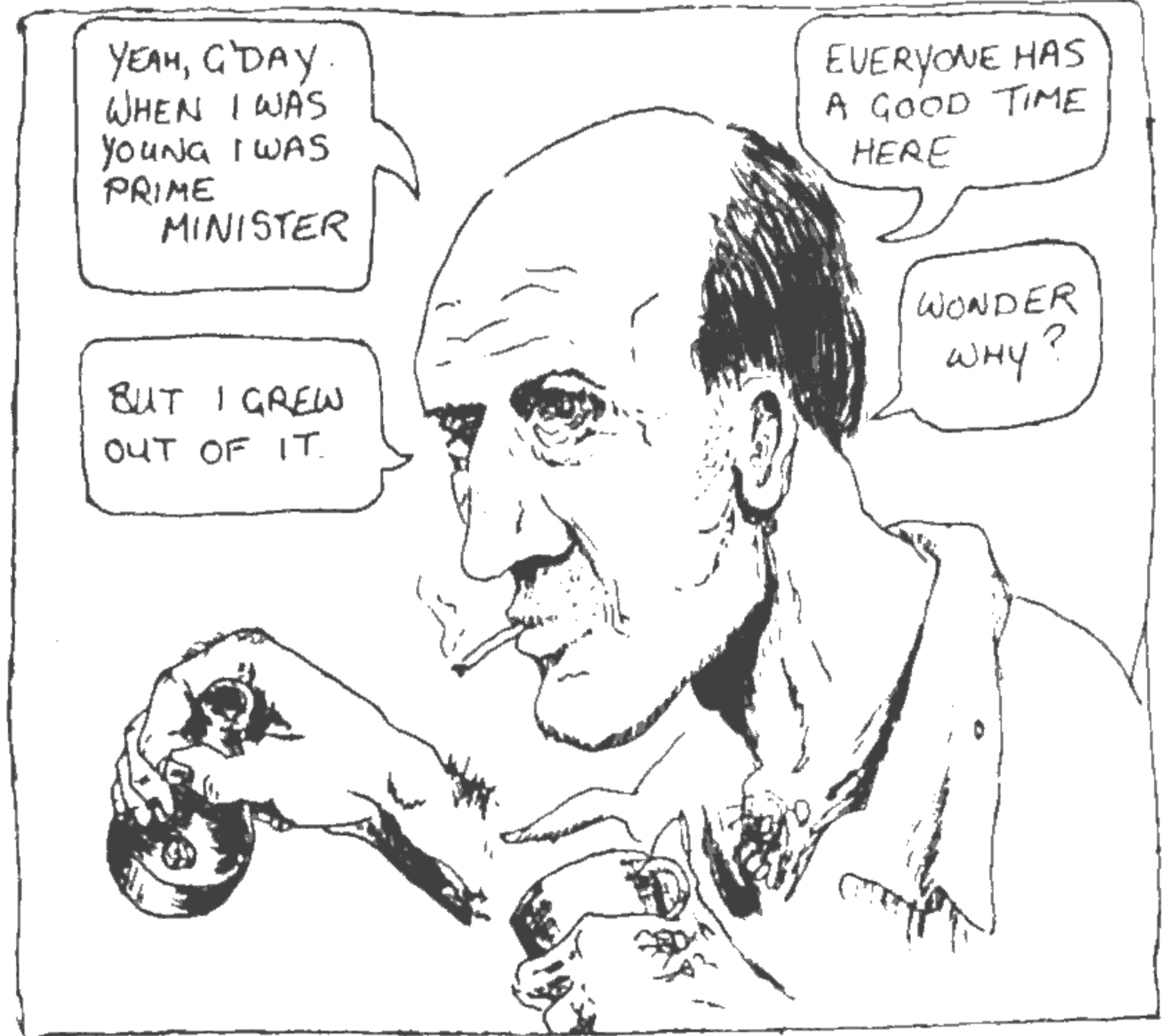
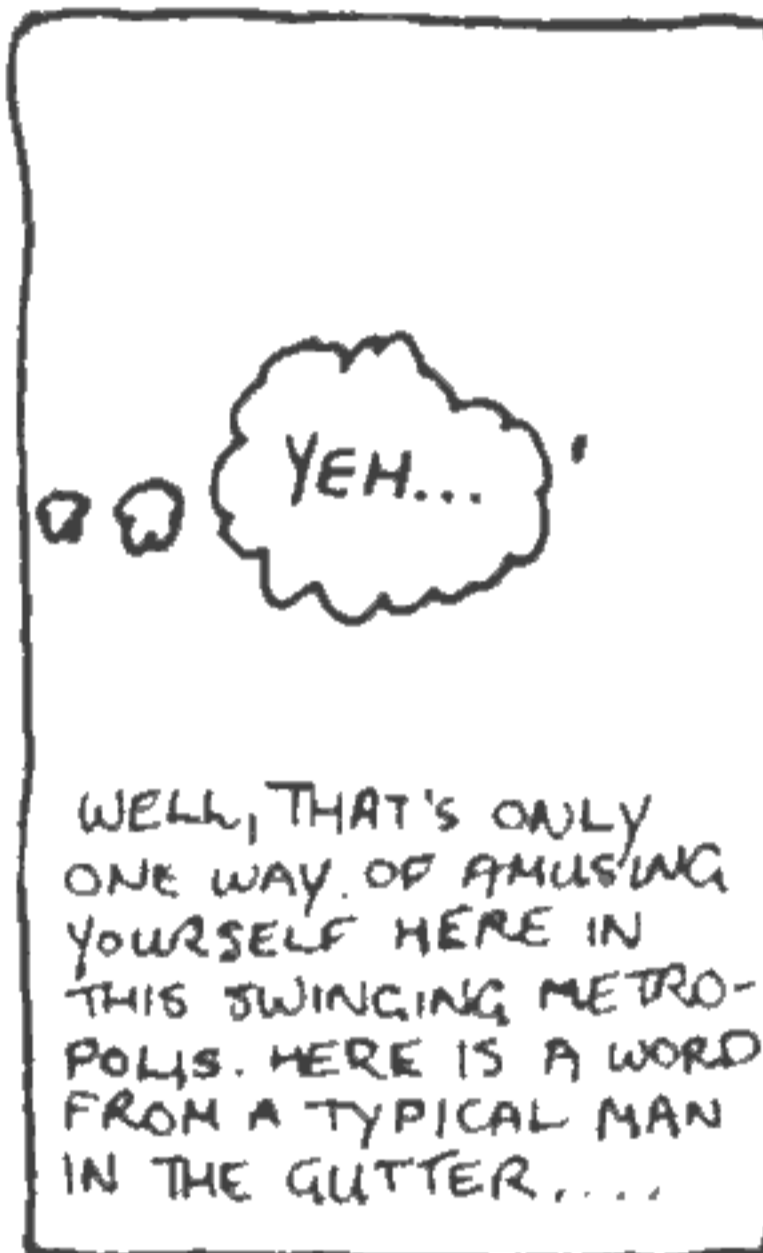
Lounge 12 noon
Thursday March 13th.



Resistance Bookshop

Books by: Marx; Engels; Lenin; Trotsky; Mao Tsetung.

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NZSAC ROCK CIRCUIT 1975

For every concert, I need about 15 helpers, before, during and after. Because everyone works so hard on each concert, they deserve a reward, so I figure that if we get enough people to form a pool for the whole year, then those who help for one concert can get to see the next one free, without having to work on it! If you like the sound of this idea, please call in to the Studass office to discuss it with me.

Barbara Leishman
Cultural Affairs Officer

FRENCH WEEK END '75

ELSDON CAMP

Begins Friday night, 14 March
Finishes Sunday afternoon 16 March

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