CRACCUM EDITOR RESIGNS

by John Miller in Auckland

On Thursday July 29th Stephen Chan, Editor of Craccum, announced his resignation in protest against executive and Craccum administration board interference in the running of Craccum. At the beginning of the year Stephen stated that he could pull out a good quality newspaper with an $11000 budget, a reasonable one with $9000, and just get by with $8000. He was granted $7000 ($6000 more than Salient, which serves 3/5 the population of Auckland University).

As could be expected with such an inadequate budget the publication of sixteen page editions put Craccum’s finances into the red and at the beginning of the second term Stephen was directed to publish twelve pages only. The financial instability of the paper plus the interference of local student bureaucrats, forced Stephen to involve himself in a continuing struggle to keep the paper going, to the detriment of his proper editorial responsibilities. The paper was being subjected to ludicrous limitations—a sixteen page issue was only permitted if advertising receipts reached $275. Since any week this would only become apparent by Thursday or Friday it was impossible to plan the paper properly (hence the appearance of the two ‘furry’ Freak Brothers cartoons ripped off from Salient in Stephen’s second to last issue).

Out of a sense of frustration with the whole scene, Stephen officially resigned under the terms of his contract (which obliged him to give three issues’ notice). This course of action was probably precipitated by the administration board’s insistence on Stephen’s adhering to the page limitations for his special July Mobilization issue, but after consideration of the moral issues behind the Mob he the board relented and generously dropped the minimum ad receipt figure to $250 (Stephen with $150 of advertising and without publication officer John Shannon’s permission went ahead and published sixteen pages regardless).

This and Stephen’s announcement that the final issue done under his contract would also be sixteen page publications, prompted Shannon to move that Stephen’s contract be terminated immediately—“by mutual agreement”—carried five votes to four with Stephen abstaining. In solidarity with Stephen the entire staff of Craccum, with the exception of the technical editor (who is under contract) and the advertising manager, have withdrawn their services until August 29th when the new executive which then takes office will hopefully agree to staff demands for reinstatement of sixteen page Craccums until the end of the year, an additional grant to the paper to ensure the above, an end to the disruptive policy of dictating issue size by advertising receipts which fluctuate from week to week, and an end to attacks on the paper by student bureaucrats. The staff feel that there is a need for a quality student weekly publication to offset the establishment newsmen and maintain that the production of a consistently good newspaper is virtually impossible given the small budget at present allotted. Auckland students will have to decide sometime whether they want this type of paper or some sort of glorified newsletter. Until now they have been getting the former on the budget of the latter but only because of the hard work of the Craccum editor and staff members. This cannot continue indefinitely under the conditions existing at present—a basic reevaluation of the role of a student newspaper and the means of producing it is long overdue in Auckland.

PROPOSED UNION EXTENSIONS

Who needs enemies, when I’ve got friends like Muldoon! with understrappers like me, who needs a leader!
The Editor, 
Sunday Times, 
Wellington 
For Publication,

Dearest Sirs,

I am writing to you as a student of the University of New Zealand. I feel compelled to inform you of the serious consequences that have been occurring in recent months on campus.

I believe that the University's administration has been neglecting the mental health of its students. The recent influx of students has led to increased pressure on the mental health services, and it appears that many students are struggling to cope with the demands of university life.

I have witnessed several cases of students experiencing severe stress, anxiety, and depression. In some instances, these conditions have led to self-harm and suicidal thoughts.

It is clear that the University needs to take immediate action to address these issues. I suggest that the University invest in additional mental health resources and provide more support for students during stressful times.

I encourage all students to seek help when they feel overwhelmed. It is important to prioritize our mental health and well-being.

Yours sincerely,

[Student's Signature]

Note: This letter was written by a student at the University of New Zealand. It highlights the need for better mental health support on campus and encourages students to seek help when needed.
Poetry "Yearbook"? I am pre-
mising of the book. I would not accept, nor publish in-
tionally unsigned manuscript.

Harvey Wilson

Although it was very flattering to hear that your readers have more than "confess to a" Mo- nism, modesty compels me to as- sure your readers that your view- ership of the present system of Mo- nism is a very small one. There is a
titude nature of our present system of

The praise of Denis Slover was so gra- tious as to be insulting. It will all be- come clear when we look at the other re-views.

The reviews were not fair, and the name- ing of a "biblical hero" is probably too

Alistair Campbell

JOHN HALE'S REPLIES

1. The reviewer is unkind.
2. The exposed itself. liters are cultural. meaning is cultural. And this is what "meaning" is.-
3. The group that can be called "literature" suffers from the same thing about the "literature" of this country.

The reviewers are wrong.

Alistair Campbell

4. This proves how out-of-date the re-

Alistair Campbell

5. I did not intend it to be so.

Alistair Campbell

sion and recitation of three medi-

Alistair Campbell

becoming a poet, I am nothing but a "poor anonymous public.

Alistair Campbell

Would you please correct your er-

Alistair Campbell

the review of Frank Mackay's "Poetry

Alistair Campbell

man's next bill - no doubt de-

Alistair Campbell

Harvey Wilson

How generously those few students and mem-

Alistair Campbell

John Hales

about the same, to find that the re-

Alistair Campbell

Drama

Oh What a Wddy War!

"Vasco" by Georgie Schaefer is the most recent offer of the U.V.W Drama Society is a play which in its format falls into the two large categories of the "elephant bookends" between which are stacked innumerable back issues of "Mad" magazine. It has much of the flavor of a poem, except that the whole product is the preservation of the absurdity of war and in particular the use of the individual at the hands of the military establishment. So far so good.

In staging this play Nonnna Mann has opted for an extremely light touch working with a cast which range from competent to incompetent. The dialogue and prose represent our boorish and bucolic theatres as well as but as far as the middle portions were concerned anything was done in the hope of keeping the audience couldn't care less what an orchestra does in the middle of the night and if it starts and stops together! Talking of orchestras, a lumping band of musicians was added to the bunch of actors playing on average a yard below par. And yet another group playing the other very much but it made a pleasant change.

When confusion is the name of the game and becomes synonymous with war stage direction leads to the auditory and my general impression was that the sensitively presented and prologue and dialogue had much more to offer the show than to fulfill their overall promises. Put at its simplest the prologue introduces the notion of a bordello. It is a fact that Vasco, an artistic hairdresser, is for reasons best known to himself become an indispensable part of it. Absurd! Of course, Ah, but get this into your heads, sinon they do. More absurdly, Possibly, Enter one or two soldiers dressed as women speaking what sounds like Arabic but is so unconvincing it leaves the audience sickens. But that as we all know is the average war is all that. The epilogue gives us a dead Vasco and another bookend.

From all this can be gathered that the failure of the production is the failure to strike a balance between the

TAX APATHY

For those who didn't bother to attend Thursday's S.G.M. the Association fees that you will pay at the beginning of next year is now $24. What about a tax increase in the meantime, that increases fees any- way? The Board feels that the basic needs of the students' Association had to be met. Indeed it is a basic need that the absolute necessity for more finance and the dire consequences that would follow a failure to get it. Perhaps those who were present from the meeting were in fact indicating their apathetic accep-

Alister Campbell

JOHN HALE'S REPLIES

1. See my letter, 2. How can the volume through the same few poems not stand out? Our things were different (Boyce, Brunton, Colit) or because we were doing the old thing in a better way (Parsons, Ross, Blan- ley). The poems mentioned in Article 2 are not the same single characteristic; they were all quite different.

Alistair Campbell

2. This proves how out-of-date the re-

Alistair Campbell

4. I did not intend it to be so.

Alistair Campbell

Johannesburg, 1969

Dr. J. Z. Rohde

in war and that which can never be allowed to overtake the company's extremely imaginative two-dimensional set only served to make the characters one-dimensional. I am afraid I feel that the author actually wanted two for them also (the play would fail entirely if they were to become three-dimensional). As Vasco, Schaefer has created a dependent, vulnerable and uncomplaining. It is as easy for the other actors, by who and large act the de-humanizing processes of the soldier's mentality in support of the Nazis to herold six million Jews to extinction. Hall's rendition, however, must be placed with the other group in terms of the something rather than antithesis which contrary to the run of the play, gave the military at least some pretext for bringing about his extinction. This latter rendition was, to some extent cancelled out by the presentation of the soldiers as having more to offer in flower power than fire power. Possibly even in the play that the greatest savagery was won over by the most unlikely people. (the transvestite Vasco's "The Damned") it is difficult however, to accept Roy Medokton, Derek Rayner and Gary Jones as much more than9 than as a sort of a way out of a cardboard jugal of their own and Richard Rusell's making.

Ralph the most rewarding section of the cast was that of the other group in the plot. The"dollar dilemma?" section of the military industrial complex, the men and women in the street. The girlfriend, the women in the image makers who can't see what they are looking for exist on just as much as in the flesh. Gillian Skye's portrayal of Vasco's sister whose strained and kitted up her hair to wear with the added titbit that he can take his tools of trade with him should he so desire is a beautiful camel in so many cases. The efforts of Erfika Pelika, Enid Magug and Mamo Rondo respectively. Equally consistent was Frank Edwards as a typical inner city type philospher who is as successful at influencing them as he was in Russell's himself in 1915.

This extremely imaginative staged production is the U.V.W's attempts to start off and offers much to the academic mind if somewhat less to the student of theatrical technique and will stimulate much comment the audiences outside the walls of us all and less to the apathetic the ones inside appears to be.
1. mobe

No doubt Friday’s Anti-War March in Wellington will be heralded by its organizers as a significant or perhaps the first step in the New Zealand anti-war movement. Maybe, Of course it is not that it managed to draw more people than any other anti-Vietnam march to date - eight thousand marchers compared with 600 just twelve months ago. True that it is one of the first real attempts to initiate a new original form of protest in the form of a dramatic guerrilla theatre group, which drew relatively few jeers from the large number of Friday night shoppers. True too that it was one of the best received and widely-attended protest marches for years.

But it is also true that it was totally lacking in spirit. And there was nearly as much of a sense of unity among the bystanders. Eight thousand people just walking up the centre of the road. Face it, the march just lacked real impact. I suppose that it could well have been worse - last July’s mobilization was quite unbelievably bad but this but this does nothing to deny that as an attempt to “express, our feeling of tragedy and concern” and to “prompt each person who sees our protest to consider what we endeavour to say,” the march was not a success.

Compare Friday’s effort with the spontaneous march held after the Radical Activists Congress last year! About one hundred people, singing “Give Peace a Chance” climbed seven flights of D.C. stairs to picket the Salon Embassy, but, finding the embassy locked, returned to the street where an Austin guerrilla-theatre group drew a crowd of about six or seven hundred luncheon-passers-by. O.K., that march might not have ended the war either. But at least it made people take notice; I certainly didn’t hear any watchers discussing the new line of dress just in at Kirkaldy. Similarly, the picketing of the Majestic Cabaret on the occasion of the American Independence Day ball just over a month ago was an example of spirit in protest. Here, there was no more than fifty people and yet the sense of purpose, unity and vitality cannot have failed to impress some of the spectators.

Real, half the problem must lie in the fact that the date for an anti-war march is usually just pulled out of a hat and that the war is geographically distant, with the result that there seems to be little real objective or point to the march. It is about time that the organizers realized that the participants in anti-war activities are human and, as such, need something concrete to direct their protest at. Abstractions like freedom, peace or even The Revolution are just not enough. This is why the marches mentioned above were relatively successful. These April and July nationwide mobilizations, despite their size, were not. This is why the anti-tour marches last year had such power and impact; and why it was so pleasing to hear of the demonstration in Auckland at the homing of the troops from Vietnam. And in case any liberals should think that I am advocating anti-police fancies or marches, I would point out that to make the police the object of an anti-war march is just as bad as (and probably even worse than) the current type of demonstration.

Unfortunately, the faults of the mobilisation certainly do not end here. Its politics were not particularly inspiring either. Not that the march really had any specific approach to the war and nor should it have one. Politically it is best for a mobilisation to be as flexible as possible to accommodate as broad as possible a range of political positions. But, there is no getting past it, “Our Now” is just a little incongruous in an anti-Vietnam march these days. For one thing, it is clear that New Zealand troops will all be home within six months and that only a handful of American soldiers language of language of language the Presidential elections in the U.S. in 1972. (Not that the N.Z. anti-war movement can collect any credit for these developments; the country’s foreign policy is dictated from overseas and any troop withdrawals will merely be a consequence of this fact!) And so in carrying “Out Now” placards we are really only anticipating official government policy by a few weeks or months. Furthermore, such an attitude is restrictive. The withdrawal of N.Z. troops must not spell the end of the anti-war movement. We must not cease until there is peace in Vietnam and peace is not a necessary consequence of the removal of foreign troops from Vietnam. Like it or not, Vietnam will know no peace until it is united, it is governed by a progressive government that is prepared to meet the needs of the people in the fields of land-ownership, education, health and welfare services, and until all foreign military presence is withdrawn.

In other words, to bring peace to Vietnam and hence the end of the anti-war movement here, what is needed is not only the withdrawal of U.S. and allied troops but also the collapse of the Saigon Government and the subversion - the moral subversion - of the Saigon Government. Perhaps you thought that the march was a resounding success but I think that until our mobilisations are planned to coincide with such events as the homing of troops or the visit of a U.S. warship, and until the Committees on Vietnam and other mobilisation groups make it known that they see little point in such placards as “Whidow of foreign troops” we are doomed not only to the dis-spirited atmosphere that characterised Friday’s march but also to ineffectiveness. Have silent demonstrations perhaps, but vitality and “oul” are needed; singing will provide these while avoiding much-feared aggressive reaction; and there are more than enough simple anti-war songs these days.

2. drugs

I recently had the good fortune to take a tablet of Pacolcin tablets in Vietnam by the king-of-the-day LSD. In writing this article I draw no authority but my own experience under this drug and subsequent thoughts relating to the experience.

The two principal effects of the drug were: an intensification and distortion of sense data, and an experience of alienation. Alienation not only from people, who appear simply as configurations of sense data, but an experience of alienation from objects as well. This is this experience of alienation that I consider to be the important effect of such drugs. To use hallucinogenic drugs constantly purely for sensory effects indicates to me that the user is incapable of perceiving the world with sufficient sensibility to be aware of the intense beauty and the patterns and colours, to be found in the most mundane of objects. The appreciation of things is not the same under the drug as there are important differences between the “straight” sensualist and the person under an hallucinogen, but to take the drug purely for this purpose is to deride oneself the experience that the senses changes facilitate.

The experience is one of alienation and the possibility of seeing different relationships between things, it is facilitated by the fact that the objects of sense experience become essentially meaningless. Making the sense that objects, sounds, etc., do not represent or imitate any existence of any other thing, nor do indicate that they have function or purpose. Objects (in a world and the predominantly visual nature) are seen to be of themselves and simply exist, important by virtue of their existence and not for purpose whatever. This is no great revelation, that beauty is to be found when one looks hard enough, but the important difference is between the “straight” sensualist and the person under an hallucinogen, the tripper, that this sensuality is totally involved in these perceptions. He “goes out” into the perception world and is preoccupied with the experience of perception. The “mind” is captivated in the sense that it has lost itself to the objects of its perception. What occurs under such a drug as Pacolcin is that the perceptual world is made “meaningless” (in the sense defined earlier) but most of all it is not involved to the point where the mind has become something else, rather the meaninglessness creates a detachment, the world becomes quite unimportant, whereas it is all to the sensualist. The world-orientation of the tripper facilitates mind expansion whereas the involvement of the sensualist denies it. There is a qualitative difference between the introspection of sense data experienced by the tripper and that experienced by the everyday sensualist, and the non-drug user sees no end of the activities of the anti-war movement here what is needed is not only the withdrawal of U.S. and allied troops but also the collapse of the Saigon Government and the subversion - the moral subversion - of the Saigon Government.

Sensations as “weak-mindedness” and “emotionalism” can easily be countered. The assertion of the “real” world is one that has its foundations in ignorance. The normal world is by no means a world of ignorance but one that people would have it. There is, for an easy example, no proof of the past, yet its existence and validity is accepted that the “real”, i.e., “normal” world is more complete to function. Normality is rather more an independent abstraction then the assertion of the “real”. When they are accepted, indeed ascertained, as being. It would seem as if the maxim of discovering reality is rather more “ignorance is effective denying the validity of the unexplored regions discovered (including the use of chemicals to allow for the perception of those parts previously denied) and to reconcile our assumptions in a clearer light. How is this possible in the real world at all, it would seem clearly necessary to experience as much as possible of that object with which we experience the world: our own mind. It is absurd to proclaim that experience is escapist or invalid simply because it does not reflect the “real” world.

The fact that such awareness is facilitated by the use of chemicals does not deny it another function of the chemicals is rather to remove the inhibition in the mind than to generate the experience itself. What the drug user experiences is changing qualities in himself and the world about him, and not the drug itself. Each person has his own unique experience, for it is simply that the mind is freed to experience, and is not clouded with meaningless “meaningful” information. To say that this is “running away from the world” is clearly absurd, and the person who says this is indicating his own ignorance. The “world” is not a thing sufficiently defined or constant to run away from (no, it is very “real”). There is no running away from the world involved. The user is increasing his experience, he is progressing into the realm of the inner mind and rediscovering the nature of the mind. The user is increasing his experience, he is developing a new dimension to his understanding of himself and the world that he squats smugly on his head of illusions and denies the existence of the drug as valid. He may now be said to have some doubts cast on the validity of his world, and the integrity, or rather lack of it, that it expresses. This person is in no way denying the validity of the unexplored regions of the mind; his assertion indicates a blind faith in the “realness” of his systematic construct, and an unwillingness to explore, to admit the possible incompleteness in his world. This person lives in a limited and oppressing
conception of the world. There is so much of a universe within each one of us, so many possibilities of deep and beautiful experiences, of the capacity to re-experience the world and come closer to an understanding of the world, which is finally absurd that some people will denounce such activity and experience as pure escapism.

In an overwhelming mountain of trivia presented as necessary to get on with the world's forces to filter out only that which is immediately necessary for survival; the rest, such as the patterns that can be seen at any time in abundance of us is seen as a deviance. If such interest is not extended too far the person is considered "weird", if it goes further the person is in danger of being labelled deviant. Most of us, however, do not have this intense or (odd) articulate perception, and the real world is what filters down to our descissed souls after being passed through the overlaid super-selective sieve of neuroses in which we play various hallucinatory drugs to facilitate the conditions outlined earlier so that a greater understanding and experience in-depth of the mind may be obtained.

I am aware that the use of chemicals is not essential to bring about these conditions but my present living conditions and responsibilities are (lozily, you may be thinking) of more importance than devoting my life to experiencing psychoactive substances, and it will be brought about by the use of artificial means then all the better, even the most way-out head accepts implicitly the Wolworths world.

People appear to be insistent on living out their lives in the way in which they have been patterned for them; there seems to be little desire for intensive experience, for distinct experiences from oneself. This arises out of a failure to delve below the asserted dualistic reality of the world as the only context in which to exist, and is reinforced by the inability (possibly arising out of fear) to experience themselves as distinct personalities. People are reliant, in fact dependent, on the routinized, patterned, and ostensibly directed expression of their orientation. They have moment the world begins to act in an unpredictable manner; when phenomena occur that cannot immediately be explained people will question their sanity before the world. People's sanity is reliant on the people-imposed constancy of the world. There seems little left of the self in a world which is removed and he is forced to reflect upon himself as he would reflect upon his environment. For some, such an experience could be too much, they may not "return" or may do something which causes death, an end to an unpleasant void. The problem then becomes a re-orientation and understanding of oneself, and one's world. It could mean that I1 becomes an operant self, a self-oriented being, with this self being known and selfed. The selves maintained of us, equipped with doubt one could go on to discover.

The objections to the use of drugs cannot be only on the physical, but can be emotional. The normal folk are essentially denying (i.e. escaping from) the possibility of a direct and meaningful experience. For some, such an experience could be too much, they may not "return" or may do something which causes death, an end to an unpleasant void. The problem then becomes a re-orientation and understanding of oneself, and one's world. It could mean that I1 becomes an operant self, a self-oriented being, with this self being known and selfed. The selves maintained of us, equipped with doubt one could go on to discover.

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PROJECT LONGBANK

Longbank is a USAF manned electron-beam station located on the RNFL airfield at Woodbourne near Blenheim. Operations commenced in 1962 and have continued since under strong military pressure. The station is designed to project a beam of electrons that can be focused and directed at a target with great precision. The target is a radar dome, and the beam can be used to disable or destroy the radar equipment. The station is currently operated by the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (REME).

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A CHECKLIST OF U.S. MILITARY RESEARCH PROJECTS AND INSTALLATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND

a) University of Canterbury, Alice Tribe, Thesis Report, 1962. The University of Canterbury, under contract AF 19(600)180 to the USAF Cambridge Research Laboratories, installed security cameras to monitor the current electricity rate near Omapi. Recordings were made from March 13 to July 31, a period which included a series of high altitude nuclear explosions in New Zealand. Very few frequencymeters were also operational. The research was directed towards studying the effects of nuclear explosions on the natural environment, especially in relation to detecting nuclear explosions.

b) For most of 1967 an employee of International Telecommunications Corporation's Federal Laboratories was stationed at the Mt. John Astronomical Observatory in New Zealand. The department had been charged with determining positions and intensities of infra-red stars. This was carried out by the 17-inch 1 meter Cassegrainian reflector.

c) The work is probably connected with development of methods of infra-red detection of minerals.

d) Most of the work on nuclear physics was done at the University of Canterbury. Nuclear research was financed by the New Zealand government.

SUBMARINE-WARFARE AND ANTI-SUBMARINE-WARFARE RESEARCH

Apparently the only research carried out on the New Zealand mainland was the development of a field of oceanography. The research is carried out by the Naval Research Laboratory based at Devonport, and new research activities are as follows: "...Although many of the laboratory's activities are classified, every effort is made to present as much as possible of the scientific data generated in the unclassified literature. In addition a number of military organizations such as other New Zealand military operations involved in those aspects of marine research which concern us (particularly the Oceanographic Institute and Geophysical Institute).

Most of the work, the laboratory undertakes can be classified under the headings of 'underwater acoustics' and 'military oceanography'. Underwater acoustics includes the development and design of new sonar systems and the study of those factors which reduce the effectiveness of coining and detection. Some of the N.R.L. scientists are probably in violation of the Antarctic Treaty which amongst other things prohibits "any activities of a military nature". Oceanographic work carried out by N.R.L. scientists in Antarctic waters must be of a "military nature" or it would be left to the N.Z. Oceanographic Institute to carry out the work.

As noted in the above quotation Auckland University Physics Department does not work on the defense side of oceanography. The N.R.L. from 1968 onwards Auckland University teams have been studying the interaction of sonar output in Antarctic waters and recording noise, marine biological noises etc, beneath Antarctic ice. All this presumably is in antithesis to the oceanography activities at the N.Z. Laboratory. The full extent of collaboration between the N.Z. and U.S. is not known. It has been claimed in Australia and on New Zealand that the U.S. is participating in the development of a new submarine detection system being called Red, White and Blue (New Zealand). The claim was first made by Christopher Forshay of the Los Angeles Times.

Project Blue is being developed by Australian scientists. Its installation around the Antarctic coast will create a huge area for all purposes. The U.S. has stated that "such a survey is acceptable to the N.Z. Government on the following understandings. It is understood by the U.S. that the data will be used only in connection with the operation of the U.S. nuclear test range." The U.S. will also require that the data will be used in connection with the operation of the U.S. nuclear test range. The U.S. is expected to be able to assess with National oceanography and development and the N.Z. Lab. of the top-secret defense plan is at the Weapons Research Establishment, Salisbury, South Africa, which is a branch of the Department of Supply.

U.S. AERIAL SURVEY OF NEW ZEALAND COAST

On 10/11/1957 the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Skidmore, made the following announcement: "A detachment of the U.S. Navy has arrived in New Zealand to join with the R.N.Z.A.F. in a project to produce aerial photographs of the north-eastern part of the New Zealand coast... The detachment, which has been equipped with its own specially equipped photographic aircraft and includes photographic experiments, will be stationed at Oakley. The R.N.Z.A.F. will contribute additional aircraft, while R.N.Z.A.F. photographers will work with the U.S. Navy on the project. The detachment will take from 3 to 4 months to complete depending on weather conditions. The R.N.Z.A.F. will ensure considerable benefit by way of training. It is a good example of practical peace-keeping cooperation between New Zealand and the U.S. and is meeting the long term defence needs of this country and the Pacific area.

U.S. MISSIONS IN NEW ZEALAND

No further explanation was made of why the U.S.S. Naval Air Station, Key West, and Departmental surveys were not good enough. The project was not seen as a military operation, and the chief of the project was quoted as saying that since the project is "a survey for the N.Z. Government it is not a military operation. Since the project is not a military operation, the acquisition of the survey data will not be subject to the provisions of the appropriate authority..." Other arrangements were identical to those of the Navy agreement for U.S. missions in New Zealand. There is no limit on the agreement.

For at least a fortnight, one of the aircraft was based at Christchurch airport. It was a North American Savage, a aircraft specially built for photographic work. The project was designed to take aerial photographs of the New Zealand coast and was scheduled to take 10 days to complete. Further photographs will be taken in the future.

MISSIONS IN NEW ZEALAND

The U.S. Defense Department formerly had a number of projects operating in the South Pacific area. It is not known whether these projects were part of Operation Teapot or if they were part of the more recent Teapot project. These projects were intended to evaluate the safety of biological and chemical weapons agents being studied by the U.S. Department of Defense.

The project was conducted by the U.S. Department of Defense and the U.S. Department of Energy, which is a branch of the Department of Energy.
You let too many women into your movement who only want equality with their professional male counterparts, but who do not object at all to the class nature of society."

The Tory young British MP comments on Women's Liberation, socialism, and Irish-Americans.

Bernadette Devlin, twenty-two, independent member of the British House of Commons from Northern Ireland, arrived in the United States Thursday for the first time on a sweltering day in late August 1969. Stepping off her Pan Am plane, clad in a pair of dungarees and a white sweater, tired, weary, Ms. Devlin explained to the assembled New York pressmen that she had come to America to raise money for her imprisoned people and to explain to the world exactly what was going on in embattled Ulster. The situation she left behind was grim; for nearly two weeks previous to her visit, Catholics in the cities of Derry, Dungannon, and Belfast had barricaded their ghettos against the all-Protestant Royal Ulster Constabulary; Bernadette herself had fought on the Derry barricades. Gas tear gas had reigned intermittently on the Catholic Bogside district of Derry for two days and two nights; and the British Army had been called to Ulster, ostensibly to protect the Catholics from what was about to become a massacre. In kerry green pubs in Dublin and Bavarian Brooklyn shanrocked Irishmen were singing "The Rising of the Moon" and preparing themselves for a return of Bloody Easter Sunday, 1917.

I found Bernadette that first night stirring up a hastily assembled gathering of Irish-Americans crowded into a small fraternal club in the Inwood section of New York. She exclaimed: "We've got to give back to our country what we've taken for granted."

Interview with

BERNADETTE DEVLIN

Question: The last time you were here you seemed so dogmatically against the scene that you left rather quickly, leaving a joint session of Congress waiting for you. What made you come back?

Answer: Finances. I came back to try to earn some money for a Socialist Study Center many of us would like to see get started in Belfast. America is still a good place to earn money. But I'm not here pleading for funds from the Irish-American community on this trip. I'm here rather as a lecturer earning money by speaking on campuses. The funds will go to the Center, and I hope I'll be paid a small fee to help take care of my overdraft.

Q: On your first trip, you were greeted as the Super heroine Queen of the Bogside Barricades. Politicians, newsmen, and Irish-American fraternal organizations just seemed to tear at each other to get near you. That's not happening at all this trip. You've quite consciously as a socialist leader, and you seem more interested in talking with the Black Panthers and Angela Davis than the Hibernians and Mayor O'Farrell. Has there been a change in you?

A: No, there hasn't been any change in me. When I came here nearly two years ago, the Irish-American community greeted me with a hysterical reaction because of the fighting in Belfast and Derry. They reacted emotionally as a result didn't listen to hat I was saying. I was talking two years ago of socialism...and I remember people remarking that nobody else in the Irish-American community could get away with the things I was saying. But it was because of the hysteria of the situation... because of the images it conjured up of 1917...that they even listened to me.

Q: Did they listen? I got the impression you did very well the first few days, but the minute you made it clear to the press that you were interested in the liberation of all people - Protestant, Catholic, black and white - the more conservative elements of the Irish-American community immediately turned off to you. Didn't you meet Mayor Daley in Chicago and as a result only get a turnout of two hundred people in the Windy City for your speech?

A: Yes. There were incidents, like one in Los Angeles, where a trio of very important people in the Irish-American community came to see me. There was a woman, a priest, and a man, who was simultaneously head of three Catholic welfare organisations - including the Knights of something or other. They told me they'd get a lot of money for the relief fund - a million dollars minimum - if I would promise not to talk about "blacks, Protestants, or socialism". If I continued to talk about these-unmentionables, they promised to take their money back...which is what they did. A lot of people did. When everyone had taken their cheques back, at the end of my tour, we had a total of forty-five thousand dollars.

Q: I thought you had done better than that. When James Connolly came to the United States in 1905 to raise money, the Irish-American community was horrified impoverished. Still, Connolly managed to raise five million dollars. Your couldn't even raise a million in 1969! That seems incredible!

A: We had hoped to raise a million. At first the ancient Hibernians had promised they could give us a million. But it turned out they didn't like my politics, so they reneged. We soon discovered we didn't like theirs either, so it didn't matter.

Q: What happened with the Hibernians and with so many Irish-Americans was that they identified hysterically with Northern Ireland, with the struggle for freedom there, and with the Catholics of the Bogside ghetto. But they didn't want to hear my sort of analysis of what exactly was going on in Ulster. They didn't like my saying that I thought the struggle in Ireland was between rich and poor, rather than Catholic and Protestant.

A: Most of all, they objected to my observing that the situation for the black man here is exactly the same as the situation for the Catholic in Ulster.

Q: During your first trip here, you swore you wouldn't run for reelection to Parliament. But you did run. What made you change your mind?

A: I hoped it would not be necessary to run for Parliament again. I don't like the place, personally. There is no "Parliamentary democracy". The system doesn't work for people. It is a fiction of power and around the limits the system lays down for it to play at being democratic. And there are times when it doesn't even pretend to do that!

You can experience a great deal of frustration in Parliament. The only thing you sometimes feel is that you ought to be outside doing something else. For example, take the issue of the current anti-trade union legislation. You're sitting there and you're an independent member of Parliament. Your hear the so-called "representatives of the labour movement" selling out the labour movement, selling out the working class! So you want to get up and say something - you want to say that no conservative government has the right to legislate against the trade unions. But you don't even get an opportunity to speak! They effectively prevent you from speaking in their democratic system!

Q: Has been gaggled in the House Of Commons been much of a problem for you?

A: It's become much more of a problem since I've come out of prison. Even on the question of Northern Ireland, I've been excluded from the debate. Ulster always seems to arise on half-hour adjournment debates. That means that conservative MP's will talk on and on and on till the motion comes up. Then you've got to stop for a half hour and allow the Tory minister to reply for twenty minutes. But the minister refuses to take a point of order or a point of information. So you just jump up and say to hell with the police system of asking...and so you roar across the House at him, but still he refuses to stop talking or to even let you make a comment.

Q: How are you treated by your fellow Members of Parliament?

A: Some of them are embarrassingly friendly. Some of the people on the Labour Left are actually quite decent people. But most of the conservatives prefer to pretend I'm not there. A lot of the Tories have this great British sense of "imperial superiority" where they're better than your guts, but they'll open the door for you and stand back as you go through. You really have to laugh at the hypocrisy of the whole situation.

Q: Do you ever find that you're not taken seriously because you're young and a woman?

A: When I first was elected to Parliament there was quite a campaign against me by both Parliament and the press, because I was young and female, to make me The Child of Parliament. They wanted to put me on the head, be nice to me, and hope I would respond by being a good little girl who would accept her role as a woman member of Parliament. But they soon discovered I wasn't prepared to accept that role.

Q: When you first took office, the British and American press were quite anxious to characterize you as a freaky novelty. Because you were a young woman MP, they were constantly trying to get you to pose for cheesecake shots and pictures like that. Did you resent it?
In the midst of all this Bernadette Devlin had disappeared. Rumours were that she was either in Belgium or ‘Dinogal’ in a desperate search for peace, quiet, and anonymity. She wanted to recover from America and to be alone.

I left Ulster a month later, now a seasoned war correspondent totally horrified by what I had experienced. Somehow, I was certain I’d never see Bernadette Devlin again. I knew that attacking her family was destroying its best leaders, would get her to toe the line. It was not with a man. There was the woman. I’ve always labelled would be in glowing New York Times obituary: “Bernadette Devlin, Irish Revolutionary, Parliamentarian, Dead at 32." Sniper’s bullet.

Fortunately, things didn’t work out quite as grimly. A year and a half after her first visit, Bernadette returned to the States, quite alive and quite healthy. She had come this time not as Saint Joan of the Bogside, but as an Irish Socialist in search of some speaker’s fees to finance an Irish Socialist Center in Belfast. Her schedule was grueling: two cities a day, two campuses a day for thirty days. Catching up with her involved days of telephoning to faraway places on her tour. Tampa, Toronto, Washington. I finally found Devlin in the Hartford, Connecticut airport where, with luggage and hair dryer under arm, she looked at me mock-seriously and said: “My God, Claudia, I’ve forgotten your dress!”

Q: Where I was in Belfast, I remember walking through the Shankill District, a working-class Protestant area, where the most obscene wall posters of you were painted on both sides of a narrow street with a sexual hatred in all of who opposed you - a sexual hatred that would never come home with a man. There was the mould, I’ve always labelled “Sexy Berni,” and it had, in bright red, outlines of what were supposed to be your genitals. I really can’t imagine that kind of thing happening to a man.

A: I don’t think that’s quite true, they did some pretty rotten stuff to Eamonn McCann, an Independent Socialist candidate in Derry who stood for Parliament. He didn’t win. And part of his loss was due to ugly rumours about his private life.

But in my own case, it’s hard to tell whether the wall posters appear because I am a woman, or because there is no other figure in Northern Ireland who arouses as much hatred.

Q: What is your life like being simultaneously one of the most hated and loved persons in contemporary Ireland?

A: That’s something I try not to get hung up about. The passionate flames of hatred or love seem to flare down in the face of rationalism. Sometimes I am more annoyed by the passionate feeling of identification than by the passionate feeling of hatred. I see people identifying with me for the wrong reasons. I see people who clamour up, shake my hand, kiss the hem of my garment, and get my autograph - but they don’t know what I’m talking about! And they don’t want to know. And when they do know, they 90 per cent.

Q: Is there a tendency in Ireland for people to develop saints and idols?

A: Oh, Christ, yes! Martyrs! We have this very nasty habit of keeping the living apart. When they’ve died, we build statues to them.

Let me qualify that...we honour our heroes if they are men. Our women heroes we forget.

We Irish have had our revolutionary tradition too!

There was Constance Markievicz, who had her failures, but she was a great woman. She was the only uniformed woman officer in the Easter Rising. She organised the Irish Women’s Army. In her own way, Constance Markievicz was
quite a women's liberationist. In our history we have had many other revolutionary women who have fought as long and as hard as any man. Anne Devlin and Betsy Grey are two who come to mind. But they didn't rank with the people as heroes. They were forgotten. Take Anne Devlin. What our history books have done is to change her role from that of a revolutionary woman to one that fits Irish conceptions of womanhood a little more snugly. History casts her as the housekeeper of Robert Emmet, a Protestant Irish hero who tried in 1803 to capture Dublin Castle and set up a republic. But that's not at all the truth! Anne Devlin was one of Emmet's circle. She went to work as his housekeeper only when Emmet couldn't find anyone else in his household. She plotted. She planned. She assisted Emmet in escaping the British a number of times. Anne Devlin did not play the women's role within the organisation! When Emmet was in fact captured and hanged, Anne Devlin was taken to prison where she was tortured and where she lived out her life under horrible conditions. She was kept in solitary confinement. She wasn't even allowed to walk around, so she developed stiffness in the leg. Yet the people of Ireland think of this great woman as nothing more than a little handmaiden who knew nothing. She knew everything about the revolutionary movement! The British tortured her for information. Many of the men in the group gave up and sent their comrades to the gallows. Not Anne Devlin!

Q: Why do you think Anne Devlin and so many other Irish revolutionary women have been erased from Gaelic history books?
A: Because they were women! It relates to the whole attitude about women in Ireland and what young girls are taught in school. Irish girls are taught to accept society's view of them, to be subordinate. This started in the cradle, where we are taught an attitude toward our mothers. Girls are taught to expect society to treat us in a certain way because we are female. Our brothers must always defend us against those who don't treat us with feminine respect.

But as to why we forget Anne Devlin in our history books - or rather why we only learn of her as the handmaiden of a great man... You see, if we learned who she really was, why that might just breathe a different kind of spirit into our young women. And we don't want that. No...never.

Q: What role does Mother Church play in developing the docile view of Irish womanhood?
A: The Catholic Church in Ireland has always been one of the most reactionary of establishments. It uses the women's role in society to oppress the whole class.

The church teaches women to accept things within the system: you should accept that there are no day-care centers for working mothers simply because the Church believes a woman's place is at home. You should accept that the purpose of marriage is to produce children - and there's no way out of marriage with the Church. It's like Sinn Fein - once you're in, you can't get out. But Sinn Fein is a more noble organisation than marriage.

The Church plays a great part in establishing situations that are bad for women. I can give you some examples from my own experiences. As an MP, I helped many kinds of problems of people in the district. I had the problem family come to me. They had six children and they lived in a Council house (public housing). They had fallen behind on their debts and couldn't afford coal for heat. So they chopped down the wooden window fronts and used them for firewood. Well, the Council got quite upset and I went down to sort out the dispute. When I got there, the woman told me she was expecting a seventh child! She lived in a three room apartment. She had six children already. And she was expecting a child with the sixth. I was not physically, not emotionally. So I told her I couldn't think of a number of economic solutions to her financial problems and that I could also think of another child? The woman had stated quite clearly after her fourth child that she wanted no more. She just couldn't cope with them all. Besides, the family wouldn't have gotten into financial trouble if they had only four children.

Shortly afterwards, the parish priest came around and told me I was corrupting the morals of the Church. All I had done was to suggest to the woman that she could have an alternative. Abortion is legal in England. I wasn't saying you must do it. It's the Church that tells people what they must and must not do. In the end, the woman did not have an abortion. But I consider it immoral of Mother Church to come along with all her money in the Chase Manhattan Bank and tell poor people they will burn in hell if they have four children instead of seven? When you consider the conditions poor people have to live in, it's positive obscenity.

As for birth control, I think it's immoral for priests to go around telling women it's a sin. They don't allow people to make that decision for themselves. Because of the Church hierarchy, birth control information is by and large unavailable in the Irish Free State.

Q: Beyond the obvious issues of birth control, abortion, and force, how does the Irish Church work to oppress women?
A: The Church works very subtly. It inculcates submissive attitudes in young girls during their schooling.

I went to a "young girls" Catholic school in Northern Ireland. We were taught how we ought to sit and dress and walk and eat and behave "like young ladies". You should never raise your voice above a whisper or talk too much or disagree with people or appear too intelligent. You might not get a husband or something. You might make Our Lady blush! I remember that as one of the more ridiculous elements of our education.

Q: Were you raised with the idea that your goal in life was to get a husband?
A: No. The School I went to was more reactionary than that. I was raised to enter a convent. Higher calling and all that stuff. But should I fail at that, a good second choice was to get a good husband who wore a pioneer pin and the Faine. The Faine meant he was a native Irish speaker and that he didn't drink.

As a result of my education, I've always had a built-in prejudice against men who wore both the .aine and the pioneer pin. I always saw it as a sign of the type of male to be avoided.

Q: You were sentenced to six months in prison for your role in the defense of the Bogside during August of 1969. What was prison like?
A: It was a good experience. I was the only political prisoner in jail - and yet of the ten other women there, all were political criminals.

One old woman was accused of murdering another old woman during a phase of "temporary insanity". They were doing nothing to help her - they killed her out of society so they could say justice was being done. But she had spent fifteen years there, locked up, with no help, and it was clear she was there because of society.

She'll be getting out soon, but she'll be so much less a complete human being when she's released. In small ways. She won't have madly a cup of tea in fifteen years. She won't have seen the new money... or felt the touch of a lot of new fabrics. She won't have walked in the rain and gotten wet. Just ordinary things people do. How is she going to cope with that when she gets out? She's had to live in a world no bigger than twelve people for the past fifteen years of her life.

We had prostitutes in prison who were there because they were offering the morals of the people who made them prostitutes. There's a very good story about one of them. She wasn't brought up on charges of prostitution, but rather for theft. She had stolen a biscuit barrel from a cafe. This biscuit barrel was worth thirty shillings, or about four dollars. When she was brought before the Judge, it kept
coming up that she was a prostitute - even though that wasn't what she was charged with.

The judge sentenced the woman to six months in prison for her crime - exactly what I had gotten for three charges of indecent assault and three charges of actual rape. When the judge sentenced he said: "Six months in prison. That will keep you away from the Albert Clock!" The Albert Clock, you see, is a place in Belfast where prostitutes congregate. So this prostitute, who really wasn't very smart, looked the judge in the eye and said: "Yes, Your Worship, but will it keep you?"

The woman hadn't meant her remark gibely. She actually had seen the magistrate quite often down by the Albert Clock. He was grateful for the services the women down there provide. But he was a judge for being a male prostitute and she was a prisoner for being a female prostitute.

Q: Privately, Bernadette; I've heard you bad-mouth the Women's Liberation Movement. But it sounds as though you get down to talking about issues, you're quite a committed feminist.

A: There are things Women's Liberation engages in that seem to me terribly petty. Like this business of objecting to someone holding a coat or opening a door for you because you are a woman. Don't like the way American feminists seem to identify with all women and do not recognise that there are some women who are the enemy.

Your movement seems too broad. You let in too many middle-class women who only want equality with their professional male counterparts, who do not object to the class nature of women. A woman like that, who wishes to enter society as it is presently constituted, who is your enemy. She produces the freak. As long as she gets her rights of independence to riot and three charges of actual rape, she considers all women to be free. It's like the middle-class Catholic in Northern Ireland. As long as she gets his equal membership in the golf club, he is ready for free association with the master on equal terms, as long as he joins the ruling class, he does not want an end to the system and ruled.

Q: What about the IRA? In the papers here, one always reads that the IRA is behind all the "troubles" in Ulster. In the States, some weeks back, every paper in the country carried pictures of two young men who had been tortured and feathered by the IRA.

A: Oh, that wasn't done by the IRA, but by the Provisional IRA. They are, I think, a very nationalistic and very primitive in its ideology. As for the official end of the IRA - I work very closely with Sinn Fein. Sinn Fein is the IRA's political arm. Contrary to what the British press says, the IRA are political people. They don't run around carrying guns all day and shooting things up indiscriminately. They work politically in the trade unions, tenant organizations, and political organizations. We work with the Sinn Fein organizations quite closely on specific projects essentially because the ideologies are quite similar. We consider them to be much more pragmatic than we are. And in the past and presumably again in the future, we will be glad that there are some people capable of protecting the community.

As for the tarring and feathering the Provisionals did, it was hardly anything. When I was a child in Cookstown during the IRA campaign in the 1950s there was a man who informed on his group. And he was tared and feathered! He was lucky to be alive when they were through with him.

What happened in Belfast last month was nothing more than the dabling of a little tar, on somebody's best Sunday suit.

But the problem with the Provisionals is not just that they tarred and feathered two young men for silly reasons - "interfering with good Catholic girls". Is, I think, the reason they gave. The problem with the Provisionals is that they are very militant Catholics, who identify only with the Catholic community and who have no politics - which they ultimately react against by default. You can understand that if you believe no politics is right-wing politics. Well, the Provisionals engage in violent rhetoric as an overcompensation for their actual lack of numbers and ability. They are frustrated. They can only see terrorism as a means of escape. They don't believe they can beat the might of the British Army, but the situation is such that they might as well go down fighting. They feel that terrorism now is a more dignified thing to do than to go down without a fight.

Q: Are they really wrong about that?

A: I think it's wrong. They are isolating themselves from the Protestant working-class community, and second from the very community they identify with, the Catholics.

Q: At what point do you think Northern Ireland will be ready for armed struggle?

A: There's no blueprint for armed struggle. The function of the people of Northern Ireland is to educate and organize themselves. You don't give a signal by counting the number of heads you have and then decide you are ready for armed struggle. Circumstances determine the realization of armed struggle, and in Northern Ireland you can never predict what those circumstances will be. The only thing you can say is when violence is used against us, we will assert our right to defend ourselves against the violence of the State.

Q: You said something earlier about how the Irish love to make martyrs out of people they crucified when they were alive. I get the feeling after meeting you on the last trip and after going to Ireland a few weeks later that you were quickly on your way to becoming a martyr, a Saint Bernadette. Belfast was a nightmare...firebombings, sniping, murder, the most irrational kind of hatred. I really thought I would not see you alive again.

A: That's one thing I alwaysIronically laugh at. I know that should my own people, the Irish, trample me to the ground, the day they bury me... oh, Chris, I'd hate to miss my funeral. It really upsets me that I'd miss my own funeral. Because nothing I ever did in life will matter at that moment. I may, by the time they bury me, be denounced from every pulpit, from every street corner. But nobody will remember these things when I am dead. You know, even if they threw me out of the Church, popular opinion will demand that I be buried on consecrated ground. People will flock from miles around so they'll be able to say they were at Bernadette Devlin's funeral. And worse yet, they'll be sure to bury me in the Tricolour. Whatever it was they threw me out for, everyone will forget it. And the list of all the people who fought with me on the Bogside Barricades will immediately grow. Those fighters will fill the entire population of Derry, let alone Roswell Street.

Q: Do you ever feel in danger?

A: I never really think of being in danger of my life. I'm a fatalist in the sense that when I die, I die...and that will be time enough.

Q: Maybe as an American, I'm too conscious of the use of assassination as a political weapon.

A: We haven't got many assassinations in Ireland these days. It ruins a good fight, I suppose.

Q: When I was over in Ulster in 1969, most of the Irish revolutionaries I met didn't expect to live the year out.

A: We were all a little paranoid at that time. A lot of us didn't expect to live the week out. Some of us had visions of spending fifty years in prison for treason. We got over it. We quickly learned that ours would be a long fight and that most of us would live to see it through. We also learned that if we dared to struggle and dared to win, we could finally create in Ireland the kind of society that would reclaim the kind of Ireland for all the people of Ireland. We know it won't be an easy fight. But we're determined to win this time.
In his 1969 Keith Lectures, "The Politics of the Family" psychiatrist R.D. Laing told a very interesting anecdote which went something like this: If a person rises in the morning, comes down to breakfast and says 'Good morning mother; this meal is delicious' and he's good in the eyes of the family. If he comes down to breakfast and says 'Quiet you old harriquin, what lousy hash' then he's bad, and if he comes down and says 'carole de arble warble do' then he's mad. Laing then went on to say that whenever someone is referred to him by a family for treatment for schizophrenia, his special field of study, then he almost invariably finds that it's the total family environment which needs treatment, and he finally defined insanity as a breakdown in communication between group and individual to the extent that the group cannot understand what the individual is saying. In self defence the group defines the individual as insane. The political implication of this is fairly obvious.

Let's assume that you and I are marooned on a desert island. I see a ship sailing past out of hailing distance but you do not. We can't appeal to empirical proof because the ship doesn't know we're there, if it does in fact exist, and it sails on past. Conceivably we might argue for days over whether I perceived the ship or not. But suppose there is a third person on the island. We could then appeal to him as an arbitrator and he could rule on the reliability of my perception. However, I'm quite sure that at that stage Chung Tau, the Chinese taoist philosopher would appear, as taosim, the centre of philosophy, has a habit of doing this: 'What is the use of an arbitrator? If he agrees with me he is useless as an arbitrator from your point of view, if he agrees with you he is useless from my point of view, if he agrees with neither of us he is useless as an arbitrator, and if he argues with both of us he is useless as an arbitrator'.

I would therefore go on insisting vociferously that I saw a ship. At this point the debate would become political because there was a public decision to be made, for politics is neither more nor less than the community acting in the realm of public decision making. If it were night time and my two companions were trying to sleep they might rudely suggest that there was no ship and I should shut up. If I went on insisting that I had indeed perceived a ship they might eventually be constrained to ig me, so that they might go back to sleep in the sure knowledge that the community perception had prevailed. Alternatively I might accept their perception as valid and go to sleep myself. The question of validity of perception does not, of course, apply solely in a political context. Many creative people have had original perceptions so startling that no one has been able to understand what it is they are on about. Some of the perceptions have nervous breakdowns, some cut off an ear, some just forget it, and others, the strongest personalities, cling to their perception and are either written off by future generations as amiable eccentrics or are finally recognised as geniuses of the first rank who were far ahead of their fellows. William Blake is one who has fallen, at one time or another, into both categories.

Anyway, eventually a ship might come along which we could all agree to see and I would be brought back to New Zealand, where I would begin to have further perceptions, such as a perception that Robert Muldoon is a reactionary economist. Depending on the circles in which I moved I might eventually abandon that perception, or I might maintain its validity, in which latter case I could hug it to my bosom and decide to do something about it. At two extremes I might join the Labour Party, or I might lay in a store of dynamite, wait for a convenient moment and blow Robert Muldoon into innumerable small pieces, a singularly negative action but one which would show the confidence I reposed in my judgment.

And there is another alternative, the important one. I might not only decide that Robert Muldoon's economic perception was sadly askew but that I had a better way of handling inflation and maintaining full employment at the same time. I might even think that my perception alone was valid and take a revolutionary path towards bringing it about, of remaking the world violently in my own image, in which case I would have become a true believer. I would be like Butler's Hudibras:

"Such as do build their faith upon The sacred text of Pike and Gun. Prove my position orthodox With apostolic blows and knocks. Decide each controversy by Infallible artillery. Call fire and sword and desolation A Godly Thorough Reformation."

In short, I would become a political fanatic.

But there are fanatics and fanatics, each with his own perception, there are groups of fanatics who share a perception, and there are groups of fanatics even who don't share anything but who are too busy being fanatical to care. For the sake of the clarity of my own perception I usually try to hang a label on a fanatic - communist, fascist, hell-fire-and-damnation Christian, or even flat earthers. This latter group may well have something. The earth is relatively flat when I live, but we differ in this, for while I am perfectly prepared to accept that it may be any shape it cares the flat earthers often are not. It will be, it must be, and there's an end to it.

Within the New Zealand context true believers are relatively rare. There was the Protestant Police Association in the twenties for instance, of whom Ian Paisley is a recent reincarnation, the defunct Constitutional Society, the Aif, Rhodesia movement, or latest and brightest start in the political firmament the Progressive Youth Movement.

How should I classify the PYM? They may believe the earth is flat, I don't know, but I think that as true believers they fit best into the slot market neo-fascist. Of course that's rather a serious accusation so perhaps I'd better spell out what I mean when I say fascist.

Speaking for myself the nature of fascism is summed up in two slogans, one, variously attributed to Herman Goering and Julius Streicher which run: 'When I hear the word culture I reach for my revolver,' and the other from Herbert Marcuse: "Violence is the orgasm of the young." In every fascist movement certain elements recur, although not all occur in all movements, and the PYM only approximates the model I'm about to build. Let me say too, right at the outset, that racism is a red herring in this context. Some fascist movements are racist, some are not. It's not a necessary ingredient, although a case might be made that the inverted racism of the PYM, which seems to suggest that all Polynesians are one Polynesian and all have been grievously wronged, contains elements of fascist belief. More of that anon.

I want to stress too at this point that I don't generally oppose the polices the PYM espouses. Like the flat earthers I'm half inclined to agree with them, it's the attitude of mind that goes with it that disturbs me.

The twentieth century has been dominated by certain viewpoints - collectivist, authoritarian, anti-parliamentary, anti-democratic - which have all been expressed in some form of fascist movements. All have also characteristics of some form of socialism and the two seem sometimes to differ only in the intellectual background of their ideological and the social background of their supporters. All movements of this sort too are anti-liberal in the nineteenth century
thinking critically then you can get on with acting, which raises two further points.

In the first place there are people around who have an embarrassing habit of questioning the validity of the perceptions implied or spelled out by the more sophisticated myths, and these are often individual and creative people who find it satisfying to hold a mirror up to members of society and let them see the grisly truth about themselves and their beliefs. This can be very annoying to would-be revolutionaries. The reason why Dostoyevsky's Possessed is so unpopular with the revolutionary elite is not because its perception is a damned lie, but because it's a damned truth. When various leaders of the PYM say 'down with poetry, down with art, down with creative effort', they are angering Herman Goering, phillistine extraordinaire, and are posterifying for the same reason. Artists and poets like taking silly myths and holding them up to ridicule and scorn. How much easier it makes life for a revolutionary if he never has to run the risk of seeing his tatty rags laughed at in public, or never to have it revealed that there are actually no clothes at all. Laughter kills revolutions just as quickly as it kills reactionaries. And the rejection of individual and differing perceptions in favour of myths carries with it a repudiation of history. John Poocok once said that there has never been such an availability of history as there is at present, yet the ignorance of history is abysmal. If you have a myth to live by then you never have an incentive to enquire into what really happened, because events began when you discovered the myth and they end with the revolutions, a sort of secular way of saying that history is the time between the Creation and the Apocalypse. I've never yet met a member of the PYM who could tell me why Pat Hickey was and who could give a solitary clue about the red Federation, which was more of them to have a vague feeling that it was called 'red' they ought to be for it. Again, most of them react blankly to the name Gordon Coates. If they've never heard of Coates then how can they ever understand what Muldoon is up to. And if the PYM don't know what Muldoon is up to then they might just as well close shop and go home. Of course the PYM would probably insist that they do know what Muldoon is up to. He's grinding the faces of the workers, fighting against freedom and liberty and he's the local evil genius of the class war, a series of facts about Muldoon that not even PYM knows. But this doesn't give you any clue about what ought to be done about him. The advantage of history is that it tells you where you've been, and if you know where you've been then you stand a fair chance of knowing where you are. Naturally once you know where you are, you can map out where you're going, or more important to a political activist you discover where everyone else is going and run up the front. The National Party has been doing this for years and then stumbled on it by accident, and now that it's going wrong they're beginning to realise that the ones in front reach the bullets first.

Unfortunately in a conflict between myth and history it's the myth that usually wins. History comes up with uncomfortable facts like the failure of the Hickey Revolution that I mentioned earlier. Most revolutionaries prefer to take the broader view and ignore the details, unless they're a little cleverer than most and define the details in terms of the general. They're in good company there. St. Thomas Aquinas and his team of needle-dancing angels were given to similar pranks. Naturally too it's also more romantic to believe that you're taking part in immense events and that your every political move is an historical act fraught with world-shattering significance. It's rather hard to accept the appalling way in which the universe ignores home sapiens, especially if you've recently recovered from a bad attack of millenial Christianity as many adolescents have, and are just discovering your intellectual autonomy. Marxist myths fit in very well. They have an air of intellec-

This tawdry garb is composed largely of myth, anticommunism, and a belief in the primacy of action over thought - 'arming the poor and leading the world' as D'Aramostina said at Fiennes. The PYM takes all these forms in some measure or other, if of all myth. This, as might be expected, takes form of a view of history as mutual antagonism of classes, a view which did not begin with Hegel but seems to be endemic in the human condition, shared by Marxists with the Christian Church, as since the Shang dynasty and the religion established in Persia by Zoroaster. The PYM elides the Marxist version which, like Hollywood, draws up the world into goodies and baddies, good folk groups can change from one category to other with amazing rapidity. The PYM claims to represent the interests of the people although of its members, at least among those I have met, into that category, and those that do would be ignored. By misrepresentation of its actual occupants because of their unorthodox views and quaint social notions, such as the need non-punitive treatment of criminals and women's liberation. In this respect the experience of Lenin and theories of 1905 is instructive. They felt they ought to make contact with the people, but none of them actually knew any workers although one Bolshevik had known a worker for years previously but didn't think he could find him again.

To continue with the myth the workers are aged in a massive struggle with the bourgeoisie or in armed attack, the police and the military, usually the workers, who are the goodies, will win mutually. As a myth it's not very original, and in variously, I suggest that there have perhaps never been two entities called bourgeoisie and workers, and they certainly can't be in New Zealand at present, then I must be a member of the bourgeoisie, Perhaps I Am at any rate I suppose the myth to which the PYM adheres has the advantage of all myths and that it obviates the need to think. If you can stop

Tony Simpson,
The following report, by Salient Sports Editor, Peter Winters, highlights the development of sports facilities at Victoria, with a brief delineation of their inadequacies. It then goes on to describe the present plans for sports facilities development. The report concludes with some hopes of what will eventually emerge.

It must be pointed out that the shape of the long-range plan presented is what Graeme Collins rather pejoratively termed a "tentative concept" of what finally is hoped will eventuate.

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Alan Laidler - Head of the Physical Welfare Service.
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For the reports and additional information supplied by them.

It is commonly believed among the powers - that be in our university system that we at Vic have better sports facilities than any other university in the country. And yet, a look at what this university actually has to offer throws some serious disillusioning.

(a) The gymnasium is one of this university's greatest assets, with the large floor space of its main hall, the Judo and Weight training Rooms, the Dance Room, and so on. However, present facilities in the gym are now inadequate to meet the demands of clubs and societies, especially so for requests from the recreational activities organised by the Physical Welfare staff.

The Main Hall is becoming more and more cramped not only because of the student roll increases, but also with space commandeered for television sports, such as table tennis, playing on the artificial ski slope, and growing Karate Club activity. All this being unacceptable to students, even more alarming when one realises that by 1984 double the present area of 12,000 square feet occupied by the Union Gym will be needed to meet the needs of a student roll approaching 10,000 students. Already for example the weight training room is currently overcrowded when four or more people train at one time (which is not uncommon), and the demands laid on the trampoline, changing rooms and lockers, are such that students are not being able to use these, their own facilities.

(b) The Tennis courts are well used throughout the year for club and mixed Doubles, hotch-potch clinics and during the winter, Netball. An increasing number of University groups are making use of the social room in the tennis pavilion. The inconvenience and expense of being forced to use Reid's Squash Centre because we have no courts of our own was outlined in a recent issue of Salient (Issue pubd. 7-7-71).

(c) One undersized Rugby field, the Boyd-Wilson Field, is the sole University playing field at present. This is the most lamentable sporting system, for it constitutes the most pressing need for planning and development of University Sport. It is in this respect that we realize the fallibility of the Boyd-Wilson Field "the curator and his staff face an impossible task in attempting to answer to training needs, and especially diversifying sports and overlapping seasons." This sums up well the complete inadequacy of the Boyd-Wilson Field.

(i) Short-term planning:

What is being done at the moment to alleviate the problems created by lack of facilities, lack of space and lack of equipment? Feasibility studies and various reports have been drawn up and discussed. From these it seems that short-term planning places direct priority, naturally, on existing facilities. But coupled with this concern is the realisation that any progress made towards providing more gym space, more playing fields and so on will certainly ease the pressure, but only to a limited degree. For the growing student roll at Victoria necessitates a completely new and revitalized approach to the problem: it is not only a lack of space which is the problem, though this is at the root of it. As we have seen by an examination of what we have at present, it is an amalgam of factors such as lack of facilities, and lack of equipment, as well as the overall lack of space which constitutes the problem of inadequacy of our sporting system.

There is also a conflict of interest here. Those who are responsible for the decision-making of what facilities are to be developed in our proposed sports facilities need to be aware of the necessity for planning such a thing in the long-term plan. This necessity is stronger: playing fields cater in the main for evening and weekend activities; the gym is used by students on a daily basis, as well as part of University day. But the counter argument put forward by such people as the administrators of the Rugby Club is just at hand: "we need cricket, athletics, sports, and wish to donate their time and energy to them, and to their university, which should not be hampered by lack of space, and poor facilities.

Both sides must be provided for; the one cannot be allowed to override the other.

Firstly then, let us consider the short-term development of the gym. It appears little can be done to ease the situation unless there is an increase in floor space in the near future: "re-organisation of the existing facilities can no longer solve the problems." Consequently an immediate start on expansion must be made to the existing Union Gymnasium.

The facilities set out below will provide short term relief from the pressure on the gym in the following four areas:

(i) Short-term relief from existing pressures on the Main Hall.

(ii) Some increase in the range of physical activities carried out.

(iii) Relief from pressure on ancillary space.

(iv) Space for more members on the Physical Welfare Staff, and for better working conditions for the existing staff.

(a) There is a consensus of opinion in all reports that the first stages should take the form of a multi-purpose area, with a floor size in the region of 50' x 50'. This hall will be used for such activities as gymnastics, judo, fencing, karate, tabletennis, trampoline and dancing. The ceiling height would be an important consideration, for the trampoline activity necessitates a stud height of up to 20' yet a relatively intimate atmosphere is required for dancing. It can be seen that these dimensions are based on the likelihood of two or more activities going on at the same time. Factors such as acoustics, lighting, heating, access to the associated music rooms and equipment storage room, and reasonably easy access to the changing rooms are all important in the planning of any such extension.

In what direction the gym should be extended will be discussed below, at the end of this section and also under the long-term planning section of this report.

(b) As part of the first stage should be established a permanently laid artificial ski slope of about 4,500 square feet. This is structurally possible, but as it is stated in the report on union facilities to the Management Committee, the size and shape of the slope would depend on the size of the gymnasium extensions and the gradients that are possible. "ideally there should be two gradients in the region of 20 degrees and 9 degrees. The lengths and shapes of the slopes will depend on how the architect can relate the ski area to the terrain and the size of the building as a whole." (see plan diagram) [1]

(c) A snack bar seating up to 50 people would be desirable to be incorporated into the general extension plan. If this is not possible, then the existing Dance Room could be converted into such a snack bar. Ideally, this area should have an extension onto a balcony overlooking the multi-purpose hall, the ski-slope, the Main Hall or the Harbour. It must, of course, be accompanied by a small kitchen.

The men's toilets and changing rooms are at present used to their utmost capacity, and will be nowhere near large enough to cope with the increased usage resulting from the enlarged facilities. Either an extension of the existing areas or the provision of new areas would be acceptable. It is estimated that the area required would be somewhere in the vicinity of 700 square feet. The existing women's changing rooms and toilets should be adequate to cope with the increased usage. In addition to the lockers in the changing room further provision would be required for at least 300 more lockers, of varying sizes.

(d) The present gym officers are working under very cramped and quite uncomfortable conditions. With the proposed student numbers and the increased range of facilities it will be necessary to provide offices for two further members of the Physical Welfare staff. A head storekeeper will also have to have his own office in the building. Moreover, a clinic room of about 200 square feet will be needed for the staff to be proposed, to be used for examination, treatment or remedial work with individual students or small groups of students, as a first aid room, and on occasion as an office.

(e) Rifle Range, Golf, Archery, and Cricket practice areas are desirable, but of lower priority than the facilities described above. If necessary all these activities could be incorporated into one main area. If this concept is not feasible in short-term planning, then it may be possible to include up to three squash courts. Consideration should be given to housing these facilities in conjunction with the ski slope if this proved feasible, or in the basement of the building if this is not possible.

These are the proposed short-term developments. The urgency of putting the general extension scheme described above into practice cannot be over-emphasised - there is a real need for such work as the function of the Gymnasium complex increases. There are several further points to be remembered in the light of what already has been said:

(i) The planning of the new multi-purpose Hall should take into account the spectator value of many of the sports such a hall will provide. Many of the reports omit to take into account spectator accommodation.

(ii) The completion of such a hall would fit into the extended proposed area of recreational floor area towards the approximate target area of 24,000 square feet as the student roll near 10,000. Where are these extensions to be built?

There appears to be some advantages in building on the northern end of the existing Gymnasium: it presents a few structural problems and it would be a step towards "taking the gymnasium to join the union." (see section under "long-term planning") On the other hand it is possible to build out to the east and down from the present gymnasium. Such building could be started earlier and would take place on terrain which would lend itself well to construction of a suitable ski slope, for example. Moreover, it would be best to utilise all spare ground available, in order to build quickly and with the minimum of bother, leaving more complicated construction to long-term planning.

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the facilities that generally accompany them. As mentioned earlier, the Boyd-Wilson field is the only University playing field. This lack of outdoor facilities is serious, and to the detriment of such university sports as rugby, athletics, soccer, and tennis. This is evident in the confined changing rooms of the Boyd-Wilson field serve any and all the teams which may be using the field at any one time. Again, almost every rugby club in Wellington has a large area devoted to changing and showering facilities adjacent to their own playing fields; Victoria is so poorly provided in this respect that visiting teams playing our teams must play on Kelburn Park where there are no showering facilities at all. The ideal solution seems to be the early establishment of new playing fields, in order to remove the heavy wear and tear of match play and excessive team-practice usage from the Boyd-Wilson area. It could then be gradually converted into an all-weather multi-purpose facility. There are however, a number of objections to this scheme: (i) The future value of the area for building purposes. (ii) The cost involved for both converting the Boyd-Wilson field, and for developing new and better facilities. (iii) The probably large area of Boyd-Wilson do not appear insurmountable. The resilience of all-weather surfaces offsets the resulting high cost of maintenance, for it would apparently meet the great demand of a variety of sports clubs. Besides, it is highly desirable to keep an outdoor training area close to the centre of campus so that students may use it during a normal university day, all the year round. The serious difficulty with the present field is that some months are wasted between the winter and early summer seasons as resowing etc. is necessary after extensive winter usage.

(iii) The pressure training skills of rugby, soccer, hockey, athletics and other sports would be better catered for by the new surface, and given this and other advantages most of the players would probably opt to continue their many compensations even if they did have other playing fields developed by the university some distance away from the campus.

The conversion of Boyd-Wilson would mean a greater provision for sports at Victoria, and that all sport can become more concentrated on the campus. There is enough room for this concentration provided development of more playing fields accompanies the conversion of Boyd-Wilson. If in part of the Boyd-Wilson area must be sacrificed to future building schemes, it is to be hoped that at least some of it will be retained as a training facility or, preferably, that losses to such schemes will be balanced by extension of the present playing area on to adjacent land unused for building.

Just what land is available for the development of playing fields? The university owns a total of 115 acres in the Pohill Gully area, at the top of Halloway (which runs off Aro St.). This land is comprised of near vertical slopes which would make any development difficult and expensive. At present it is proposed that many parts will eventually be levied to provide 70 acres of flat land. At this stage it is envisaged that a series of platforms will be made, one tier providing for two Rugby fields, another for two soccer fields, and a third will contain two hockey fields. In such a complex all the facilities could be served by the main road. The area would also be sited here. Associated with these will be a gymnasium complex, complete with changing rooms etc. There will also be a new parking area made available here, for approximately 1,000 cars. This area is only about fifteen minutes walk from the University and it is planned to have a shuttle bus service operating to and from the campus.

- All this however, has been included in the long-range proposals of the relevant reports. Yet such a complex is vital to the healthy growth of Victoria, and planning must be started now, if building can begin without delay.

In fact, all that short-range planning has recommended is desperately needed and must be completed before any long-term scheme can be enacted.

LONG-TERM PLANS

Any immediate developments, such as those described above, should not be regarded as a complete solution to all the problems. Ideally long-term development should be reconcilable with the previous short-term plans.

The 1962-65 Report refers to the land fronting the western side of Wai-te-a-ata Road (i.e. in the vicinity of the western side of R.B.) as being ideally suited to the needs of an indoor swimming pool. Such a pool could be erected on this site as a fundamental part of a new Union complex in which recreational, social, service and other facilities are combined.

"At present the facilities for physical recreation are somewhat isolated from the rest of the university including the Union and although the situation will improve as in time the centre of gravity of the University moves south, it will improve even more if some of the sports facilities can be housed under the same roof as other Union-type facilities. Moreover, the bond between the students and the University would be stronger and it would be easier for students to move from places of work to places of recreation (including refreshment) and at least there should be easy and comfortable access linking all the Union buildings..."

[These few lines by Alan Laidler concisely sum up the principle behind the plan which has been designed and put to the union by university authorities. The plan shown with this article illustrates the concept in its entirety, and offers a glimpse of the University in the (distant) future. One can see that this long-range plan is designed in such a way that construction can proceed stage by stage, and so the problem of space spread can be overcome comparatively easily. It is an ambitious plan, but an imaginative and constructive one. An idea of the size that any further building on the campus must be such that it fits into the architectural pattern already established, Haphazard planning in the past has led to Victoria being termed "the worst architectural square mile in New Zealand"..."

- present the Gymnasia has let to commend it aesthetically, yet it occupies a prominent position. Much could be done architecturally, if the building were extended, to improve appearances with the execution of a unified plan for the whole of that area between the present union and the present gymnasium.

This long term plan proves for:

(i) Swimming Pool

- This is the first and most important priority. Such a pool would be heated, and have associated change rooms etc. There is a singular shortage of pools in Wellington, and though an Olympic standard pool with the level of it is not absolutely necessary. Swimming is a popular sport among students generally, both from the social point of view and from its therapeutic values, and such a pool would greatly enhance Victoria's sporting facilities. (Previously swimming activities have been carried out at the Thornton Pool). This pool would be used both for training and for competition purposes, and would be available to outside groups for use.

Because of Wellington's weather and the fact that the University term does not include most of the summer season it is commonsense that the pool be so placed, indoors, and heated, in order to get full use from it.

(ii) A rifle (cuml archery, cum cricket, cum golf) range

- It can be seen that the plan also allows for the establishment of a complex such as this one. Shooting in particular, has always been strong representative spirit Victoria and is also a sport where women and those with physical disabilities can participate on equal terms. If the area of provision was large enough it could be used for cricket, archery and golf practices. Supplementary to the normal outdoor activities of these sports (Sports such as golf are seriously hampered by having to use the gym as it is for practice). The same room could also house table tennis.

(iii) Squash Centre

- As shown in a previous issue of Satinet, even with the existence of the John Reid Squash Courts so close to the campus, and their heavy patronage, there is a great demand from students for further facilities available for use.

(iv) Included in this construction plan is a cluster of smaller buildings (designed to offset architecturally the Frankline Building and that entire area, and completely free of any institution and to the various needs of Student Welfare services.

(v) Bedrooms areas and associated changing rooms etc. are all included in this "tentative concept". Interesed with the many sports facilities are facilities for cultural purposes such as music, drama, painting, pottery, coffee-drinking and so on.

This plan then, allows for a bringing together of the various recreation activities in one recreational, pursuit of any student body. Its joining together such aspects of University life as library, administration area, and so on, in a single area, is tailored for the complete and full planning. (covered ways were used to link external buildings to this complex: such covered ways are used extensively at the Universities of Auckland and Isum, where they have proved ideal in rapid, weather-proof communication). This "linking together" is the best characteristic of this plan, which again must be stressed is strictly long-term and tentative.

CONCLUSION

In the conclusion of his report, Ian Stockwell has stated it appears that "facilities for sports at Victoria University will not be significantly improved for a considerable period of time." And it is a fact that nothing really happens in the area of educational building and planning: it is interesting that Alan Laidler was asking for "immediate" extensions to the gym late in 1969.

This delay however, is not only a result of tardiness and the shadowing on the part of the previous adminstrators. The major factor responsible, (as generally is the case in matters such as these), a lack of finance. This itself is unique in a function of "Musculomum" at its worst-students are well known as training to be productive non-entities; sports training or even recreational sport is thus simply superfluous to the major role of every "successful" student body: undertake. (I guess it boils down to one's definition of "productive").

Consequently student Bodies are constantly being restricted in their development. Their efforts are without the previous administrations. The monies themselves remain constant, the problem seems to be an irrelevant to the prime concerns of a Government whose record shows a marked lack of appreciation for the values of a broad education. Not every student body can overcome this restriction. However, in a sense, the club rooms recently built by Victoria's rugby club show that with initiative and application things can be achieved despite a lack of financial help and resources.

The overlap between short-term improvement and long-term developments is not easy to avoid. Therefore any initial building should, ideally, be in keeping with the overall plans. It is to the credit of the University that of both of these spheres of planning is guaranteed by the plans, who appear determined to make headways so that the final building is not completely dashed. There is a feeling at the moment that Victoria University needs beautifying, as with gardens, trees and so on, and it is obvious that the University planners share this feeling: Universities are not meant to consist of ugly dismal buildings which lack beauty and atmosphere.

From a short term point of view, hopes look like becoming reality reasonably soon. We can look forward to a more efficient and roomy gymnasium. How about the long term goals of those interested in the growth of Victoria? As Ian Stockwell puts it: "Great value is seen...in a future Student Union complex of facilities which is designed to house together groups meeting for cultural or artistic (and physical) recreational purposes. There will for many years be needed for the existing type of large sports hall and teaching rooms, but it is likely that in the future there will be increased demands for the type of facility which could well be incorporated into the Union complex mentioned."

We can only hope that such a building program will be undertaken in the not-to-distant future.

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SOCCER NOTES

The Senior 1st team has now lifted itself clear of the bottom of the points table. We have 5 wins, 1 draw and 2 losses, a 5:2 win over W.Q.U. If the re-structured format continues in its new form, relegation worries should be over.

On Sunday, 4 July, a University team played North Melbourne in the 1972 Victorian Premier Division. North for a pre-Tournament fixture against North Melbourne. The game was of excellent order and the weather perfect for such a fine coming-out. The victors Massey looked dangerous throughout the game. Massey won the right flank although Victoria was playing much of the match. By the 15 minutes, P. Peters received a long pass from the opponent’s back’s challenge to slide the ball past the Massey keeper. 10 minutes later, against the run of play, Massey equalised from a goal mouth scramble following a corner. Victoria was attacking strongly enough and several shots near the Massey goal line until the half time the score was still even. 5 minutes into the second half, B. Park was brought down in the Massey penalty area and J. Ganner scored from the direct free kick. 4 minutes later Massey retaliated when C. Wilson was played a magnificent ball, he then scored. This was a great goal for Victoria, on the run, failing to get Massey’s ball rolled clear for an unmarked winger. 4 minutes later, another defensive error led to Massey’s 3rd goal.

At this stage Massey, who had made 4 substitutions, looked as though they might take control of the game. However, Victoria were beginning to exploit the weaknesses of the Massey playing eleven. W. McRae went on to lead a strong midfield and by the 20 minute mark, B. Park picked up a loose ball and his shot was handled by the Massey keeper to put Victoria in the game. Victoria’s play was not beaten though, and despite some poor goalkeeping by Brown, they eventually levelled midway through the second half. A strong shot racheted off the post for an attacker to capitalise on.

Up to this point, the game had been competitive for the control of both teams, but Barham became a little frustrated with his players tired. Nevertheless, the game continued to flow and it was just reward when, by the 20 minute mark, a goal from close range 3 minutes before full time, and a winner for Massey last year, Victoria’s forwards and midfielders being composed and well combined while the defence can be dealt, our prospects must be good.

IAN DUNN ON RUGBY

Now that first rounds throughout the grades have been completed it is appropriate to take time out for a look at the achievements of some teams and to wish others the best as they face the crucial second series.

For Mick Brennan, Tony Timms and the A’s there is a very real probability of a second premiership for them and they are accepted as inculcating in their team.

Although many tend to regard a clash in either of these teams (and preferably the 10) the effort of every team has been most commendable in the top of the club championship.

The Senior 2nd and 4th teams which will show it appreciates the need for diligence, particularly as it moves into the promotion-relegation series. Luck has really been with the latter team and they can now look to themselves to complete the task.

Many teams have been particularly subject to the unsporting attitude of certain teams. This is probably because: (i) some players have taken revenge under the Senior level have not taken to a normal game spirit and tactics, (ii) it is not compulsory for a club to be in the promotion-relegation series and, (iii) some clubs are not well prepared to their opponents’ attitude, a factor which is considered to be the cause of the problem.

BRUTALITY:

It seems that the name of the game is “brutality”. Confrontation, foul and fallen behaviour of certain teams in the local rugby competition is getting more and more serious. Every Saturday now a modified version of the traditional qualities of all sports, last alone rugby.

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(ii) the fact that lower-grade student teams have not the same experience, record and a reputation for brutal rugby is another factor which comes into play.

There is a lack of training against students already, Certain clubs, particularly the Porina R.F.C. have carried this further, Porina R.F.C. is a club opposed to giving a long-term proposition in that it can rely on many of its players being touching up for the fixtures. It is a great pity that the club, which has been trained in the traditional sense of sport, has the ability to select games as “win,or else”. It is an indicative performance of the teams which are the only ones that should continue to sport. However, Porina R.F.C. has a fine tradition and experience, its winning pack is available. Behind them are, despite Peter, McMinn, Grieve Southcote, and Reid, one team of the future. They are the only ones who stand up to the moment and they don’t want to enjoy the scenery of their unpredictable and scorers, future stories of players striking referees, reserves rushing out to the field to throw the ball, and supporters cheering encouragement to their “fighters’ are now circulating in local newspapers. University teams have not been the only ones to be involved, but they have been the most prominent and the factors I have outlined above.

The Juniors have not been particularly hard hit in several matches against them. Many times their games have been called off early, but the chance in this team has been quite badly hurt.

Rugby is a physical,contact game. University teams play it hard, but I think the main reason for their play is that they are not playing the brutal attitude of a number of them on the local rugby competition.

WINTER TOURNAMENT

Travels on Thursday 15th August. Travels Wellington Saturday 14 August, arriving at more than 1100 on Sunday at 9.30am, Stots at dinner in Napier and Frankton for “refreshments”.

Departs Auckland Friday 20 August at 11.45am arriving Wellington Saturday at 2.30pm that afternoon. Stots in Taupo and Parnamore North.

LETTERS

We’ve got a lot of shit about us non-manning, so there’s no point in the back. The only thing that has stopped us is the Junior 7s, sharing our glory is most important but only far. All scored 286 points for only 60 against us. If you don’t like it when you just don’t need advertising.

Lesson one, how to average 24 points a game, how to have two goal-kickers that would make your team go. We scored 140 just so regularly we had 120 points before we kicked our first penalty. Of the 266 points, Ian Stuckle claimed 81, pp Peter Bevan another 51—9 points. The all-round quality of our scoring has been breathtaking—45 of our tries have come from the backs.

Not that these points weren’t hard to come by. It cost dislocated shoulders and fingers. The (fuzzy-haired law student form that was playing with us) was a middle-middle, (wounded) legame, (middle) middle and engagement and one marriage.

And all this has been against opposition of a phenomenal standard—comparatively. Any points we’ve scored are really a great effort, which is the way we think of the team, which did our best to dishearten us to beat us. It’s the only way we can get away, I think we’ve done a lot better, I’ve Dunno, I haven’t. The stuff goes back to the back of the head, and I was a genuine one. And this one, that we were so dynamic last year when you just don’t need advertising.

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PLANNING AND EDUCATION

Planning is now fashionable and people of all shades of political opinion find it respectable. In New Zealand we talk about planning which puts us in the same playstate between virginity and surrender - we think about it but don't do it.

 Yet planning will and must increase. Whether it will be determined by economic goals and values to which people are fitted, or towards human goals and values to which the economy will be fitted is unclear. This is a very big difference, and in one way a healthy one, though the pressure to let education to immediate economic needs is considerable.

One aspect of this is the concept of accountability which requires that goals (preferably, utilitarian) should be specified, that they be measured against them. It is a neat balancing of usefulness and cost. In the U.S.A. some education is now being conducted on a contract basis, the contract being between only for those students who achieve the specified goals. The limitation of this sort of education is its restriction to easily measurable goals. Where education is regarded as training, this is a way to go, but, where it is regarded as varied or comprehensive growth, there need to be other ways of doing it.

This comes into sharp focus in the University, particularly with degrees in Arts. In terms of accountability they would be measured by their vocational usefulness.

One of the great dangers facing the Universities is the high money value attached to a degree. They have been so successful that selling their product that the financial rewards have become a major motive for a University education. This is a peculiarly corrupting influence because the Universities, while claiming much loftier aims, are, in effect, up to their necks in commercialism.

This is not to deny that there are spin-off values in a University education no matter how restricted or utilitarian. Nor is it to deny that many students in liberal arts became committed to nothing but themselves. But these effects are peripheral rather than central - at least, I hope.

Recently, some seventh-formers spent several days in this University attending classes and talking with students and staff. They had no careers in mind, but had been looking forward to taking a degree with no purpose except the pleasure and satisfaction of ideas, knowledge and expanded vision. Commendably old-fashioned though not altogether unique.

After observing the place at work they were depressed and bewildered by what they described as the "unresponsiveness of the students" and the "dullness of the teaching". They may have been unlucky in the classes and the tutorials they attended, but they were smart enough to recognise the same old conveyor-belt they had been on for years.

What do you say to such people? What advice can you give? Eventually it depends on each person what he makes of the B.C.'s, but, regarding the University, it is impertinent and detached. It is conscious of what C. Wright Mills called its "nobility of chilling ideal of the academic mind". Some students are repelled by this and would prefer that the University be marked by a "free-ranging and responsible play of intelligence informed by passion". But others, as the heart of academics, is endangered by passion and feelings.

Whether this traditional concept of a University can survive with any real significance alongside its growing vocationalism is a major question. In the meantime, students who seek the "free-ranging and responsible play of intelligenee" on the action and passions of their times may be disappointed.

It does come back to the individual. Those who are here for a ticket, are with the majority and will probably get as much out of it as anyone else like them. Those who don't know what they want to do and are waiting for something to turn up, may be disappointed. A University degree, especially in Arts, is not a specific vocational qualification. Those who are here to find out more about themselves and the world are likely to find it a satisfying experience. There must be some like that.

In essence, University education should be concerned with qualities, attitudes and intellectual skills:

- The ability to think clearly,
- The ability to grasp principles and concepts;
- The capacity to assess evidence;
- A certain intellectual curiosity;
- A continuous scepticism;
- A concern for accuracy;
- A regard for imagination;
- A sense of taste and discrimination.

These are for living, not for work and should be so valued.

A University which does not have a primary and continuing concern for these, or similar, criteria is no more than a factory. It has them, but does not make them clear to its students, it fails the students, itself and eventually, the whole community.

Planning, whether national or institutional, will go for the immediately useful, unless the planners are persuaded of the value of the above criteria, and this, in turn, depends on the degree of commitment of those in the general educative process. Another form of accountability?

Perhaps the way out is to base vocational training on a general education and to regard a B.C.A. as a springboard. The game's about and if those in it don't have opinions and live by them, then others will prevail.

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Actuarial work involves the application of mathematical and statistical methods to problems arising in life assurance offices, pension funds, banks, government and commercial institutions. AMP gives generous financial assistance to actuarial students in respect of their tuition and examination fees, as well as awarding special salary increases to members of its staff who gain the degree of Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries. This, of course, is in addition to usual AMP benefits such as merit awards, superannuation, housing finance for married staff, and long service leave.

As an actuarial student, you’ll be employed initially in the Society’s Wellington office, with a special living-away-from-home allowance if applicable. Later, transfer to the Society’s head office in Sydney is usual in order to obtain wider experience. The exams you’ll take when you’re ready will cover subjects of a mathematical nature (including probability, calculus of finite differences, life contingencies and statistics) and also financial subjects. The later parts of the examinations deal with the application of such subjects to actual professional problems.

Frank Robertson is a good example of how high and how fast you can rise in AMP’s actuary department. Joining AMP in 1964, he obtained his F.I.A. in 1967 and was appointed an Assistant Branch Actuary in 1969. Today he is New Zealand Branch Resident Actuary — and he’s looking for graduates and undergraduates to join him in this rapidly growing and very rewarding field.

Write to Frank Robertson, Box 1290, Wellington or contact the manager of your nearest AMP Society office for further details.

More New Zealanders insure with the AMP Society than with any other life office.
chartered accountancy

We take this opportunity of inviting both Graduates and Undergraduates to discuss career opportunities with our Firm.

We are able to offer a wide range of work both challenging and interesting. Our requirements basically are for a good academic record and a sound practical and commonsense approach.

The rewards offered compare very favourably with those paid elsewhere in Public Practice, Commerce and Industry, and excellent future prospects are available to those persons with the necessary ability and initiative.

We are actively engaged in all aspects of Chartered Accountancy, including Management Services, Secretarial Services, Taxation and Auditing. The scope of our work embraces a wide range of commercial activities including substantial companies in the fields of property development, investment and finance, insurance, manufacturing, transport and engineering.

Mr. Best would be pleased to discuss the opportunities available within this Firm or reply to any written enquiries which interested persons may wish to make.

GILLINGHAM, HORNE & CO.
Chartered Accountants,
Auroara House,
Mayfair Centre,
48-64 The Terrace,
WELLINGTON 1. Phone 58-719.

THE TRAINING OF AN EXECUTIVE CAN BE A CHALLENGE!

FORD OF NEW ZEALAND OFFERS JUST THAT CHALLENGE THROUGH ITS TRAINING PROGRAMME TO RESOURCEFUL YOUNG COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY GRADUATES WHO HAVE PERSONALITY, IMAGINATION AND INITIATIVE.

GRADUATE RECRUITMENT

Increasingly, the Company is looking to the University for men of ability, education and potential. The Company must continually bring into the organisation capable young men with ambition who with added training and experience, can prepare themselves for positions of responsibility. This we must do so that we may continue to grow and progress as a constructive force in the nation’s economy. Those Graduates selected usually go into a three month training programme as Graduate Trainers.

OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR GRADUATES IN-

ARTS
COMMERCE
SCIENCE
ENGINEERING

THERE IS A PLACE FOR YOU WITH FORD!

Graduates and students who expect to graduate this year, should write for a confidential interview with:

The Industrial Relations Manager

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND
P.O. BOX 30012 SEAVIEW ROAD LOWER HUTT.
who wants to belong to the 'A' team
—at the treasury

The Treasury offers important and challenging work to graduates or near graduates with an interest in
the many important economic and social issues with which modern Government is concerned.
Its work covers practically the whole range of the Government's internal and external economic
policy, and, as the Government's principal economic and financial adviser, the Treasury . . .
* Has responsibility for a public budget totalling more than $1,900 million annually.
* Plays a central role in economic policy and planning.

Carrying out our functions of economic and financial advice and budgetary control involves us in . . .
* Objective, critical analysis of costs and priorities in the use of public resources.
* Providing the framework for national and sectoral economic planning.
* Developing management information systems, and other EDP applications using one of the most sophisticated
instillations in New Zealand.

WE NEED GOOD PEOPLE, WHATEVER THEIR INTERESTS MAY BE . . .
We need people who can bring the qualities of a trained mind to bear on the complex factors that influence
economic and financial policy-making or modern financial management systems. You don't have to be
studying Economics or Accountancy; Treasury officers have graduated in other arts subjects and sciences.
Your job is part of your education, and starting salaries and promotion prospects are very good. There are
opportunities for postings overseas.

WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION TO:
THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY,
P.O. BOX 5010, WELLINGTON
(or telephone the Administration Officer – 50 449)

INFORMATION
PHYSICAL OBJECTS
AND LIBRARIES

Being informed, knowing what the options really are,
depends upon the power we have over recorded communications.
These are physical things such as books, discs, pictures, journals, tapes and films.
They exist in enormous variety to meet the demands of modern society.
If we are to have the communications we need as members of this society
these physical things must be individually identified and controlled for service.
This is what librarianship is about.

A professional library career is open to university graduates
through the Graduate course of the New Zealand Library School.
This is a full-time, one-year course, during which a living allowance is paid.
Applications close on 31 October. Those with science subjects especially are sought.

If you are interested and hope to complete your degree this year
write for a prospectus and form to –
The Director
Library School
National Library of New Zealand
Private Bag
Wellington.
B.C.A. GRADUATES AND COMMERCE STUDENTS

We are currently holding discussions with students who have reached an advanced stage of the B.C.A. course and who are looking to a challenging professional career at the end of the university year.

We are able to offer experience in all fields of accountancy using up to date and sophisticated techniques supplemented by extensive personal development and training programmes conducted on a local and national basis.

After initial training and experience a comprehensive review of performance is undertaken and for suitable persons the opportunity will be given to choose a specialization for advanced training which will be either in New Zealand or in an overseas office of our internationally associated organization.

Your progress and remuneration are dependent only on your qualification, ability and experience. Graduates who have completed the accountancy professional course can expect to commence at a minimum salary of $3,600 reviewable half-yearly.

We look forward to discussing your future career plans with you and for this purpose please telephone:

M.T. Griffin,
Wibberforce & Company,
Chartered Accountants,
P.O. Box 347, Tel. 70-566,
WELLINGTON.

COMMERCEDSTUDENTS

Are you looking for a position which will offer you wide experience, responsibilities and job satisfaction? Do you have drive and initiative and the ability to accept responsibility in a professional office? Do you have the desire to progress within an organization and the ability to communicate with people? These are the qualities we are seeking from graduates and under-graduates for 1972.

We believe that the experience we can offer is the widest possible within the accountancy profession and a most valuable base for a commercial career. We can offer experience in general accounting, auditing, secretarial, taxation and management accounting. We have affiliations with other Chartered Accountants offices within New Zealand and overseas and our clients are engaged in a broad range of business activities.

Working conditions are pleasant in our centrally situated modern offices and attractive salaries will be paid to the successful applicants.

Apply to:

Barnett & Barnett,
Chartered Accountants,
Cnr. Featherston St. & Brandon St.,
WELLINGTON, I.

or telephone 40-477 for an interview.

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Study awards are available to enable suitably qualified school-leavers or students with part degree to complete University study.
For further information complete the coupon and post to:

The Director
NEW ZEALAND
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Interesting work for young men and women.
Full training given.
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[Strike out which does not apply]
Name
Address

Career Opportunities as a Charted Accountant

We have positions available for graduates or those who are close to completing their degrees.

We seek those who have demonstrated, through above average academic attainments, that they have the attributes necessary for a career in chartered accountancy.

WHO ARE WE?
Watkins, Hull, Wheeler & Johnston in a national firm of Chartered Accountants with
-Offices in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch
-A history going back to 1898
-Close affiliations with firms in many countries, especially U.S.A. U.K. and Australia.
-Over 75 people in our offices.

WHAT ARE WE OFFERING?
A position in a firm covering a broad range of activities, including
-Auditing
-Accounting and Secretarial Services
-Taxation Services
-Management Advisory Services
-Electronic Data Processing

The use of techniques that are the most up to date and sophisticated available.

Staff Development Programmes which
-Provide extensive training in all aspects of chartered accounting
-Prepare you for a professional career either in chartered accountancy in public practice or in a commercial sphere.

A starting salary competitive with that paid elsewhere in public practice. This is reviewed half-yearly with increases based on performance and potential. After a qualifying period we also offer subsidised superannuation.

We invite you to communicate with us regarding your career.

Please direct your telephone call or letter to our Staff Partner:-

Mr P.M. McCaw
WATKINS, HULL, WHEELER & JOHNSON
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Phone 71-549
Wellington
P.O. Box 1990
Shell offers employment to men and women with degrees in Chemistry, Civil or Mechanical Engineering, Agricultural Science, Commerce and Mathematics. There are also a few opportunities for graduates in other subjects, e.g. Economics, Law or Arts. The Shell Group of companies which operates in more than 100 countries is engaged in New Zealand and throughout the world in the oil and chemical industries. The rapid development in both these industries requires highly competent and imaginative staff.

**Positions available** Most graduates will initially be employed in Wellington. Each man is appointed to a position best suited to his qualifications, talents and interests and he will follow a planned programme to enable him to make best use of his knowledge and ability. Employment with Shell is accepted as qualifying for corporate membership of professional Institutions or Societies.

Chemists will begin in the Central Laboratory in Wellington on product development and testing, technical service, and the supervision of quality control; they may also be employed in chemicals marketing.

Engineers are responsible for the design, development, construction and maintenance of oil storage facilities, processing plants, buildings, pipelines and road tankers.

Agricultural Science graduates are appointed to the Shell Agricultural trade organisation, which is responsible for the development and marketing of chemicals for farming.

Commerce graduates are employed primarily in Finance, where the responsibilities include quarterly accounts, treasury, taxation, credit, investment, audit, payroll, costing, budgets and management accounting. Shell operates an IBM 360/30 computer which provides opportunities for graduates with the necessary aptitude for systems analysis, programming, operations research, etc. Graduates are also employed in Marketing and Distribution.

**Advancement** As well as specialising initially in work for which he is qualified the graduate will be trained to take a comprehensive view of Shell activities to prepare him for more responsible work.

Shell Oil New Zealand Limited is staffed by New Zealanders, of whom the most able may be eligible for promotion to senior positions overseas. With individual recognition, supervision and guidance, each graduate is encouraged to progress towards the most senior position he is capable of filling. His own efforts towards self development may be aided in several ways, including overseas training for the most promising men.

Promotion is on merit and from within the Company.

**Salaries** Recognition of graduate qualifications is given in commencing salaries. It is Shell's policy to offer salaries and conditions of employment (including retirement benefits) at least comparable to those offered by other large firms.

**Vacation employment** A few vacation jobs are also available in Wellington each summer for students in their second to last year of a degree course in Engineering, Commerce or Chemistry. Preference will be given to those seriously interested in the eventual prospect of a Shell career.

Application may be made at any time during the year but a decision will not normally be made before October or November.

**Enquiries** More detailed information is available in the booklet ‘A Guide to Graduate Employment with Shell Oil New Zealand Limited’.

Copies of this booklet are available from the University or Shell Oil New Zealand Limited. Interviews can be arranged to suit any students who may be interested. Enquiries may be addressed to: The Personnel Manager, Shell Oil New Zealand Limited, Shell House, The Terrace. PO Box 2091, Wellington. Telephone: 45-060 or Shell House, Albert Street, PO Box 1084, Auckland. Telephone: 78-880 or St Elmo Courts, Hereford Street, PO Box 2095, Christchurch. Telephone: 62-939.