

CRACUM

Volume 49 No. 3

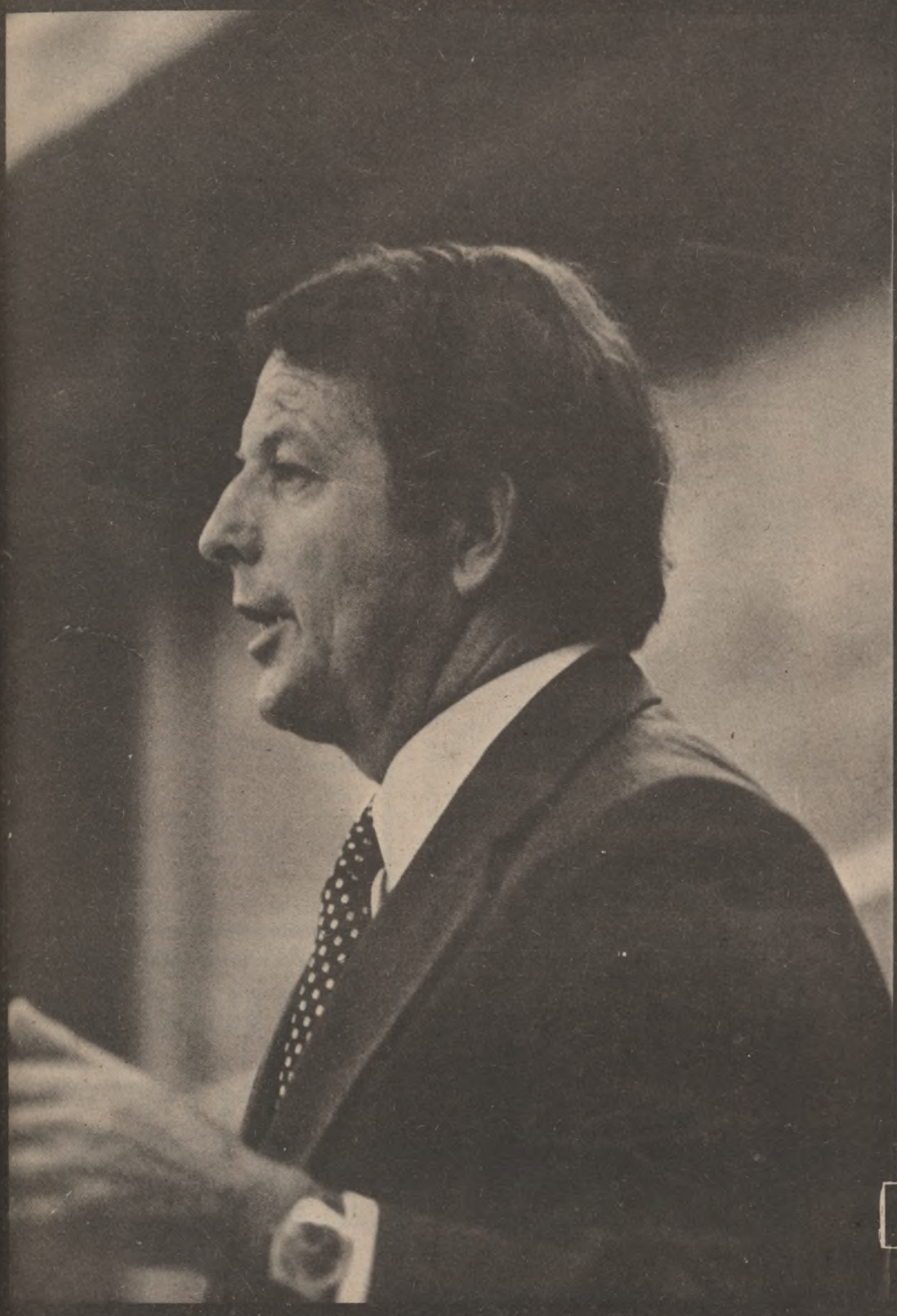
March 18,



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P.4

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Credits

- Credit for this week's issue must go in addition to our regular staff, to Tony and Wendy Dove, Bob Lack, Anne Chambers, Mon, Barry, Julia, Ted, Robyn Smith, and Lorraine Elliott.

Craccum is edited by Mike Rann and laid out by Chris Brookes; Chief Reporter is Rob Greenfield, and contributors this week included Anne Wilks, Ian Tucker, Clare Ward and Sue Stover, Jeremy Templar, Dave Francis, Chris Moisa, Davina Jackson and Brent Lewis.

Our Advertising Manager is the famous (soliciting) Paul Gilmour.

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CRACCUM DISTRIBUTION

Craccum needs a willing soul - with car, van or truck - to pick up Craccums from the Railway Station - and drop them off at Quad (with help), engineering school etc. **THIS IS A PAID POSITION.** So, if you would like 2 hours work each Tuesday - see Mike Rann in the Craccum office.

creative living

I freaked out my first year at varsity. I wasn't really neurotic, paranoid or schizophrenic. I wasn't pregnant, a dope-freak or even a fingernail-chewer.

I was a varsity student ... spoonfed head-food in the lecture halls, stomach-food in the cafeteria, body-food in the gym. And perfectly satiated I was until I developed a craving for soul-food ... you know ... answers to questions like ... "What the hell am I doing in the drifting mess of superficiality? How can he stand up there trying to be relevant in this world and then go drive his gas-guzzler all the way home to Parnell? How can he fool himself into believing that his little academic niche is significant in this screwed-up world? Why should I study - to be like him? With my head hidden from my imagination and my own creative abilities. Why I should develop ulcers for the sake of a meaningless degree? What's the point of varsity? Why ... I could be Human!

One evening I wandered up Symonds Street, pondering the state of the world and eating an orange. Number 51 Symonds Street was lit up and I decided to see what I would find ...

What I found was people ... teachers, trailors, singers, failures, clay men, yoga men, jokers and cream puffs ... and more

These people formed the backbone of Creative Living one of Student Counselling's successful ventures in creative counselling.

The counselling is minimal. The creative atmosphere of creative people is maximal.

It offers a bit of humanity in a sea of humans ... good meat for soul food.

The idea is that Counselling is not just for the student who is worried sick and going out of his/her head, it is also for ordinary people who are looking for answers to some of life-hassles that are a

letters to ed

Dear Sir,

I am writing to express my dismay at the panel discussion held recently on the subject of the Wanganui Computer. Both Mr. Highet and Jonathon Hunt expressed their general support for the centralised computer on the one hand, and their concern for the rights of the individual on the other.

In my view, the existence of such a centralised storage of personal information represents a threat to the rights of the individual. I do not believe that such a system is necessary in a country as small as New Zealand - in our case, we can afford to lose some efficiency in return for a respect of individual privacy and freedom.

Neither MP gave convincing arguments on the need for such information, and I found it impossible to believe the assurance given by Mr. Hunt to the effect that the system would not be abused and that it would be completely secure (heavy

fines to be issued on those who abused this security).

The last thing we need is a country whose members are all numbered, codified and categorized. We need to stop the process of depersonalization which seems to be an inevitable facet of modern society - not encourage and accelerate it.

I believe this is an issue which we should all take critical interest in before it is too late. Once the machinery to store some information about every person is installed, the machinery to store any information about anyone is practised. How are you going to know what is on your record card?

Yours sincerely,
Clare Ward

2

Dear Sir,

With an established two semester in the Department of Sociology, it seems a

trifle awry that the final examinations for various papers which take only six months to teach should be held at the end of the year.

Surely the Arts faculty should update its thinking and undertake final assessment immediately after the teaching of any course. To let another semester lapse is to ensure extinguishing what students have previously learnt and appears also to be poor educational practice.

Whilst the sociology department is entirely behind immediate examination (and so too are the students), the faculty is certainly not.

What is even more disturbing is that during the two preceeding years, the precedent of mid-year examinations has been established. Why then a change in format this year? It seems beyond my ken and I would invite a response from others who can offer a suitable explanation to this seemingly illogical behaviour.

Signed,
Jens Hansen
Stage Two Rep,
Sociology.

STOP PRESS

PRESS STATEMENT : NEWS SERVICE
LEAKS DETAILS OF GOVERNMENT
PLANS ON BURSARIES

The Acting President of NZUSA, Mr. John Blincoe, today called on the Minister of Education to explain why the details of a Cabinet paper on students' bursaries had been "leaked" by a private news service three days before the Cabinet made its decision on interim assistance to university and technical institute students.

Mr. Blincoe said that the 'Trans-Tasman News Service' had published details of a Cabinet paper on interim increases in students' bursaries in its news bulletin which was posted to subscribers on March 6. These details were "very similar to the Government's decision on students' bursaries at the March 10 Cabinet meeting".

"It is very curious", Mr. Blincoe said, "to find that a private news service knows almost exactly what the Government is going to decide on bursaries over three days before the Cabinet has actually met to make its decision."

"As far as NZUSA is concerned this sort of thing has added insult to injury. We have experienced considerable difficulties in the past actually getting our views through to Mr. Amos. Now we find that the details of a Cabinet Paper on bursaries were bandied around by this news service last week while students were kept in the dark."

"Mr. Blincoe said he doubted that the Minister of Education wanted his department to get the reputation of being a "leaky drainpipe". "Therefore the Minister has a responsibility to explain to the public how the Cabinet paper was leaked and why. Unless he does so", Mr. Blincoe added, "students and other educational groups will simply conclude that the best way to find out what this Government is doing on education is to subscribe to the 'Trans-Tasman News Service'."

HELP!

DO YOU THINK YOU HAVE A PROBLEM?

Senior Students of the A.U. Law School will help you decide if you need advice; they will refer you to a Solicitor who is in attendance on Campus.

COME AND SEE US

WHEN: Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays. Noon - 2 p.m. during Uni Term.

WHERE: Legal Referral Service Office, 2nd Floor (near Judo Room), Student Union Building.

HOW: Best time to come is before 1.15 p.m. If you have hitches with timing phone 30-789 during above hours OR leave a note with the A.U. Students Association receptionist before noon on the day you want to come.

ACCOMMODATION SOUGHT

By affable 27-year-old German lad and amiable 22-year-old N.Z. lass together with a friendly young dog, eventually bound to grow into sizeable Labradorian-esque; also, in due course, with loud-voiced unior offspring. Preferably two large, light rooms in an established flat-community; rent up to \$25. - no obstacle. Politically interested people preferred, no vegetarian shnik-shnak, would love to live with people who love food & wine; also not interested in living with religious zealots and meditationists. Well-neglected vegetable garden for dog to dig up would be nice; anywhere from Parnell to Ponsonby, Mt. Eden to ... close by City. Please contact: Thomas von Grosskotz Graf zu Sacklaus-Funzwonn, or just "Tom", P.O. Box 2921, Auckland.

Sue and Clare

Type setting?

TYPE-SETTING NEEDED?

Did you know we have our own magnificent type-setting service right here on Campus?

We would be happy to advise you, and give you a quote.

See Tina at Students Office.

contact needs



CONTACT PEOPLE :

man the information-advisory centre on the first floor of the student union building.

provide an informal atmosphere for you to talk-out problems of any nature.

help to put out TITWTI the weekly varsity newsletter and publicise events inside and outside campus.

TO FIND OUT WHAT WE'RE ALL ABOUT :

come and see us during the day or phone David Dean at 493-114 at night.

TO FEEL FREE TO COME TO

to feel free to come to us for anything and everything. if you can spare a few minutes a week to help us help students.

PROMISES, PROMISES...

Govt. Bombs Out on Bursaries

Last Monday's decision by Cabinet to approve a hardship allowance for students may have been one of the few positive decisions made by the Government in the education field over recent months. But really - what a wash out.

The decision as approved was to allow a hardship allowance of up to \$150 per year to any varsity student. It also gave technical institute students an interim, back-dated increase of \$100. Quite a far cry from the rumours circulating last year that students would get a weekly allowance equivalent to that of the unemployment benefit (about \$26). A long way too from the Labour Party's manifesto promise to implement a standard tertiary bursary of adequate amount for all tertiary students. The scope of the new allowance is restricted and is made under the hardship clause of the existing bursary regulations. This probably means that only those students currently receiving boarding allowances are eligible, and if this is so, only 1200 out of 36,000 students are in a position to claim. Disturbing also, is the need for students to have to prove their hardship to satisfy the whims of a bureaucracy which has been told to keep its money belt tightened. This is ironical, because it was the Labour Party which always pledged across-the-board welfare and abolition of the category-orientated means test. Monday's announcement caused great surprise in student circles because Cabinet, only the week before, had rejected an interim report on the subject from the Minister of Education; instead asking him to prepare a long-term report on the subject. Presumably, the Government has decided against this now. The alternative was a proposal that Student Association Vice President Mike Treen described as 'too little, too late' and 'totally inadequate'.

While there was a promise from Mr Amos that long-term proposals would still be announced, students have a right to be dubious about such edicts. Remember the White Paper on bursaries promised early in Labour's term which did not eventuate until last July - and even then, proved to be pitifully empty? But the Government, of course, claims it needs more time to assess the situation and cost a scheme. Incredible - because surely this was the job of the White Paper, and one presumes the cost of a standard student bursary was already known when it was promised in the 1972 manifesto. The only satisfying factor of the Government's decision was the recognition of technical institute students, whose increase is back-dated to February. As the secretary of the ATI Students' Association, Joy Cookson, says: 'It is a start, but there is still a long way to go'. Both technical and university students are tired of both political parties treating the bursary and allowance question in an expedient and piece-meal way. The economic situation in 1972, when Labour made its promise of a standard bursary, was almost paradise compared with the financial situation now. Then, the average student was paying about \$8 per week in rent... today it is nearer \$12.50. A student must also bear the vast increase in the cost of living which has caused an increasing number of them to seek part-time employment. In Auckland last year, 2000 students registered for part-time work... in the first week of this term alone, the number was 250.



Education Minister - AMOS

Easy it is for Education Minister Phil Amos to claim that students must shoulder their share of the present economic recession. It is precisely in such times that students are most in need of reasonable and increased allowances.

"Students", says the Minister, "Should not regard themselves as a privileged group". But what is happening is that only the children of the rich can afford to attend University.

No student wants to work in a year already over-burdened with studies, and lecturers are not exactly amiable to this idea either. Loans, as one alternative, are freezing up, although it is understood that for the first time in many years, students are applying for them already. Normally applications are not made until the second and third terms - and to have to hock oneself to pay for an education is never the most secure of financial situations.

Two days before the Government's announcement, the Star's weekend columnist, John Moffat said students would not care too much about whether they got paid or not. They would, he said, study regardless and continue to support themselves on holiday earnings. What both Mr. Moffat and the Government seem to forget is that there is currently a grave shortage of jobs, which is likely to worsen in the future.

In a number of courses like engineering and law, students have to take jobs in their own fields. So, for a law student working in a legal office there is usually not much change left from a weekly award wage of \$45 nett. What is also overlooked, is that for financial and personal reasons, a large proportion of students are unable to live at home. These people are not eligible for a boarding allowance, and nor it seems, will they be covered by the additional hardship benefit. Even for those on boarding allowances the situation looks critical - especially for women who suffer from lower wages than their male counterparts. The average budget deficit for women has been estimated at more than \$330 and for men, \$100. This gap comes after receipt of bursary and employment cheques. Students may have, as observers tell us, a watertight case for increases - but they are still subject to the continuous expedient indecision of the politicians. The pittance announced by the Minister is only an acknowledgement that a bad situation exists - and that the Government is incapable of correcting it.

Rob Greenfield.

FOOTNOTE : On Wednesday, at 1.00 pm, there will be a forum on bursaries with Sue Green from NZUSE, Les Gander (National Party) and possibly a representative from Government.

rogues gallery

.. Rob Greenfield,

THE "NEW EXECUTIVE"

Every August about one in every five university students raises himself above the normal level of apathy and decides to vote for an Executive. There is the normal exorbitant self-glorification by those seeking office - powers and pamphlets scattered over the quad. The brief flurry of speeches usually only surprise if a candidate adds a new twist to the time-old but never-carried-out promise of improving toilet paper quality. Once elected there is often great silence for a year - only broken if those great stirrers repatriated from the South, the Engineers, get their drink-sodden toes trodden on and React.

But this year (we hope) things will be different. For a start the Executive handles far too much of our money and makes decisions affecting too many students to be ignored. Secondly, this year's executive promises to be slightly different. Whereas in previous years the Association has been the centrepiece for the great mobilisation concerning international affairs, the great campaigns are in the past. The Executive in 1973 was an unconstructive mixture of hangovers from the great eras that had gone before. It was a totally unsatisfactory fusion - old time heavies were predicting the demise of the association as a body and we even had our own Watergate when three Executive members broke into the President's office to try and place a tape recorder in the air conditioning unit.

There may be dangers in the 'introverted' approach of this executive. But if this year's orientation is a guide they do seem to have captured a new student spirit on Campus. Clare Ward refers to her executive as a team trying to put some more soul into the cold concrete atmosphere of Campus. Clare's abilities obviously are

not at their greatest in Committees. They are too rigid and structured institutions for her highly personable character. She has however managed surprisingly to grasp the rudiments of decisiveness and clarity of purpose that are so essential in the

Clare Ward



Peter Goodfellow

chair. Nearly all her portfolio holders are old or newly acquired friends. While there are contrasting philosophical differences, these have yet to transpire into the political Sect in fighting that branded its predecessors. It is going to be interesting to watch the relationship between Association Treasurer Peter Goodfellow and Welfare Vice President Mike Treen. Treen is the local head of the Young Socialists, a very powerful Campus Group who derive their philosophy from Leon Trotsky. Goodfellow, on the other hand, is the

Auckland Regional Chairman of the Young Nationals. Despite an apparent diametrically opposed philosophy, they have so far mainly managed to keep their politics out of Exec. While Peter may supposedly be the bastion of Toryism - that place is really taken by Richard Parke, the extremely likeable House Committee Chairman. If the Exec. vaguely shows any signs of doing anything too radical you can be sure that Richard will be the first to step in. The other important portfolio holder, Mike Walker, is a fairly unpretentious quiet guy who has the ability to pinpoint a bad situation - even if he may not have the answer. As Administrative Vice President his approach will be one of hard work rather than extrovert.



Mike Walker

Rowling Home

"Labour bases its policies on the right to work. We do not accept and we will not accept, as some other western economies have, that there is either right or justice in attempts to solve economic problems by putting people out of work".

It came as no surprise that the Government's handling of current economic problems would be the main thrust of Mr. Rowling's speech at Auckland University last week. The Prime Minister said that his recent trip abroad had made him aware of how well New Zealand had fared in comparison to many of this country's trading partners.

"We have still under half of one per cent of our workforce unemployed - and we recognise that even that is too many." "Yet in the United Kingdom unemployment was 3.1%. In Germany, the country that was recognised as the economic miracle of the post war world, unemployment is as high as 5.5%. In the United States the figure was 8.3%".

"On a population basis Australia's unemployment (5.1%) is seventeen times that of New Zealand's. In Denmark, with an economy not dissimilar to ours, there is an unemployment rate of over 14%.

Mr. Rowling said that the Government had refused to slam on the brakes in the economic sphere, a course of action advanced in 'some other quarters'. Instead, said Mr. Rowling, the Government was pursuing a policy of 'deliberate gradualism.'

"We have coped, I believe, with extreme price of fluctuations for both exports and imports. Since 1967 the cost of imports has risen by 86%. Fuel oil in the last year has more than doubled."

"On the other hand some of our main exports have collapsed quite disastrously in price. Wool growers are receiving about half that which they received twelve months ago.

"But we have made up our minds that the economy should be kept going. Any grinding to a halt would only cause suffering of a very widespread nature."

"We have placed first emphasis on keeping the factories running, on keeping farmers producing, and keeping people in jobs. I believe those priorities are right."

Question:

This is a question relating to an issue that many students are concerned about ... bursaries. The 1972 election manifesto promised a change in tertiary bursaries. In September 1973 a white paper was promised on the subject. In August 1974 we received a letter from the Education Department on the question.

This year we hoped that we would be getting a Standard Tertiary Bursary. Yet, nothing has come through owing to, according to Mr. Amos, "the economic situation".

I would like to put it to you Sir that it is precisely because of this economic situation that we need a bursary that is more relevant to the real cost of living in New Zealand; a cost of living that has gone up considerably over a number of years. At present many students are facing real hardship. Their holiday earnings were cut; overtime is not as available as it was before. Students should be allowed to complete their studies adequately - without being forced to do part-time jobs. It is therefore necessary that a bursary be introduced this year. Now a number of student organisations around the country have been making submissions to Mr. Amos - and unfortunately he hasn't done anything up to now in recognition of the problems being put before him. I was just wondering if you intend to see to it that any action be made on this question when you return to Wellington.

P.M.:

First of all I'm completely aware of the undertaking that was given in the 1972 manifesto. I'm equally aware, even some distance from New Zealand, of the degree of student agitation. I accept most of the comments made by the questioner. He's perhaps a little less than fair by suggesting that Mr. Amos had done nothing about it. No, a number of changes - in the 1972-74 period - of significance have occurred as far as the bursary is concerned. The average bursary in 1972 was \$429. Last year it was \$603. Now that's not the answer to all of your problems. I'm not suggesting that it is, and it has answered the specific matter of the question raised. But I do want to say again, and I haven't yet caught up with the play on this, but I have been told that a paper was taken to Cabinet last week. So obviously Mr. Amos had done something. The Cabinet declined the paper on the grounds that it was an interim proposal - and I'm advised that they have invited



the Minister to submit a more detailed proposal to Cabinet on Monday next - which is not of an interim nature. Now unfortunately, I cannot take the matter further than that because I am not up with the detailed play of events. I am aware of the degree of agitation on the question, and I guess as one who sat on those benches for a fair few years myself, I can understand the reasons behind it. But the only comment I can make that's substantive at the moment is that the paper that went to Cabinet last week - was not accepted as they did not consider that an interim proposal was any answer to the problem; that the Minister has been invited to present a more detailed proposal and that it is expected, and I won't know that till I get back to Wellington tomorrow, it is expected that paper will appear before Cabinet on Monday.

Question:

As you know it's International Women's Year. I was wondering if the Government was thinking about appointing more women to Government positions and Government boards as they come about.

P.M.:

I believe, and the Government believes, that all appointments should be made on merit

p.m. speaks to students



but its true that there have been prejudices over many years but I think these are being gradually shifted away and its displayed in a number of areas. I know many students don't agree with Honours Lists, but even in the Honours there was a clear distinction in favour of the male a few years ago. Now you'll find its pretty well split down the middle and the same thing can happen as far as appointments are concerned. I don't know whether we should, or should not get Mrs. Thatcher out to advise us on this question, but I'll contemplate it.

Question:

You've only got to work on the wharves a little time to see the whole range of food stuffs that are being imported from overseas. You know, Danish sardines, Dally plonk, all the rest. When are you going to face up to this business of selective importing - only what we need, not what the bloody buggers in Remuera want!

P.M.:

That's a fairly good emotional point but it doesn't square up too well with the facts. The situation is that a nominal amount of imports that come into the country of the category usually come in because in order to encourage our own trading relations with other countries - a country like Rumania or Yugoslavia. We usually give such a country a global licence and they send to us what they think best in the short term circumstances, not necessarily from any great desire on the part of New Zealand to see this happen; let's recognise one thing - that when you talk about selective importing and after all, Labour Party ... espoused this policy itself for a long time, then you're talking about taking out someone else's livelihood as well. And one thing that New Zealand has been consistent in under the present administration is of our refusal to simply try and get rid of our problem by throwing it over the fence into someone else's backyard, because you that fellow out of work and that market begins to diminish too. There is no end to retaliatory action of the kind that is mentioned.

Now sure, it should be first things first. I accept that, and I sometimes see things coming onto the market that make me, as an individual citizen, ponder, but there is usually a strong reason as to why goods of those kind have come into the country and not infrequently it relates back not to the importer on this end but to the country of origin and the other end because we've probably said - "if you buy a couple of million dollars worth of stuff off us we'll let you import into New Zealand a 100 thousand dollars worth" - that's not an unrealistic comparison because in fact in a number of the countries with whom we have recently entered initial business negotiations, the imbalance of trade has been at least of that order and in New Zealand's favour. Now, if you want to cut those people's throats, I can assure you that your own throat will be pretty close to the razor.

Question:

I should like to ask, does the P.M. think there's danger of some unemployment developing later in the year among the Security Police?

P.M.:

I'd like to tell you, but you'll appreciate its all very hush hush.

Question:

I'd like to ask on the question of our short-term overseas loans. Now what I'm worried about at the moment is those loans will be spread over a longer term than this country can afford to pay. Now my question is this: when and how are we going to pay off those loans?

P.M.:

There are two fundamental reasons that justify reasonably extensive overseas borrowing. One is that the problem that you're dealing with is of a cyclical nature and we've already been through an up and a down in a relatively short period of time and incidentally, in that earlier period, paid off if my memory serves me correctly, about \$160 m which I might say, certainly didn't have its precedent in the previous administration, irrespective of what the economic circumstances were.

The other factor that justifies extensive borrowing is the direction into which that capital is channelled - that it is directed into what is ultimately productive capacity, that it in effect creates its own earning capacity, its ability to meet not only its interest but capital repayment, and that is exactly the same basis on which the private sector operates. With any loan operation, and more particularly with an extensive loan operation then you've got to be looking pretty carefully at the pattern of repayment along with the relative burden of interest repayments and I simply want to assure you that in the loan operations undertaken by the present administration that has been and will continue to be a major consideration.

Question:

In the light of massive political repression of students in the region of Asia and South East Asia - I am referring to events happening at this moment in Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia - how could New Zealand reconcile its role it played in military and police operations to nations of that region?

P.M.:

I don't know what the source of the intelligence of the questioner is on this matter but if his newspapers are the same as mine generally are, then one can't always accept what is said as the full statement of affairs. We have made a practice as a government, and will continue to make a practice as a government, of non-intervention in the affairs of other countries; but we will not be afraid to indicate displeasure as we have in the question of apartheid for example, if we feel there is an injustice being continually perpetuated.

Question:

I'd like to ask a question about the Thieu regime in South Vietnam. There's probably a lot of people in this room who were involved quite extensively in opposition to the war several years ago. Since the Paris Peace Agreement was signed there's some indication that a provisional revolutionary government should be given the same kind of recognition as Thieu's regime in Vietnam, although in opposition we have to accept that one is going

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P.M.:

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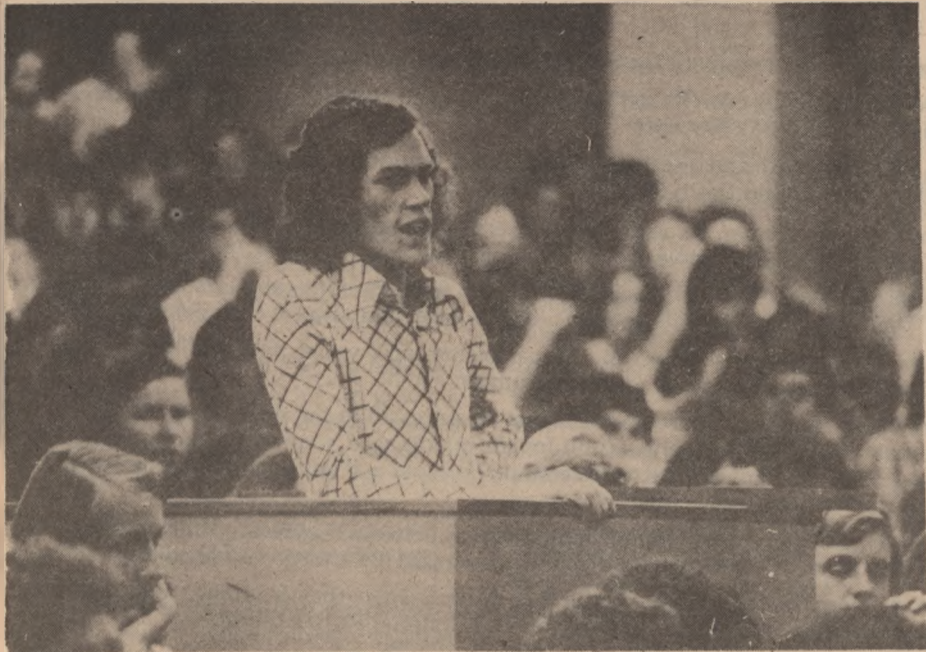
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rule in one part of the country and one in the other part. How is it that New Zealand continues to recognize only the Thieu regime and send aid only to the Thieu regime and doesn't give anything to the P.R.G.?

P.M. :

For a start, the New Zealand government does not only recognize the Thieu regime. It also recognizes Hanoi; and we send aid to Indo China; not to any regime and the aid that is sent is sent on the basis of the programme that is offering. The most recent aid proposal approved by the government in fact went to North Vietnam.



Question :

During the 1960's Muldoon was fairly busy selling out New Zealand to overseas interests. What has the Labour government done so far (a) to stop foreign investment in New Zealand where this investment isn't needed (b) to stop investment of multinational banking groups like the A.N.Z. and (c) to stop the growth of multinationals in New Zealand.

P.M. :

The ratio of applications that failed to succeed at the time of the change of administration was about 4%. The failures since the change of administration have been in the order of 20%. The present administration does not believe in a shot-out of overseas capital as such but it does believe that any overseas capital flowing into the country should be flowing in a wave that will be to the long term benefit of the country and the people that live in it. The Overseas Investment Commission which was created by an Act of Parliament - an Act which I introduced and steered through as Minister of Finance - is charged with not only determining that any approval will give proper recognition to the long term interests of New Zealand in every respect - economic, environmental, financial, but also of endeavouring to ascertain something which we've yet really got no clear picture about - who really owns what in this country. I believe that when this basis is firmly

established then future investment will be guided in a much more sensible and worthwhile fashion. And as far as the multinationals are concerned there are certainly a number of them operating in New Zealand. They have been, some of them almost throughout our history. I am not aware, just thinking through it at the moment, how someone might be able to present a case where a multi-national has been given an additional or new foothold under the present administration.

Question :

I'd like your personal attitude on censorship - the need for it or otherwise. Secondly, what is the Government's attitude on Jonathon Hunt's private member's bill on cinematic censorship. Will it become law this session.

P.M. :

The first part of the question involves a personal comment as to whether there should be some degree of censorship or not. The answer to that is that I think there should be some. I do think there should be an area of surveillance. I know that's not universally applauded - but that is my view.

The Matter of Liberalisation : I do not think would be timely at the present time. We should keep updating this sort of thing in accordance to changes in society. The question of Mr. Hunt's bill remains with Jonathan at the moment. He gave an assurance last year that he would certainly be re-introducing it - but that any government measure in this area was insufficient to meet the situation as he saw it.

I'm not proposing to usurp the authority of the Minister of Internal Affairs in this matter. As I understand it, he has a bill on the stocks. It will ultimately come before Cabinet and caucus, and at that time the general will of the party will prevail - because a bill does not automatically proceed into Cabinet because a Minister so desires.

Question :

Who's going to win the Melbourne Cup

P.M. :

It won't be Noodlum.

ORIGINAL MUSIC

At Mardi Gras Disco Premises - every Thursday night 8.30 p.m.
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REFLECTIONS...

Brent Lewis.

Sitting on a bus once I remember seeing a reunion. There were two old men who hadn't seen each other for a long long time. "Remember", said one about some old friend. "Yes, he died," said the other "And what about Bill." "Oh, yes, I met him at Charlie's funeral", he said.

Memories, it seemed, meant so much because everyone they ever knew had become one.

How far away from the recollections of the old to the aspirations of the young? Light years you might think.

And yet there is a link for neither can claim to own the present. Youth has its hopes staked in the future, age its planted in the past.

Both in essence are powerless. In our society even the outstanding young men, the leaders - so-called leaders of the young that Rotary salutes each year are usually fighting receding hairlines and middle-aged spreads. And when Time magazine did its issue on the future leaders of the world, of the 200 chosen only three were in their twenties and almost half were between 40 and 45.

No wonder idealism sours into cynicism when involvement is disregarded and things just perpetuate. The young lose their burning vision lapse into routine and try to forget that they ever knew.

But it's not just the young to whom democracy exists as an abstract.

Once our society was ruled by old men who were revered for their wisdom.

There's a whole litany of famous names of those who helped to guide and determine things while they were old. Disraeli, Gladstone, De Gaulle, Ardenaur and Khrushchev are names that spring to mind.

But the trend has changed. Age is now a grey twilight. It is seen as arthritic and out of touch.

Only in societies where social values have remained unchanged, is this not so.

Paradoxically China which experienced cataclysmic political change still gains its spiritual and social guidance from the old.

Generally however societies have cast the old onto the slagheap. The young don't know how it used to be and don't really want to know.

Where there was sensitivity for the role of the old, now there is tolerance.

And the old having been forced into the shadows no longer challenge the precepts. The last years become a footnote.

So alienated youth and discarded old have their frustrations in common. The generation gap which camouflages this is basically a subterfuge.

Too often we seize on the variance of experience to suggest that we are chasms apart. But a difference of perspective doesn't mean that the dreams are not the same.

To seize on the difference always destroys the empathy. One can agree with Churchill that "The young sow wild oats and the old grow sage" but also see their common plight.

Lack of recognition always grates. It can create angry young men who bellow at the barricades and tired old men who simply slumber.

The challenge is to produce a society that measures up to the slogans it proclaims. If it's to talk of equality but only mean it for the middle aged, then that's not equality. And if it's to proclaim democracy and act to restrain both old and young from sharing power, then that's not democracy either.

The demarcation dispute that divides society is between those who control power and those who do not. The dispossessed and disadvantaged are always natural allies.

All they need as recognition of who they are and where they are going. And that's the reason to see that Bob Dylan yesterday may be Bertrand Russell tomorrow.

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PRESS STATEMENT - SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

The New Zealand University Students' Association today described a statement by the Director of the Security Service denying that the Service was conducting surveillance on any university campus as totally unsatisfactory. The Acting President of NZUSA, Mr John Blincoe, was commenting on last Friday's Dominion report where Brigadier H. E. Gilbert stated that suggestions in a recent Dominion article that there

is Security Service surveillance of students on university campuses were not based on fact.

Mr Blincoe said that Brigadier Gilbert's statement was inconsistent with statements made by him in the past. It was also in conflict with NZUSA's knowledge of SIS activities.

"Brigadier Gilbert has indicated in the past that while the Service has no interest in the universities as such it does take a close interest in political activities undertaken by students which

the Service considers might be 'subversive' 'Communist-influenced' or 'extreme left-wing'", Mr Blincoe said. "Brigadier Gilbert has described what he calls the 'student rebellion' and New Left as second only in danger to the Soviet espionage system as serious subversive forces", Mr Blincoe added.

Mr Blincoe said that in view of the Service's near-paranoic attitudes there could be little surprise that NZUSA found Brigadier Gilbert's Friday statement unsatisfactory. "What we need",

he said, "is an assurance that the Security Service takes no interest in any University student on account of his political activities. And we would challenge Brigadier Gilbert to deny that the Service maintains files on student political activists".

Mr Blincoe concluded by re-iterating his Association's support for the Deputy Prime Minister's call for the Service to be disbanded.

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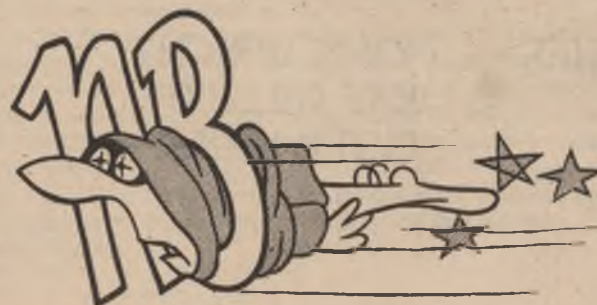
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The Death of Leko Anjain

Dear Friends,

Leko Anjain was born on the island of Rongelap, February 21, 1953. Leko was my fifth child. He celebrated his first birthday just ten days before the Fallout on Rongelap. He was the youngest person on the island at that time.

Leko was the only one of my children who stayed with me while he was growing up. All of my other children were adopted by my relatives. This is a very common Marshallese custom. Therefore, I considered Leko my number one child. He brought me so much happiness; joy and happiness the world had never given me before. He grew up so strong and healthy that I thought nothing could ever happen to him.

In June of 1968 came the time when Leko started to have hospital treatment. I myself did not understand why but off he went to Boston and New York. At this time he had an operation of his thyroid gland. He was the first islander from Rongelap to have a thyroid operation. We both left Rongelap to go to Ebeye; but then came the message that I had to stay on Ebeye to wait my turn. There we separated, I stayed on Ebeye and Leko went on to New York. When Leko returned that time, he brought good news. He said he was well and healthy.

In September of 1968, Leko was accepted and admitted to Marshalls Christian High School on the small island of Rongrong in the Majuro Lagoon. At that time I moved from Ebeye to Majuro where I stayed until 1972, when Leko graduated from high school.

While Leko was still in high school, I began to realise something was bothering him. It first started in 1970. Bruises began appearing all over his body. At times, he was hospitalized for two to three weeks at one time. It was not until July of 1972, a month after graduation, that the bruises on Leko's body started getting worse. This time they were more abundant and you could see blood freeze inside the bruises. Not only that, but down at his scrotum there seemed to be swelling. Swelling so bad that it took three weeks to cure. For this I did not take Leko to the hospital. Instead, I allowed an old Marshallese woman to treat him with some Marshallese medicine. Leko seemed healthy and strong when

that Leko was going to Hawaii to be further examined and promised he would be returned to Majuro in two weeks. This I believed when Leko left, he seemed very strong and healthy. Although, I sometimes had fear for him for he frequently would go to bed without hesitation: he seemed to tire easily.

Then in October 1972, about one month later, I received a telegram informing me that Leko was being moved from Hawaii to Washington, D.C. and I too was to go meet him there. On October 3, 1972, Leko arrived in Washington D.C. Two days later I arrived and at that time I was informed that Leko's condition was serious; he had Leukemia. His doctor told me that Leukemia was a very dangerous disease and hard to cure. In spite of all of this and worrying, deep in my heart I believed that both Leko and I would return home in good condition.

The doctor told me that after fifteen days he would give Leko treatment to see if he could heal his blood cells. Right after the treatment, Leko seemed to be in serious condition. Bleeding started in his ears, mouth and nose and he seemed to be losing his mind. When I would ask him questions he gave me no answer except: 'Bad luck'.

I recall one day before he lost his mind he said to me 'Perhaps I will never return home' I did not say a word in response to this.

Someday later I read an article that a Japanese Doctor wrote. He said in his article "Leko Anjain will surely return to his home, but may not play on the white sands of his home again." His prediction turned into truth. Leko did return home but to a grave that was prepared for him.

I don't really know for sure when Leko's disease started, but I saw symptoms of his illness somewhere between 1970-71. Of course I have no evidence to prove this, but as a father I know the situation that Leko and I went through. His death surprised me so much that till this moment my whole life is in confusion.

(The following letter is an account of the life of Leko Anjain, one of over 200 victims of radioactive fallout from a March 1st, 1954 H-Bomb blast on Bikini atoll. Leko died November 15, 1972 of radiation-induced leukemia. He is survived by his parents and four brothers. The letter, written by Leko Anjain's father is published at his request).



BIKINI, RONGELAP, ENIWETOK ...

This is no new story. These are the names of more specks in the fire of our everlasting war game. A few special features lend particular interest. Atomic particles, Missing islands, Iron money and instant slums, and the old rule of Might Makes Right.

When the United States "won" the Second World War with their special punctuations marks at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, there was reason to hope that there would be no more war. Somebody thought that. The people of Bikini and Eniwetok were told they would have to move off their islands so that some tests could be made there in order to end all wars. Apparently they believed it for awhile.

Now it is 1975. The big hydrogen devices did their job. Eneman, Boknejen, Bokbyte are gone. They were islands where the people of Bikini lived. Small islands on a long reef. They were vaporized in a flash and sent all around the world by special delivery. We all have little bits of radioactive Bikini in us. And the shock waves rumble on - down the matriarchal lines at Marshall Islands inheritance, where the islands are gone forever - to end all wars.

It's hard to believe. The islands are gone. War isn't. The radiation isn't. So where are we? This is no new story. Bikini, Rongelap, Eniwetok - radioactive atolls shimmering in the blue sea of changes, Points of struggle far from the sources of iron, needless of money, but caught in the web of power.

The powerful bombs are not all powerful after all. And they do not contain their power within the controls of their manufacturing men. In fact, the engineers and scientists are subtle bombers in the way they spend their iron ammunition,

money. Radioactivity, cultural active bombs, radioactive money. The people are confused: against the bomb, for the outboard motor against the radioactivity, for the money. It's not the bombs which destroy, but the attitudes.

When the bomb rose in the West (Lemeyo sewit from Rongelap, little 7 yr old Lemeyo Abon, who grew up and had 5 children and told me) the people didn't know what it was until the shock wave shook their homes. Was it a sign of death and insidious destruction, or the glorious victory cry of refrigerators, outboards and development banks? Wasn't it just technology arriving at the front door of the last quiet places, pulling up with a brilliant flash and a cloud of radioactive dust - the great chariot of progress, warming up.

The destruction seems brief, life strong, in terms of progress. Bikini's half life clock is slowly winding down. Coconuts have been planted and their will be fruit in ten years. The people of Rongelap have pills to supplement their thyroid deficiencies

and Eniwetok will be cleaned up, the nuclear garbage in the soil will be bulldozed out of the way somewhere perhaps the craters will be filled or perhaps they should be left empty as monuments or perhaps they can be used as fish farms. Life is rich with different ways of healing.

The past is gone like the missing islands as surely vaporized as that. No justice touches that verdict. Here in the marshalls men went under the stars and by the waves in quiet canoes with pandanus sails and kings with exotic foods tied the reef necklaces in alliances of blood and dance and taste. The old navigators are dying and their chants are being captured on tape where you will never see the sparkle of their eyes again. The past is gone like the missing islands.

\$20,000 homes to replace the family thatch, a front row view from the farthest out reaches of suburbia. It was a rude trade. Enforced. Misunderstood. But they signed on and joined up, and today walking down the blazing slum street of Majuro, the place has the hard feeling of an oily coil on a worn countertop between hunger and technology. This is no new story. T.V. next year to show how it's all done, it's no new trick either. A bit of alcohol to lubricate all. The hard edges, a bit of capital to keep all the hard edges in place and a bit of air conditioning to keep it all cool.

David Moodie - Saipan
January 31st, 1975

P.S. Everything is true which is; these islands were, these islands are the dance of becoming true - their green and blue and white development was burned it's true and the dance has changed again



the Atomic Energy Commission came in September 1972. He moved with them (A.E.C.) from Majuro to Rongelap where they checked him and also other fallout victims. This time, they found that his white blood count was very low. Upon returning to Majuro, they informed me

women's liberation as a revolutionary force

It angers me that Women's Liberation is not seen as the serious political force that it really is. It is my aim here to present it as a revolutionary force as well as to destroy some of the myths that are particularly damaging to the movement. I am convinced that the majority of people hold a very limited concept of what Women's Liberation is all about. Thanks to the reactionary media in particular, Women's Liberationists are seen as nothing more than 'neurotic manhaters' or 'Crazy Women's Libbers.' course these flippant accusations only serve to damage the movements image. The media refusing to acknowledge the serious implications of Womens Liberation, treats it as a joke.

Then there are those people who see 'Women's Liberation as a sort of pressure group, content with the existing society and only interested in achieving reforms such as equal pay and legalized abortion. While I admit that reforms are essential, they only help to relieve some of the restrictions placed on women in todays oppression.

Also it is widely believed that Women's Liberationists aspire to become like their male counterparts. Regretably the term 'battle of the sexes' is too often linked with the movement. It must be stressed that Women's Liberation does NOT mean turning women into men. Furthermore we are not interested in competing with men.

Our aim however is to destroy some of the myths about the nature of the male and female and ultimately do away with sex-roles. It is the nuclear family that influences and moulds the individual more deeply than any other social organisation and is responsible for re-enforcing both sex role conditioning and the power

hierarchy. Wilhelm Reich points out that the family is 'part and parcel and, at the same time, pre-requisite, of the authoritarian state and of authoritarian society'. The man is the head of the household; the woman is wife and mother, emotionally and financially dependent on her husband; the children are extensions of their parents.

The male child is taught to repress his 'female' self and to develop only those things which will make him a 'real man'. He quickly learns to be in full command of his emotions. He is taught that crying is 'sissy' — a weakness reserved for females. He is discouraged from being warm, loving and gentle as these traits are also signs of weakness and therefore something to be ashamed of. Rather he is encouraged to be aggressive, dominant and competitive. The female too is taught to repress her 'male' self and to develop only those things which will make her a 'real woman'. She learns that to fit into the female culture she must not be intelligent, self assured or independent, but passive, dependent and helpless. As Theodore Rozak claims "there



are no masculine and feminine virtues. There are only human virtues. Courage, daring, decisiveness, resourcefulness are good qualities, in women as much so as in men. So too are mercy and tenderness. But ruthlessness, calolousness, power lust, domineering, self-assertion, these are destructive, whether in men or women.

Sex role conditioning results in the inequality of power in male/female relationships and completely distorts the life of both dominant and submissive partners. R.V. Sampson in his study 'The Psychology of Power' claims that 'even though the parties of relationship may be quite unaware of the effects of their dominance or subjection upon themselves, the moral effect is nevertheless inescapable. A relationship is always vitiated in proportion to the degree of power present. Dominance is inseparable from pride or arrogance, while deference or compliance indicates weakness, if not servility, and, is accompanied by resentment, conscious or unconscious. I believe that to relate fully and honestly to

another person the balance of power must be completely equal. The abolition of sex roles would certainly assist in altering the inequality of power in male/female relationships as well as having serious repercussions for the nuclear family and society as a whole.

It should be perfectly clear by now that among other things, Women's Liberation is a struggle for equality. It is in men's own interests to support the struggle as it will eventually lead to their own liberation. Julius Lester has written 'As long as men accept this society's definition of women and male/female relationships, then men remain oppressed by this society; to the degree that a man views a woman who is fully human can be threatened by Woman's Liberation.

Rather is is overjoyed by it. So it is obvious to me that a radical social change must occur before there can be a significant improvement in the condition of women. Some form of socialism is essential, considering the chnages that must be made in the working and family situations alone. Men on the left who view Women's Liberation as a superficial, irrelevant issue are blinded by their own chauvinism. They fail to see the movement as an explosive political issue. And Women who refuse to link the movement with radical politics and think that any of their demands can be met without a radical change in the system are only deluding themselves!

1. Reich Wilhem 'The Sexual Revolution' p. 71

bugs and butterflies

Last week we planted radishes and beans from seed, and maybe stuck a few cabbage, broccoli and brussel sprouts plants in the ground. By now, all being well, the radishes will all be above the ground, and the dwarf beans should be mostly up, too. The only trouble is, all the slugs, snails, white butterflies and all that have decided THEY like to eat, too. Here are a few suggestions on how to get rid of them by using methods that don't poison everything else (including the atmosphere, the birds, and you).

SLUGS & SNAILS :

METHOD 1 is to go out on damp nights with a torch and a tin can, and pick out all the beasties you can find. They have a good sense of smell, and most likely made a beeline for your best lettuces or cabbages from the cover of the nasturtium patch. After a few nights of muddy toes and gooey fingers you could get disillusioned with this method.

METHOD 2 : Cunningly place a few boards here and there on the soil, and the slugs will appreciate your concern by sleeping there during the day. You still have to squash them, though.

METHOD 3 : Ring each plant, or the whole garden with something they don't like crawling over, like ashes or slaked lime.

METHOD 4 : (from the Basic Book of Organic Gardening, edited by Robert Rodale) "Many gardeners have found that setting out saucers of beer (!) sunk to ground level, attracts slugs by the droves so that they can easily be destroyed".

METHOD 5 : If all the above have failed, you may have to resort to slug pellets. But be careful. They contain Metaldehyde, which also kills birds, cats and children. Place a few under wire netting well away from the plants, and wash your hands well after preparing the baits. Keep the packet in an inaccessible or locked cupboard where the neighbourhood children can't get to them, and don't use them too often, so the soil doesn't accumulate the stuff.



WHITE BUTTERFLIES :

There is an introduced parasit, *Antapeles glomeratus*, which lays eggs in small caterpillars of the White Butterfly, and eventually the caterpillar consists entirely of a few dozen small parasites. These emerge and make a double row of yellow pupal cases, leaving a very dead caterpillar. Encourage these. Another parasite has been introduced to deal with the green caterpillar that eats tomatoes and bean leaves, but this caterpillar is only a problem in warmer weather weather.

METHOD 1 : Take a look at all your

see a few small, yellow, pointed eggs on the underside of the leaves. Squash them. If there are holes in the leaves, there will be green caterpillars somewhere nearby. Squash these also. You will soon be able to recognise fresh damage to the leaves, and pounce on the caterpillars. If you're agile, or think you can fly, destroy the adult white butterflies on the ground or in the air. They are most vulnerable when screwing, as they are firmly attached to each other by the tail, and attempt to fly off in opposite directions when disturbed.

METHOD 2 : Leave it to naitcha and the D.S.I.R., and biological control.

METHOD 3 : Encourage the birds by leaving bread crumbs and stuff around the plants. They will soon find, and even prefer, the nearby caterpillars.

METHOD 4 : Spray with an extract of tobacco, garlic or onion. As a last alternative, use a non-residual powder such as Derris Dust fairly sparingly. The birds probably don't like Derris dust much, and it would be sad to see them hooked on Nicotine!

METHOD 5 : Plant marigolds (the strong-scented, jagged-leaved variety). Other plants, listed in "Organic Gardening" as being useful repellants are nasturtiums (for discouraging aphids), asters, chrysanthemums, and a scattering of herbs.

Okay . . . now let's get into the soil. There are two main types of soil around Auckland. One is a grey, puggy, clay soil derived from the Waitemata Sandstone and is found in places well away from Auckland's volcanoes, e.g. Grey Lynn, most of the North Shore, the Eastern side of Parnell, Orakei, Ponsonby and New Lynn. The other is a fine, reddish-brown soil from volcanic ash or maybe the odd lava flow, and is found near the Auckland volcanoes, i.e. Mt Eden, Mt Albert, the Domain, Albert Park and the University, and also around Lake Pupuke, Orakei basin, Panmure basin. If the place you live is in a few subdivision, chances are that the developer has bulldozed off and sold the better volcanic soil. In any case, the soil will benefit a great deal from compost and lime.

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by Andrew
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Hire Purchase

TAKING THE TROUBLE OUT OF HIRE PURCHASE

by Andrew Terry, Lecturer in Law
University of Canterbury

An English judge once described hire purchase as "people being persuaded by someone they do not know, to enter contracts they do not understand to purchase goods they do not want with money they have not got."

However glib or cynical these words seem, there is, unfortunately, a great deal of truth in them. The 1971 Hire Purchase Act solves some of the legal problems but the social problems - especially the excessive debt burden hire purchase allows people to carry - remain.

Yet the fact is that hire purchase provides people with a means of enjoying a higher standard of living sooner than they would otherwise achieve it.

The consumer gets immediate use of the goods, paying a deposit and instalments of the balance and interest, while the seller retains ownership of the goods until the last instalment is made.

Hire purchase is big business and as our standard of living rises, hire purchase selling will increase. Its humble beginnings and its original lack of social acceptance have been forgotten and in the year ending September 1974, New Zealanders took on hire purchase commitments of \$321 million.

Handy Control

And, while people find HP such a boon to their lives, then governments have also found it a handy instrument with which to control the economy, whenever spending needs to be tightened or relaxed. The tougher credit terms introduced last year are an example.

For all the influence that hire purchase has on our economic and social lives, the key to the whole thing, the consumer, was relatively unprotected until four years ago. He crossed into never-never land at his peril.

Now the climate is much more hospitable, although some pitfalls remain.

The key to modern hire purchase, the 1971 Hire Purchase Act, greatly extends the rights of buyers in retail transactions and it begins by setting out what should be contained in an agreement when a hire purchase sale is made.

Agreement in Writing

For a start, the agreement has to include in writing a description of the goods, the method of payment, a notice informing the purchaser of his rights and a schedule of financial details, showing the cash price and the hire purchase price. From this, the buyer is able to figure the cost of credit.

When you buy on hire purchase you are buying not only the goods, but the credit as well and while the price tag on, say, a TV set may be the same in most shops, the credit costs may vary considerably. Similarly, the consumer, on seeing how much he is paying for credit may decide to save up the cash price and get the goods later - but cheaper.

Naturally enough, when you buy goods on HP, you expect them to work and to do the job you want them to do. The law in fact safeguards the buyer in this and implies conditions of "merchantable quality" and "fitness of purpose" into the hire purchase agreement.

If there are Defects

Goods are not of merchantable quality if they have defects, which, in the opinion of a reasonable man, would render them unfit for normal use having regard to the price paid and the description applied to the goods.

For example, a recent case concerned a 1960 Hillman Minx with a mileage of 113,000, a new warrant of fitness and a price tag of \$390. The customer had seen the vehicle in the showroom, driven it round the block and thinking it looked a "tidy job", had signed on the dotted line.

A subsequent AA report however disclosed that the car had a number of serious defects and was beyond economic repair. The contract was nullified because of the garage's failure to provide a car of "merchantable quality" and the man got his deposit and instalments refunded.

EXCEPTIONS

Similarly, where you say, or imply to the salesman, that you want goods to do a certain job, then you must be given goods fit for the task. Unfortunately the buyer does not get this protection in every case.

The protection does not apply:

- if the defects are specified in the agreement and the seller can show that they were drawn to the purchaser's attention and accepted by him before the agreement was signed;
- if the purchaser has examined the goods and the defects should have shown up under his examination.
- if the goods are secondhand and the buyer separately signs a prominently placed, or "conspicuous statement", which says that he understands the goods are secondhand and that they are not promised to be fit for use or for any particular purpose.

The first two grounds are reasonable but the third, unfortunately, allows a let-out for the seller as hire purchasers are notorious for signing agreements in places indicated by sales men without reading when they sign. For reasons of haste, ignorance, trust or resignation, people sign away every day the substantial protection they get from the Act.

NO POSITION TO ARGUE

All the same, even if the statement is pointed out and explained, the consumer is probably not in any position to bargain. When hire purchase finance is as tight as it is now, a purchaser will be told he can take it or leave it.

Of course, the seller should be allowed to protect himself by using the conspicuous statement where he is selling goods on an "as is where is" basis. But, he should not be able to have the best of both worlds and entice the customer into an agreement with sales talk yet use the conspicuous statement to get out of any liability for unsatisfactory goods.

Perhaps the consumer would be better protected if the "conspicuous statement" was not effective until its purpose, and effect, was explained to the buyer.

At least he would then realise he could not expect redress if the goods turned out to be unsatisfactory. He could then shop around until he found a better deal. Failing this the consumer should be careful what he signs.

REPOSSESSION FEAR

The possibility of repossession for failure to keep up instalments, is one of the biggest fears of the hire purchaser. Fortunately, although repossession may be made if the purchaser gets behind in the payments or breaks any of his obligations in the agreement, such a procedure is not the vicious, degrading business it once was.

Subject to the maximum credit period regulations, sellers are generally willing to extend the period of credit in cases of genuine difficulty, as a repossession is inconvenient for them as well.

But if agreement cannot be reached, the shop, or finance company must give 10 days' notice of intention to repossess the goods. The seller can repossess without notice only when he has reason to believe the goods have been, or will be, damaged or concealed.

The repossession, which must be reasonable in time and manner, does not entitle the seller to sell the goods seized. He must, within 21 days of the repossession, serve on the purchaser a comprehensive statutory notice in writing which informs the purchaser of the financial details, the purchaser's options and a summary of his rights.

ENDING THE AGREEMENT

Another important innovation is that if the seller agrees, the purchaser may voluntarily return the goods and terminate the agreement instead of completing it. In this event, the repossession formula operates to adjust the financial positions of the parties.

Hire purchase agreements can also be assigned by the seller or the buyer. In this way, a friend may pay you a sum of money for your 'share' in the goods and complete the payments with the seller.

The hire purchaser is now protected from the time an agreement is signed until the goods are paid off. There are shortcomings in procedure which can trap the unwary, but, all the same, the law as it now stands achieves a respectable level of consumer protection without unduly stifling the freedom of the market place. There is now a reasonable balance between buyers and sellers.

Entering into a hire purchase agreement is still stepping into never-never land, but the environment is now less hostile for the consumer.

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Beyond the Picket Line

THE FUTURE OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial relations should not be looked upon with the narrow objective of merely keeping the worker busy and keeping him quiet. Nor should the problem be approached "by putting patch upon patch until the whole fabric falls to pieces". Instead it should be assumed that private ownership, increasingly foreign dominated, and autocratic management, must be replaced by public or trust, ownership and workers' control.

However, our concession to a consensus-dominated and cautious society, is our acceptance that radical change cannot be achieved overnight.

1. Change must be introduced steadily, but gradually, and in such a way that the people are carried along in support of it.

The first aspect that I look at is ownership. New Zealand's colonial status has deepened since World War II, particularly with the growth in N.Z. of the multinational.

Multinational enterprise can move huge productive investments from one country to another and create unemployment and economic disruption in any particular country. They can defeat trade union action for higher living standards, by withdrawing production facilities or threatening to do so. They can in the same way threaten governments which may have certain taxation policies relating to them. They can easily defeat local competitors in any part of their field.

To quote W.B. Sutch "Governments are expected to improve living standards, including the environment and social services aimed at the optimum development of the individual, they are expected to promote full employment, keep prices more or less under control and foreign payments balanced. Supranational firms are not interested in these objectives".

A few examples of multinationals operating in New Zealand are: the oil companies, Ford, General Motors, Unilever, IBM, Nestles, Kodak, Phillips, Alcan, EMI, Firestone, Colgate-Palmolive, ICI etc.

There are also the multinational banking firms, e.g. the Commercial Bank of Australia, the ANZ and the National Bank. Life assurance, the biggest industry in New Zealand is almost wholly foreign controlled. The National Government by 1970 had relinquished most of its physical controls on investment. The result is that today the economic shape of New Zealand is less under the control of the elected government.

The direction of investment into commercial and city development has been one explanation given to the decline over twenty years in the necessary investment in education and health. The 1960's also saw the development of a parallel finance system outside the banking system-finance companies. Economic priority is not a factor in the lending of finance companies (9 out of 10 of these are foreign controlled).

In 1964 the National Party permitted trading banks to set up their own savings banks departments - which further drained savings from the Post Office and trustee savings banks. The end result is that foreign finance has the ability to frustrate or ignore any credit policies of government. With foreign ownership, dividends and profits are sent back to their foreign owners, so using up valuable overseas funds.

2. In 1964 the National Party introduced the Overseas Takeover regulations. By the end of November 1971, there were 772 notices of proposed takeovers received and 746 were approved. The Labour Government has recognised the problem. Bill Rowling, as Minister of Finance stated on the 19th March 1973 "... A survey by the Reserve Bank of some 63 of the largest undertakings in this country give some measure of overseas influence.

... 11 were 100 per cent owned and controlled by overseas interests, 23 had more than 50 per cent overseas interests.

... Only in 4 cases was the equity capital entirely in the hands of New Zealanders." And Muldoon talks about the danger of state domination involved in the Superannuation scheme.

The Labour government has acted against overseas takeovers but it has not gone far enough. I would reiterate Tom Skinner's annual call at the F.O.L. Conferences that a Labour Government must take over the overseas banking and insurance interests. This could perhaps most simply be done by legislating requirements that would make it impossible for foreign financial interests to compete effectively with New Zealand publicly-owned institutions.

3. What effect does foreign ownership have upon industrial relations? Some indication might be gathered by looking at the disputes referred to the Freezing Industry disputes committee from 1963-1973. Overseas-owned companies, with one third of the freezing works, were 'involved' in over half of all disputes. But the main point is that New Zealand can never determine the shape of its future industrial relations if it does not have control over its own industries.

It is important that when action is taken against foreign capitalism it is replaced not by New Zealand capitalism but by community or public ownership.

Under any capitalist system employers try to get as much as possible out of the workers whilst giving as little as possible in return. Similarly, workers try to get as much as possible from employers - also giving as little as possible in return.

Workers consider their interests not parallel with those of management but opposed to it. Why should they restrict their demands on the industry, when this would merely result in their opinion, in increased profits for the owners.

The result is lower productivity, greater inefficiency and higher price levels all of which contributes to inflation.

4. Management

The second major aspect is the question of management. Public co-operation or trust ownership per se does not ensure worker satisfaction or good industrial relations, though it is a necessary prerequisite of both. What is also needed is the establishment of industrial democracy to make meaningful the political democracy that the working classes struggled for and won a century ago.

There are two different areas in which the government can act - the public and the private sectors. In the first, the public sector, I refer back to my earlier comment that change must be brought in such a way that the people recognise its necessity and its benefits.

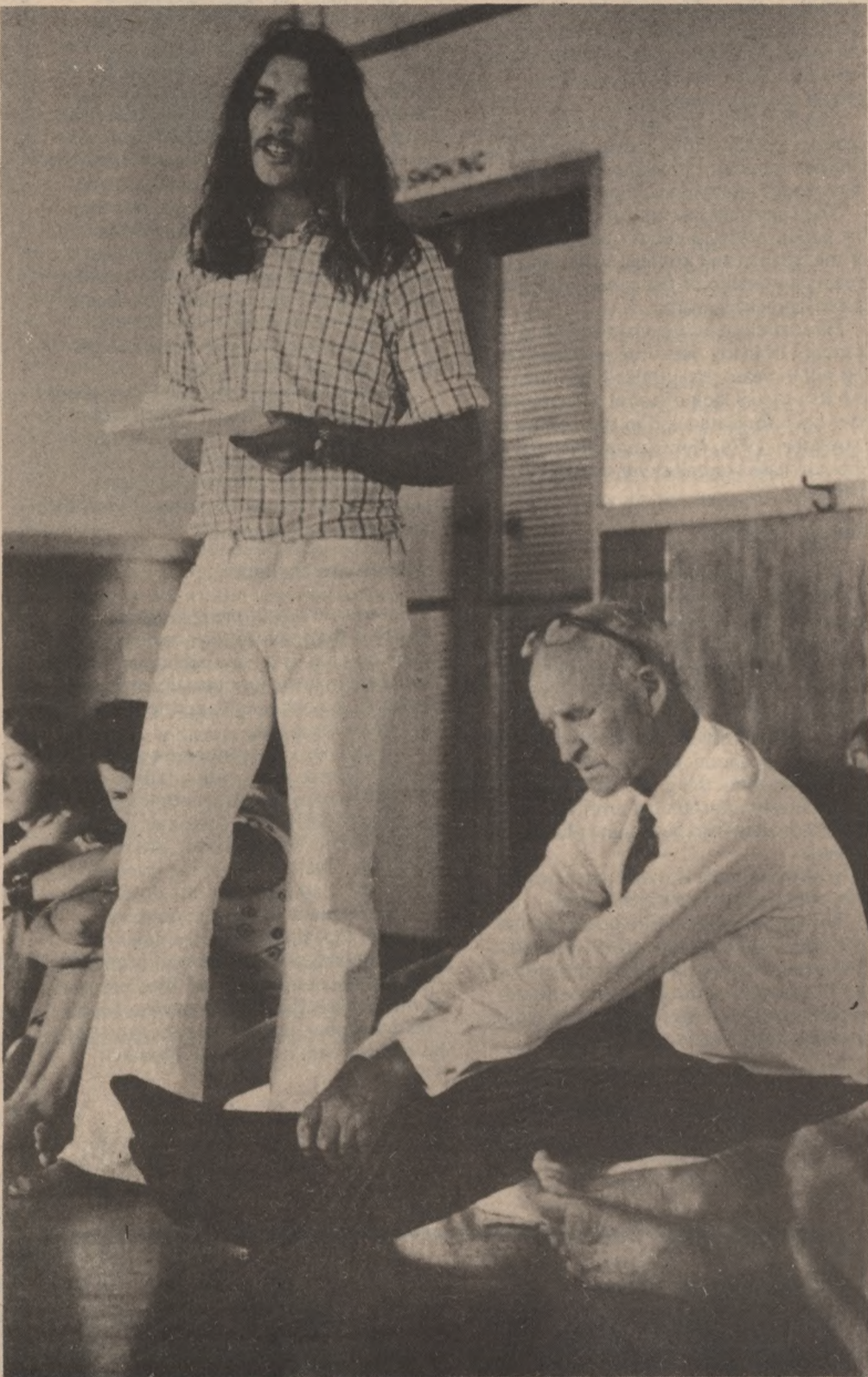
We must make the public sector work efficiently to highlight the fact that the central objective of public ownership is service, not merely profit.

For any business to work efficiently it must have as well as good management a satisfied work force. Thus in the government bureaucracy, the Post Office and the B.N.Z. Air New Zealand and the New Zealand Shipping Corporation and the Railways, we should be introducing worker participation schemes. These will vary, of course, according to the particular nature of the work environment.

5. The central features of any schemes, however, must be to provide open lines of communication between management and worker, and to remove any previously arbitrary power that management had over the workers. For example, dismissal should

OPINION

BY PHILLIP GOFF



not be a matter for management alone, but should be a decision jointly by fellow workers and management.

Since the objective of the public sector should be not only to provide services for the community but also to maximize a worker's satisfaction with his job, priority should be given to this end. In many sectors of the public service 'glide' time is feasible and could be introduced. Participation in making work decisions also increases satisfaction. Too much central-

isation will have to be avoided if this is to be possible. Job rotation and autonomous work groups are two ways in which publicly owned enterprises could expand worker satisfaction.

6. Such work methods are illustrated in the Volvo experiment. Volvo, a Swedish company, suffered chronic labour shortages, high incidence of absenteeism and a large labour turnover. For an increasingly better educated work force, work had to be made more inviting. So traditional continuous assembly lines were discarded. Car assembly was split up and given to a number of workgroups of about 15-20 men. These elect their own foremen and are themselves responsible for the organization

and distribution of work, as well as the quality of the work. This has given the workers greater job satisfaction, increased responsibility and a more congenial work environment. Work is more interesting, there is a greater sense of achievement, and supervision, which is a frequent source of conflict, is reduced.

Other companies have also successfully implemented job rotation, and autonomous work group schemes. At the Proctor and Gamble Plant in Ohio every employee is encouraged to acquire and use several different skills with the aim that all share the same responsibility for the operation of the plant as a whole. Workers are free to improve upon existing systems of work or to introduce new equipment if they consider it necessary for better production or smooth functioning. They also work out their own pay scale and budget.

The outcome has been that wages are higher than in similar conventional plants, overall costs lower and the quality of products much improved.

Such schemes as job rotation and autonomous work-group have thus resulted in lower absenteeism, lower labour turnover,

sed production and relations.

regard to the private taken under combi unions and governm the Labour Govern rkers' participation been wrong.

Profit sharing, worker joint consultation rein system. Joint consu give workers more th ticipation and exper when workers have fo to actual control ove sionment follows. Sh yeys is also unlikely e in the workers' pos holder will not preven laid off when times g merely produces w should want to dest e not extend it from rk force. Profit incer ic to a just distributi ces of a country, for lassess society. This Yugoslav experimen ment. The Brewery se his product is in h d not receive greater hours than a worker l text books.

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GOFF

regard to the private sector, action
taken under combined pressure
unions and government. Unfortun-
the Labour Government's approach
workers' participation has in my opin-
ion been wrong.

Profit sharing, worker shareholding
joint consultation reinforce the cap-
italist system. Joint consultation can
give workers more than an illusion
of participation and experience has shown
when workers have found they still
no actual control over final decisions,
discontent follows. Shareholding by
employees is also unlikely to produce
a change in the workers' position. Being a
shareholder will not prevent a worker
being laid off when times are bad. Profit-
sharing merely produces worker-capitalists.
No one should want to destroy the profit
system nor extend it from management
to the work force. Profit incentives are anta-
gonistic to a just distribution of the
resources of a country, for an egalitarian
classless society. This has been proved
by the Yugoslav experiment of self-
management. The Brewery worker,
whose product is in high demand,
does not receive greater reward for
working longer hours than a worker who produces
text books.

Alternative forms of worker participa-
tion such as works councils and worker
directors, with union access to company
accounts, should be the immediate aim for
the private enterprise sector.

West Germany, following the Second
World War, workers in the coal and steel
industries were given equal voice with
management on the company board. By
1960 in each plant, the labour director for
industrial and staff relations (one of a
management board) must be
employee-approved. Each quarter, all three
management directors must undertake a
question and answer free for all at a mass
meeting of the rank and file work force.
In addition the works council has daily
contact with the labour director on
matters ranging from conditions, hazards
and welfare to pay redundancies and
efficiency of hours.

Another idea for combatting private
ownership and autocratic control is for
management and unions to set up model
plants in each industry. The industry
in which I am most familiar, the freez-

ing industry, would be particularly
conducive to this.

A model freezing works could:

- (a) Provide decent worker amenities, free
good quality meals, sport and recreation
facilities, well-lit, clean lunch and locker
rooms.
- (b) Provide suitable accommodation for
a union office and meeting room. If we
want internal union democracy, we must
provide the facilities that encourage it.
- (c) Set up works councils with real power.
Management must appear before these
and works meetings to explain and justify
decisions.
- (d) Introduce compassionate leave, long-
service benefits, and other welfare
provisions.
- (e) Provide off-season employment for
example, tree planting as already practised
in some works. This has added benefit of
providing a change of work environment.
- (f) Provide proper training for workers.
This could reduce accident rates and en-
sure a better quality finished product.
- (g) Attack absenteeism by:

1. increase job interest wherever possible
e.g. by job rotation or even possibly a
reintroduction of the solo butcher
method.
2. give time off (e.g. the half day shopping
at present enjoyed by female clerical
workers) in which to settle business.
3. bonuses for good work attendance.
4. glide time in departments where this is
possible.
- (h) modern and efficient production tech-
niques and equipment.

Half the man-hours lost during strikes
in 1973 occurred within the freezing
industry. This surely must be a justifica-
tion for government to take radical action.

In the Industrial Relations Act 1973,
passed by a Labour Government, we have
deregistration provisions for trade unions
whereby they can be taken over as instru-
ments of the state.

Noel Woods, former Secretary of Lab-
our, in his paper "The Industrial Relations
Act 1973" makes this comment - "This
very Radical change in the legislation
which allows a union to be dissolved by
the government of the day and allows it
to be replaced only by a union of which
that government approves, is completely
contrary to the concept of freedom of
association and the right to organize. It

negates one of the foundation principles
of trade unionism and it flies in the face
of an international convention (the I.L.O.
Convention on freedom of Association)
ratified by more than half the countries
of the world".

To be fair, the Government did ack-
nowledge the futility of imposing penal-
ties for striking by withdrawing the penal
clauses. However, employers, who during
the submissions to the Bill had urged that
strikers suffer "the most severe sanction
the law can muster", resurrected an old
weapon to use against unionists in the
common law device of injunctions. In an
industrial dispute an interlocutory injunc-
tion can by itself decide the outcome of the
dispute, by putting an end to a strike and
forcing the union into a weak bargaining
position. An injunction can also be grant-
ed ex parte, without prior notice to the
workers concerned and without their
having an opportunity to state their side
of the case in Court.

Hugh Watt told the press on May 17,
1974 "I don't think injunctions do a great
deal of good. I think we should take a
look at the rights of people to take injunc-
tions to see if it does not prohibit the
smooth functioning of the Industrial
Relations Act." However, since then we
have seen no action.

A further and essential way to protect
trade union rights must be to ensure that
the public receives a balanced and accurate
view of the trade union movement and its
role in society. At present the newspapers
are not providing this.

Finally, we should urge a complete
change in the apprenticeship system. We
need more skilled persons in New Zealand,
yet what incentive do we give young
people to learn a trade by offering them a
pitifully low wage. Similarly many firms
are abusing the apprenticeship system by
using apprentices as cheap labour to do
unskilled work.

Principally, we should ask the Govern-
ment to accept the objective of an inde-
pendent New Zealand society, run along
democratic socialist lines. The presence
of multi-national corporations in New
Zealand is incompatible with this objec-
tive. Other countries such as Norway,
Japan and Mexico have already screened
out foreign control and this must be done
in New Zealand. The government must
also have control over investment, if it is
to be able to establish social and
economic priorities. Key sectors of the
New Zealand economy should be placed
under public ownership. These would
include finance, transport, communica-
tions, oil, the mining and tourist indus-
tries and basic industries such as metal
production, heavy engineering, chemicals,
and processing of forest and farm products.
This public ownership would not take
the form of traditional nationalized
industries. The key objectives would be
to provide efficient services, maximize the
work satisfaction of employees and extend
to the worker control over his working
environment.

As well as structural changes, we ask
the Government to protect the right of
the trade union movement to act to
ensure good and safe working conditions
and the individual rights of its members
without threat of deregistration or civil
law action.

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Tutors are required to assist prisoners in their
educational development at Paremoro.
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Philosophy, German Literature, German
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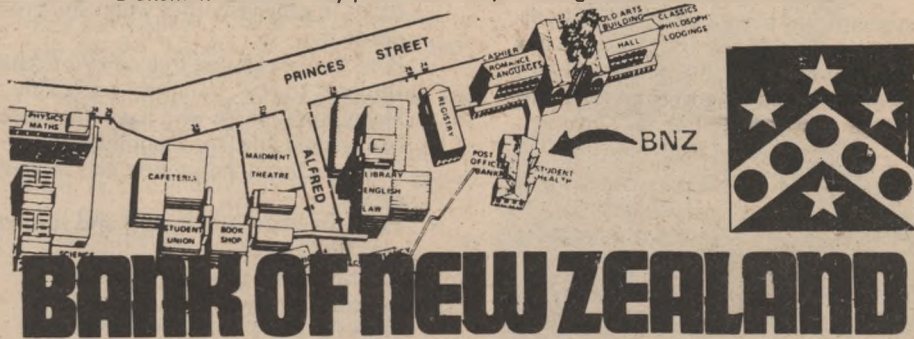
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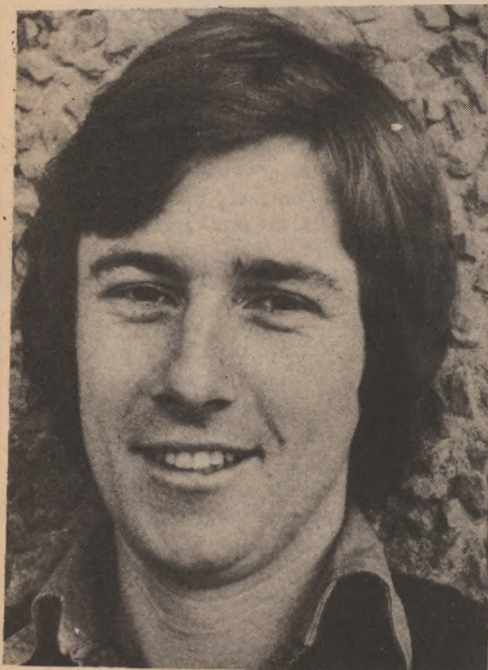


...YET MORE PROMISES...

THE ELECTIONS

This Thursday students will have their first opportunity to express their voice in the running of this place. Elections will be held for 2 Student Reps on Union Management and for 2 Reps on Senate plus a 3rd to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Cora Baillie. Union Management is the Staff/Student Group which amongst other things is responsible for Catering, Theatre and Gymnasium. Senate is the controlling body with University Council of the whole University. These positions are important so get out and vote.

... Senate SENATE REPS (2 + 1 positions) (7 nominations)



Edward Haysom - 24
Architecture Student
former Architecture Students President
1973-74 President A.U.S.A.

Sometime member of University Works, Accommodation, Gymnasium, Student Housing, Welfare, Theatre, Public Relations, Site Development Committees. Chairman, Union Management Committee

POLICY STATEMENT

I am standing for the position of Senate Rep because I feel I can bring experience as President of AUSA when encountering problems which will inevitably arise during the year. I also had the opportunity to visit the United States on a Study Grant in the latter part of 1974

THE ISSUES

Bursaries

Even though there has been support from University Councils throughout the country, the Government seems determined to do nothing about raising University students bursaries. Rather than let the problem melt away in the general excitement of election year, I believe the Government can have pressure put on it directly (through the Association) or indirectly (through the University i.e. Senate & Council) to change its mind.

Fees

Some faculties this year have charged students for lecture notes. The switch to xeroxed material has meant that the copying charges cannot be hidden as easily as before, and decisions have been made to transfer that charge to students. I believe the costs of this lecture material should be borne by the University.

Paper System

While the paper system is gradually becoming resolved, there is still some work to be done on anomalies in it. Discussions with class reps in the Arts and commerce faculties could lead to a strong case being presented to Senate.

Introspection

Evaluation of teaching techniques by students has been attempted sporadically in the past few years, but there has been no effort to put this potentially valuable exercise into any kind of meaningful form.

Class Reps

Attempts have been made to organise the potentially effective system of class reps, but with little result. Senate reps can make decisions only out of their own experience, but I feel that this experience can be widened considerably by close liaison with class and faculty

representatives so that common problems may be shared and differences examined. I will ensure that Senate Reps play an important part in beginning these discussions which will be of benefit to both when issues raised in the meetings come before Senate.

CONCLUSION

Student positions were created on bodies such as Senate, Council and the various subcommittees to allow the students to have a "safety valve" - a forum in which feelings of dissatisfaction can be absorbed by a welter of "reasonable" arguments. Strong representation can turn student implication into student representation. Senate is one of our most important "public" fronts and it is important that our people on that body have some respect from those they are dealing with: it is no place for a beginner.



Peter Neilson - 20
Commerce Student, Member Labour Club Executive, Member Wine Society, Aviation Sports Society.

Policy:

Peter's policy is based on a number of principles namely -

- Extend student assessment of lecturers and the use of results to amend lecturing styles or practices.
- Press for removal of department xeroxing charges in Law and Engineering Faculties.
- Press for establishment of materials grant for fine arts students.
- Establish terms in Commerce Faculty for compulsory papers and extend terms in other faculties when students desire it.
- Press for continuing free entry of Asian students to N.Z. Varsities - especially Malaysian Chinese who have not passed Malaysian Language Examination.
- Extend Library hours first and second terms.
- Press for more Junior staff and student reps on Council.
- Increase share of student welfare expenditure by University.
- Press for more intimate relationship between Varsity and Public.



Greg Taylor - 19
Commerce Student
Member Karate, Yoga & Tramping Clubs

As a senate Rep I will perform my duties conscientiously and rationally. I will not deliberately set out to 'stir' in order to just make a noise. However, I know I will stand on a point or principle which I believe is correct.

To an outsider Senate Rep may seem a stall to the application of a Senate decision. I however, feel Senate Rep is necessary to ensure Senate decisions are fully acceptable to the Varsity.

MICHEL TYNE-CORBOLD

Michel Tyne-Corbould is a Stage III Psychology Student. At the beginning of 1973, he was elected as Welfare Vice-President of A.U.S.A., and was re-elected at the general elections later that year. During his term of office a number of welfare projects were started or taken to that stage where his successor, Cora Baillie was able to complete them. One that still endures are the posts for motorcycle security. His policy continues to be, as it always has been, -

The needs of the individual must take priority always over the needs of any system, no matter how benevolent that system may claim to be. Working at nights as a proof reader and a member of the Northern Journalists Union, Michel Tyne-Corbould believes that involvement in outside employment at the worker level can play an important part in enabling students at a University to avoid the ethereal and unreal attitudes which emanate from a large proportion of the academic lecturers, many of whom have never ventured outside of their libraries and the Senior Common Room to look at what a worker may really be like, or a depressed area smells like. Michel Tyne-Corbould believes that this will be achieved best when there is a credit system throughout all faculties along similar lines to that which has been to a degree successful in Science. He has advocated for several years whenever appropriate the extension of in-course crediting rather than dependence on the annual regurgitation exercise (called final exams) so much favoured by some of the more academic members of the University staff. He sees the task of Senate Representative as particularly suitable for his abilities and extreme maturity (he began his degree in 1947). As a Senate representative he hopes to be able to extend help to those students particularly who find themselves lost in the maze of academic regulations and games-playing ("Let's screw a student today, Give him a restricted pass, with eligibility for a qualified oral under regulation xb² (preserved orally only, within the Deans Committee)).

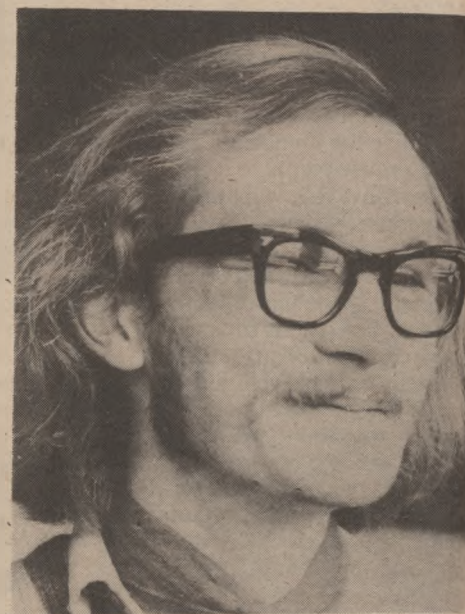
If he gains sufficient votes to be elected he promises to represent the student body not only collectively but as individuals.

Robert Lack - 25
Arts/Science Student
Secretary Tiddly Winks & Knucklebones Society. Orientation Controller. Formerly Vice Pres. A.U.S.A.

The positions of student representatives on the University Senate are particularly important in view of the campaign NZUSA and our own Education Officer will be conducting this year on methods of assessment. We have reached the present unsatisfactory position through lack of vigilance on the part of student representatives - the original proposals for on-course assessment were reasonable, but the implementation has produced a situation comparable to continuous examinations. As well as placing students under additional stress this has had a detrimental effect on student clubs and other activities. It is appropriate that the Associations should investigate alternatives (especially self-assessment) and from a position on Senate I could add to this campaign.

I am also concerned at the poor communications that exist between students and their representatives on University Committees and will ensure that matters before Senate are properly discussed in Craccum and elsewhere.

I am in the final year of studies for a B.A., have served on various Association and University committees and have just completed a term as Orientation Controller, and I believe that the experience I have gained will enable me to provide a viable and persistent student voice on the Senate.



BURSARIES FORUM

once we saw it
now we don't

SPEAKING:

SUE GREEN
(Education Vice President NZUSA)

LES GANDAR M.P.

PETER FRANKS
(Research Officer NZUSA)

1 P.M. MARCH 19TH B. 28

FRIENDS OF PEOPLE'S UNION
A.G. MEETING
8.00
EXECUTIVE LOUNGE
THURSDAY 20TH MARCH 1975

ELE

... Con

Richard Rowe -
Science Student, C
Ex AUSA Business
Admin. Vice Presi
Management Rep.



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ELECTIONS STUDASS STYLE

... Continued

Richard Rowe - 26
Science Student, Current Senate Rep,
Ex AUSA Business Manager
Admin. Vice President & Union
Management Rep.



Because the agreement setting up student senate representatives specifies the keeping secret of confidential matters, and senate meetings are always held "in committee", not much is heard publicly from the student reps between elections.

Senate is a heirarchical committee populated by the professors and the deans - even the fools on senate are not stupid. It is, from my experience, much harder for students to settle into this body than any other University committee. Most of the incumbents have been on for years and considerable group pressure is applied to anyone questioning precedents or committee "recommendations".

During the last year as a senate rep I was instrumental in removing the exam slot requirement for course approval (and enrolment) and in advancing the date of publication of the "Calendar" to before Christmas. I was deeply involved in preventing the Architecture Schools attempt to surreptitiously exclude overseas students and also helped Michael Kidd get examination offences away from deans committee (who sat as prosecutor, judge and gaoler) to the discipline committee which has some student representatives and no vested interest in examination procedures

Senate appointed me to replace Professor Coote on the Student Accommodation Committee which is charged with overseeing the administration of all the hostels and University flats and planning for future accommodation needs.

At senate issues erupt quickly and we have to act immediately but diplomatically to protect the interests of students - especially when these are in conflict with the material interests of university departments and the academic staff



Kaye Turner - 24
Law/Arts Student
Orientation Handbook Editor
Editor New Argot, Member of Union
Management

I am a sixth year student, completing my Law Professionals. Over the past five years I have passed a BA/LLB degree, with four years as a student at Auckland, and one, 1973, at Victoria University in Wellington. This year, as well as my university course, I am working as the editor of New Argot, the only national student newspaper.

Of the 100 or so members of Senate, a whole four are students. Obviously, the student reps are never going to win their battles by merely raising their voting hands and hoping to be a majority bloc. In this kind of situation, political reality dictates that what the students need in the way of reps are articulate people who can argue a forceful case, people who can be persuasive and conciliatory without being sycophantic, and people whose sense of their responsibility and answerability to the students who elected them is unquestionable.

I'm standing for the position of Senate rep because I think I have those qualities, and the experience to represent students well. I am currently a member of student Union Management Committee, and two of its sub-committees - one concerned with the student Union Theatre, the other with the Bookshop.

I was the editor of Handbook 75 (every Studass member should have received a copy during enrolment) and as a result of compiling that I know something about every course offered at this university. I also compiled an Academic Directory for the NZUSA Overseas Students Handbook, and as a result of that work I know something about the courses offered at all universities in New Zealand. In addition my academic performance has been good enough to mean that I can't be dismissed by the academics on Senate as just another student politician, all mouth because I've no brains. Along the way I've picked up a Senior Scholarship in Political Studies and a Senior Prize in Law.

Union Management (2 Vacancies)

Joint Policy statement of Dennis Gubb and Simon Hayman for Student Union Management Committee.

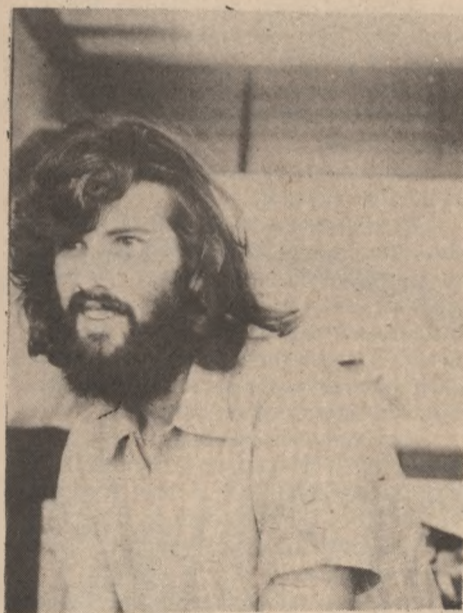
Our policy can be summarized by - environment - economics - service. We want to improve the environment of this concrete jungle, run it as economically as possible, and improve and extend services to students.

We will not allow any more food and drink automated dispensing machines, and will work towards removing the present ones, and replacing them with friendly personalized service. Wherever possible we will work towards the introduction of reusable containers and utensils.

We will attempt to have the union facilities open more at nights and weekends while taking steps to prevent vandalism and theft. We will not allow students to be kept out of facilities they need by renting them to outside organizations.

The theatre and recreation centre should be run by students for students.

Simon Hayman
Law Student
Ex Member S.R.C, Secretary
Ecology Action, Member
Tramping Club.



Dennis Gubb - 22
Science Student
Committee Ecology Action
Editor "Tane" Field Club Magazine

SUSAN STILL - 18
Arts Student
Member of Contact

The major reason I am standing for the Union Management Committee is based on my personal dissatisfaction with the service, prices, and quality of food in our cafeteria, which is already more expensive than many shops outside the university and which is rapidly becoming too expensive for students to use.

This is wrong especially as students are supposed to be subsidising the cafeteria with their \$28.00 union fees. Prices are high, service and quality are poor. I know that my dissatisfactions are shared by other students.

I wish to investigate aspects of the cafeteria management find out if anything can be done, and, if possible change the present situation.



CONTACT
THE INFORMATION-ADVISORY
SERVICE RUN BY STUDENTS
FOR STUDENTS

Brian Humberstone - 21
Arts Student
Member Photographic Society,
Rugby Club.
Policy :

My main concern is that of student welfare. Such concerns as the accommodation lack, greater recreational facilities and such things as food co-ops to lower the cost of living for the student especially one that flats. I support such contemporary movements as the liberalization of

homo-sexual laws and equal opportunities and rights for women. My main concern and therefore policy will be directed towards helping raise student facilities.

Bryon Ballan

1973 Social Sub Committee
1974 Maqueie University
1975 S.R.C. Commerce

- A reduction in the prices of items available from the Cafe.
- To make the question of Student Bursaries an election year issue.
- To establish better Crèche facilities, at the present time there are 140 enrolments, but care for only 19 children each hour.
- To establish a dinner service in the Cafe that remains open till 8.00 p.m.
- The establishment of a permanent secondhand bookshop, open for a few hours each week.
- The establishment of a Student Bar on Campus in the present Grad Bar premises, when the latter moves.
- The establishment of a questionnaire, aimed at gauging public opinion on various issues, at least once a term.

This is not an exhaustive list, and if you feel that there are other important issues that need ACTION, if elected, please let me know.

off-beat films: where to find them

Roger Horrocks

In last week's 'Craccum', I described the ways in which the general run of commercial films had become more sophisticated in recent years, setting higher technical standards and enjoying greater freedom. (When Bette Davis was interviewed a few days ago in Auckland, she said of her earlier films: 'We were robbed by having to dodge the sex area. We never could have one bed'.)

In some respects however, the range of films screened in this country is still very narrow. A lot of film-goers seem to assume that any important film will reach N.Z. sooner or later, but this complacent attitude can be quickly shattered by reading overseas film magazines.

For an important film to arrive in N.Z., a great deal of luck is involved; and if the film arrives intact and in good condition, it is something of a miracle.

The Queen Street cinemas open a very small window upon the world, and the world of films, because of the narrow commercial structure of the film business. Except for the Paramount in Wellington, all the main city cinemas in N.Z. are controlled by two chains, Kerridge-Odeon and Amalgamated.

Each chain has links with certain American and British distributors and shows little interest in films from other sources. Also, the chains are not greatly concerned with the artistic side of films. Denouncing local film critics, Sir Robert Kerridge has quoted with approval Liberate's comment, 'I cried all the way to the bank.' It is also characteristic of the Kerridge chain that its newspaper advertising lumps films together with launch trips under the heading of 'Leisure Services.'

The film business is so much geared to new films that only the work of the last five or ten years is screened in Auckland cinemas. It is as though the previous 60 or 70 years of film-making had ceased to exist.

"Foreign" films are also rare in N.Z., even though more films are produced each year in Europe or Japan or India than in Hollywood. It is frustrating to hear a prize-winning film being dismissed by someone in the film business because 'New Zealanders wouldn't be interested in that bunch of weird Italians' (or neurotic Swedes, or inscrutable Japanese, etc.) Admittedly, many of these films involve a foreign language, and N.Z. audiences used to groan at the beginning of a film when subtitles appeared. But today subtitles are less of a liability - in fact, they seem to have become quite fashionable, as shown by the opening sequence of 'The Exorcist'.

The major chains are also wary of certain types of controversial films, such as left-wing films that are likely to offend some sections of N.Z. society. And they may reject films because they are too long to fit the usual 11, 2, 5, 8 format, or because they are too experimental (involving multiple screens, or some other special equipment).

Since the major chains are doing good business there is no incentive for them to experiment. Whether or not they could do even better business in the long run by presenting a wider range of films is a complex question, but in my opinion they do underestimate the public's taste.

The Lido is an interesting example because Amalgamated introduced it as an 'art house' then later watered down its policy by screening soft-core pornography and re-runs from Queen Street. The Lido is still willing to try something unusual such as the present Russian Festival, which includes interesting films such as 'King Lear,' 'Uncle Vanya,' and 'Pirosmeni,' but this is now the exception rather than the rule.

Michael Moodabe Jr (Director of Amalgamated Cinemas) would argue that there is simply not as much support for European films today as there was in the 1960s. And it is true that in other countries, such as the U.S.A., a lot of the art houses that opened in the sixties have now closed down or switched to American films. One obvious reason is that American films have now caught up with the European ones in frankness.

But it is too easy for the big chains to say that they are simply satisfying public taste, since they also have the power to shape taste, and have been doing so for years by their choice of films and styles of publicity. The selection of films available in N.Z. is so much more limited and bland than that of many parts of the world, that there seems plenty of room for development.

The film scene today reminds me of the restaurant scene in Auckland about ten years ago. Many Aucklanders didn't know what they were missing until a variety of French, Italian, and Chinese restaurants appeared, thus making it possible for them to acquire a taste for unusual food.

Some comparable enterprise is needed in the film business.

But even that wouldn't fill all the gaps since there would still be films too unusual to suit the commercial context - for example, the work of highly original filmmakers such as Stan Brakhage or Michael Snow. For such films we need a subsidized chain of cinemas similar to the National Film Theatres of other countries.

How does one find unusual films in Auckland, at the present? There are a few outlets - very small and in need of all the support they can get which do add a little spice to the bland diet offered to us by the main exhibitors.

First, there is The Classic Cinema Club, a new cinema which Jan Grefstad has set

up at 321 Queen Street for the purpose of screening older films. You can join the club for \$5. Jan would like to dispense with the membership fee but so far the Cinematograph Film Licensing Authority has refused to grant him a cinema licence. (The government's licensing set-up is one of the biggest obstacles to any attempt to diversify the film business.) Jan's list of coming attractions provides some excellent reasons for joining the Club: 'For Whom The Bell Tolls', 'My Little Chickadee' (with Mae West and W.C. Fields), 'King of Kings' (a 1927 film by Cecil B. De Mille), 'Casablanca' (with Humphrey Bogart), 'Dracula' (with Bela Lugosi) and 'Frankenstein' (with Boris Karloff).

Jan Grefstad also owns the Hollywood Cinema in Avondale, which is distinguished by its interesting double features. Jan often combines two films with the same theme, or two films by the same director. On Sunday afternoons at 2 p.m. the Hollywood is now presenting a long series of 'classic westerns,' including two films by John Ford ('The Searchers' on March 16 and 'Cheyenne Autumn' on April 6) and George Stevens's 'Shane' on March 30.

The other suburban cinema worth watching is the New Capitol in Balmoral, which is enterprising enough to import films from Australia. It also offers interesting Sunday programmes such as Truffaut's 'Bed and Board' and Anderson's 'O Lucky Man' on March 23. There will be a special midnight show on Easter Sunday, consisting of 'The Damned' and 'The Exorcist'!

The main alternative to the big chains is provided by non-commercial groups such as the Film Societies and the Film Festivals which are staffed by unpaid volunteers. Each year these groups screen a number of films which would not otherwise be seen in N.Z.

The Film Societies work with a very limited budget and are restricted to 16mm prints, prints which are sometimes of poor quality. They are able to import about half-a-dozen films per year and depend for the rest of their programme upon what embassies and consulates can supply, and upon a small permanent collection of film classics. Despite these limitations, the Auckland Film Society is able to offer no less than 22 different programmes during 1975, so that the \$6 student subscription is a real bargain (less than 30 cents per programme). The Society also has the privilege of screening some films which have been banned by the N.Z. Censor. You can apply for membership by writing to P.O. Box 5618, Auckland, or by turning up to 323 Queen Street when screenings are being held. (On March 18 and 19 at 5.30 and 8 p.m., the Society will be screening Bunuel's 'Viridiana' and 'Un Chien Andalou'; and on April 2 and 3, Marcel Orphuls' 'A Sense of Loss', a film about the conflict in Northern Ireland).

Over the past six years, the International Film Festival has proved that there is a sizeable audience in Auckland for unusual films. Each year some 30,000 admissions have been sold during the Festival's two-week season. Working in collaboration with the Adelaide Film Festival, the Auckland Film Festival is able to import about two dozen 35 mm feature films which would not otherwise reach N.Z. In previous years, the Festival was able to make a business arrangement with Kerridge-Odeon for the use of one of its city theatres (originally the Regent, later the Embassy), but this year K-O has refused to make any of its theatres available. The principal reason is apparently K-O's fear that to make space for the Festival, it might have to interrupt a 'long-run' film. The Festival has since held negotiations with Amalgamated, but has not been able to obtain a city cinema. Instead, the Festival will be held at the Lido (between June 20 and July 3). If the usual student audience doesn't take the trouble to travel to the Lido, then the Festival will have a lot of difficulty in recovering its costs this year.

FILM NEWS

Bruce Jesson's study of the N.Z. film business - 'Sir Robert Kerridge, The Power and the Money' - represents a type of investigative reporting not often seen in this country. The booklet has aroused a great deal of controversy, and even the executives of local film companies have puffed their way up the hill to Progressive Books to purchase copies. You can still obtain the booklet for ten cents from Bruce Jesson, P.O. Box 8, Pokeno.

'The Games Affair,' the Saturday children's series on television (around 6.30 p.m.) has been filmed by Paul Leach, a New Zealander who did some very fine work for the Canadian National Film Unit. Leach is one of the most highly-trained cameramen in New Zealand.

The Film Studies course being presented this year by the English and Art History departments is opening some of its Thursday film screenings (at 7 p.m. in B28) to any members of the university who may be interested. The first term programmes represent a survey of film history, commencing with 'The Great Train Robbery' and other early films on March 20; Chaplin's first films and 'Birth of a Nation' on March 27; 'Intolerance' April 3; and 'Battleship Potemkin' April 10.

Alternative Cinema, the film-makers' co-operative at 191 Hobson St, will be holding its A.G.M., together with a programme of films, at 8 p.m. on March 25.

As a final note, I want to make it clear that I have nothing to do with any film reviews that 'Craccum' may publish. But I do welcome film material of other kinds - news items or articles for use on this page. Send them to Craccum, c/- Students' Association Office.

TREES

The Government's environmentally disastrous proposal to mill half-a-million acres of native beech forest in the South Island is attached in a new book released last week.

'Written during a 12 month stay here by English geologist Graham Searle, "Rush to Destruction" is a case-study of "the greatest conservation battle in the history of New Zealand".'

Searle, backed by the non-profit environmental company Friends of the Earth Ltd, has timed the book to reach readers before tenders close on March 31. He expects it to cause "profound discomfort" in many quarters.

As far as possible details of the Forest Service's intentions for development on the West Coast have been diligently researched and explicitly explained in the book.

Five suggestions are forwarded to achieve this end. They are:

- That the Government put into train a programme of assistance for the West Coast and Southland - independently of a decision on large-scale beech use there.
- That working plans and the prices and scope of all sales of state-owned wood should be made public.
- That all commercial proposals, criticisms, environmental impact reports and any other relevant material should be openly available.
- That no decision on the future of

New Zealand's native forests be made until a full inquiry has been completed, and that much tighter controls on the timber industry are imposed by the Forest Service.

- That a Royal Commission be established to investigate and evaluate management of all that remains of New Zealand's native forests.

Briefly, and as far as it is known, the plan involves felling the equivalent of a one-mile wide strip of pure beech forest stretching from Auckland to Sydney - and replacing it with the exotic, faster-maturing pines necessary to sustain an economic pulp and paper industry on the West Coast.

"What, with the ever-greater appreciation of New Zealand's unique floral

assemblages, led the Forest Service to formulate such a proposal?" queries Searle. "Certainly, there appear to be commercial advantages in the cultivation of a faster growing forest crop - but does this necessitate the direct and presumably permanent replacement of native bush by foreign plantations? Obviously, in the opinion of the Forest Service, it does."

"But," says Searle, "even now, it is impossible to obtain a copy of the actual proposals being examined. These, if they exist, are not available for release."

Advocating a pause, and a fresh look at the proposal, he claims that if Government and industry were honest - and a benign forestry policy established - New Zealand could retain what is left of its heritage in native trees.

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Two albums from Wales, the Man banc Future", the new d group was released i September 1973. Th arrival here is a bit c Winos and Lunatics" here at Christmas tir ative of the band as Welsh bands aren'

records an' reviews...

Once in a while I come across a new album from someone I haven't heard before that stands apart from the mass of other albums being released. Some of these albums remain unheard and unwanted by all but a few. They end up in the bargain bins. Those that make it do so with a blinding flash. One such album is "Romance Is On the Rise", a sparkling debut by Genevieve Waite. Genevieve is the wife of a former member of the Mamas and Papas, John Phillips. And it's John Phillips who's written all her songs.

She is really a remarkable lady - in with the in-crowd and a close friend to one Michael Phillip Jagger. Her inimitable voice is little girl lost and days of cuddly innocence. She's silly and campy. Trash with flash maybe but she's more genuine than Midler and just perfect if you want to hear someone a little different.

You can tell what the latest Guess Who album will be like long before you hear it, which makes things safe but boring. When the Guess Who went to their Artificial Paradise they settled into an established routine and they haven't moved an inch since.

There have been occasional signs of life. But their twelfth album, "Flavours" is very polished and entirely the same as its predecessors.

Dominic Troiano is the new guitarist who comes from the James Gang. His addition makes this album a little better than "Roadfood" but in the end "Flavours" tastes much the same as every other Guess Who album you've ever heard. "Hey Dixie" continues the collaboration between Dobie Gray and Mentor Williams, a partnership which has produced two excellent albums in "Drift Away" and last year's "Loving Arms". Both albums successfully blended the best of country with the best of rock.

It's in the ballads that Dobie Gray's full and very smooth voice comes into its own. The backing musicians have remained much the same throughout all Dobie Gray's albums. With this album there's one or two additions including a horn section. But by now it takes more than the drumming of Kenny Malone and a couple of horns to keep the routine from going stale.

Those interested in Wakeman, Oldfield, Yes, Soft Machine and all should like "Snowflakes are Dancing" by the Japanese electronics wizzard, Isao Tomita. Tomita, armed with a veritable arsenal of electronic equipment tackles Debussy.

The result is a haunting and moving album of heady stuff. The sounds Tomita gets from a moog synthesiser are amazing and often humorous.

Mike D'Abo is one you may have heard before. He hasn't released many albums but he's been in the business long enough. I was always fascinated by "Handbags and Gladrag's" and years ago "Miss Me in the Morning" convinced me there was more than one hit in the man.

"Handbags and Gladrag's" is included on his latest album, "Broken Rainbows". Rodney Stewart recorded the classic version of the song and D'Abo doesn't change that.

Stewart's raspy voice was well-suited to what is a very emotional song. Anybody who can write songs like "Handbags and Gladrag's", "Fuel to Burn" and the title track can't be all bad.

Two albums from the hotshots from Wales, the Man band. "Back Into the Future", the new double album from the group was released in Auckland in September 1973. The reason for its late arrival here is a bit of a mystery. "Rhinos, Winos and Lunatics" the album released here at Christmas time is more representative of the band as it is today.

Welsh bands aren't exactly a dime a

dozen. Neither are albums like "Back Into the Future" - two sides of studio material and two sides recorded live at the Roundhouse with the Gwalia Male Choir in June 1973.

Man is at their best live when improvisation is the key. They play progressive rock music but everything is kept simple and with the spontaneity of a jam session. All good clean fun.

After another fine studio album in much the same mould the group changed personnel. Only two of those on "Back Into the Future" remain. Among the newcomers is Welsh legend, Deke Leonard, with two very good solo albums "Iceberg" and "Kamikaze" to his credit. Today, Man bear little resemblance to the former band. Much of the progressive nature of their music remains but this one's closer to rock. And in many ways this lot's even better.

I used to feel Man was marking time, a damn good band suspended in layers of improvisation with 1984 just around the corner. But with "Rhinos, Winos and Lunatics" as the first exhibit, the new Man band has a more positive future.

Wayne Berry is a country rock artist with the weight of the RCA publicity machine behind him. Why RCA has

chosen Wayne Berry for the special treatment is a mystery.

Wayne Berry has some help from some distinguished people. There's Jeff Baxter who used to be with Steely Dan but who's now with the Doobie Brothers. And Roger Hawkins, Barry Beckett and David Hood all from Traffic. And Jackson Browne. Others too, all stars in their own right. Mick Jagger had his own album to do.

If you like your rock music with a little saxophone you should listen to "Another's Lifetime". Beautiful.

But really this guy's no better than any of a dozen other singer/songwriters in the same field. If you like country rock you'd be better to spend your money on Michael Stanley's "Friends and Legends", and MCA album on limited import. Or whatever else takes your fancy.

There's a story behind "A Little Bit Of Love", the new album from Paul Williams. Some years back Paul Williams released his first album "Just An Old Fashioned Love Song" and it was a beauty. Since then he's released "Life Goes On", "Here Comes Inspiration" and this, his fourth. None have matched the first. The songs have got shorter and most of the feeling seems to have gone.

But all's not lost. The Carpenters, have pinched many a Paul Williams song and turned them into hits. So have others. And with the royalties Paul has hired himself an orchestra that really swings.

On "A little bit of Love" Paul Williams has taken a back seat to a particularly fine string section. Good stuff, succeeding in spite of Paul Williams rather than because of him.

Longdancer has considerably progressed since a rather bland and very dreary debut album. Kai Olssen has moved on. Charley Smith and Matt Irving are the

newcomers to the band, adding drums and keyboards to the other three on guitars and vocals.

They're a folk/rock group with a dash of country and a panache for soft harmonies. On "Trailer for a Good Life" their leanings are more toward rock and they have an album that'd make a pleasant addition to many an album collection.

Janis Ian had a hit with "Society's Child" back in '66 at the age of fifteen. Had the whole "overnight sensation" bit and was touted by none other than Leonard Bernstein as something of a teenage prodigy.

Now 22, she's resurfaced with an album called "Stars", the main feature of which is the title track. The trouble with being a teenage prodigy is everything happens too soon and just as quickly it all disappears. Janis lays it on the line with not a little bitterness. A long and perceptive look at the whole stardom biz.

"Jab it in yore eye" is the second and last album from the now defunct Sharks, but the first to be released here. Former Free bassist, Andy Fraser, had a brief involvement with the group but after his departure Busta Cherry Jones and Nick Judd, on bass and keyboards respectively, moved in.

As one would expect from the title, Sharks was a hard rock outfit and no nonsense about it. Snips sings like a cross between Mike Harrison, the guy who used to sing with Spooky Tooth, and Joe Cocker. Sharks was big on rhythm and there's a lot of sweat and soul on this record; it's music that hits you hard.

"Jab it in yore eye" is proof positive that there are bands in England, new and promising, destined for the big league. Maybe Sharks still had a little way to go. But when dreck like Queen is an instant success, it would have been nice to have seen these boys make it.

Jeremy Templer



split enz...

MUSIC

"Split Enz came before Bowie". If a sub-Bowie standard is inferred from this statement, Split Enz proved this wrong on Saturday night in a setting of forest greenery and lighted candlebra.

Despite the fact that queues lined the entrance to the Auckland University cafeteria, the audience of what appeared to be mainly students and the odd hangers-on was disappointingly unresponsive, despite ostentatious displays of enthusiasm. It did not deter the group however from an extremely original stage performance that was matched by an excellent line-up of their own musical talent.

An effective earthy bass outlined with expert handling of acoustic guitars, organ, electric piano, vocals and drums - not to mention cymbals and spoons on the percussion side complemented their theatrical performance. Perhaps one criticism that could be directed towards this musical talent was the vocals at certain stages were not clearly revealed to the unpractised ear. What was revealed, however, left one fascinated at the thought of finding out what lay behind the lyrical arrangements. But this is a minor irritation and common to most concerts of the same vein. Considering the inadequacies of performing in a University cafeteria, both the lighting and sound effects systems were very well managed. Certainly a background of audiences' views confirmed the overall enthusiasm for the group.

If one must try to define "Split Enz style" in order to justify its originality perhaps a few examples of past performers could be suggested as comparisons. Their costumes and slapstick antics showed surprising resemblance to the Marx Brothers era. Unco-ordination was enacted to a degree that was artistic, as those who have seen Marx Brothers films will recall. This was however modified by what at first glance would be likened to David Bowie make up and Lou Reed facial expressions. On second glance one becomes confused between trying to classify their overall appearance as specifically Marx Brothers or specifically David Bowie. The picture of an imitation of former musicians and comedians is further blurred by interludes of Monty Python in both sound effects and theatrics. The professional bungling of the musicians in leaving the stage and returning for an encore was originality that had an extremely favourable reaction among the so-inclined of the audience.

This demonstrates that what Split Enz offers in the entertainment field is not merely a re-hash of "last year's greats" but a style that is essentially their own. It appears that the combination of music and theatrics is responsible for the success and reputation Split Enz has gained over the last couple of years as "the greatest contemporary rock group in New Zealand".



BAD COMPANY

Bad Co. consists of four incredibly talented musicians. It all started when ex-"Free" men Paul Rodgers and Simon Kirke got together with guitarist Mick Ralphs, founder member of "Mott the Hopples". After much auditioning ex-"King Crimson" bass player Boz Burrell was added to the "Company" line-up.

Bad Company's formidable reputation in the 'rock and roll' world has been earned in a very short time. Their concert material is a combination of heavy rock and folk influenced numbers.

The credentials of the new band were impeccable. Paul Rodgers co-wrote all the big "Free" hits, including "All Right Now", "The Stealer", "My Brother Jack", "Wishing Well", and "A Little Bit of Love".

Of "Bad Company", Simon Kirke says: 'What we are aiming for is a timeless appeal. It's a new band, not another "Free". We want to be playing together in ten years time.



Boz Simon Kirke Paul Rodgers Mick Ralphs

BAD COMPANY

Bad Co. is Coming!

WESTERN SPRINGS
SUNDAY MARCH 23 at 8.15pm

FIRST N.Z. CONCERT
BE THERE!

THE PAUL DAINY CORPORATION PRESENTS



BAD CO.

* IS
* EXCITEMENT
* MUSIC !

~BOOK AT~
* THE CORNER * SUN SHOP
* ALL DIRECTION
RECORD SHOPS
* TO BOOK IS TO BE SURE !

\$5 PLUS BOOK FEE

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RUSSIAN ICONS

(at barry lett galleries)

THE AUCKLAND ARTS' FESTIVAL

New Zealanders in previous years have taken a certain pride in their indifference to art despite concerted efforts by artists, gallery owners, and critics. This attitude is changing and is exemplified by the high standard of a number of recent exhibitions. The showing of 17th - 19th century Russian Icons at Barry Lett Galleries demonstrates this.

THE HISTORY OF ICONS:

The Icon form is a "direct continuation and development of the traditional Byzantine painting". The term Icon (Greek eikon) means likeness, image, or representation. This applies particularly to the sacred images of the Byzantine and Orthodox churches of Russia and Greece.

In 313 Christianity was recognized as the state religion of Constantinople and it is in this Eastern capital that Roman, Greek, and Eastern artistic influences amalgamated to form Byzantine art. However, in later centuries images became more common as pagan worshippers became Christian converts.

After the culmination of Christian efforts in the 8th century the iconoclasts or image breakers led an attack on the Icons which they regarded as idolatrous. This attitude was heightened by Pope Leo III and later his son Constantine V who came out publicly against the Icons. Constantine made a determined effort to destroy all Icons except those using the Symbol of the Cross.

Icons however, did not lack supporters and the Iconodules, as they were named, pushed hard to revive Church support, which they managed to do at the Council of Nicaea in 787.

In Russia, which had been converted to Christianity in the 8th Century, Byzantine master masons were developing the Icon art to new heights of expression.

In isolation the Russian Icon painters began to develop their own style. Traditional Icon painting flourished until the

19th Century saw the eventual decline of the art.

The value of the Icon lies not in its interpretation of the physical form but in expression of the mystical world.

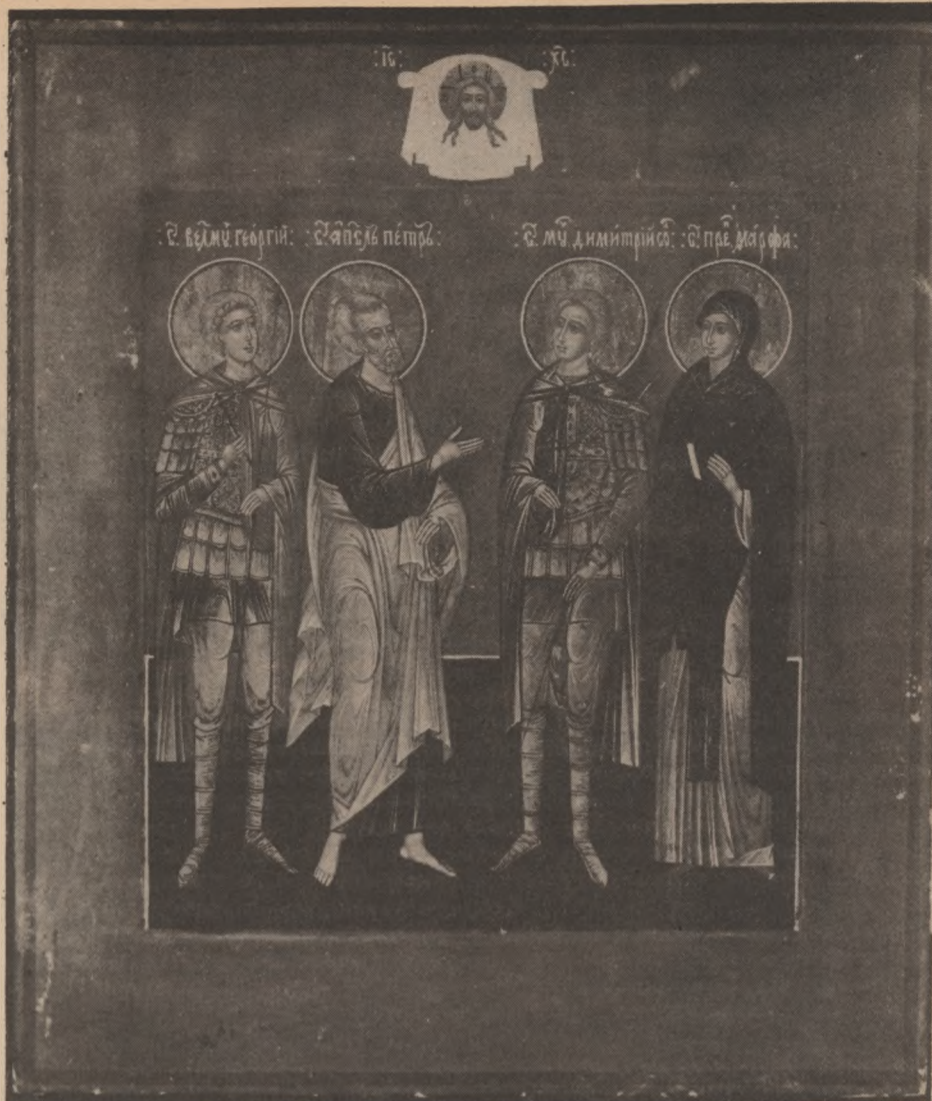
The technique of painting an Icon involved the selection of a wooden panel which was hollowed out for the painted image. The panel was then covered with Gesso (thin layer over the wood) and alabaster was worked in. The image was then painted in Tempera (a mixture of raw egg and diluted rye beer.) The under painting was done in dark ochre with brighter colours added.

THE EXHIBITION

One of the attractive features of this exhibition is its presentation. The gallery has been divided into a corridor using twelve velvet panels hanging from the roof. The Icons are placed on the panels and in this way their subtle colourings are brought out.

On the opening night one heard comments like "you can almost feel the history behind these works" and "they give off a spiritual glow". On looking at this exhibition you can not deny this.

The Gregorian Chant which has been played through the entire exhibition helped to capture the atmosphere that was strangely haunting and mystical. The simplicity and total worship which are the main elements of the Chant reflect the Icons motivation.



BOB DYLAN: writings and drawings

by Bob Dylan

Panther, \$4.25

Bob Dylan, poet and philosopher for a whole generation of middle-class American youth in the sixties.

How does it feel
How does it feel
To be on your own
With no direction home
Like a complete unknown
Like a rolling stone?

This book does not chronicle the Dylan phenomena, nor trace his path through the halcyon days of the early sixties. It is simply a collected works of Dylan's songs as poetry, interspersed with drawings and dope inspired commentary on segments of his work such as "Highway 61 Revisited".

Some of the casual notes make interesting reading, like the immortal story of the treachery of Paul Sargent, "the plainclothes man from 4th Street, (who) comes in at three in the morning and busts everyone for being incredible, nobody gets angry - just a little illiterate. . ."

But rather than the drawings or prose it's the poetry that really takes hold. It's like a time machine in a way. Dylan transformed dissent from an intellectual hobby to a public cause, Martin Luther King, Kennedy's Camelot, the missile crisis, freedom rides and civil rights; through all this Dylan walked, expressing the fears and hopes of the children of the New Society and the nuclear age.

His songs became the anthems of the sixties, the questions he posed were echoed by the young everywhere and paved the way for a later revolt. It was a rebellion he would take no part in and which passed him by.

Maybe he sold out by the time Vietnam and Kent State came around, a Judas messiah who found the lure of cold cash too big a temptation and barrier to overcome and join the counter-culture binge.

Maybe it was the near fatal motorcycle accident of 1966. Whatever it was Dylan began an eight year self imposed exile from the stage although the music kept coming on. From participant to observer.

The book shows the transition from the fresh Minnesota kid who left home in 1966 on a pilgrimage to Woodie Guthrie's death bed to his later life and his comments on exile.

Time passes slowly up here in the mountains,
We sit beside bridges and walk
beside fountains,
Catch the wild fishes that float
through the stream,
Time passes slowly when you're
lost in a dream.
(from Time Passes Slowly)

When Dylan returned for a concert tour in January 1974 something near 7.5% of the entire population of the U.S. requested tickets to see him according to one music trade paper. He had lost none of his magic. While most contemporary musicians were simply reflections of the age, Bob Dylan took a stand and is still remembered and respected for it. This book is;

Dedicated to the rough riders, ghost
poets,
low-down rounders, sweet lovers,
desperate characters,
sad eyed drifters and rainbow angels
- those high
on life from all ends of
the wild blue yonder

He goes on to say in a scribbled note at the beginning,

If I can't please everybody
I might as well not please nobody
at all

but
(there's so many people
an I just can't please them all)



Dont Look Now!

Director: Nicholas Roeg
Running Time 100 mins.

Viewing a film for the second time always has disappointing consequences for me, but **DON'T LOOK NOW**, being an exception, sustained that gripping magic that held me spellbound in a London theatre fifteen months ago.

This screen adaptation of Daphne du Maurier's short story 'Not After Midnight' involves both a mystery and the question mark which encompasses the field of psycho-phenomena, both interwoven within the human framework of life, love and death.

John Baxter (Donald Sutherland) and his wife Laura (Julie Christie) lose their young eight-year-old daughter, Christine, (Sharon Williams) in a drowning accident. During this first introductory, visual chapter the dye is literally cast for brilliant direction, photo-direction (Anthony Richmond), and acting.

John is an archeologist who specialises in church restoration - thus it is an acceptable change of scene that ensues from cold, rain-drenched, river-meandered Suffolk to the drowning water-city of winter clad Venice.

The sequel of events that follows, through murder and the meeting of two spinster sisters reflects the intricacy of the mosaic that John is restoring in an old church. In fact, the whole film revolves around a mosaic presentation that sometimes borders on the surreal.

One senses that Allan Scott and Chris Bryant wrote a script that went beyond the du Maurier original. They gave it a

sustenance that director and actors could creatively exploit. This is the most striking aspect of the film: that everyone is totally immersed in giving their best - living the part, improvising and realizing with every spark of emotion that can be amassed - even before the clapper-board falls.

It should, one feels, be noted that Nicholas Roeg was a fully established lighting cameraman before he overcame the difficult transition to directing. He was director of photography for Julie Christie's **FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD**, **FARENHEIT 451**, and **PETULIA**. His first solo as a director was **WALKABOUT**.

Julie Christie - first introduced to the screen in **BILLY LIAR** - reaches a maturity that in this instance is slightly surpassed by Donald Sutherland. Somewhere in Sutherland's bodily thecae is that new-found mastery to become a tool in the director's hand, yet still exert a personal magnetism that makes every move

credible.

A very important love scene - "photographed in detail, as never before" - which when first seen in London and reflected upon, seemed too long - was cut into insignificance by the New Zealand censor. I rather hoped for expert and tasteful editing, but both film and music were haphazardly slapped together to ensure continuity.

Something must also be said of the supporting cast, which rose to the occasion in both the Anglo and Italian camps. Of the Italians, Renato Scarpa (Inspector Longhi) and Leopold Trieste (Hotel Manager) surpassed Massimo Serato (Bishop Barbarigo) - who instead of bishop demanded by the script, only managed to exhibit an aura of arrogance. The promoters' claim that Serato is a veteran of 155 feature films does not raise him above close scrutiny; but fortunately his credibility can be found in audience ignorance of the Italian pysche.

Much responsibility was loaded on Celia Matania (Wendy), and Hillary Mason (cast as the blind Heather). It is they whom the script calls upon to plant innuendoes in the minds of reason-seeking audiences. Unfortunately for the logicians in the audience who, like John Baxter, collect facts in order to piece reality together, the credibility of the film falls upon a beautifully framed sequence where John sees Laura with the two spinster sisters on a private launch when she supposedly should be in England.

Whether it was an hallucination of the subconscious acceptance of the "prophecy", or a subconscious psychological montage

sparked by chance which puts John on the road to unconscious suicide - is left to the viewer's gullibility.

Other than a bad choice of titles, some dialogue lost in the dubbing of the groto drilling scene, and one or two celluloid chromographic blotches, this film technically hung well.

Pino Donnagio's music, arranged and conducted by Giampiero Boneschi, supplied mood and continuity - and with Rodney Holland's brilliant sound editing, tied **DON'T LOOK NOW** into a spine chilling masterpiece.

STOP PRESS . . .

The first film of the Russian Film Festival, "Uncle Vanya", from the Chekhov play will be returned to the Lido and will screen from Thursday 20th to Saturday 22nd March.

It stars Innokenti Smoktunovskii ("Hamlet"), was directed by Serguei Bondarchuk (who also directed the two-part "War and Peace") and was produced in 1970.

I will be reviewing this film in next week's issue and recommend anyone who has any interest in cinematography or Chekhov to go and see it.

It will be an unforgettable visual experience and a great example of how a playwright can be only best exemplified by his own people.

Chris Moisa

LION IN WINTER

New Independent Theatre.
Admission \$1.75 to students.

till Mar. 15th
Reviewed by Deborah Kelliher

Edna Harris has given Auckland Festival goers a fine, fast-moving and pithy production of James Goldman's play 'The Lion in Winter' - the story of which revol-

through a labyrinth of family passions. Here Errice Montague is superb in her subtle portrayal of a woman who cannot accept that she has lost her husband's love.



ves around the love-hate relationship of Henry Plantagenet and his wife Eleanor of Aquitaine as the Royal Family meet for Christmas, 1183.

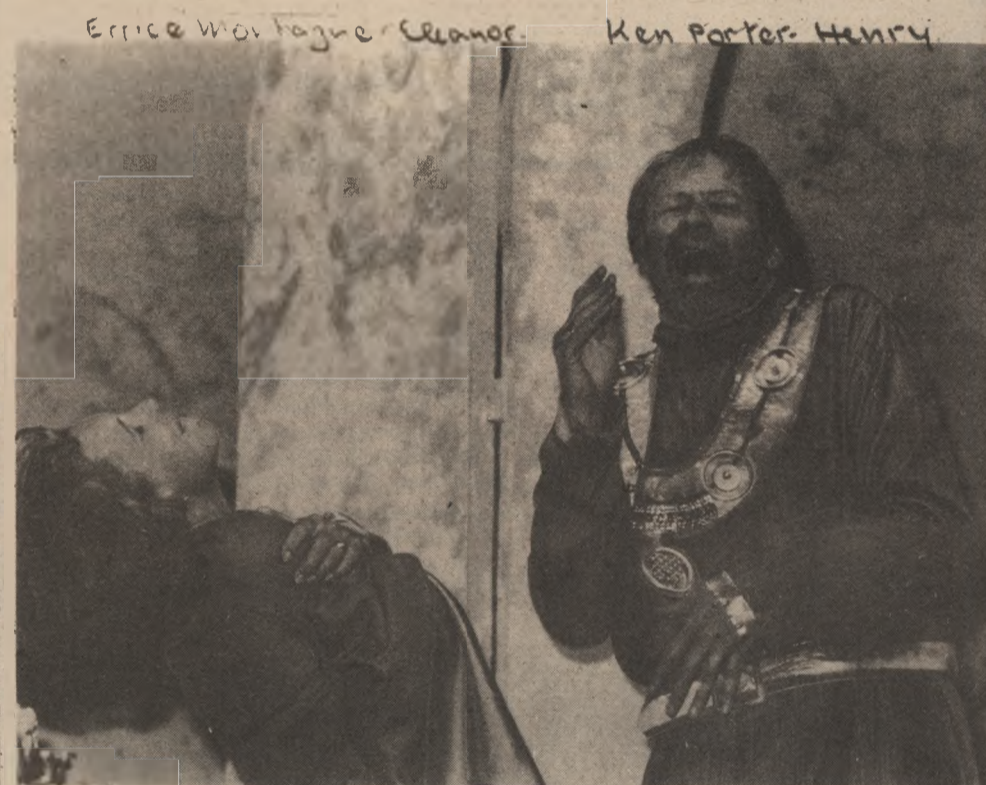
It is a production wholly satisfying to the intellect and that Edna Harris was able to draw such polished professional performances from an amateur cast is a tribute to her ability.

However, the play becomes more 'Winter' than 'Lion'. The cold brittle quality of the politics and personal relationships of England's first Plantagenet family is well brought out but there are little of the electric 'sparks' that Peter O'Toole and Katherine Hepburn brought so admirably to the film version. Instead perhaps we sense the hopelessness and bitter cynicism these royal pawns feel as they move their way unsuccessfully through Eleanor's attempts to regain that love - her

feigned hate, her biting tongue, her wild deceits, only reveal her as foolish and sly to her sons and King. Her vulnerability is shown time and time again and to watch this powerful woman reduced to pathos is a moving experience.

As Henry, Ken Porter Jacks perhaps the forceful sexuality that should be an obvious feature of this character. Henry was a man of battle and a man who at 50, was still able to woo and satisfy a young French princess. Porter achieves well the aging arrogance and despair of this man, but we are aware more of 'the mind of Aristotle' than the 'body like mortal sin'.

Henry's sons are played with varying degrees of success with Lex Calder as Richard presenting the most forceful characterisation giving the aggression of this eldest prince a slightly unbalanced edge that allows the audience to find the



late revelation of his cruel homosexuality totally believable. David Wood, as Geoffrey and Peter Nicholl as the young John seemed slightly ill at ease at first but warmed up as the play progressed to present a pair of princes made thoroughly disagreeable by their parents - the former soured and bitter, the latter petulant and boorish.

Alison Nelson moved gracefully through the part of Alais, Henry's mistress, while Desmond Wood as Philip, King of France, seemed to have little of the venom needed

to provoke Henry's line - "My God I'd love to turn you loose on Eleanor". A sparsely effective set by Jack Crippen plus admirably designed costumes by Peggy Nicholson all contribute to a total effect of power and authenticity. A play well worth any student's while, and a challenging experience for any theatre fan.

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"COMMITMENT : A CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE APPROACH".

A lecture by Roy J. Linnig of Chicago, Illinois.
Questions and Answers will follow.

TO BE HELD IN ROOM 202
(STUDENT UNION BUILDING)
20TH MARCH AT 1.05 P.M.

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ANNIVERSARY... the greek tragedy

In November last year, law student Ian Tucker, who is chairman of the Democratic Youth Front in Auckland, visited a number of eastern-European countries. The highlight of Ian's trip was a week's stay in Athens at the invitation of the Communist Youth of Greece (K.N.E.) - at the time of the anniversary of the 1973 November tragedy. He sent Craccum this report:

On the return trip to New Zealand I stayed in Athens for four days at the invitation of the Communist Youth of Greece (K.N.E.). The week I arrived in Athens was at a time of hectic political activity, organized by the city's youth to commemorate the slaying of more than 50 people by the former military junta in November

tion of not only students, but also industrial and office workers.

This is evidenced by the fact that before the massacre - which saw tanks and gun-wielding military police smash into the Polytechnic grounds at three in the morning - a 20,000 strong anti-junta demonstration was held in city streets.



Military police outside Athens Polytechnic after the massacre.



Demonstration concludes outside the American Embassy - November 24.

One of his comrades had had both of his legs and arms broken. These personal experiences and the witnessing of these historical events in

Greece have strengthened my support for the struggle of the Greek people for further democratic advances and social progress.

Ian Tucker



One-and-a-half million people during the demonstration.

1973 at the Athens Polytechnic.

As the junta refused to release the actual figures, the exact number of deaths is still not known.

Anniversary activities were extensive and varied. They included the participation of up to 2000 people in a series of continual sessions in the Polytechnic lecture halls of a Dutch-produced film depicting the November 1973 massacre. Inside the Polytechnic there wide-ranging display of photos, paintings, blood-stained clothing, tear gas, iron rods and other nasty mementoes of the police action. In the grounds of the Polytechnic were thousands of elaborate wreaths with poems and epitaphs dedicated to the murdered.

During the events of 1973, youth groups had set up a radio station which was so strong that the junta was unable to jam it - and throughout the struggle it was able to call on the people of Greece to fight for democracy and for the overthrow of the junta. Tapes of the speeches and calls for solidarity were broadcast during the anniversary week.

The overall impression of the anniversary activity was that the events of November 1973, rather than being the work of radical minority student groups was more the result of mass hatred of the oppressive military regime. It involved the participa-

The culmination of the anniversary was an incredible six-hour demonstration of one-and-a-half million people in Athens on November 24. This demonstration was a clear manifestation of anti-facism and anti-imperialism by workers, students and party contingents. It ended at 9 p.m. at the largest building in the city - the United States Embassy, which was guarded by hundreds of military police and the dissatisfaction with the American presence in Greece and the intense hatred of the police was evidenced by mass slogan shouting such as "Slaves! You guard your masters!", "Facist! You murdered our brothers and sisters!" and "Greece - Out of NATO!"

I stayed in Athens with a young economist (the secretary of KNE). He had just been elected in the November national elections as a communist member of Parliament. The tragic irony of his position was underlined, when in February 1974, he and two other leading Greek communists were arrested by the military police. He was tortured until the time of the collapse of the junta - he emerged with burn scars on his face and hands, and was in a bad state of health due to electric shock torture. His stomach had been cut open and lime poured into the open wound.

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edited by jon adams

style 5

I tell it to the Freshmen
(I got it from the master)
the first 3 rules of writing

CHOP: Chop! chop

we don't want waste those hard-
won words, those brilliant precious gems, we
clog the nostrils of the world with snot.

reminds me of the can of chicken soup I
had last night; I star into my spoon
there's this tiny grey-green rubbery thing
I think it's a booger or a pepper-corn, put
it under the reading glass, it's a
b.b. size chicken heart
now, it makes no sense to slaughter
baby chicks
not money sense, I
know these gotta be the I' I tads
that died of chickenpox, the plague, what-
ever, right?
somebody on that soup farm
wouldn't bury those plague ridden little corpses
they hadda sell 'em, those
b.b. size chicken hearts
waste not, the poet said, &
gibbered on . . .

sure it can get precious, like a
speed freak crashing, like
Oscar Wilde, spend a morning
putting in a coma, an afternoon
taking one out

but there is a surly rat
in the rhythm of our blood
who gnaws & gnaws the night away

say it like it is & tell us where its coming from
cut clean & quick - adorn
only in the cause of intensity
(intensity comes mostly from CHOP)

sure theres consonantal assonance
theres vowel dance & rhyme, but
if you don't break a finger in excitement
working on the 2nd stanza
if you don't pick yr nose & ass
& smear it on the page

& laugh & howl & weep with sullen anger
if you don't see God
during 1st revision
& vomit on the 2nd draft
faint from the stench of
butchered words & flesh, if
you don't laugh & howl some more
then you haven't played it honest
you haven't got a poem . . .
the clearest, cleanest notes in english
come from the Angles & the Saxons
those short harsh notes
forced thru the throats
of red random horns: the
minds which sound our language-call, our
Scorpio-styled reality; Iron, Diamond,
Red, the Vulture & the Wolf (the inner logic
which stands an ear on end ... for there is
a surly rat

in the rhythm of our blood
which gnaws & gnaws the night away).

Wm Wantling
101 E. Sycamore
Normal, Illinois
61761 USA

flotant mosaic 19

the sweatiest thing of all
spoilt some vast eternal plan
noisy crazy sloppy lazy
in hell there is no beer
that's why we drink it here
let me help you unzip your zippers
wine & steaks & baking in the bay
he has undone you

bitter night
strange tender magic
sink a song
draw your sword
get on board & bury it
the unborn grass can kiss my arse

sugar me baby
let my cheese grease your butterbox
one thing is the same as another barring subtle differences
like heat

on
salicional
drawbar
fast decay
my pretty baby creeps
strong & quick
gentle elastic leg openings

change obscene fills the air
warm were your lips & your heart kept laughing
hold my feeling with your fingertips
for no greater voluntary service

LINDSAY SMITH

wellington street is closed

Beneath the orange light of city
I walk
up past the new townhouses
stiff quiet and empty,
walking with no car beam or body
tracing my face.

And near the old motorcycle milkbar
I pause against a broken door to dream
an old sound,
and look down the line of factory-block homes, and
yes, there are no statues left or fires
to burn or praise,
the holes filled in, the rats driven out
from dustbin dirty kauri kitchen -
cement and sweet potato containers now
on their way with the compliments
of the ministry of works.
And you and Lover have gone away.
So I walk another block
and around another corner
and lean like a car out of gas
against a parking meter . . .
And from the valley the brown ghosts call
and the bush drums roll --
'Honky!
Honky, will you fight me
Why do you walk so fast Honky
There's nowhere to go Honky
Stupid Honky!

And the chant continues
till the streets shine blue with rain, and

it will never close.

PETER OLDS

grafton jump

Coming up the highway Symonds Street
past the graveyard cool trees
to my once paranoid jealous bridge
to find police, crowds, firemen
and bloodshot eyes revolving
from blackgrey cars
and one man hanging for sour life
ready to jump

Moved by the crowd
I find myself waiting
for a bus I don't want to catch.
Standing quietly, for a moment,
I imagine myself the hero
who breathes the suicide back to life,
but the crowd is getting restless,
they have their shopping to do
and I have my wine to get
and the bridge I have to cross
and the sun is getting low.

So I walk back through the crowd
and move down between the headstones and scrub,
fixed on cutting across the gully
below the black bridge, and home.

But once out of sight,
I pause before taking a jump
down a steep bank
and look up through the trees
into the streak of orange sun
and remember well how drunks and sick angels
still fall like paper
out of the wind dust sky
to drape their bones over the wet
broken branches . . .
So, lighting a nervous cigarette
I climb back to the mad street,
and someone yells, 'They've got him -
he didn't jump!

And I puff my cigarette, through
the crowd, across the bridge, past
the smiling policemen,
over the flashing lights,
and let slip the red butt
where a hero once stood.

PETER OLDS

the word merchant

It was his lot to speak the worth
to inscribe the legend of men
to tell the world about its loss
to separate the dross

To strip the crap and re-establish
the dignity about the name
But not let the enveloped verse
let on
that pain had been his portion also

It appeared to him that men did
no more than write their names in
sand or ai
And wave or wind might well disrupt
Or wipe off the map without a trace
In consequence it was left to him
alone to plot their passing

J.W. Gillard