

## Got those Multinational Blues Again

The Government of New Zealand is a funny thing. One mistake that both the Labour and National administrations have made is the Comalco smelter at Bluff. CRACCUM'S Dave Merritt investigates Comalco and the impact that it has made on New Zealand in the light of the present economic situation and the possibility of more power-cuts this year.

### Case History of a Mistake

One of the things that Hugh Watt wanted to be remembered for was the setting up of the Comalco aluminium smelter at Ti Wai point in Bluff. The Agreement signed in 1960 gave Consolidated Zinc the power potential of both Lakes Manapouri and Te Anau, lock, stock and ingot.

Permission was given to raise both lakes to a point just short of flooding and Cozinc planned to build a power station and dam on the Waiau River that would provide the power to Comalco. Things came unstuck in 1962 when Consolidated Zinc (now Comalco) told the National Government that it could not finance the project. So the Government, almost in desperation, then offered to build the power station themselves.

A new agreement was signed later in 1963, promising Comalco that the Government would build the power scheme at the same cost as if Comalco had built the scheme itself. Comalco thus exchanged 99 years of water rights for 99 years of power rights, with electricity charg-

es to them remaining constant for that period. The result is that the Bluff Smelter uses 10% of New Zealand's Electricity Department's output, and only pays a quarter of what the consumer is paying. Even though the cost of generating new power for the national grid will double every 20 years, Comalco's electricity charge will remain constant for the next 90 years.

The Comalco Agreement signed 13 years ago has not been changed significantly up to 1976, despite the fact that the world has gone through one of the most serious economic recessions since the 1930's. There has been a drastic reduction in the amount of power produced due to the dry winters of 1973, 74, 75 when there was not enough water in the lake storage to produce the required amount of electricity. Through all the time when the Government was urging the public of New Zealand to "go easy on energy", cutting power supplies to hospitals and the people of New Zealand in general, Comalco never once had it's 10% of NZ power threatened. *Comalco got all the power that it wanted.*

### Real Power Savings

Since Comalco uses 10% of New Zealand-produced electricity (enough to supply a town of 300,000) and pays only \$4 million in electricity charges, this costs New Zealand \$30 million in overseas funds. In New Zealand 8% of electricity is oil-fired, costing the Government \$33 million in overseas

funds. By shutting down Comalco \$30 million in overseas funds could be saved and go a long way towards alleviating the current power crisis.

Why not shut down Comalco? It seems New Zealand must wage a campaign to save power so that Comalco can continue to operate at the people's expense.

### Employment Promise Broken

One of the main reasons that the Government was in favour of setting up Comalco was that the Companies concerned promised the Labour Administration that the smelter would provide up to 10,000 jobs in Southland. In fact there are only 800 workers in the smelter with another 1,500 in related industries. Although better than nothing, it has done little to relieve unemployment problems in the Invercargill area.

### Comalco Pollutes

Just outside the smelter enclosure are the piles of slag, the result of scrapings from the sides of the electrolysis tanks. This dump is exposed to the elements and the resulting runoff is channeled directly into the sea by means of drains. Tests taken last year by members of the South Island Resistance Ride showed arsenic, cadmium, mercury, cyanide and fluoride in excess of 100 parts per million-well outside WHO guidelines. As a result of this pollution there has been a sharp drop-off in the fish catches around

Bluff and some contamination of oyster beds.

### Who Owns Comalco?

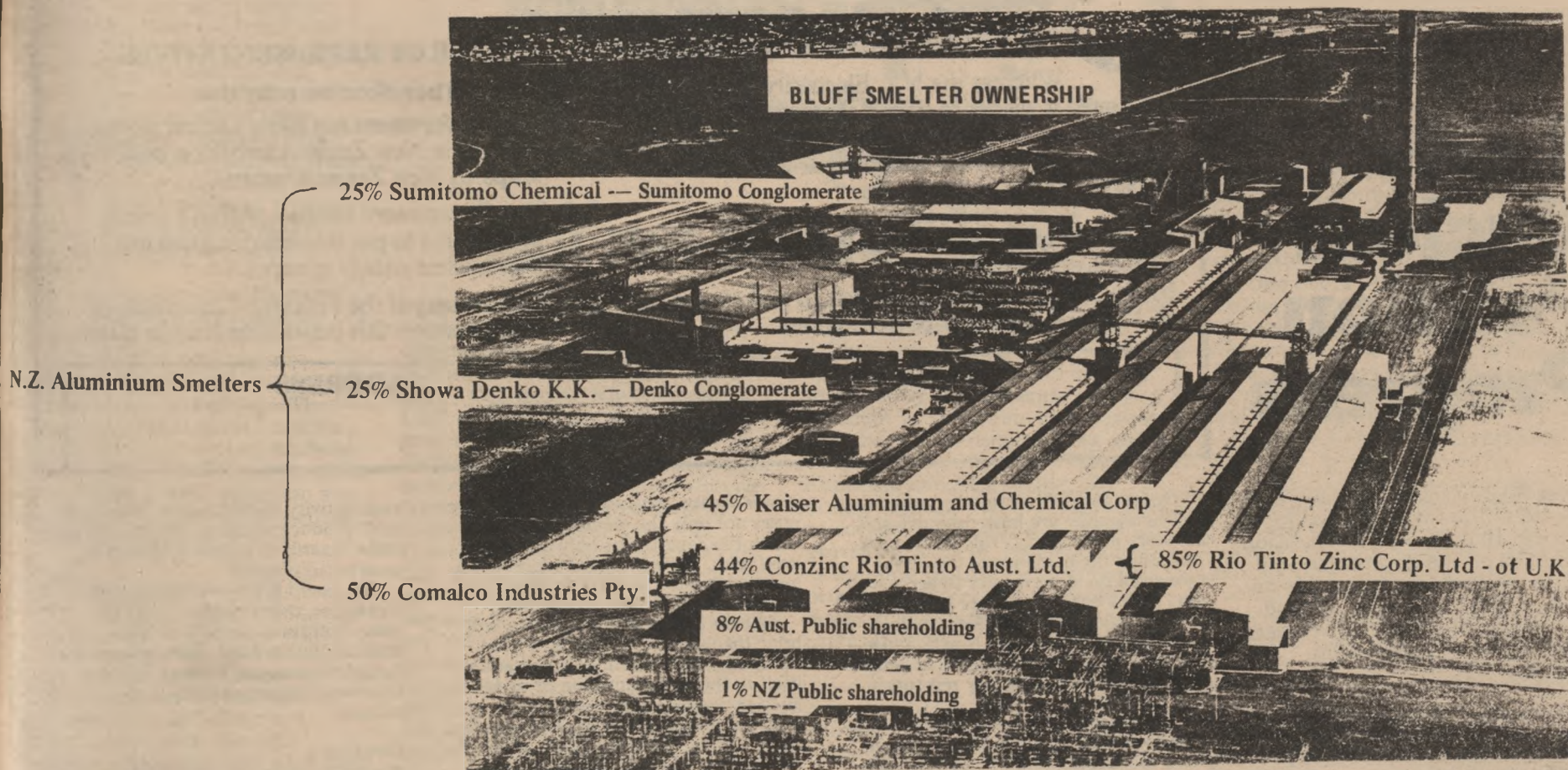
The Bluff Smelter comes directly under the control of *New Zealand Smelters* which is in turn controlled by 3 huge Multi-national companies, *Sumitomo Chemical* - 25%, *Showa Denko K.K.* - 25% and *Comalco Industries Pty* - 50%.

Comalco Industries is the most interesting of the three Multi-nationals represented, breaking down into two smaller companies one of which is controlled by Rio Tinto Zinc, inc, owned by Mr. Rockefeller. At the most total New Zealand Share holding comes to a paltry 1%. Profits made by Comalco go straight back to the respective controlling companies. Even the ore used in the aluminium-making process comes from Australia where Comalco is based.

With careful prodding the Comalco story could become one of the Political embarrassments (after the think tank of course) for this decade. Now where's that power switch?

David Merritt

*Acknowledgements to Campaign Against Foreign Control in New Zealand for source material - CAFCCINZ, P.O. Box 2258, Christchurch.*





# the week

## Rich report cleared the

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but three reports  
ence Service.

which was nom-  
budsman. Guy  
been presented  
ort was in fact  
written by Chris  
legal department  
gn affairs. Beeby

Powles intends to present to parliament.  
The "tone" of this report will reflect the  
conditions under which Beeby and  
Powles were given access to the entire  
SIS filing system — namely that they  
abided by official classifications ac-  
corded to each document.

This second report does not (indeed,  
logically it cannot), therefore, contain  
anything other than insubstantial com-  
ment. It is the report to Muldoon with all



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*The Week* is a new Wellington weekly  
describing itself as independent. At a  
launching party in Auckland it was said  
that it would look left wing only because  
the rest of the New Zealand press is so  
right wing. And even that old Star hack,  
Robert Gilmore while calling it leftist,  
admitted that it jabs left wingers too.  
Independent it may be, but partisan it  
isn't. One of its four editors plus 'news  
co-ordinator' has just resigned from the  
Labour Party Executive.

*The Week* is what *Truth* would be if  
liberals ran it. Its style is somewhere

between the seriousness of Australia's  
*National Times* and the entertaining  
pettiness of their *Nation Review*. It's the  
best thing to happen in our media this  
year. It looks as if it can provide critical  
comment and some good hard news. It  
also provides reviews and sporting news,  
although it's my guess that these are  
only supporting acts. An informal survey  
found that of the readers of a similar  
British weekly, only 29% read it mainly  
for the (literary) back half. I don't  
believe the distribution would be any  
more even in New Zealand.

It's the first newspaper to take  
Japanese news seriously. Its *Clubmen*  
feature is excellent. It has managed  
quite a few beats already, such as its  
exclusive on the SIS reports and Muldoon's  
non-use of 'Ms'.

It's not too expensive at forty cents.  
It goes to press on Thursday and  
appears Friday, (although Auckland  
subscribers don't get copies till Monday.  
why not mail them in Auckland?)

It has not deserved the vituperative  
comments which it has foolhardily  
published as reader's letters. But it  
could improve with more political  
writers it could give adequate coverage  
to political affairs. With time it may  
acquire more editorial finesse - there  
are too many conceits. Take the phrase,  
'a tense humpty in a potato sack'.  
It's obscure in the text, it doesn't fit  
in the contents panel and it makes  
an execrable headline. (It meant  
Muldoon sitting in a studio chair).

Calling the *Listener* "the Lessener"  
is growing tiresome and will puzzle the  
hoped for overseas readers. Most puns  
don't merit headlining.

And its headlines are awful - best  
ignored. Blow up quotes from the  
stories reflect a good intention badly  
executed. They should stimulate the  
bored reader and summarise the story  
for the not so bright. In *The Week* they're  
a puzzle, only solved by reading the  
article.

The two most novel and interesting  
features of Issue 1 were the exercise in  
humility, 'We Were Wrong', and what  
looked like the beginning of a series of  
legal articles. But I haven't sighted either  
since.

What future has *The Week*? I'm  
hanging on to my issues. I don't think  
there will be any more next year. A  
political monthly, *The Nation* folded at  
the end of last year. Another sickly  
weekly appeared in June. This was  
called *Overview*, published by Auckland  
John Bartrum. This was a pale imitation  
of the big newsmagazines, poorly designed  
amateurish, and apologetic. It eventually  
succumbed to takeover bids from *The  
Week*. Next on the food chain is *The  
Week* - probably to economy.

One rumour has it that \$25,000 was  
invested to bring *The Week* to publication.  
It's my guess that it is costing well over  
\$4,000 per issue to produce. The  
publishers say that they need a circula-  
tion of 14,800 to break even. I can't  
see that in New Zealand. That is  
scarcely the 1975 membership of the  
Labour Party plus the Values Party.  
This isn't a politicised country. Even  
in a country of twenty times the  
population a well established political  
weekly like the *New Statesman* has a  
circulation of less than 50,000.

To make any sort of splash political  
weeklies need an extra asset: a tradition,  
a monopoly on some information (like  
the *Listener*), reader loyalty (like the  
*Monthly Review*), or just its advertising  
function (such as the *City News*). And  
they need protection in a symbiotic  
relationship with a professional group or  
class ... lawyers, students, teachers,  
women ... people who count on it as an  
organ for their views or a forum for their  
problems.

And like any enterprise, a paper has  
to be an economic operation. *The Week*  
counts on its own distribution managers  
to push it through 800 outlets. Rumour  
has it that two of its four full time  
workers are unpaid. It has to be success-  
ful quickly. It missed out on any long  
term pre-publicity. The promised thirty-  
two pages have been reduced to twenty.  
Issue three printed no advertising at all  
and only two paying ads (by the same  
publishing house) have been seen so far.  
But I'm keeping my fingers crossed.

Tyche

## Anti- Nuclear Petition Progress

Over 80,000 signatures have been  
collected in the first three weeks of  
Campaign Half Million, the petition  
which calls on the government not  
to allow nuclear power reactors on  
land or in ships into New Zealand  
and considers that alternative energy  
policies are both feasible and  
desirable.

The campaign was organised by a  
coalition of environmental groups and  
since its launching has had a variety of  
organizations affiliated to it.

The campaign received an added boost  
from Mr. Muldoon's recent talkback show,

which was designed to tell the public that  
nuclear warships are both desirable and  
necessary in our ports. This rather back-  
fired when the members of the public  
were given the opportunity to agree with  
him - of the eighteen people who got on  
air, only one agreed with Mr. Muldoon. A  
recent poll in Palmerston North (a nice  
average city) showed that 68% of people  
did not want nuclear power reactors in  
New Zealand.

The presence of nuclear powered and  
armed warships in NZ waters is in large  
part a moral question. The petition also  
concerns land-based reactors, since the  
Electricity Department wants approval  
this year to begin planning for a nuclear

power station. The use of nuclear power  
raises not only the technical question  
which the department only concerns  
itself with, but ethical and moral ques-  
tions which must be thought about and  
debated amongst New Zealanders.

But the arrival of the warships will  
bring the nuclear question to a head.  
Campaign Half Million does not address  
itself to the moral question of whether  
nuclear warships are compatible  
with our proposed nuclear-weapons-free  
zone. It rather considers that, although  
the reactors which power ships are  
smaller than those used in landbased  
reactors, the dangers they present are  
similar. They are equally dangerous if

radioactivity should escape from them,  
they produce wastes which present the  
same hazards as wastes produced by  
land-based reactors.

To reach its target of half-a-million  
signatures, the campaign needs as  
many helpers as possible to man  
stalls in Vulcan Lane, Karangahape Rd  
and other shopping centres, and for  
door-to-door campaigning in the  
suburbs.

Contact :  
Karen Tones, tel 486-272;  
or write Box 41143, Auckland 3.



## Campaign Half Million

TO THE SPEAKER AND MEMBERS, N.Z. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Whereas the N.Z. Electricity Department  
has stated it wishes to obtain approval soon to build  
a nuclear power station in New Zealand; and some  
agencies may wish to bring nuclear-powered ships  
to New Zealand in the future;

And whereas any or all of the  
following may present unacceptable danger:-

- a) Radioactive wastes.
- b) Diversion of nuclear materials to make weapons.
- c) Mishaps in nuclear power reactors.

Therefore we pray that:-

1. The Government not allow nuclear power  
reactors in New Zealand, either on land or in  
ships in New Zealand waters.
2. The Government publish, within a year, a  
programme to put into effect sustainable  
non-nuclear energy systems.
3. The hearing of the Petitions Committee of  
Parliament on this petition be held in public.

NAME	ADDRESS



The latest round in the continuing disagreement in the Philosophy Department was matched in Senate two weeks ago over the content of a report by Mr K.B. Pflaum on his sabbatical leave in England. It was proposed rather speciously that the report be rejected on the grounds that it did not meet the requirements laid down for such Leave Reports. This motion was put forward by Professor Tarling, chairman of the committee of enquiry into the Philosophy Department, and seconded by Professor Lacey, Dean of Arts. It was heavily defeated with two votes in favour and plenty against. Below we reprint the text of Mr Pflaum's report, which is pointed in its comparison of the teaching of Philosophy in New Zealand and British Universities.



Paul Gilmore

# Philosophy Changes But not in Auckland

I left Auckland at a time when the internal conflict in the Philosophy Department was put into the hands of a special committee. I had, at that time, serious misgivings about the direction in which matters were moving and I made therefore a special effort to discover what was going on in the philosophical world in the United Kingdom, which is usually taken to provide the blueprint used in the distant parts of the Commonwealth. As it was, I found a confirmation of what an impartial observer could expect to find. There was a great deal of philosophical soul-searching and, in effect, the breaking up of the monopoly of one particular point of view, especially the running down of the Oxford-based brainwashing machine.

Since the holy name of Oxford has been invoked, it may be relevant to mention an opinion expressed in a recent *English Listener* (27. 5.76) which locates boldly the source of so much of the contemporary philosophical futility: "Oxford linguistic philosophy was a phenomenon that developed naturally from the need to create sinecures for brilliant classical scholars who would otherwise have been without well-paid employment in congenial surroundings. It provided something for them to do in term-time, between writing novels and indulging in other agreeable forms of civilised intellectual and social titillation." Similar sentiment, felt for the last 20 years or so, is transparent in my submission to the sub-committee inquiring into the teaching in our Department, only my remarks were far less pungent and more guarded, and I tried to provide a factual background to put the situation into clear relief. However, judging from the response my submission received, it was a sheer waste of time on my part - what I said must have either been left unread or not understood.

For one reason or another the so-called technical approach to philosophy is found wanting in ever increasing circles and its poverty exposed more and more frequently and extensively. The "unscientific uselessness" and its concomitant sterility and academic triviality (one wit has described the preoccupations with linguistic and logical games as a form of pseudo-intellectual onanism) is now subjected to the full glare of enlightened criticism. Even in Oxford, closer contact with Continental Philosophy is beginning to show hopeful signs of discarding the insular Anglo-Saxon attitude and a willingness to enter into a meaningful dialogue (to use a current cliché) with the once dispraised and summarily dismissed European philosophers.

Anybody who is genuinely

interested in this development would gain some insight into the complicated picture by reading the published version of Alan Montefiore's talk on the BBC (*English Listener* 27. 5.76 p. 673). Himself a product and a leading figure of the Oxford "tradition", he acknowledges openly the value of the reflexive type of philosophy practised in Europe and in some American Universities and he admits that his talk would have taken a very different form had he not chanced to be exposed to some of the contemporary influences from France. The previous talk in the same series on current philosophical trends similarly dealt sympathetically (though, according to some, not entirely accurately) with the philosophical currents in Germany. Again it was an Oxford Fellow (Anthony Kenny) who tried to

bridge the gap which has for far too long been kept artificially open.

However, what they do in Oxford is their own business and nobody would deny the celebrated dons the right to spin their own particular fabric. Unfortunately the matter does not end in Oxford. There exists the constant danger of young impressionable minds coming to accept the doubtful dogmas of prevalent fashions, regarding them as the only truths, and trying to proselytize them in an uncritical manner. The danger is of course aggravated when, on the strength of recommendations from Oxford and allied sponsors, positions of responsibility and power are allotted. This may be acceptable in other disciplines but it is sadly out of place in philosophy, the first requirement of which is - as I understand it - an open mind. I would

humbly submit that the University has a duty to protect students from any kind of indoctrination (be it home grown or emanating from overseas) and that, therefore, it should, through its appointment policy and procedure, guard against this widespread tendency.

In view of the changing philosophical scene - generally to the better - in the United Kingdom, I find the recommendations of that sub-committee very disappointing indeed. The report appears to me to be no more than a rather untidy package of prevarications, naive in the extreme. As an exercise in parish pump diplomacy it may be deemed to be a good effort, but as an intelligent assessment of the situation in the philosophical controversy it is a sad fiasco. It is certainly not a solution to a serious anomaly and it does not come to grips with the immediate cause of the unrest in the department. There is not even a hint or suggestion of the urgency to redress the ideological and teaching balance, so necessary to the proper functioning of philosophy.

The so called rigorism upon which the committee put such stress is commendable, but one must beware lest this rigorism change into *rigor mortis*. After all, it was against the background of this distinct possibility that the fuss in the department occurred. Again, it is patently absurd to imply that the only alternative to rigorism is treating people's personal problems. That is the task of psychiatrists and anybody who confuses philosophy with psychiatry is obviously ignorant of the nature of philosophy. The fact that philosophy sometimes helps to put things in a wider perspective and indirectly helps people in difficulties is quite incidental to its function. But if it does so it cannot be condemned on that basis alone. On strength of the committee's reasoning one could argue that long-distance bus services (or any transport for that matter) should be discontinued on the ground that some passengers derive pleasure from looking out of the windows and admiring the scenery.

Perhaps I sound presumptuous (no more, however, than the committee) and precipitate, but I feel strongly about the straight-jacketing of philosophy. On the basis of my long teaching experience and my observations overseas (where there is, as I mentioned, a noticeable transformation in the concept of philosophy), I have not only the right but the duty to point out that a more balanced approach to dealing with philosophical problems and the running of the department is desirable if not absolutely imperative.

K.B. Pflaum





## Cafe Blues

During this year, the Cafe has been dissected, analysed, petitioned for and against at some length within these columns. I cannot hope to answer each and every criticism: I can however report on yet another view on it.

First, the history. The Cafe is currently being used as an example of how not to design a Cafeteria. Its facilities, to quote a feasibility study for physical alterations, are inadequate and will become hopelessly so as our numbers grow. Its cooking and serving facilities are badly organised and require high staff levels even during OFF-peak hours. Other ancillary facilities are disastrous.

Secondly, there has always been a conflict between policy and management. Policy should theoretically be formed by students or by their duly elected appointed representatives. It should then be up to management to juggle facilities and resources and say to the policy makers what can and can't be done in line with the policy, and what needs money put into it.

The Autumn General Meeting directed the Executive to employ management consultants, believing that such a problem was more than the Executive was competent to handle. Initially, I did not subscribe to this view as I felt that at least this year Cafe losses could be reduced, if not eliminated almost entirely. However, the preliminary reports presented to us by the consultants are proving to be invaluable in assisting us to plan to prevent losses in future years, rather than having to fight them on a year-to-year basis.

In the first term, the Catering Committee did not know of the size of the loss until the end of March. Needless to say, the reaction was pretty strong, especially after the reports at the AGM. All the Committee could do was to cut costs as a short term measure until changes were made to make the Cafe efficient. It took until the end of the first term for the necessary decisions to come into effect. These were the closing

of the Snack Bar and Cafe coffee service, and reduction of hours in the hot servery, health food bar and the Medical School Cafe. These cuts were aimed at redundancy and the only service cut that was not being provided elsewhere was ice-creams. These cuts were aimed at reducing staff wage costs, which are our greatest costs after purchasing of goods.

Profit and loss accounts for the first five months of the year show us to be breaking almost exactly even after subsidy. Muldoonistically, this is very pleasing as it suggests we are heading in the right direction and as the reduced staff levels reduce staff wage costs we should not suffer too much from the 7% wage order last month.

In the short term the Cafe will suffer. The Cafe staff are expected to maintain the same levels of service with less staff to do it. Our ability to cope with absenteeism is also reduced because there is no room to reshuffle people. That they are coping and that the costs have been held independently of our own actions is to the credit of Mike Samphier and his staff, a fact which too many people are loath to recognise.

For the Cafe to go anywhere other than backwards it must have a firm financial and management base. It must also have the ability to cope with the widely fluctuating work loads and costs associated with it as well as reasonable student demands and requirements which change from year to year. The Management Consultants have applied business principles to the catering system and have modified the requirements so that we can have a business-like management with minimal increase in costs. Business principles are necessary because the Cafe has a likely turnover of \$500,000 this year. A loss of 1% on this would run three bursary campaigns or two Orientations, and this is why the Association cannot afford to carry Cafe losses.

As a final comment, the consultants have made a study of comparable services downtown. They report that the only item of Cafe food that is not significantly cheaper than downtown is our sandwiches. They also suggested that it is way past time that we actually carried out a market survey of what is really wanted in the Cafe. Hopefully this will be done this term by a postal poll through CRACCUM.

Mike Walker

## FOOD FILE

Quick Guide to the use of herbs and spices.

To brighten up the cheap meats and dull vegetables try the following herb or spice additions -

**ALL MEATS** : basil, marjoram, thyme, sage. **STEW & CASSER- OLES & CORNED MEAT**: bay leaf, bouquet garni, cloves. **PORK**: coriander, rosemary, savory, mustard seeds. **VEAL**: paprika, oregano, mustard seeds, tarragon. **LAMB**: mint, cumin, rosemary. **STEAK & CHOPS**: garlic, ginger, oregano. **BEEF**: oregano. **SAUSAGE MEAT**: coriander, all-spice, savory. **MEAT-LOAF**: cumin, chilli powder, sage, thyme, HUNGARIAN. **GOULASH**: paprika, caraway seeds.

**VEGETABLES**: BEANS: savory, cumin seeds. **POTATOES**: chives, mint, parsley, marjoram. **PEAS**: mint. **BAKED BEANS**: sage, chilli powder. **TOMATOES**: basil, sage,

oregano. **MARROW**: cinnamon. **CARROTS**: chives, mint, parsley. **MUSHROOMS**: basil, thyme. **CABBAGE**: cinnamon, mustard seeds, savory. **BEETROOT**: bayleaf. **PUMPKIN**: netmeg. **ONIONS**: thyme, sage. **CUCUMBER**: savory.

**FRUIT**: APPLES: cloves, mint, cinnamon, coriander, caraway seeds. **MELONS & PEARS**: ginger. **PINEAPPLE**: cloves. **GOOSE-BERRIES**: saffron. **BAKED BANANAS**: cinnamon. **STEWED FRUIT AND FRUIT SALAD**: mint, rosemary.

**SOUPS** : FISH: fennel, saffron. **VEGETABLE**: chilli powder, celery seed. **MEAT**: chilli powder, bay leaf. **CHICKEN**: bay leaf, tarragon. **TOMATO**: basil. **MINESTRONE**: rosemary.

N.B. it's always better to underdo the quantity !

Sue

# Bruised Knees and Shirley Temple

CRACCUM is in its 50th year of publication this year. Fraser Folster turns back brittle pages to review sporting highlights ranging from the beginning of CRACCUM (and of the depression) to the last days before World War II :

Depression days had just begun but Varsity's sportswomen were a sturdy lot, prepared to carry on the pioneering traditions of old. "Just as it was Eve who first started to sin," wrote a CRACCUM correspondent, "so it is that the women have taken a lead in making this somewhat unconstitutional decision, and although the men have shown signs of being interested we can't promise that they will follow suit."

"So choking down our possible though not probable emotions, and making a superb showing of that Spirit of Independence which has made the name of Woman unbearable we have resolved that a Women's Tournament will be as popular as any other Tournament."

The ladies offered a bonus incentive to supporters : "Here is your opportunity of having a real live Otago lady to come and stay with you or if you favour the 'Ladies of the Plains' we might be able to oblige you !"

All very promising for the payment of threepence for the green-covered monthly student paper. And if it isn't immediately clear that the appearance of the paper stimulated activity in campus

clubs, CRACCUM certainly provided a vehicle for student critics. The now defunct University Swimming Club, thrashed for its apparent inactivity, indignantly declared that ample facilities were available for certificate and trophy competitions : "Besides holding an annual carnival at which the club championships and at least six open races are swum, and inter-faculty sports, the University Club enters teams in the regular carnivals held by clubs affiliated to the Auckland Swimming Centre. Owing however to the infantile paralysis epidemic, which caused the suspension of all carnivals during the summer, the subsequent difficulty of obtaining suitable baths, the earliness of Easter and the coldness of the weather this season, criticism is therefore partly justified."

However the club offered perks: "Club swimmers are on production of their membership cards, allowed free admittance to the Hobson Street Baths once a fortnight."

If a good soak didn't put the cads and blighters back on their feet, then faculty basketball competitions offered a more stimulating outlet. The earliest CRACCUM report features a basketball bout between science students : "The teams cheered one another from opposite ends of the Court, the women won the toss and elected to defend the Government House end. In the first hectic minute, Mr. Millener and





Miss Chambers disappeared over the bank where the wire fence used to be. "When they came back, Peg had a cut knee and Laurie a gory hand."

"Upon resumption the girls cast caution to the winds. Time and time again, in spite of Miss Howie's cries of 'Draw your man, girls!' they were beaten back, mainly by the brilliant interception of Messrs. Carroll and Prendergast."

Not unexpectedly, the men won, despite the first Labour Government which had then recently come to power. But then the sugar-bag realities of the depression years never tainted CRACCUM's middle and upper-middle class pages, though a proper concern was always shown for sport.

"Compared with the universities of Australia or even with some of our own colleges," wrote a leader-writer in 1938, "we are definitely in the hen-coop class so far as facilities for sport are concerned." The solution then was titled "Executive's Progressive Move, New Recreational Centre, Blandford Park Chosen."

Now resting somewhere under the Grafton Gully motorway, Blandford Park was leased for use every afternoon and evening except Saturday by Varsity sports clubs. Projected development of the site by the Students' Association included construction of a 440 yard athletics track, but this never came to fruition.

It was an era when the central

issues for student politicians seeking election were *Playing fields, Gymnasium, Hostel*. It was an era where South East Asia was unknown and the India of the British Raj was locked in by mythology.

Hockey tourist Peter Fernandez, billed as the "greatest left wing in (Indian) hockey today", toured Kiwi campuses as a member of the Prince of Manavadar's team and was soon seized by CRACCUM for an interview: "Mr. Fernandez debunked several myths of Mother India: said he had never seen a holy fakir sitting on a bed of nails, that the Indian rope trick was not heard of now in India, the national drink is beer, Gandhi is still a leading figure and the favourite film star is Shirley Temple."

"Their Prince rules the tiny state between Karachi and Bombay, maintaining his own army. He plays first class hockey as well as cricket and intended to play in the final test but his son's illness prevented him from coming out to New Zealand. The newspaper story that he was to play after all was chiefly ballyhoo. 'The newspapers do that in our country too,' confessed Fernandez with a smile."

Only a few months later local papers echoed British Prime Minister Chamberlain's assertion that there would indeed be "peace in our time".

Sports Reporter

# WILL YOU WATCH THE ALL BLACKS?

Time: early morning of Sunday July 25th. Place: any New Zealand living room. Event: "1.05 am - New Zealand v South Africa - 1st Test. The first live telecast of a rugby match from South Africa. Bill McCarthy is the commentator at Durban for this historic occasion". (NZ Listener). Question: to watch or not to watch?

Probably a majority of students opposed the All Blacks' Tour to the land of divided doorways and separate exits. Not necessarily a very large majority, although student leaders often head the protest. The constituency in this case always tends to be noticeably more conservative than the people who present themselves for election as their spokespersons. And woe betide the budding student politician who steps out of the prevailing liberal line on one of the agreed issues of the day, whether it be South Africa, abortion or the Task Force. The political distance between students and student politicians increases when you move from the local to the national scene.

But that's not really the matter in hand. Let's accept that you were in disagreement with the Tour to South Africa. You are however a rugby freak: are you going to watch the All Blacks on TV at 1 am next Sunday morning? If so, does that degree of participation in their Tour make you a hypocrite? Or if you don't watch, are you dealing in moral niceties which make medieval disputes over the number of angels who could fit on a pin-head seem wildly relevant?

Or again: Students' Association Executive spent some considerable time early this year discussing whether Rothmans cigarettes should not be sold on campus. The reason for this is that Rothmans are a South African-based firm. Lengthy research by the Administrative Vice-President revealed that there is no such thing as a politically pure cigarette. Similarly, neither AUSA nor NZUSA will deal with South British Insurance, for the same reason of their involvement in South Africa. It is interesting to note that seven years ago before this became an issue, Student Travel used to arrange its insurance cover through South British, 'a very reputable and world-wide firm'. In fact NZUSA holds some shares in the company, avowedly to maintain speaking rights at shareholders' meetings.

The crux question is: at what point does participation in a wrong course of action become a condonement of what is being done? Do you condone the Tour by watching the First Test on television? Is this made any worse if you were to watch it in person? Would merely listening to it on the radio be less troublesome to the conscience? These issues become especially complex when you consider buying a firm's products. Do you condone Rothmans' participation in apartheid by buying their cigarettes, or by drinking Corbans' wines, since Corbans are now a subsidiary of Rothmans? Do you approve the exploitation of tea and coffee workers when you take the drinks their labour has produced?

The problem is that these questions aren't amenable to decision in terms of either/or morality. They lie in that vast area where lighter grey shades into darker, and the decision is at what point and for what reasons do you draw the line. Such issues are of the same kind though not of the same degree as those surrounding American guilt at My Lai, or German guilt at Auschwitz. At what point of the chain of action and command do you locate responsibility? Eichmann described himself as simply a railway timetabler: and so he was. Does the fact he timetabled trains that carried many thousands to death make him an accomplice in those executions? If so, what about the driver of the train? And the stationmaster?

All of which seems a far cry from watching our boys on telly next Sunday morning. But it is a question of the same kind.

Allan Bell

## CRACCUM

19 July 1976

Auckland University Student Paper

Vol.50 No.17

Craccum is registered with the Post Office as a newspaper. It is published by the Craccum Administration Board for the Auckland University Students' Association, Private Bag, Auckland; typeset on the Association's IBM machine; and printed by Wanganui Newspapers Ltd., 20 Drews Avenue, Wanganui. Opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the editorial staff, and in no way represent official policy of the Students' Association.

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Kisses and slaps on the back to Julie Pendray and Dave Merritt, our gnome consultant, for such dastardly good reporting; to Louise Chunn for the arts blurb, whether you like it or not; to Paul Chrystall, Kennedy Warne and Helen Rea for proof-reading, (tedium of tediums); to Barbara, Margaret and Lorraine for typesetting; to Judy Johnson for super-duper graphics. And, of course, general thanks to YOU for picking up this spiffing paper.



# newsbriefs

## overseas news

### University of Singapore Students' Union

1. From recent newspaper reports on the chain of events happening in Singapore, one gets the feeling that Singapore is crawling with communists - intellectual communists, ballerina communists, doctor communists, nun communists etc. All effective voices of criticism ranging from USSU and Nanyang University students to Amnesty International to the ruling Dutch Labour Party are somehow always communist subverted.
2. Donovan Nair in his defence of the People's Action Party at the Socialist International Bureau Meeting made some blatant charges against ASSU. He said :  
 "The Students Council (USSU) is manipulated by a minority of Chinese-educated and radical activists who claim the right to speak in the name of all when the majority are much more interested in pursuing their studies than in working for the violent overthrow of the government." (Straits Times, 2nd June 1976, emphasis ours)
3. USSU strongly refute these statements as false. The facts are as follows :-  
 (a) The present Students' Council is elected by the Student Body in democratically - held elections. Students vote *consciously and voluntarily* rather than by *compulsion* as in our National Elections. The President and Hon. General Secretary are candidates with the highest number of votes in the General Elections. At the Annual General Meeting students set the union's direction and policy which the Council has to abide by. If at any time the students are dissatisfied with the council, students can call an Extra-ordinary General Meeting where they can check the Council's actions or throw the whole Council out and re-elect another one.  
 (b) *Working for violent overthrow of the Government* -  
 USSU has never advocated the overthrow of the government through violence or otherwise. We challenge Mr. Nair to justify his accusation. It is ridiculous for Mr. Nair to describe activities like Anti-Bus fare Hike Campaign, Bangladesh Flood Relief Campaign and the Retrenchment Research Centre ( RRC), as advocacy of "violent overthrow of government". They are obviously community welfare activities to create social awareness and a broader educational outlook for students.
4. Everybody knows Mr. Nair is an experienced politician. It is highly unlikely that he made the statements out of ignorance. Thus, it can be deduced that the mistakes were deliberate and made for the purpose of discrediting all possible criticism or opposition for the coming General Elections and regaining credibility and "face" for the PAP both at home and abroad after the wide international publicity on the Dutch and British Labour Parties' accusations against the PAP for violation of democratic principles and human rights.
5. USSU cannot keep silent on Devan Nair's statement because in these days of arrests and confessions, to be accused of advocating violent overthrow of the government is a dangerous thing. If unrefuted, this statement can be used as justification for future actions upon USSU students.

### Nuclear Power Lecturer

In early September the Students' Association will be hosting a tour by the American nuclear engineer, Gregory Minor. Mr. Minor resigned from his post as a senior nuclear safety engineer with General Electric's nuclear division in February along with two other senior engineers. Mr. Minor was employed at the infamous Browns Ferry nuclear station where a worker attempting to find an airleak under the main control room set alight the insulation on the control cables. The resulting fire put seven out of the twelve safety measures out of action, and it was only the quick thinking of the plant controllers that saved the world from its first public nuclear power-plant disaster. Greg Minor will be on campus on September 3rd and 4th to give a public forum. He then travels down into the deep south, returning to Auckland on September 24th to lecture and conduct a forum for students on nuclear power.

## NZUSU

### Never Heard Of it, Have You?

Recently, because I am Treasurer of this Association, I travelled to Wellington to attend a Finance Commission and an Annual General Meeting of the N.Z. Universities Sports Union.

Supposedly this is the National body of our student sportspeople, however it is being run mainly by the campus treasurers, some of whom seem to have no interest in sport whatsoever, but are more interested in 'how much will it cost us'. During the year the interests of NZUSU are looked after by a Resident Executive, who are elected annually to run (or at least aid the running) of intersarsity tournaments and tours to and from other countries. This executive tends to be spread around the country and therefore it becomes expensive to pay for their travel to and from meetings, usually held in Wellington.

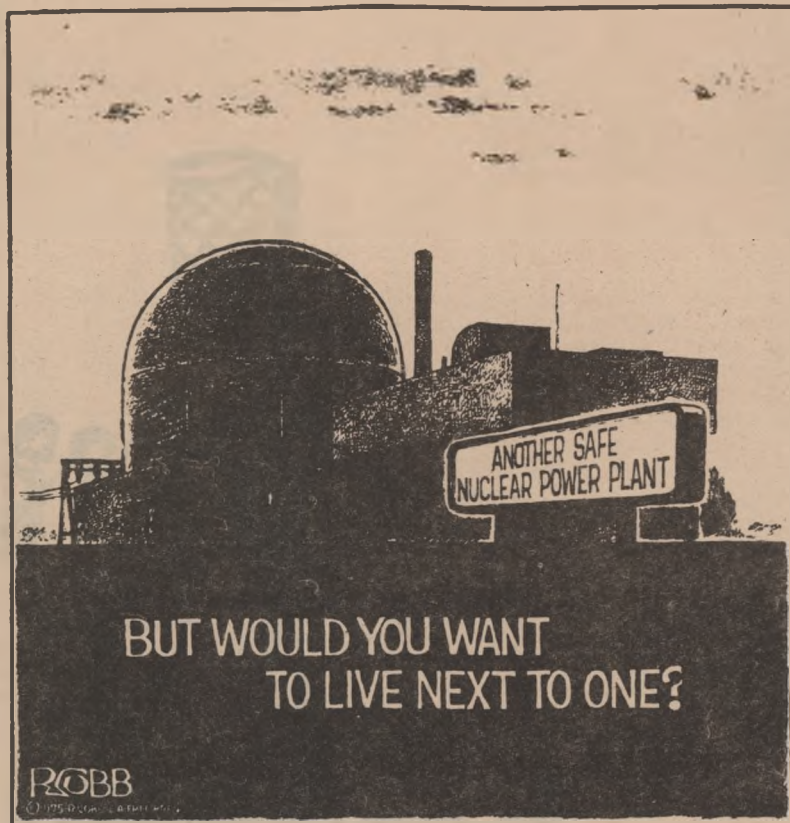
Following on from this, the AGM was in general agreement that this executive should have an 'inner-core' of people who resided in the same place, (heavy emphasis on Wellington), and so the delegates went to the vote for next year's executive. I felt that it was unjust to other campuses to restrict this inner core to Wellington and thus voted in such a manner whereby a core of three would reside in Auckland (bias?). The poll results were:  
 President - Otago  
 Admin Sec/Treasurer - Wellington  
 Tours Officer - Auckland  
 Executive - Massey  
 Victoria  
 Auckland

Hardly a Wellington-centered committee!

Further discussions continued to the extent to which the major activities could happen whether NZUSU exists or not - whether we should spend this money on a Sports Union that does so little in reality for students. However what would happen if this Union was dissolved? Would our Sports people suffer?

In my opinion they are suffering already, under a structure that doesn't and will probably never work unless it can be re-constituted and organised to the extent that a resident executive can and will meet regularly and benefit the university student sportspeople. I hope that this blurb will make more students aware that NZUSU exists and that we must soon make a decision on this existence. One of the major problems that was seen was the lack of knowledge on campus about NZUSU.

Alan Dick



### Household Ecology

At long last Auckland is to have a pamphlet on household ecology. Ecology Action has now completed a pamphlet listing where materials may be taken for recycling and helpful household hints on how to run your house in a better environmental manner. At present EA are raising funds to pay for it. If you would like to help, the next meeting of Ecology Action is in the Top Common Room 7.30 pm Wednesday 21st July.

### Nuclear Ships

With rumours flying around the place about the visits of nuclear powered and armed warships remember that if they come to Auckland the Peace Squadron has been set up to blockade the entrance to our harbour. Your support is needed - see the advertisement in this issue.

### Contemporary European Studies

The Arts Faculty is considering (by means of an ad-hoc committee to consider the establishment of a committee) whether it will set up interdisciplinary course in Contemporary European Studies. This should help coordinate the presently fragmented courses which teach courses that could come under this umbrella. An admirable move towards some inter-departmental cooperation and study in the interdisciplinary fields which are often the most interesting and important areas of study overseas.

## CRACCUM

Applications are hereby called for the positions of :

Editor  
 Technical Editor  
 Advertising Manager  
 Distribution Manager of CRACCUM for 1977.

Nomination forms are available from the AUSA Office. Nominations, which should be in a sealed envelope addressed to the Association Secretary and accompanied by a photograph, and brief biographical details and a policy statement. Nominations close on Friday the 13th August at 5 p.m.

Sharyn Cederman,  
 ASSOCIATION SECRETARY

## Academic Notebook

### Idealists need not apply

Do you have high ideals about what universities are for and what you are doing here? Is it a real personal involvement in the subjects you study that keeps you here? Are you managing to hold on to your motivation and intellectual curiosity despite the pressure from examinations and internal assessment? Then don't read the university's booklet "Suggestions on Studying and Sitting Examinations", because it might give you the feeling you've come to the wrong place: "You need an incentive. Perhaps the best one is to remember that examinations and tests are never very far away and that consistent study throughout the year pays." \*

Do you believe that education is about personal growth, about learning through doing what you enjoy doing? The university's advice is - forget it: "Work under pressure such as self-imposed time limits or perhaps the denial of some pleasure till you have finished an assignment." \*

Do you think it would be absurd to study a subject which wasn't central to your own interests? This booklet places the cart neatly before the horse: "Above all, try to develop a real interest in the topic or subject - this helps tremendously." \*

\*All three quotations are taken from R. Winterbourn, *Suggestions on Studying and Sitting Examinations*, Auckland, 1973, p. 5. This is a revised and extended version of a booklet which the university has been distributing to students since 1954 - hardly a casually conceived or ephemeral publication!

Mike Hanne



## newsbriefs

### New Drama Lecturer

Mervyn Thompson, presently director of Downstage Theatre in Wellington has been appointed Senior Lecturer in Drama to initiate the Theatre diploma which begins next year. Thompson has wide and many faceted experience of the theatre - as actor, director, manager, and playwright. His plays include; *O Temperance*, and *First Return*.

### SHORT STORY COMPETITION

Students' Association is sponsoring a literary competition, offering prize money of \$100. The competition is for a short story of no more than 2000 words, and winning entries will be published in Craccum or the Association's literary magazine. The competition will be judged by a member of the English Department. Entries should be addressed to:

Short Story Competition  
Craccum  
Auckland University Students' Association  
Private Bag  
Auckland.

Stories should be typed wide-spaced and on one side of the paper. AUSA reserves the right to publish any entry. Closing date is Friday July 30th.

### ORIENTATION HANDBOOK EDITOR

Applications have been re-opened for the position of Orientation Handbook Editor of AUSA. Applications close at 1 pm on Tuesday 20 of July with the Association Secretary with the appointment being made at the Publications meeting at 2 pm in the Council Room. Nomination forms are available from the AUSA office.

## Theatre Week

### MONDAY 19TH JULY

OLD MAID: 1 p.m. Rock Concert; 'The Living Force' - admission \$1.00.

### TUESDAY 20TH

OLD MAID: 1 p.m. AUSA Jazz Concert - admission 50c  
7 p.m. Film '76 *Serpico* admission 50c.

### FRIDAY 23RD

OLD MAID: 1 p.m. Conservatorium of Music lunchtime programme - music for brass quintet, violin and piano by Holborne, Bartok and Lilburn - admission free.

### SUNDAY 25TH

OLD MAID: 6.30 p.m. Film '76: Four Marilyn Munroe Movies.

### MONDAY 26TH

OLD MAID: 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. English and French Departments: French Films.

### LITTLE THEATRE: 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.

Photo Soc: Mike Hutchinson - photographic exhibitions. Admission free.

## Student Representative Council

At a recent workday for the AUSA Executive it was decided that the SRC chairperson would become a full member of Exec. ex officio. Yes folks, that was SRC - the glorious non-functioning Students Representative Council.

In case you haven't heard of it before, SRC is a body composed of representatives from each faculty from the hostels, from Exec and other places. Its primary purpose is to determine AUSA policy. However this year, as has happened in previous years, SRC has functioned primarily as a charitable body - handing out various sums of money to groups which, by their actions, support or implement AUSA policy.

Anyway, the following is a summary of SRC action this year:

### Meeting 1 Friday 30th April

A grant of some \$200 to Friends of HART for the anti tour Mobe.

### Meeting 2 Friday 4th June

Adoption of Exec. policies on Bursaries, National Union of Students, nuclear power, overseas students, plus SRC policies in the fields of Abortion Law Reform, internal matters, and Limitation of Enrolments as priorities for AUSA. A grant of \$100 to Campaign for Non-Nuclear Futures.

### Meeting 3 Friday 11th June

Discussion of AUSA policies. A grant of \$500 to the Hiroshima Day march.

The first motion directly affecting students - the elimination of non-reusable containers from the Student Union. This was later amended with the addition, where reusable containers are available.

### Meeting 4 Friday 18th June

Another grant: to the Abortion Rally Committee and to the Abortion Conference. A long debate on the affiliation of AMSA to AUSA.

### Meeting 5 Friday 25th June

An offer of support in attempts for a cycleway across Auckland Harbour Bridge.

A directive to the Welfare V.P. to contact the Department of Social Security regarding unemployment benefits and the long wait involved. This was also recommended to NZUSA.

### Meeting 6 Friday 2nd July

More discussions on nuclear power with the decision to oppose entry of all nuclear ships into NZ waters. An expression of dissatisfaction with the NZ code for Nuclear powered Shipping. Discussions (read a *heated debate*) on the closedown of the coffee servery, which ended with Exec denying the existence of any figures for day to day trading when required to present them.

Tony Mattson



## NAC STANDBY TRAVEL

(a 50% concession)

you need a **1976 ISIC** to  
get this concession

So **APPLY NOW** to be sure of  
having your card for August

## Student Travel Bureau

Top floor Student Union Building Mon-Fri from 11.00am to 5.00pm



## August Charter

**\$39**

**August 22**

**Charter flight to CHRISTCHURCH**  
**a guaranteed seat book now**



# TURNINGS

In the history of thought we discover many decisive turnings. Greek philosophy portrays a basic model, which has been repeated many times. Initially there was a turning away from the mythological gods to the cosmological world of man, then came the turning to man himself - man who is "the measure of all things." Many modern turnings begin with the assumption that man is the measure and that man can discover that alchemist's stone which will give him all truth and power. But these modern turnings have systematically caused man to become a stranger to existence.

With Copernicus we turned away from the comfortable homely medieval universe, with God just out there, beyond the near stars. We became finite specks in an infinite universe. Darwin challenged our pride of place in creation, and we became inheritors of a rather haphazard process of biological survivalism. Freud turned us away from beliefs about our being eminently reasonable and revealed how complicated and influential are our instincts and determined super egos. The Industrial, Technological and Cybernetic Revolutions have allowed us to turn to machines which can act, create, and now think far more efficiently than we can. So perhaps we are disposable or redundant.



Some can turn and discover their truth in a totalitarian religion of the State. Some choose to be turned on as producers and consumers and enjoy the so-called rat race, defined agriculturally as producing more corn to graze more pigs to sell more meat to make more money to buy more land to grow more corn to fatten more pigs ..... Some enthusiastically turn to embrace

new fads and gimmicks and earn a brief media-devised notoriety. In religious philosophy we turn to a theology of love, or the theology of crisis, to a theology of play, or to a theology of liberation and now to a theology of self-reliance; all the time making sure we use the very latest in fashionable German or South American terms.

Such rapid turnings have left their mark. Indeed in terms of Toffler's "future shock" the turnings have left us behind, unable to understand, unable to cope. It is as if we have been cut adrift, or dislocated. The continual turnings have made many of our past certainties obsolescent, they have swamped traditional beacons of meaning, and have made the future enigmatic and unimaginable. Sometimes it seems as if only the Theatre of the Absurd can make sense of the fog.

Those who are sensitive to the turnings cry out in despair. Where can we turn to avoid this ceaseless spinning through the cold empty spaces of meaninglessness? Why exist in it? Why not turn from it? So a student telephones me at home and says: "I have cut my wrist. Why should I stop the bleeding?" Why indeed? So Willie Loman in the play *Death of a Salesman* utters the primal cry of modern man: "I

have a right to know who I am."

Paradoxically all these turnings allow us to go almost anywhere and do almost anything. Like a skimming stone we can skip along the surface of existence, crying "freedom" to our hearts' content. We can pass through Toffler's "serial selves," "serial marriages" and "serial houses." With our cultural, social, moral and technological

turnings we have bulldozed down our traditional homes.

Likewise Nietzsche's madman enters the market place and challenges the casual, apathetic spectators of history. He asks: "Whither do we move? Away from all suns? Do we not dash on unceasingly? Backwards, sideways, forwards, in all directions? Is there still an above and below? Do we not stray, as through infinite nothingness? Does not empty space breathe upon us? Has it not become colder? Does not night come on continually, darker and darker? Shall we not have to light lanterns in the morning? Do we not hear the noise of the grave-diggers who are burying God?"

Heidegger affirms that this darkness of the night is caused by the "blinding success" of technology -

**It is the Promethean pre-occupation with the sin of pride which causes our so-called 'century of progress' to fumble along in the darkness.**

a technology which "threatens a single endless winter." Like the ancient technologist Samson, who believed he could free his people with a jawbone of an ass, it is alleged that the modern technologist believes he can issue in the Utopia with equipment, techniques, and formulae. Surely rather than technology it is the Promethean preoccupation with the sin of pride which causes our so-called "century of progress" to fumble along in the darkness from nightmare to nightmare, even to the very brink of cultural and social suicide.

Such pride turned Adam out of the mythical Eden, such pride cemented the bricks of that monumental absurdity, the Tower of Babel, such pride caused the Pharaohs to exhaust Egypt's soul by building the pyramids. But these exercises in self assertion overlook God the creator and efface life itself. We are reaching the point where we can seriously question whether man will be able to survive such idolatry, either physically or morally.

We arrogantly try to control the world by building a bomb which is "the shatterer of worlds." We prepare for war that cannot be won. We expect a victory which we know will be suicide. Instead of preparing to die for our country, we prepare to die with our country. We sign peace treaties and the arms race gets worse. We build more schools, but there are more illiterate persons than ever. We adopt the pernicious morality of triage, and while some of us die of overeating, about 200 million die of starvation.

We have survived our prideful, self-assertive turnings largely because of ignorance and incompetence. Now we approach the Abyss because we have the "overskill" sufficient for our overkill. Thurber wrote: "Man is flying too fast for a world that is round. One day he will catch up with himself in a great rear-end collision, and Man will never know that what hit him from behind was man."

The wrist of our civilisation is bleeding. Is there anything you and I can do to stop it? All too often we examine the deep wounds and just complain, but such complaints cannot be complained away. Sometimes like Hamlet we have bad dreams, but such dreams cannot be dreamed away.

As never before civilisation is calling men and women to take a new turning; a turning away from the Abyss, the point of no return, a turning to life and the centre of our being. We must turn far beyond our fidgeting infatuations with trivia to a radically new turning. But paradoxically this radically new turning can best be shaped by taking seriously a return to the ancient message of Hope, Faith and Love. This is not a journey to the beginning because we can't fashion or comprehend such a beginning. Nor is it a turning to the ending, which like the beginning is far beyond our mortal and finite vision. It is a journey between the beginning and the ending. And we dare not be presumptuous about such a journey. It is limited by our pride and death. But we can be hopeful when we turn in faith to the God of Abraham and Jesus, a faith that when schooled in adversity can move mountains.

Such a God may be lost sight of in our society and perhaps is even

in default. But as Martin Buber writes: "The eclipse of the light of God is no extinction." This light may not be experienced in creeds or learned treatises, but it is discernible in the lives of men and women as recorded in the wisdom literature of Ages. So we find Abraham turning away from the safe society of Mesopotamia in a decisive, responsible and riskful leap of faith. We find Joshua turning to the new land, with hope. We find the prophets calling to the people to turn back from the paths of destruction to the light of God. We find Christ, in the hinge of history, turning courageously and sacrificially towards the massive military might of Imperial Rome to offer those absurdly simple words of Love and Peace and Justice. We find the Samaritan leper turning away from his celebration of restored health to remember the Christ.

In all his turnings man must remember to attend to the still small voice of faith. This voice is without speech or language yet is primal and final. It echoes throughout yet transcends every aspect of the created order, calling us out of our descent into self-centredness. The voice never banishes the mysteries but gives us peace. It is a calling, radicalizing voice which disturbs our satisfactions with social and parochial gods, a voice which turns us to confront the eternal mysteries of faith as well as the profound disease, the false securities and many injustices of our time.

John Hinchcliff

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# PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

## JULY 26&27

### It's Platitude Time Again

This year's Presidential elections have turned up five candidates, which means CRACCUM has devoted more space in total but less per candidate than we would like. To help you sort through the maze of policy, prevarication, waffle and misrepresentation, Jill Ranstead, Fraser Folster and Allan Bell interviewed the candidates on your behalf.

Careful readers of the interviews which follow will notice a considerable amount of agreement among the several candidates. This is by no means accidental. Executive spent most of Saturday July 10th discussing policy, purposes and the Association's staffing and structure. Most of what the candidates are saying was agreed upon at this meeting - the giving of greater power to the Student Representative Council, the appointing of more policy officers to Exec, the downgrading of the position of Association Secretary.

It is possible to take two views of this process. The generous will say Executive reached a consensus, and the candidates who are already on Exec have so absorbed the common mind that they cannot rightly tell where the consensus ends and their own opinion begins. The cynical will maintain that student politicians know a good thing when they're on to it, and have no scruples about parroting someone else's views as if they owned them. Truth probably lies somewhere between, but having heard five different people come across with specific policy statements remarkable only for their similarity, CRACCUM staff incline towards cynicism.

The Students' Association President takes on a many-sided job: chairing Executive, committee and General meetings; leading the formulation and carrying out of Association policy; representing students' interests to the University; working with office, catering, custodial, accounting, Theatre and Recreation staff; representing Auckland University at NZUSA meetings.

It's hard to express great confidence in any of the candidates for President in 1977. Only Janet Roth can be seen to lay a strong claim to any particular ideology, and her administrative capabilities are unknown. Both Henry Harrison and Alan Dick are notably lacking in any vision or purpose for the Students' Association. Dick would be a competent administrator (he has been an average Treasurer), but might not prove a good leader and coordinator of an Executive. Harrison is probably not strong enough administratively or personally for the position. Max Collins has had no real chance to prove himself on Exec: he is practical, has some limited ideals for the Association and the University, and may be an adequate chairman. Hugh Cook has not been an impressive Administrative Vice-President this year, and would not seem to have the personal capabilities necessary to the Presidency.

Some explanation of all the jargon you'll find in the next four pages:

SRC: Student Representative Council is supposedly the Students' Association's policy-making body. Consists of elected hostel and faculty representatives, and the Executive.

SUMC: Student Union Management Committee consists of five student and five University representatives. Administers the Student Union buildings, Cafeteria, etc.

Deed of Management between the Students' Association and University administration. It is the document which governs the relative powers and responsibilities of the two parties.

## COLLINS

Max Collins is the man who controlled Capping in 1976. An engineering student.

What do you think the main issues are for any presidential candidate?

I feel assessment should be the first priority. It's been reduced in importance because of the bursary issue, but this is an area where I think a lot of action still has to be done. Students who would have participated in Capping for example, couldn't because of assessment.

About the Association - it should put some energy into building itself up. I want the Association to build up its own services to students. For example in the Aggett Affair, the President should have demanded from the Vice-Chancellor that someone else mark the papers. These are areas where AUSA could be servicing students.

Also, we should get rid of the Cafe and turn the day-to-day running over to the University. There seems to be a conflict between efficient servicing and cheap food. This will have to be resolved by negotiating a deal with the university or the alternative is that the idea of subsidising the Cafe has to go. Effectively we're increasing fees to pay for losses. It's an attitude that can't be overcome. Perhaps the catering management should work to break even with a bonus system operating to encourage this.

There's a high loss on the theatre - I don't think Studass can afford it. We're also bound to let the University use it whenever they want to. Commercial hireage will have to be looked at here - I don't see why University departments should have free access. They could hire the theatre as, say, the English department, and pay a reasonable fee. The ratio of money put in by the University to that of the Students Association is quite insignificant.

Do you think there'll be areas of difference between your policies and those of the other Presidential candidates?

Well I have no areas of common interests for example with the Young Socialists. I'm interested in getting involved with an Association that's doing things for students rather than campaigning for socialism for the rest of the world. The problem is that those people interested in problems are not interested in the running of the Students' Association.

I think we have a role in NZUSA. Students Associations are also big business. We should take a trade union attitude to our members. We're here to provide service and facilities for students and to fight for their rights on issues.



What would be your major priority if you were elected for President?

I only have a limited time to work in as President but I'd want to see concrete moves toward assessment reform. There should be a maximum three hour examination time over a paper. For example if there is a one hour test there should be a two hour final, if there's a two hour test there should be a one hour final exam.

Issues that extend outside the Association that I feel the Association should get behind are South Africa and nuclear power. On the first I don't think that the Rugby Union can stay removed from the issue much longer. It's time we tried to force the Rugby Union to make an official statement on their stand whether we like that statement or not. Nuclear power is an area that only those people who have done a bit of reading on will understand but the facts are very clear. New Zealand doesn't want anything to do with fission.

The Students Association are here to provide an environment for members to develop interests apart from their ordinary courses. I think a Students Association is an organisation in which members should develop mature attitudes towards society and its problems but above all its members should learn to enjoy life!



# PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

## COOK

*Hugh Cook is current Administrative Vice-President. He is a third year Arts Student. What sort of things have you done, over the last year that you've been in office as AVP that convince you that you've got the experience to run for President?*

Over the past year I've served on every major student committee including the Publications Committee, Cultural Affairs, Finance Committee, where I picked up a very general education as to what goes on in the Students' Association. I've also taken a post on the Student Union Management Committee, where I've gained an insight into our relationship with the university.

*What's your approach to assessment? How do you see the problem and how would you deal with it if you were elected as President?*

If elected as president I would like to get our student reps a great deal more involved in our decision-making process. At the moment the only time we've mobilised our student reps is over this education finance thing which was quite late in the year. The way we mobilised our student reps was to draw on our list of these members, send out letters to have them come to committee meetings, brief them and send back to their classes to give pep talks to them.

Now this is direction from the top. I would like to direction some other way from the bottom, bringing our class reps together and asking them what they would like us to do for them.

*Well as President, of course, you'd be the man in the hot seat. How do you think you'd get on in dealing with University people in say negotiations over control of buildings around the place.*

Over Student Union Management Committee I have of course met Dr Maiden and Mr Pullar. It seems that our past Presidents have often achieved good relations with these people at the expense of some degree of student control over our activities. For example we kowtowed to the University over Capping and did our best to make it an orderly procedure but at the same time the University went ahead and scheduled a large number of terms tests on that week so it made it very difficult for the average student to participate in Capping. I'm not sure that the benefits of good relations with the University are as large as some people make out.

*Are you suggesting that under your Presidency you'd push primarily for issues without really considering whether relations with the University might be impaired or not, provided that you thought the issues themselves were more important to the students than a good relationship?*

Definitely, over Capping we made a protest about lectures after the event. If we had the good feedback from our student reps that I'm hoping to set up, then we



## DICK

*Alan Dick is a third year Commerce student, and 1976 Students' Association Treasurer. Why are you at University?*

Initially to get a meal ticket, when I first came here. Looked at what I could get a job in, but it seemed the obvious answer from what I'd done at school. It's still going to be a meal ticket eventually, but there's more to it than that - I'm starting to look at other subjects such as social sciences like sociology and psychology, though I'm still with a business orientation.

*And why are you standing for President?*

I think there's a large amount being done this year that is going to need continuing work next year. And I've already got the background knowledge to most of it, which even within the next six months as President-elect it would be very hard to pick up. There's a lot of background material that even the Executive doesn't get to see.

There's a large amount of changes being instigated by this year's Exec - especially the concept of the Deed of Management - which are going to involve a lot of hard work, not only in the last six months of this year but probably most of next year. It's got to be done properly so that future Executives won't be burdened with the masses of administration that we've been lumbered with this year.

*Do you have any ideology - for the University, the Students' Association, or yourself?*

I don't know. Ideology to me is something that people really believe in, but most of the time it's totally impractical and could not be carried out. You've got to recognise the practicalities of situations, and work to change the situations where practical. Like nuclear power - we may have to come to some half-way point. I wouldn't like to say what that might be, but we may not be able to completely keep nuclear power and nuclear ships out of NZ. This is going to depend on the Government and treaties such as Anzus. Obviously if you've got a treaty with another country and the majority of their navy is made up of nuclear ships, they're not going to be too happy if you say they can't come to the country.

*And we aren't allowed to say that we won't accept them?*

That's up to us to pressure Government to break such treaties, and that a clause to such an effect should be included in the treaty - that nuclear powered and armed ships are not allowed to enter ports in NZ. I think it's very dangerous for such ships to be allowed into the ports in NZ because NZ is relying so much on exports, especially primary produce. And if there was a nuclear accident, nobody would want anything coming out from that port.

*Any other national issues? You've been to South Africa, haven't you? What's your own experience of and attitude to apartheid?*

Well I personally don't think we should be playing sport with South Africa. South Africa is like NZ in that the majority of the people are very sports-minded. If they were denied total overseas competition, they would very quickly change their acts of Parliament that prohibit the coloureds and black people of South Africa from playing with whites.

It was rather difficult while I was there in 1968 because I stayed for most of the time on my uncle's farm, which is in the Cape Province in the middle of nowhere. And the only contact we had with whites was in fact my uncle, and he wasn't prepared really to discuss

would have before Capping learned that all these terms tests were scheduled and we could have made as a condition for making such a massive effort to ensure good behaviour from our students, have the University free those students from heavy terms tests over Capping.

*How do you view the University? Why do you think you're here and what do you think the purposes of a University are?*

Before I came to the University I thought it was a place where I could receive a broad and rounded education. After three years here I think the University itself is more of a museum but the Students' Association is indeed a place where I can receive that broad and rounded education that I've looked for. I've learned a great deal through involvement in student affairs, a great deal more than I could ever acquire from the University itself.

*What do you think the main functions of a Students' Association should be?*

We should play a trade union role and represent the interests of our members. In this Education Action thing, students are receiving too little money for the purposes of living on so we play a trade union role in striving to get those students more money for their living expenses. Modern trade unions are extensively involved in politics, for instance the interests of their members as related to racism and the government of the country. Again, I think we should represent our members in those areas.

*Do you think that students should continue to subsidise those people who use the Cafe by a certain amount being taken out of their fees that goes towards the cafe subsidy? Should this continue or do you think the users of the cafe should pay the rather higher outside prices for food?*

I don't think the users of the Cafe should pay the higher outside prices. Ideally I think the University should subsidise the cafeteria rather than the students because overseas it seems that Universities do provide facilities like cafeterias for their students and looking at the vast amount of money which the Students' Association has paid for basic facilities like Cafeterias, common rooms, and the Recreation Centre I get the distinct impression that we've been screwed!

Hopefully the Deed of Management can be renegotiated so that the University itself would take over financial responsibility for the Cafeteria while leaving students with the control of things like pricing policy. This is an ideal situation and any speculation on this matter is just that: speculation!

"Econor never be letting education These Parliament man on I has taker that, and present C last year, The at mirroring expedien things sli active att New Zea such "lu: worker e libraries,



# CRACCUM

Paul Gilmour



## the EDUCATION CUTBACKS

"Economic conditions in this country have never been worse but that is no excuse for letting education facilities and provisions for education generally, deteriorate."

These admirable words were spoken in Parliament last June by the Opposition spokesman on Education - the Hon. L.W. Gandar. It has taken less than a year for the full irony of that, and many similar statements made by the present Government before the General Election last year, to become apparent.

The attitude of the Government, far from mirroring their fine words, has been one of expediency. If there was no excuse for letting things slide, how can Mr. Gandar justify an active attack on the future of Education in New Zealand? As the axe is freely wielded on such "luxuries" as day relief, special aides, worker education schemes, technical institute libraries, and countless others, more and more

people involved in education; parents, students, students, teachers, trainee teachers and administrators are growing restless.

A few years ago the thought of a national combined action by all the major educational groups in the country would have seemed a pipe dream. The last few months have brought all the groups represented by this newspaper together with the single aim of stopping the cuts. On July 23 there will be protests in all major centres to begin an intensive campaign, the substance of which can be found in the next eight pages. Whatever your interest in the issues you will find there, you should use the publication to acquaint yourself with the whole problem.

This campaign is not a simple case of a sectional interest belabouring the government for its own selfish needs. There is scarcely a household in the country which is not in

some way affected by the cutbacks, and more and more those households can see our free education system being faced with a choice: either accept lesser quality, or place the cost of education on the users. The only way to drive home to the Government that we will not tolerate inroads into this most important area of their responsibility to the electorate is by giving a massive demonstration of dissatisfaction on July 23.

On the last page of the supplement, you will find a list of ways in which you can carry on the fight which begins this week. Just a few minutes of your time to express condemnation of the cuts will, when multiplied by the hundreds of thousands effected, represent a public outcry no Government can ignore.

The Editor

# JULY 23<sup>rd</sup>



# Primary Problems

Paul Gilmour

Mr. Gandar, Minister of Education, has indicated that the aim is to save \$8 million. He has indicated that the cuts are "temporary", but, apart from stating that they will be "reviewed" at the end of the financial year - 31st March, 1977 - can give no likely date of their removal.

However, the \$8 million cuts now imposed are merely the last straw that threatens to break the camel's back. At the time of the 1975 Budget, Mr. Gandar, then Opposition Spokesman on education, pointed out that Vote Education at \$600 million represented a cut in real value of \$60 million on the previous years' Budgets. During the past twelve months, inflation at a rate of 17 per cent has eroded a further \$102 million from the value of the Budget. Now Mr. Gandar, as Minister of Education, has lopped a further \$8 million off the vote. Together these figures amount to an erosion of \$170 million from an original vote of \$600 million.

This is equivalent to a total cut in excess of 28 per cent. Not even in the worst year of the depression of the '30s was Education treated as savagely as this.

The combined effects are :-

- (a) Children will receive a less adequate educational opportunity than has been the case for some years past. In many cases the result will be to tip the scales from success to failure within the school system.
- (b) Conditions of service fought for and won by teachers over many years have been viciously attacked.
- (c) Parents will find that they will be required to pay out far more to their local schools to achieve a less satisfactory education for their children.

## Specifics of the Cuts.

1. **Building Restrictions.** Many schools in N.Z. are yet to be brought up to the standards of the 1970 Building Code. Other schools, through sheer age, require urgent replacement in whole or in part. The greater part of this work will be postponed indefinitely.

2. **Relief Teacher Restrictions.** When teachers have been absent from their classes through illness or approved leave it has been possible to employ a local relieving teacher for the day. Extremely restrictive conditions have now been imposed on the employment of relievers with the result that principals of large primary schools will now be expected to become classroom teachers for about 8 per cent of their time, in addition to their normal tasks as principal of the school. They will receive no extra remuneration for the extra work required of them. Other teachers, allotted to the school to institute special programmes

to meet the needs of specific children who are educationally at risk, will now be required to drop these programmes at a minute's notice in order to replace an absent classroom teacher. This will be extremely disruptive of school programmes and organisation and means that the needs of the pupils will be quite inadequately met.

3. **Mileage Restrictions** on advisers, inspectors, psychologists, visiting teachers etc. These people represent both a fire brigade and an ambulance service within the school system. They are highly skilled specialists called in to schools to assist in putting out

small educational fires before they become big ones and to assist in overcoming the educational difficulties of children who may be handicapped physically, mentally, emotionally or socially. The mileage restrictions imposed virtually negate the worth of many of our most highly trained supportive staff. Many children in need of their assistance will no longer get it.

4. **Audio-Visual Aids.** Some services, such as access to the National Film Library, which were previously free will now become a charge on the school. Membership of the National Film Library previously free, will now cost the school \$15. Other items such as cassettes, film strips, records etc. which were previously subsidised so that schools in less affluent areas could obtain them have now been given cost increases of incredible severity.

It is inevitable that those schools in the less affluent areas are not going to be able to afford the audio-visual aids that they have had in the past despite the fact that they are probably the very schools with the greatest needs for this kind of assistance to enable effective educational programmes to be instituted.

5. **In-Service Training.** In a rapidly changing world it is necessary that teachers have the opportunity to keep themselves professionally up to date in the interests of the children they teach. It would appear that for the rest of this year in-service training programmes for teachers could be slashed by as much as 60 per cent.

6. **Ancillary Staff & Teacher Aides.** It is only in very recent years that N.Z.E.I. negotiated to have teacher-aides allotted to all schools on a paraprofessional staffing schedule.

Part of the deal was that District Senior Inspectors would also have a 20 per cent discretionary allowance of teacher aide hours that they could allot to schools and/or classes where there were special needs e.g. physically handicapped children incorporated in a normal class situation. This agreement has now been dishonoured and the discretionary allowance has been halved. Again it is the children in most need who will suffer most.

Whilst the above are not the full extent of the cuts they are the most visible in relation to the education of primary school children.

Teachers invite all people of goodwill to assist in impressing upon Government that we will not idly stand by and see the education of our children placed in jeopardy. In the words of the National President of the New Zealand Educational Institute: "You can put off buying a car; you can put off buying a suit; you can even put off going out to dinner at the Crazy Horse; but you can't put off education!"

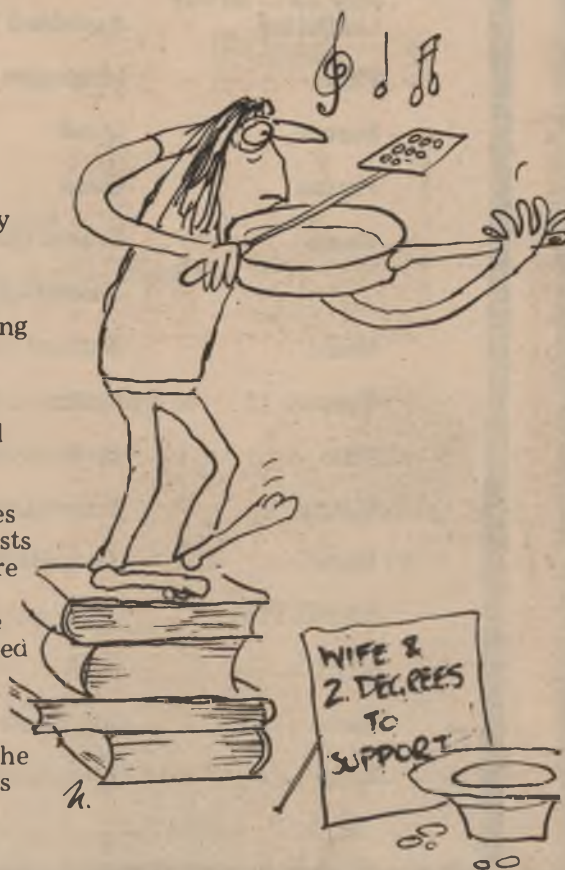
**'Not even in the Depression was Education treated as savagely as this.'**

**'It is the children in most need who will suffer most...'**





# A Standard Tertiary Bursary?



In announcing details of the Standard Tertiary Bursary on May 23rd 1975, the then Minister of Education said "Discussions are opened on the possibility of developing a students' cost of living index as a guide to future adjustments of the bursary." After announcement of the bursary in the budget Mr Gandar telegraphed his party's policy on May 30th. This policy statement included

"Increase the value of bursaries to take into account increased costs since the last adjustment and there after increase them annually"

It is clear therefore that before the election both parties recognised the need for a bursary that kept pace with increases in the cost of living.

In the nine months following the announcement of bursary changes the Student Price Index rose by 14.7% and in the first quarter of 1976 there was a further 6.3% increase. However, by June 1976 no action had been taken by either Government and N.Z.U.S.A. had become very concerned with the effects of inflation on students' bursaries, especially after the Government decided to remove the major part of subsidies on a number of essential items. Their first reaction was to press for Government agreement to the proposal for a Student Price Index which had been produced at the request of the Education Department in the context of previous agreement on all sides with indexation of student bursaries.

Representatives of the New Zealand University Students' Association met the Minister of Education (Hon. L.W. Gandar) on 11 June to ask, among other requests, for an immediate increase in the unabated rate of S.T.B. His responses to NZUSA's requests ranged from 'money doesn't grow on trees' to 'there is no chance in the wide world of an increase this year'. He totally rejected the requests for any relief this year and was vague about an increase in the standard tertiary bursary for 1977. Mr. Gandar is of the opinion that students should not have their bursaries increased in value until the Government has completed its promised review of bursaries. However, he concedes that the Government may have to consider an increase for 1977-78 "if the value of bursaries falls away."

Unless the Minister of Education has clairvoyant powers which tell him that inflation will be defeated, prices will fall and charges for public utilities will be returned to their pre-April level then to say "if the value of bursaries falls away" is just a pious pretence at being in control of the economic fate of the country.

The Government's reaction to NZUSA's request for a cost of living increase can be viewed in only one way. That is that students are being

asked to bear the consequences of inflation in a manner which is entirely inequitable. Every person in this country who earns a wage or salary or who is a state beneficiary has been compensated for the astronomical increases in the cost of living. Even student teachers received their cost of living awards after the Government had seen that teacher and student organisations would not tolerate an effective cut in their allowances without a review of entry and bonding conditions. But university students are now suffering the ravages of economic mismanagement without immediate relief, without any prospect of relief and without any assurance that procedures will be worked out, whereby bursaries can be increased as the cost of living rises.

NZUSA did not ask for any major changes in the bursary system. It certainly asked for nothing which would prejudice the outcome of the review of bursaries. The matters raised with the Minister of Education were raised on behalf of forty thousand students after extensive discussion by their representatives at the Association's May Council. The requests which were taken to Mr. Gandar were a reasonable and bare minimum to ensure students are able to keep up with increased living costs.

The new Government has no commitment to indexing bursaries. Discussions which NZUSA had with officials of Treasury and the Departments of Statistics and Education indicate that the NZUSA proposal will remain nothing more than a proposal and future bursary increases will be determined in the old erratic way, having no relation with the increased cost of living.

## Kindy Pruning

Kindergartens have been affected in a number of ways by the government's education cuts. Yet inadequate early childhood education and care creates the need for expensive remedial programmes later, not to mention the costs in social and human terms of failure at school caused by problems which could have been recognised and remedied at the preschool stage.

Three categories of kindergartens are severely restricted in their right to employ relieving teachers: Those with supernumeraries, those with additional teachers appointed to meet special educational needs, and those with additional staff in kindergartens with extended rolls.

As it is, the basic staffing entitlement of two teachers to forty children is inadequate to provide quality preschool education. Too much of the teacher's time must be spent in supervisory duties and doing things like answering the phone.

Kindergartens with supernumeraries were carefully chosen because the children urgently required individual attention and special programmes. The supernumerary is not a luxury for these kindergartens - he or she is a necessity.

This is even more true for kindergartens with additional staff to meet special educational needs. These are kindergartens with a high proportion of children with English as a second language; children with specific learning problems or behavioural difficulties. If these children are to begin school on an equal footing with others they must have special programmes now.

In order not to burden their colleagues kindergarten teachers are coming to work when they

should be in bed ill. They are returning to work prematurely after illness and they are declining to attend valuable in-service training courses because of Education Department confusion as to whether they are entitled to a paid reliever in that situation.

First year teachers are now expected to act as relievers whenever requested. This adds to the instability of the supernumerary who has no security in the current appointment and must apply for every job gazetted in N.Z. Now these teachers are supposed to pop in and out of any number of kindergartens without any opportunity to establish productive relationships with the children.

Many former teachers have lost relieving positions. This was their way of keeping in touch with their profession, as well as providing a valued service. Relieving teachers usually become attached to one or two kindergartens and are therefore stable figures for the children. As usual the government is treating married women as a reserve labour force to be used or dropped at will.

Visits by psychologists and others have been cut back; the Visual Development Unit of the Education Department is no longer able to supply material to kindergartens.

The slowing down of the building programmes without any plans to experiment with other possibilities for preschool facilities means denying some children access to preschool education; it means extending rolls in some areas and thereby lowering the quality of the preschool education available it means no jobs for many of this years kindergarten teacher graduates.

## Workers' Education

The Auckland WEA deplors all cuts in education expenditure but a spokesperson says the Association is particularly concerned with those affecting organisations providing community and non-vocational classes.

"Although the most recent economies may appear comparatively minor they increase the steady erosion of opportunity for people wanting some kind of second chance education," says the spokesperson.

"We are concerned not only for ourselves but also for our colleagues in community schools in various areas of Auckland. They barely had a chance to become established before they suffered from Government ceilings on community classes last December."

Many new community classes had been planned for 1976 when WEA was informed that there would be no new classes approved. The Association believes it had a moral obligation to continue with the

classes already advertised without any substantial increase in fees.

The Minister of Education's latest announced cuts affect the number of sessions in a non-vocational or community class that can be paid for by the Education Department. These cuts affect classes that have already been undertaken by students as well as those which have not begun. WEA says it is faced by the decision either to stop classes before the class would normally end or to pay for the extra sessions from its limited funds.

"Either course of action represents a serious deprivation of educational opportunity to the community at large," says a spokesperson.

"The decision to cut already existing classes was arrived at without consultation with any of the people most concerned. Unlike the PPTA and NZEI, community educators were neither informed nor consulted."



# GRADUAL DECLINE

Educational provision in this country is subject to one seemingly ineluctable Law: whatever we do, we shall always get it wrong. Not only has provision in the last ten years persistently lagged behind projections; but in many areas the projections themselves have tended to lag behind demand.

In recent years the Education Portfolio has come to resemble a cross between a treadmill and a bed of nails. The simple facts of an Education Minister's life are these: the more public attention is focussed on education - as it has been since 1968-9 - the more and greater variety of opportunities is demanded. Whenever and wherever the Minister responds to needs and articulated inside and outside Parliament, demand increases to exceed supply.

Until 1969, New Zealand Governments followed at an increasing distance - the demand for education. They responded to demand along the traditional and accepted tramlines of primary, secondary and university-plus-training college. Continuing and Technical education were desperately neglected as was the pre-school sector. Between 1960 and 1969 expenditure on education increased as a proportion of the gross national product by 0.1% per year; from 3.3% to 4.3%.

The Small Hop Forward occurred between 1969 and 1972 when expenditure soared from 4.4 to 5.4% of GNP. That, of course, left us still well behind in the OECD league tables. It represented not so much a contribution to the future - which is what education is really about - as a desperate attempt to make up for past errors and answer the demands which had been urgently articulated in the 1969 election campaign.

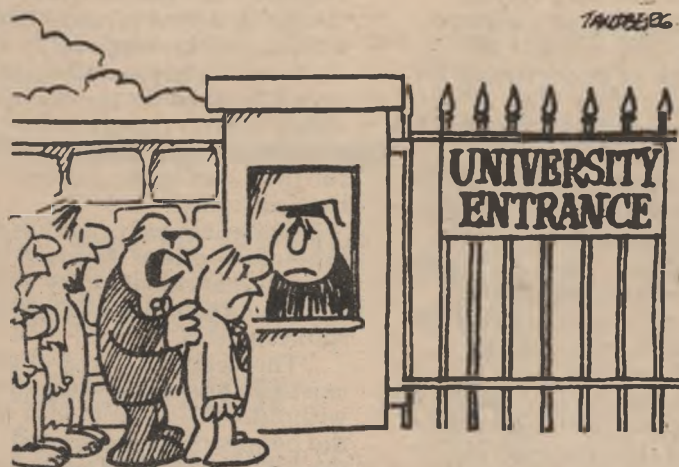
There is no more impressive a piece of evidence for the strength of pent up fury than the appointment of Brian Talboys as Minister of Education. To an extent unparalleled in other portfolios, the pattern of education provision is made in Parliament by Members acting as constituency representatives. The metamorphosis of National's education manifestos between 1969 and 1975 as a tribute to the Labour Party's effectiveness as co-ordinator and articulator of the pressures within the community.

In extending the provision for pre-school education, increasing the flexibility of staffing standards in the primary and secondary sectors and increasing technical education opportunities, the Labour Government was building on the initiatives of its predecessor. Its great innovations were the introduction of community schools and colleges on the one hand, and the Standard Tertiary Bursary on the other.

The present Government's cuts, as well as the petty economies being imposed administratively, threaten not only its rival's policy commitments to the future, but its own previous initiatives. Inherent in the Labour Government's programme was an increase from 5.5 to 6% of GNP - which would still leave us behind the United Kingdom. National clearly intends to hold at 5.5.

The failure to cushion ATI against inflation means a declining competency in our labour force at a time when its growth rate is declining. The failure to maintain and increase specialist ancillary teaching for even one year in turn decreases the potential for skill and achievement. Any decrease in the real value of the standard tertiary Bursary, means a fall-off in particular in the number of women attending university and technical colleges. Women constitute the only source from which the declining birth rate since 1961 can be made good in terms of needed skills in every sector of the economy.

In terms of the immediate future, i.e. the next five to ten years, the economies of this year are likely to have a quite monstrously disproportionate effect.



MY SON HAS A SMALL BRAIN,  
BUT I HAVE A LARGE WALLET!

# TIME

## AUCKLAND

July 23 ... all day		
Leafleting	Auckland University	9 am
Film	Maidment Theatre	10 am
Forum	Quad	11 am
Forum	Quad	12 noon
March	Leaves Quad	1 pm
	Assembles at C.P.O.	1.30 pm
Music	Student Union	2 pm
Forum	Quad	3 pm
Film	Student Union	6 pm
March	Funeral march from Quad	7 pm
Rally	Town Hall	8 pm

## HAMILTON

July 23		
March	City Centre	7 pm
Rally	Immediately following march	

## PALMERSTON

July 23  
Rally

## WELLINGTON

July 23  
March

## CHRISTCHURCH

Pickets  
Forum  
March

## DUNEDIN

July 23  
March

# SPOS

Auckland Secondary School Students

Auckland Teachers' Students Association

Auckland Technical Students Association

Auckland University Students Association

Carrington Technical Students Association

Kindergarten Association

New Zealand School Institute

New Zealand Students Association

Post Primary Association

Workers' Association

Cits:

This supplement to CRACUM published by the University Students Association, edited and illustrated by Stark with the assistance of Sub-editing by Louise Chunn, Bruce Galloway and Michael Treen.



# MIABLE

## PALMERSTON NORTH

July 23

9 am Rally - Square 1 pm

## WELLINGTON

July 23

11 am March - To Parliament 1 pm  
1.30 pm Presentation of demands to Mr. Gandar

## CHRISTCHURCH

3 pm Pickets - Education Department, Kilmore St. 11-2 pm, July 19-23

6 pm Forum - Ngaio March Theatre 1 pm, July 21

7 pm March - Leaves Union Building 12 noon, July 23

8 pm - Leaves Cramner Square 12.45 July 23

Rally - Following march in the Square.

## DUNEDIN

7 pm July 23  
March - Octagon 1 pm

# POSORS

and Secondary Students Association

Auckland Teachers Association

Auckland Technical Students Association

Auckland University Students Association

Wellington Technical Students Association

Kindergarten Association

New Zealand School Institute

New Zealand Students Association

Post Primary Association

Workers Association

# MONEY FOR OLD ROPE

"Finance is the matter we are troubled with most. It is extremely difficult managing finance at the university at the moment."

That comment by Otago University Vice-Chancellor Dr. R.O.H. Irvine describes the situation faced by all the universities.

Unexpected increases in student numbers, rapid inflation of non-salary costs and the Government's policy of cutbacks in education spending are the main reasons for the universities' money worries.

Students are already feeling the affects of the financial squeeze the universities are experiencing.

Because of a lack of money, the universities now have to be careful before increasing their staff establishments. In fact, some posts have already been axed. And with the increased student numbers (7% up on last year's internal enrolments and 10% in Auckland), this means an unwelcome increase in staff/student ratios. As Auckland University Registrar Mr D.W. Pullar told the "Sunday Times" in April, "Increased numbers have a very adverse effect on student-teacher ratios at a very important tutorial and first-year level. The teaching isn't nearly as effective."

Larger numbers of students also means problems of accommodation for big classes, especially at stage 1 level. Some university administrators are now talking about widening restrictions on entry to first-year classes in popular subjects. As the numbers of students have increased greater than the average in commerce faculties, these students are likely to be the hardest hit by the financial restrictions.

The biggest part of the universities' budgets is spent on staff salaries. Unless the universities decide to lay off staff in reasonably large numbers, savings have to be found in other areas. At Victoria University, it has been decided to cut the number of book and periodicals bought by the library by nearly 25%.

Other restrictions are the direct result of Education Minister L.W. Gandar's policy of cuts in spending throughout the education sector.

The University Grants Committee has announced, as part of this policy, that research grants to the universities will be pruned from \$750,000 a year to \$750,000 over the next two years. Only \$250,000 of that reduced sum will be available this year.

All applications for new research grants have been shelved. And the UGC will not pay for any post-doctoral fellowships this year. As Lincoln College Principal Professor J. D. Stewart told the college council, these economies mean that some important research projects will suffer.

One of the reasons why the universities are facing money worries lies in the way they are financed. Every five years, the UGC, on behalf of the universities, negotiates grants from the Government to cover university financing for the next five year period. These quinquennial grants have to be negotiated on the basis of estimates about the growth in student numbers etc. But one of the problems is that the big increase this year in student numbers was not expected.

Apart from an increased number of students gaining UE, the introduction of the standard tertiary bursary and a more liberal fees bursary, the increase in student numbers has been caused by a shortage of jobs for young people and the economic recession. So it is a vicious circle.

There is clear evidence from every university that students are facing increasing problems because of outdated teaching methods and the pressure of internal assessment. The universities' money problems mean that these other problems can only get worse.





# Tomorrow's Teachers

Despite the traditionally conservative approach of teachers and teacher trainees, unprecedented actions have been taken by them in the past few months. That the teacher and teacher trainee organisations have been prepared to take such steps is a sign that they have reached the point of saying, "STOP!" - Stop treating education as a third-class priority.

Teacher trainees throughout the country prepared for strike action only one month ago over the failure of the Government to grant cost of living increases to first-year trainees. This strike would have eventuated had not the Government backed down under pressure from all student teacher groups and at the last minute, granted the pay rise to all training college students.

At the same time, throughout the country, teachers were, and still are, refusing to accept or negotiate any new Government cuts in Education spending.

Unlike University students and Technical Institute students, who are still fighting for a cost of living increase in the STB (aptly rendered as the *Stagnating Tertiary Bursary*) teacher trainees seem to be sitting pretty. Why, then, are they protesting?

The issue is much more far-reaching than student allowances

alone. It is abundantly clear to all teacher trainees that the working conditions and facilities in schools are deteriorating. Basic working conditions like heating and toilet facilities are becoming sub-standard. Libraries, audio-visual aids, books, stationary, special teaching resources - in short all essential ancillary teaching tools are no longer freely available in schools.

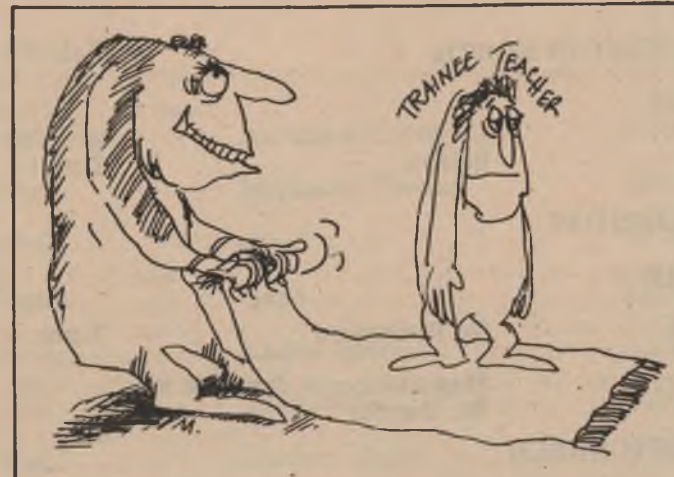
The government is cutting back on land purchase and capital expenditure, so that adequate numbers of schools will not be built to cope with increases in population. Class sizes will increase further, therefore. This is at present especially obvious in the pre-school field where new Kindergartens are simply not being built. (Educationalists throughout the world say that this is the most important stage in education)

The sum total of all this is a grim future for the teacher trainees of today, resulting as it must in a decrease in job satisfaction and achievement.

The drop in working conditions for teachers will have another serious consequence, reflecting the quality of teacher trainee recruits. While allowances for training remain high enough to allow a married person, with a home, family and financial commitments, to attend a one-year training course at Teach-

ers College without serious financial difficulties teacher training will attract mature applicants.

These recruits have a qualification - a degree or a trade certificate, and,



more importantly, experience outside the narrow confines of the school system which broadens their approach, and does the system a great deal of good. The college, therefore, at present need not rely solely on seventeen-year-olds straight from school, or University graduates. If the Government degrades the working conditions of teachers, the mature person will no longer be attracted to leave their current career for the teaching profession. This surely will result in a decline in the standard of

education throughout New Zealand.

It becomes very plain that the effects of these education cuts will be not only to downgrade the working conditions and job-satisfaction of the teaching profession, but also to prejudice educational standards for children and therefore for New Zealand as a whole.

There is a film currently circulating among Secondary schools called

*the New Zealanders*. It is roughly twenty years old and was made by the National Film Unit. Predominantly propaganda for New Zealand, it makes claims such as "University education is free and freely available to all as of right", and "all children attend schools - these are free".

Don't times change.

Rumour has it that some teachers are billing this film as a comedy - we beg to differ, tragedy is a more apt description.

## Technical Institutes

In terms of technical institutes the education cutbacks have meant cuts in capital works spending and teacher in-service training. These cuts may not seem as dramatic in their effect as the day-relief cuts in schools, but they do still have an adverse effect on the teaching system in technical institutes.

Tutors in technical institutes, after all, are professionals in terms of their particular discipline, and not because they are tutors which means that the tutor training is basic to their needs.

Technical institutes are relatively new in the field of education. Successive Governments have gone to great lengths to show the increases they have given to technical institute financing but these have hardly kept up with inflation, nor with the dramatic increase in their popularity as an alternative choice of education.

An A.T.I. official has said that in some respects students were better off 30 years ago being taught at technical college night schools than they are today under the present technical institute system.

Technical institutes continue to be funded and staffed on the basis of the number of student hours completed in the previous year. Limitations are put on the minimum size that classes can continue to operate and at the same time, limitations are put on the number of students who can take a certain subject or course.

With little increase in the general expenditure account at the A.T.I. expected this year, there is talk of

tutors teaching by demonstration and even the closure of the catering school through lack of class materials; large and expensive machinery lies idle while there is no finance to purchase spare parts; tutors have been asked in the engineering and printing departments to bring in their own rags; and ancient machinery is kept going only through the careful attention of technicians.

In a desperate attempt to find alternative finance rather than continue the losing battle with Government, some people have suggested charging students more, making the term 'free-education' more of a fallacy than at present.

Technical institutes have no autonomy of their own and are constantly under the thumb of the

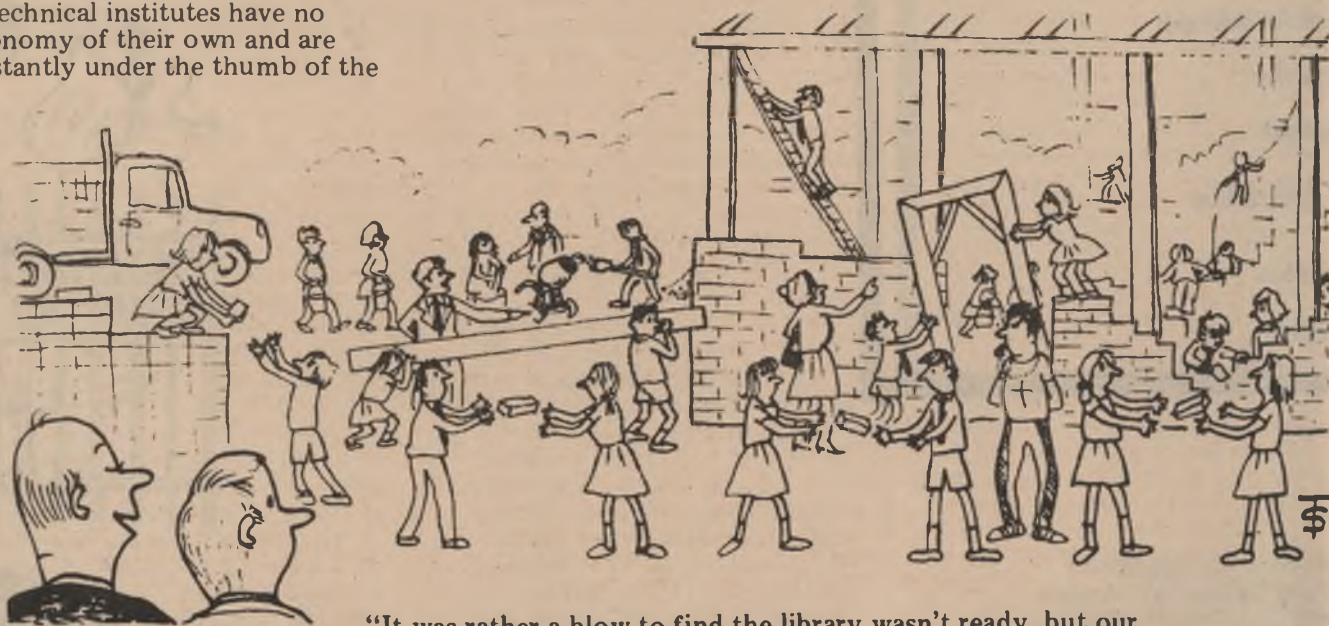
Department of Education for financing and how they must spend it, for approval to run new courses and for staffing allocations, to give but a few examples. The total expenditure for the A.T.I. last year was over \$5 million and yet the Institute only had direct control for less than 6% of this amount.

Technical Institutes have been treated by successive governments as Education's poor relation.

Nowhere is this more apparent than in the provision of library facilities. ATI's library is totally inadequate, using a converted hall with seating for only 100 students. The ATI roll is 18,000 this year.

The library has 25,000 books and magazines and a staff of 5 full-timers and 3 part timers. Auckland University by comparison has 700,000 volumes and a full-time staff of 100. A working party investigating funding of institute libraries says library grants to Waikato University (with a roll of 4000) are at least double those for all the libraries at the countries technical institutes. Nursing and physiotherapy students have been forced to sell apples to buy books for the library.

Technical institutes will never develop to their fullest potential if Government does not recognise their needs in terms of staffing, financing and being able to determine their own future.



"It was rather a blow to find the library wasn't ready, but our 'group work' and 'community involvement' programmes look most impressive."



# The Axe Falls

Secondary teachers face another crisis. The recently announced cuts in Government Education spending directly affect teachers' conditions of service and the quality of education they are able to give. The staffing structure of schools, which gives most teachers some school time without a class, was established only after long and difficult negotiations by PPTA with the Department of Education. The day-relief scheme, through which an absent teacher could be replaced by a reliever, guaranteed the sanctity of the non-contact time, and allowed teachers to carry out the countless tasks which are necessary for an effective teaching performance.

But teachers are not alone in their protest at the curtailment of the day-relief scheme. Editorials in many of the major daily newspapers have emphasised the justice of the teachers' case, and demonstrate the amount of public support that exists. There is general understanding of the value of the day-relief scheme, of the importance of keeping ex-teachers extra burdens that teachers will have to bear without it.

Why, then was such a decision made? The lamentable fact is that we have, yet again, a Minister of Education who has no understanding of the conditions and teaching circumstances which obtain in today's secondary schools. But his advisers, senior Departmental officers, are responsible for recommending the changes. Their advice is apparently based on the notion that teachers have "free periods" which are not profitably used in teaching and allied duties.

Who, then, christened the time involved "free period"? The innocent and casual use of this term has become a weapon to erode secondary school conditions, and service teachers give. If PPTA members stand together solidly enough to resist the loss of their so-called "free periods", perhaps another name should be coined, and used, for those non-scheduled spaces on the school timetable.

In exploratory meetings with the teachers' organisations Mr. Gandar had earlier stated his belief that a reduction in day relief was a contribution by education to Government savings which could be made without affecting children. He did not accept the teachers' views that these cuts would be seen as a serious erosion of conditions, a danger to teachers' health and a threat to recruitment and retention.

Teacher reaction to proposals by the Government to cut day relief was vigorous and immediate.

The Minister announced that schools of 351 to 500 would carry the first teacher absent; schools 501 - 750 the first two teachers absent; schools 751 - 1200 the first three teachers, and schools 1200 the first four teachers absent.

The Association believes the Minister has been poorly advised by officers imperfectly acquainted with current school administration and pupil guidance, or even with the need to use non-contact time for the fulfilling of the legal requirement of guidance and advice to beginning teachers.

The Executive received an overwhelming call from members to take strong action. It accordingly instructed all branches to take at least one of the following courses -

1. To refuse to take classes of teachers who would ordinarily have been covered by day relief.
2. If directed by employing boards to supervise the classes of such teachers to do so provided the Board agreed to send pupils home early one day per week to permit the carrying out of non-class-contact duties.
3. To roster pupils home to permit teachers to perform essential non-contact tasks of administration and curriculum planning.

The Government has yet to announce any increase in the General Purposes Grant of Secondary Schools.

- The Executive at its May meeting reacted angrily to official suggestions that would remove from calculation of any increase the \$3 per pupil which a school is apparently expected to expend on heat, light and water. -

- With the general increases in power tariffs added, schools will have to face an increase of 200 - 300% in power charges. -

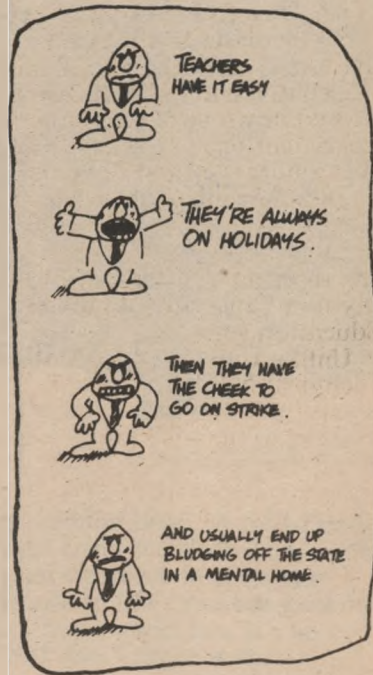
- The charges for film strips, cassette tapes, overhead projector transparencies and other materials sold to schools and other educational institutions are to be increased "to bring them more in line with the actual cost of production". -

- Government tampering with Evening Classes as a means of obtaining some form of saving is not new to teachers. This year they have, in effect, reduced non-vocational classes by 20% in order to save that amount in salaries. The exceptions to this decree as listed by the Government are :

- all courses ending in the first term.
- courses in hospitals and other institutions such as prisons.
- courses in English as a second language for migrants, reading assistance for adults and courses of a similar social purpose or in subjects of special need. -

Last December state aid to abated private schools, i.e. those enjoying conditions well above state standards and norms, was increased by 100%. Before December state aid to that type of

school stood at 25% of pupil cost, now they are receiving 50% of pupil cost. At the same time aid to non-abated schools was raised by 33 1/3rd i.e. from 37% to 50%. The obvious question which must be posed is who is being asked to finance these generous and in fact dramatic increases to help the private schools? The answer is simple enough, the state sector, which looks after 89% of the children, is being asked to save some \$8 - 10 million, while private schools were given an estimated \$3.8 million extra. The Minister and the Education Department both have a definite moral obligation to tell the public the actual amount - which is probably well in excess of \$3.8 million - but so far Mr Gandar has refused to do so. The time has clearly come when public demand must force the Minister to disclose the sum involved and not lay himself open to charges of sweeping



## 'The Government's cuts make sorry reading after the bravura of their promises'

uncomfortable issues under the carpet. The deplorable fact remains that state schools are being asked to make sacrifices to help those already well capable of helping themselves.

The Government now appears to be setting itself on a path for a direct assault on teachers' conditions of service. The unexplained and illogical denial of the January cost of living order to first year teachers in training erodes the conditions of a group long regarded as at sustenance level. The decision on day-relief teachers adds another burden to the full-time teacher, and reduces his conditions and the standard of education at one blow. Both decisions can be expected to have a detrimental effect on recruitment.

The decision represents a reduction in the extent to which schools will be able to serve their communities, and is a virtual negation of the concept of continuing education advanced in the recent public debates on education.

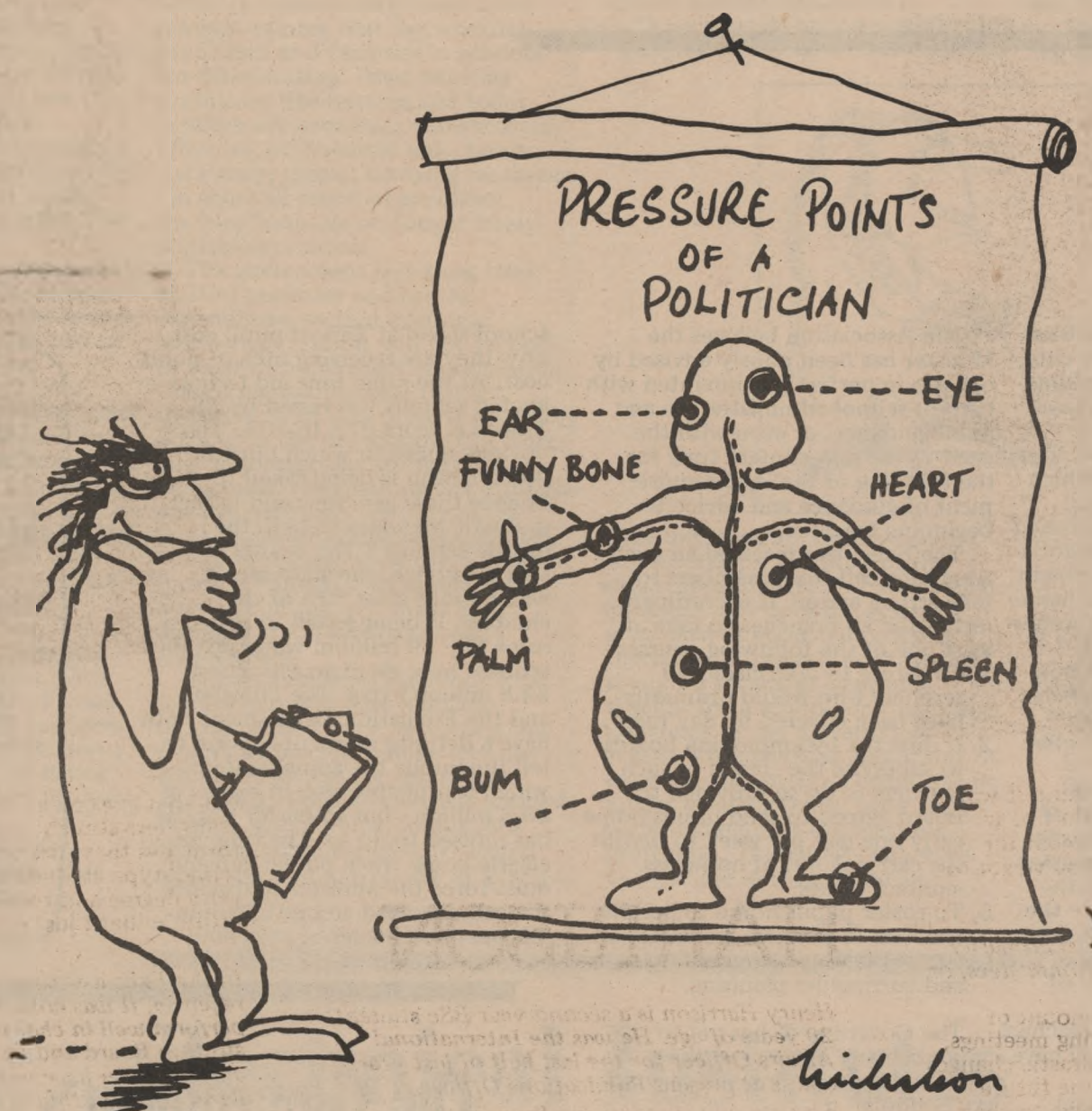
The main problems faced by the PPTA then are the loss of non-contact teaching time ("free periods"); financing for schools,

because although prices have risen between 22% and 70%, grants have not increased at the same rate or anything like it; visiting teachers (quasi-psychologists) cannot operate because they are financially restricted to 4 miles per day, and, unfortunately it is the problem student and the slow learner who suffer most under the adverse conditions created by education cuts.

The Government's cuts in educational spending make sorry reading after the bravura of their election campaign and promises. Although teachers do not expect either themselves or the profession they follow to be exempt from economies in the present crisis, they do not believe that they should be called upon to make greater sacrifices than other sections of the community, or that standards should be carelessly abandoned.

The Budget is yet to be presented and it is certainly within the realm of possibility that further sacrifices will be asked for and additional economy measures imposed.





## WHAT YOU CAN DO

1. Take part in the Education Action Day on July 23rd. Go to the rallies and the marches that will be taking place on that day. Listen to the debates and the speakers, discuss what's said with your family/friends/class/teachers.
2. Write letters to your local newspaper ..... Education is one topic that Editors love to print.
3. Stir your M.P. into action by writing him letters. As your MP he has to write back even if it's only a letter of acknowledgement.
4. Get as many people as possible to write to the Hon. Mr. Gander about Education cut-backs .... the more pressure put on him this way the more he is forced to act or at least bring the matter up in Parliament. Remind him that every letter represents a vote lost unless acted upon. That should shock him.
5. Raise the matter at your local Education Group .... i.e. PTA. Get them to send a telegram to Parliament condemning the cut-backs.

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the situation about apartheid. I think it would be quite fair to say that he wouldn't be in agreement with it. But at the moment the legislation says yes and no, and you've got to obey it.

*Do you see the role of President as primarily chairing meetings, or sitting on committees, or making policy .... ?*

At present we've got a large amount of administrative work to do, chairing meetings, and things like that. I don't see drastic changes next year, but I see changes for the future whereby the President will not have to chair meetings such as Theatre Management Committee, Catering Sub-committee. And I think that it's important that somebody who's got a little bit of knowledge in administration can do this in probably what will be the final year that those committees meet.

*Specifically, what do you think is the function of the Students' Association?*

It acts as a mouthpiece for the student community to a certain extent on political issues to the outside world, but the Executive also has a role in informing the students what those issues are, what they think, and trying to get some sort of feedback from the students and trying to make statements which are in fact what the students want. If you've got too much administration, well we just can't do what we're here to do, which is to help students and make them more aware of what's happening, not only in government issues but in local body issues.

Next year is going to be an important year as far as local bodies go, because we've got local body elections. Now that students over 18 have got the vote for local bodies they should really be informed next year of what people are standing for and why they should be voting. I don't think student candidates for the City Council would get anywhere, but if some students stood next year and made certain issues aware to the public then those sort of issues might be taken up by the Citizens and Ratepayers or independent candidates who do get elected. It's important for students to be involved in the planning of the city. Auckland's now got to the stage where it's getting far too big in area - not so much in population. The students should be involved as the people who're going to have to live here in future, and whose children are going to have to live here.

*Most of the presidential candidates come across pragmatically, administratively, rather than having particularly much in the way of purpose.*

I must agree with you. It holds for myself. Although you can change to a certain extent by trying to get away from administration.

## HARRISON

*Henry Harrison is a second year BSc student, 20 years of age. He was the International Affairs Officer for the last half of last year, and is at present Publications Officer.*

*Why are you standing for President?*

I enjoy the politics around this place, and I think I'd enjoy being President. To say it gives me a sense of fulfilment is a lousy choice of words, but that's about what it feels like.

*What do you think is the function of the Students' Association?*

I see the main role of the Association as a group to act on behalf of, and in the interests of students both within the University and nationally, and, as much as possible, internationally as well. I don't think that its activities should be confined to any one particular area of students' interests. Education is probably its priority but it should also cover welfare and political interests. I'd like to see SRC doing something more towards producing policy of its own rather than just actioning the existing Association policy.

I think we could get by on a secretary which would be a fairly clerical type person, with shorthand-typing, filing skills and office management skills. Theatre Manager: she should be a full-time employee of the University under the Union Management Committee. The Theatre, whether we like it or not, is a University theatre not a student one.

One thing I would like to see is our President being a representative on Senate, because as it is now, it means that the Senate reps really have the real authority with the Association's policy. I see Council reps as a token representation on this body. I'd like to see greater student representation in the education areas, but not so much in the administration areas. We've got a fairly good faculty and representation set-up, but not as good as it could be at Senate and Council, which is where all the decisions filter through to. It would be good to get a representative on Deans' Committee, but I've no idea how to go about that.

The University should perhaps cater for people who are interested in just advancing their education rather than getting a degree for a job. In some faculties, all the students are there for is to get a job. Which is one reason why they are not interested in anything



else that goes on around here. A lot of people come here straight from the sixth or seventh form and they just continue in the same school-type attitude to life - you are here to get a degree and then a good job. It's an attitude that I just don't agree with.

*In the Exec assessment in CRACCUM recently, it was commented that you do not perform well in chairing Craccum Administration Board and Publications meetings, and that you have not pushed issues very hard. Do you think that this would be repeated if you were elected President?*

CAB is not, as I see it, a very important body because other than paying bills it does little else. I have been called a generalist and sure I am interested in pushing in a number of directions and expanding my own ideas. I think I have fulfilled my duties as Publications Officer, but I wouldn't say that I have pushed an awful lot. I am hoping to produce a publications handbook for the clubs and societies in time for next year when things slow down a bit. All in all, I don't think that Publications is a very important portfolio in terms of the workload on the officer, unless he generates his own work.

*Did you take the office to get on Executive?*

Well yes, although I did think the publications portfolio would be rather more political than it is. But that is what you find out when you get the job. I had an interest in publications - I still have. An Exec position is a fair bit wider than what it says in the portfolio. Let's say it was my second preference after international affairs and that has been reflected in my work.

*What are your views on other issues such as South Africa, nuclear power and bursaries?*

I'm fully in support of all the Hart actions on the tour. I've been out on several of the demonstrations helping out, although I'm not particularly actively involved. I think that if we are boycotted from the Olympics it will be the best thing that could happen to the Govt. on that issue.

I'm opposed to nuclear ships of any kind coming to New Zealand. Nuclear reactors in ships are by far the most dangerous reactors in use because they cause accidents far easier than nuclear reactors on land do. I don't think there's any need at all to introduce nuclear power into New Zealand at this stage and I really don't see any need in the future. I'm opposed to any sort of nuclear power in New Zealand, though I'm not opposed to nuclear research at all because it's something we need.



# PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

## ROTH

Janet Roth is a 21-year-old BA student, in her fourth year at University. She is a member of SRC, and has been in previous years.

Would you say, then that Studass should function less as an administration and more as a policy-making body?

Yes. I think what has come out very clearly in the education cut-back thing is that education is a right not a privilege. There are some basic things, like facilities around the Students' Association, that should be provided for by the Government, and the University, not Studass. We have to pay for the Custodian, for example, when we could be using the money for, say, an Activities Officer, an idea that is going around at the moment.

And what about the Association in relation to the rest of the students?

There should be a lot more liaison between the student committees and the rest of the students as a whole. I think that the tendency has been for the students to not know what's going on in the Students' Association - what's been happening. Something as basic as having the Presidential column in CRACCUM is fairly innovatory. I would involve myself in arranging regular forums or meetings about things which are happening around the campus.

Most of the candidates have had experience on the Exec - do you think that this gives them an advantage over you?

What is their experience? The Studass is turning more into a policy-implementing body - to all intents and purposes it seems to be more of a union, not an administration body. Have they necessarily had the experience? A lot of the other candidates running against me can run on the basis of 'I was on the Executive last year, therefore vote for me for President this year'. We don't know what they were even doing on Exec. We don't know how capable they were. And the majority of students aren't in a position to know.

I've had a lot of experience chairing meetings and know how a meeting functions. I think the role of the president can be largely a public one, liaising with the press and other groups, and sometimes as a public figure for the Association. And in this I think I have had more experience than the other candidates in that I have been involved in public campaigns.

How do you see the Association's relationship with other groups and personnel around the place?

If the University would take on more of the administrative functions, then a lot of the staff would come under the University, rather than the Students' Association. But obviously we could also have personnel to cater for the political, sporting and cultural nature of the University - the Theatre Manager and so on will all obviously be paid staff. I think that Studass should take a look at the officers it has. Some of them are rather unnecessary. If there were a full time Social Organiser, then that would cut out having a Capping Controller and so on. And if a lot of the administration were taken off the hands of Studass, then that would mean less need for other offices. Yet Studass should reflect the reality of what it is doing, and not just the traditional roles.

You are running on a Feminism/Socialist ticket?

I have been involved with the women's rights movement and in campaigns to implement the Association's policy, and members of the Association haven't been in there as well. With the



abortion issue specifically, with Gill threatening to bring in his legislation within the next two weeks - according to rumour. I don't see the Association putting any of its energies into this. I think this shows the male domination on Exec. That's one issue. There's things within the University. The creche has always been an issue which has never been resolved, and it's been shown to be grossly inadequate. There's the idea, too of special bursaries for women - giving them a bit more as they don't earn as much over the holidays. Preferential treatment if you like. I think it would be great if there were a Women's Rights Officer - perhaps, say a (National Affairs Officer).

What do you think is the purpose of a University education? What is its role as an institution?

I don't see that education should be serving the needs of the business community, that people should be training for a profession, if you like. I see education in a much broader role - I know it's a terrible cliché, but education for life should have more emphasis. It should be relevant to what people want to study. But we have to face it that in a lot of ways a degree is a meal ticket. And in present society that is its function.

I think everyone wants a say in the way they are educated, and how they are going to educate themselves. It's just that a lot of people just don't see how they can get any changes in society. That is why I am a Young Socialist and running as a member of the Young Socialists.

Would the fact that you are a member of the Young Socialists influence your actions etc. as President?

I am not running on the basis of personalities. The other candidates are saying vote for me, look how wonderful I am. I am saying vote for me because of my policies. There was that bit in CRACCUM about Mike Treen being the resident ideologue, that he was bringing an ideology to the Exec, that no one else seems to have. What Mike is saying is as a member of the Young Socialists. And they would be the same policies that I would be putting forward.

Do you think that your commitment to this group would alienate you from some students - there is a tendency to say 'Young Socialists, not them again' and there is opposition on campus to socialist ideas.

I agree. But more and more people are coming to agree with the Young Socialists' policies. I think they are looking for alternatives. I think that if you take my policies, you would find that a lot of people would agree with them, even if they don't consider themselves socialists. It comes down, basically, to what you think the Studass should be, what you want it to be.

## Administrative Vice-Pres.

David Merritt

Yes if you thought that Student Politics were boring then Student Politicians' Policy Statements are twice as nauseating. I'm standing for Administrative Vice President mainly so I can have a free hand to act around here. The AVP shouldn't get bogged down doing the President's shit-work. With the diminishing amount of actual administration going on, the AVP's role has become poorly defined. All I have to do is get SRC going as soon as possible, make tea at Exec Meetings and help the President to some extent in his work. But next year like this year I'll probably end up getting involved in Orientation, Capping, Demos and suchlike. As for general aims, I see Education as being our top priority since it directly effects all University students, whether through assessment, Bursary or grants. With Gandar saying that no likely changes will be made to STB until 1978, the fight is not finished. But I won't take some of the less-heady things too seriously. Anyway I'll try my best.

Me? Oh. Aha. I'm an Arts student. Served? on Exec 1976 as PLO, SRC 1976, Staff/Student Committee for History. Member of TKS. Hummmm.

Dennis Purdy

The function of the administrative vice-president is first to act as the liaison between all the portfolios and associated committees. The AVP must back up the President and do his dogsbody work. He is also responsible for the bringing into action of SRC at the beginning of the academic year. Next year, with the possible aid of proposed constitutional amendments, as AVP I would do the utmost to get SRC functioning within the least possible time. This year SRC lagged badly in getting started.

Also as AVP I would take particular interest in the proposed changes in Association structure, and in the catering structure under the SUMC in order to work towards a rationalization of the administration. By this I hope to see student monies more efficiently utilised and thus more services for the money students invest in this organisation.

In terms of general political stance I would like to see continued AUSA action on the apartheid issue, with organizations such as HART and CARE, and to oppose the nuclear threat in New Zealand.

Also, continued action will be required on education issues, specifically assessment and education spending, in particular a cost-of-living bursary as the struggle will be far from finished at the close of the upcoming Education Action protest on at the end of this year.

## Welfare Vice-Pres.



Jos Gibson: standing for Welfare V-P

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It's controlled by far too many left-wing, comic, art students who can think of nothing better to write than the same old rubbish about the police, South Africa, Muldoon plus its boring. Some of the viewpoints given are blatantly one-sided & no article showing the other side is given.

Craccum is an unoriginal attempt to confuse the poor (!!!) hard-working (???) students - they should leave it to the professionals-politicians.

Craccum is a paper which is both useful and informative. Not enough comment on what goes on in case of lack of coffee & a closing down of evening.

To much crap about unions cops etc. filling up the space. A reasonably unbiased and interesting magazine.

I only read it because it's around not because I find it interesting.

Craccum is the student's paper and as such is very good reading - it has international and student's

affairs. I think it is extremely necessary to the Varsity.

Should be mostly not weekly. Gives student type biased opinions, read.

I enjoy the articles - full of promise.

Poor, the serious letters are the best part.

Maintaining a very good standard this

— Perhaps the and some of the articles could be a bit more informative and less aimed at being controversial, provocative and sensational.

Some articles are biased to one side of story as I see it and opposing view not given. Other material is balanced to viewpoints.

deems to be improving more in contact, it appears now with general student attitudes rather than the elitist/political way.

I really enjoy reading it but would like to see more people contributing to it. Perhaps

## CRACCUM VOX POP

CRACCUM readers have very mixed views of their student newspaper according to a recent survey of students around the Quad.

Arts students constituted 54% of the survey, 16% were Science students, 8% Law, 8% Commerce, 4% Fine Arts, 2% Engineering, 6% Staff and 2% ATI.

Not surprisingly weekly readers constituted 70% of those approached, 14% said they read the magazine occasionally while 2% confessed they never read CRACCUM.

A series of categories were offered so that those questioned could indicate preferences. Social questions attracted the largest following of 72%, while 64% read articles dealing with New Zealand Politics and a similar percentage followed the Overseas News and Features. University News was read by 60% of those surveyed while 58% followed the Arts/Music/Media section. Lowest readership rating of the six categories proffered went to Local Affairs features at 54% readership.

### Content

Readers were asked whether they thought there was too much or too little emphasis on any of the six categories of content. 16% thought there was too great an emphasis on CRACCUM's political content, while only 6% asked for more political coverage. 14% demanded more Arts coverage and 12% wanted more social issues explored. Comments ranged from "not enough humour" and "doesn't reflect the student viewpoint on these issues" to "a good balance" and others indicating a general satisfaction with the handling of these issues.

Few students went overboard in total praise

or total condemnation of their paper. 10% said the standard of CRACCUM's content was "very good", 4% said it was "poor". 40% agreed to award a "fair" rating to the standard while 46% categorised CRACCUM as "good".

### Appearance

The new doubled-folded format attracted both criticism and qualified praise. "Pretty good for a Varsity newspaper," said one student, while another said it was OK but just a little school-newspaperish. Most readers thought the appearance was "good" or "Middling" or "pleasant". 18% of readers thought the layout was very good, 22% declined to comment, 12% thought it was bad in some way, while 48% were content to say it was "OK".

### Ideology

Students were asked what they thought the purpose of a student newspaper was, and whether they thought CRACCUM was fulfilling this function. Many students offered preferences for direction without comment. 12% sought to enlarge the scope of the paper in various radical ways - radical not in the political sense but to alter the balance, for example, in favour of putting in far more world news instead of entertainment features.

University news dissemination was chosen by 26% of readers surveyed as being the primary purpose of a paper like CRACCUM. 20% said the purpose was to inform students without clearly specifying what they sought to be informed of. Another 8% cited "communication" and appeared to use the term in a philosophical sense.

Levity was favoured by nearly 10% of readers, and 12% thought CRACCUM should function as a clear alternative to the dailies. 10% weren't sure what the purpose of the paper should be.

### Brickbats

A majority of students knew what they had liked, or hated, about specific articles and writers in CRACCUM. 54% chose at least one (and often more) they had a particular gripe against, or good word to say about. Of this figure, 12% had bad comments to make about articles while 38% praised writers they had recalled. 4% weren't as positive, but still remembered pieces, which overall ranged from an article on Twizel to the Polynesian Panthers. One reader vigorously criticised the Rocky Tycoon article. "It was bad," she said. "Bad, but I wouldn't like to have seen it left out 'cause it was fun!" However a massive 46% said they really couldn't recall anything that was either good or bad - nothing at all.

When asked for additional comments or suggestions, one student said there was too much on the stirrers, and two exclaimed "it's free." A senior staff member said he was surprised that the paper was so serious this year. 45% wouldn't add anything to earlier comments they had made while one person observed that the University had a "cold environment" and CRACCUM only reflected this. Said one: "It's a lousy questionnaire."

Fraser Folster



Michael K. Joseph  
A Soldier's Tale.  
Auckland and London. Collins 1976  
152 pages. \$7.50

Not another bloody war story ! Didn't this scribbler Joseph with an earlier novel and his poetry get the whole wretched business out of his system years ago ?

Fortunately there is a very wide gap between the TV entertainers and Professor M.K. Joseph's serious study which is set in Normandy in 1944 at a time when Allied troops had cleared the region of the obstinate Wehrmacht.

At a farm house an English soldier, Corporal Saul Scourby meets an attractive French redhead Isabelle Pradier, a former shop girl and prostitute. She is a marked woman for having slept with German officers and additionally - under extreme provocation - betrayed resistance fighters to the enemy.

In his long short story or short novel Michael Joseph has taken a single wartime incident and as through a microscope follows the protagonists with devotion and empathy, producing a moving tale that adds considerably to his already notable stature as a writer of fiction. The

work breathes the soul and landscape of a defeated and utterly dejected France.

The story is introduced by a narrator - a bombardier known to Scourby - who unfolds the events of a weekend, passionate, homely and tragic. During his brief sojourn Scourby offers Belle his protection from shadowy resistance figures lurking in the background and the persistent advances of an American soldier. The narrator is not a clinically detached observer but a fellow soldier deeply immersed in this harrowing tale as it moves inexorably towards its horrifying end.

Belle is a sensitive character, a young woman not unacquainted with art and poetry who is loving, tender and attentive to her man's needs and if she fears the hatred of her countrymen and an uncertain future, 'let him who is without sin cast the first stone' is a convincing defence.

Saul, protective, matter-of-fact and practical, gratefully accepts what perks the war and Belle have to offer; he is sexually aggressive, blunt but not devoid of humour.

"What is it like to kill a man?" she asks. "Like fucking a woman," he says "after the first one they're all the same."

Belle is not unaware of her probable fate. The Nazi torture chamber was a sickening indication of the pressures

exerted on those who were hesitant to support the conquerors. She came from Rouen and it was surely not just chance that the same city witnessed the final agony of Joan of Arc. In characters and events the author is not working on a large canvas but his penetrating mind, humanity and compassion explore with skill the liaison of the lovers and demonstrate Joseph's gifts for imaginative writing.

Rereading *A Soldier's Tale* I thought of other war novels with which the present work could be compared; Maupassant's *Boule de Suif* (France-Prussian War) he too knew Rouen and Normandy; *A Farewell to Arms* by Ernest Hemingway (Italy, World War 1) - both portray a woman engulfed in the brutalities of war.

The idyllic week-end is abruptly shattered with melodramatic effect. What a contrast to a life of bliss Scourby had conjured up for Belle. It is an agonising and revolting denouement, so unexpected that one wonders if the author has successfully resolved the problems his narrative has raised. It appears slightly incongruous, though highly effective dramatically, even if more readily accepted in the cinema than in prose fiction of a high order. It seems film rights of the novel have been acquired but the very qualities that make it a distinguished

novel would not easily transfer to the screen. Endings create complex literary and human situations and challenge a writer's talent and resources to produce an harmonious and satisfying conclusion. If one is perplexed at any stage of the narrative it is here. Sincere, religious and humane person that he emerges from his writings, Joseph must have given the matter deepest thought before deciding that in an uncompromising story his answer is the only true one.

It is appropriate to include a comment by Joseph's late friend and colleague Professor John Reid, who in a radio broadcast on *New Zealanders at War in Fiction* mentioned Joseph's 1958 novel *I'll Soldier No More*: "Although the tedium and futility of war receive full attention, Joseph chiefly explores the values by which men live. Ultimately the novel deals not with military problems or even social ones but with moral issues."

The same could be said of *A Soldier's Story*. It is a vivid and enriching work and one hopes that the author will enhance New Zealand letters and his own reputation by producing another opus to form a trilogy.

James Burns

## Ballet Victoria

Valery & Galina Panov  
Petrouchka, Concerto Grosso,  
Star's End, et al.  
St James Theatre.

Valery & Galina Panov - the dissident Jewish couple recently expelled from Russia and the Kirov Ballet - were billed as the world's most sought after dancers. Maybe they are, but the *Ballet Victoria* can stand without them. Its artistic direction has been brave enough to present New Zealand with modern dance alongside classical ballet, and give many a first opportunity to view really top modern choreography performed with technical skill.

The opening work was *Petrouchka*, obviously the drawcard because it is Valery Panov's major role in and out of Russia. Although the soloists danced with conviction, the production as a whole was flat, not carrying the magic one supposes the original Nijinsky/Diaghilev production held in 1911.

*Concerto Grosso* followed after a lengthy interval and was well received considering it was a modern work performed before belletomanes. Choreographed by Charles Czarny for Nederlands Dans Theatre in 1971 to Handel's music, the movements are taken from a variety of sports and abstracted into dance movements. This was not an original idea but is exceptionally funny in parts and the company handles the work with precision. However, the artistic unity of Handel's music with Czarny's choreography is doubtful, and one could have wished for a wiser choice of musical accompaniment. *The Hooligan And The Layd* was a pas de deux danced by the Panovs, especially inventive in the development of the character of the hooligan.


The highlight of the evening for me was *Star's End*, a 1975 commissioned work by Jonathan Taylor to electronic music by Bedford. It is a most forceful and dramatic work, which seemed to fall dead on an audience which obviously had no tools to comprehend it. NZ ballet audiences have had so little exposure to modern dance that they cannot cope when the froth and bubble of classical ballet is displaced in favour of more serious subjects. The company handled some exceptionally difficult technique with a quiet skill that did not detract from the

choreography. *Star's End* only became indulgent with an extended section of leaps and catches performed by one female and four males and perhaps the whole work was too long for those not familiar with abstract dance requiring hard brain work of the audience. It certainly was a piece by dancers for dancers.

The production closed with a second pas de deux from the Panovs, *Harlequinade*. One cannot doubt the Panov's spectacular technique, but it is what every talented Russian pupil is taught to achieve. This pas de deux was predictable down to the last step. Choreographed to a set formula, it was nothing but technique, calculated to win gasps and applause, which came in abundance. There is more to the art of dance than technique.

One day the NZ ballet public may be ready for good dance that requires brain power. Then Ballet Victoria will be able to return with more modern dance and without the spectacular guest stars: you don't need them with good choreography.

Susan Jordan Bell



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E.F. Schumacher  
*Small is Beautiful*  
Zonderran

John Taylor  
*Enough is Enough*  
SCM

From a pragmatic point of view, it makes sense to look after our own world because it will benefit us to do so - we have to lie on the bed we make. But what Dr. E.F. Schumacher suggests in *Small is Beautiful* is that the West tends to regard natural resources as income rather than capital, i.e. limitless. This is so patently false as not to require further elaboration, and I think we can credit the industrial/technological barons with realising this deep down. But Schumacher makes the point that the present economic system encourages short-term expediency as against long-term planning and weighing of factors.

Is centralised planning and tight co-ordination of production (i.e. socialism) the answer? Schumacher would seem to imply: not necessarily. So long as the basis of any economic system is that people will find fulfilment mainly through ever-increasing material benefits, that system will continue to gobble up our finite natural resources. Not only is there the problem of finite resources, but also pollution of the ecosystem which enables us to draw on what resources there are. Schumacher, a Christian himself sees the need for a spiritual change in society, whereby job satisfaction and aesthetic appreciation loom much larger, and we be satisfied with a constant standard of living, perhaps less technological.

This theme of the Western world's continual quest for a higher living standard is emphasized and strongly challenged in Bishop John Taylor's book *Enough is Enough*, another best-seller like *Small is Beautiful*. Taylor also mentions a few tentative responses which concerned people, not only Christians, can make to combat the pressure the producers thrust on us.

Given that a fundamental re-orientation of values is necessary, what will be the practical outworking of this value shift? It would seem that large scale capitalism will have to go - to be replaced not by equally large-scale socialism, but by what Schumacher calls

'intermediate technology'. This system would be especially suitable for developing countries and, to quote Schumacher, 'The system of production by the masses (as opposed to mass production) mobilises the priceless resources which are possessed by all human beings, their clever brains and skilful hands and supports them with first class tools'. Production would very likely become less cheap, but job satisfaction would greatly increase.

I believe that applied Christianity is the only way to provide the impetus necessary for such a re-orientation of society. You ask why not aesthetic humanism, communism or another faith? My answer is that the first two are basically off-shoots of Christianity, hence the worth which they give to man and which is contrary to their own metaphysics. Neither humanism nor communism provides the power to overcome greed and selfishness, on which the present economic system is based. We can't change the system to change the people because people themselves will be the agents of change. Only God can so empower us, and only the personal Creator and Sustainer of the Judeo-Christian tradition. The Eastern view of all reality as one and the physical world as illusion is no inducement to social activism, rather to shoulder-shrugging acceptance of status quo.

So what does Christianity have, then? Men and women made in the image of God and therefore significant; eco-system created and sustained by the same God and worth caring for because of this; mankind as a guardian of other life forms, and responsible to God for their well-being; life with meaning, i.e. knowing and loving God and each other with God himself in us to make it possible because left to our own devices, we want to become our own points of integration - hence selfishness and introversion. Humanism and Communism also declare that we are meaningful, but do so in the teeth of their own metaphysics. People, however estranged from God, cannot help being His creatures.

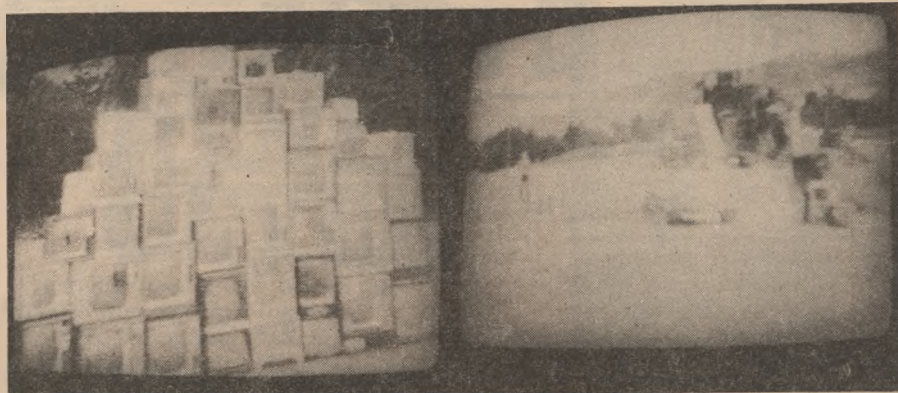
To answer my title; Christians should be just as much Econuts as God, who at the beginning declared all life forms intrinsically good. Christians should also be in the vanguard for an ecologically harmonious society, realizing that the 'redemption of all Creation' must ultimately be by God.

Craig Robinson/SCM



# Arts ANT FARM

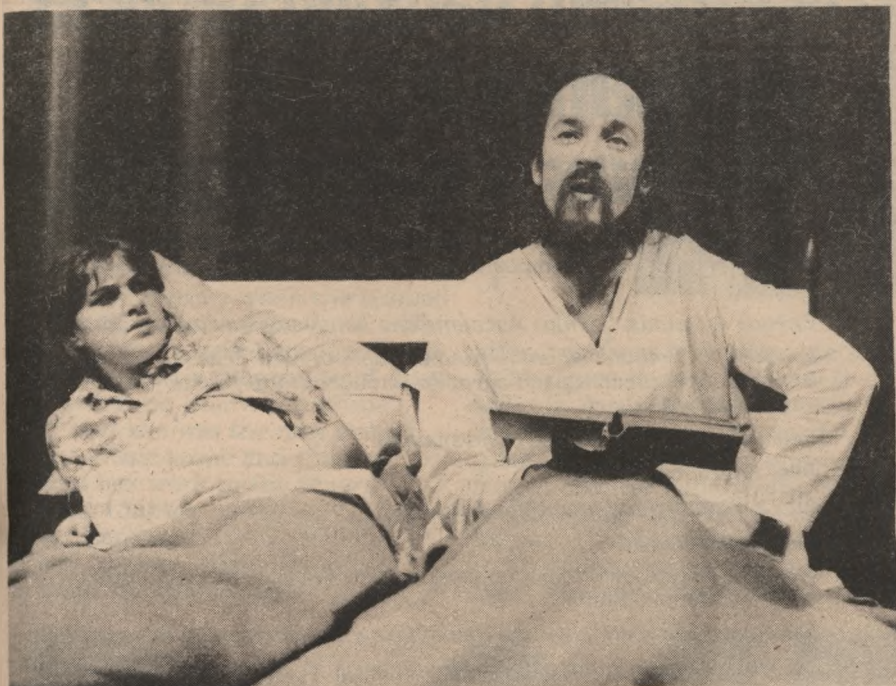
Phantom Dream Car Crashing through a wall of burning television sets.



In a television interview last week, members of Ant Farm, a 'celebrated' group of aesthetic activists, were asked what they were going to lay into next. It would indeed seem that there is little of the American Dream left

untouched by these destructive-creative hands.

Ant Farm is a collection of American artists and architects, whose aim is to arouse awareness of ridiculous social values, through art, architecture, film,



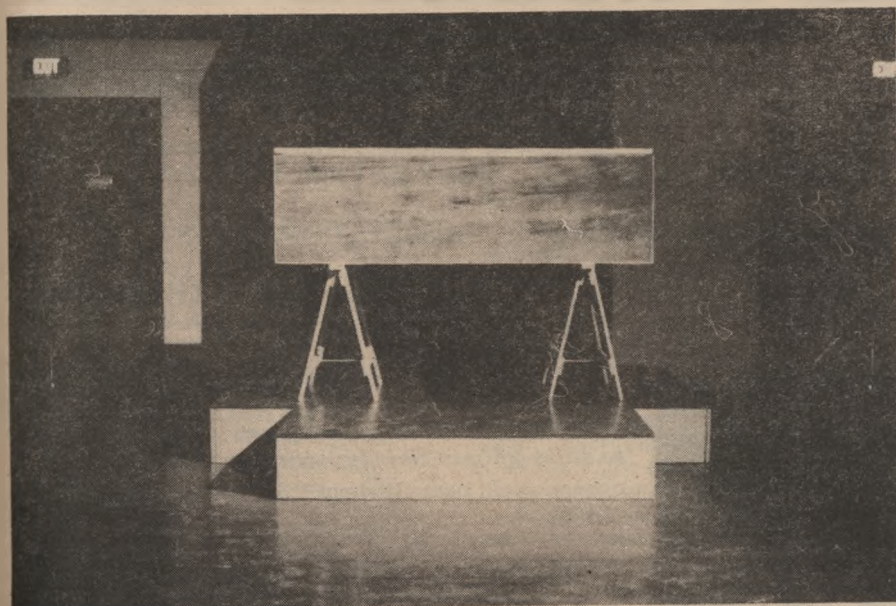
**Ferlinghetti**  
**3000 Red Ants**  
**New Independent Lunchtime Theatre**

*New Independent Theatre have taken 3000 Red Ants from the Unfair Arguments with Existence series, as their salute to the American Bi-Centenary and their first experiment with modern works.*

Author Lawrence Ferlinghetti is primarily associated with Allan Ginsberg, as one of the American Beat poets. Ferlinghetti describes *3000 Red Ants* as "a little parable in the crack in anybody's egg or universe" and has used the dramatic form to experiment in abrupt associational dialogue.

Of New Independent's lunchtime productions already staged this term, *3000 Red Ants* is without a doubt the most professional and entertaining. Under Tony Forster's direction the absurdly humorous 'pillow talk' between a 'fired not retired department credit manager' and his frustrated wife, is exploited to the full. John Curry is brilliant as Fat, who is pre-occupied both with the fate of ants and 3000 Chinese troops drowned in a river. As an antithesis to him, Judy Boyle, as Moth, also performs exceptionally well. *3000 Red Ants* plays Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 1.10pm until July 23rd.

Louise Chunn



To the uninitiated in conceptual sculpture, it may have proved an enigma. A bed covered with the American flag, a rope ladder hanging from the centre of the ceiling, a xeroxed article framed by a mirror, and a coffin-like box in which the artist lay from 9 am to 5 pm in the Little Theatre. And for eight hours on two days, Gray Nichol, a Masters student in sculpture at Elam, lay contemplating his work.

guerrilla video-work, philosophy and, at times politics. Victims of their satire cover almost the entire range of sacrosanct symbols of all-Americanism. In Texas, Ant Farm have buried ten Cadillacs in the desert, beside a highway, with the rear ends protruding at an angle toward the sky. This is *Cadillac Ranch*, or perhaps a more appropriate title would be *Kiss My Arse*. In a similar vein, but with the addition of television, they produced *The Phantom Dream Car Crashing Through A Wall of Burning Television Sets Before A Cheering Crowd*.

The visiting Ant Farmers, Hurr and Michaels, were in Australia prior to their short stay in New Zealand. There they produced the opera *Car-men*, in the Sydney Opera House car park, with a full horn and high-revving orchestra. In Auckland they gave a public showing of their work in the Old Maid using slides, colour video and tapes. The two members of Ant Farm were brought to New Zealand under the sponsorship of the Architectural Students' Congress and, rather ironically, a large consortium of industrial and commercial corporations. Perhaps Ant Farm was not quite the slap on the back they had anticipated.

Louise Chunn

**Abstract Expression**  
**Elam Students**  
**Building Centre**

The exhibition of paintings by five Elam fine arts students was disappointing for several reasons. All the artists had chosen the fairly safe path of abstract expressionism, to a greater or lesser degree, giving the show a uniform impression of unadventurousness. One feels they have been working in a vacuum, unaware of the important changes that have been occurring in the art scene, or simply choosing not to respond to them. The New York school of abstract expressionism had explored in the 1950s what they are trying to do in the 1970s - and had done it much better.

Secondly, the show was disturbing in that it reflects the attitudes of the Fine Arts School through some of its senior students, showing a preference for conservative modes rather than truly inventive explorations. The Fine Arts School enjoys the unique position of being funded by the University with virtually no strings attached, and therefore should take a prominent lead in the local art scene, as is the case with

most overseas university art schools. Instead, it is severely administered by an ageing and uninformed autocratic group, with the odd visiting lecturer being the only glimmer of talent on the horizon.

Again, the show was shoddily presented. Badly stretched canvas and appalling framing are perhaps nothing to do with the context of the work, but they do detract from the unity of the final result. The arrangement of some of the paintings was unsympathetic. A large bright green painting by Michael Doggart was placed next to a delicate tryptch by Shane Foley, utterly destroying it.

Michael Doggart was the organiser of the show. His paintings of flat, elongated, rectangular shapes on a nebulous background were different from the others in that he had chosen a more hard-edged approach and seemed more concerned with formal painting considerations. They were the most inventive of the five painters' works, although they failed largely because of bad painting. Brian Godfrey's work consisted of large canvases containing elementary geometric shapes in balanced combinations. His work was perhaps the most polished of the quintet, although I feel it had the least content. His major preoccupations seemed to be paint quality and the "activation" of certain shapes. In the latter he was most obviously influenced by Colin McCahon.

Shane Foley also showed McCahon's influence in the use of words on the canvas. Her paintings were a strange mixture of romantic lyrics juxtaposed with abstract shapes - an uneasy marriage where the abstract elements often become mere illustrative props for the painted words. And since the poetry itself was of a very personal nature, one was left none the wiser about the entire statement.

Graeme Cornwell's two enormous canvases were the epitome of expressionism. By their sheer size they dominated the show. However, his most exciting work was of several insanely funny drawings of a cow and the Pope. I suspect that they were a tongue-in-cheek mockery of the Art Gallery situation which creates objects d'art simply by virtue of their being in the gallery. Derek Lind presented a number of collage paintings, with bits of tin, trousers and rope. Considering their complexity, they worked extremely well, although the larger pieces tended to have "dead" areas.

Despite the disappointments of the exhibition, one could see the possibility of talent behind it.

George Baloghy



Shane Foley



Derek Lind



Michael Doggart



Graeme Cornwell



Brian Godfrey



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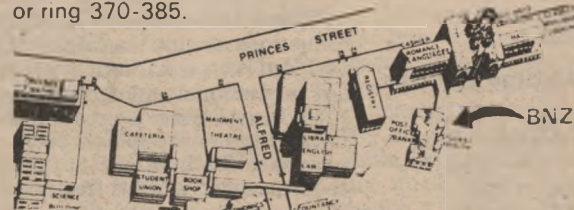
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# MUSIC

## HERE COMES RENEE GEYER

As mentioned a few weeks ago, Renee Geyer and her band are coming to Godzone. This very talented Melbourne lady has been singing around Sydney bars for a long time. Local disc jocks have been treating her as some kind of overnight sensation, but as is so often the case, she is no newcomer and picked up her present expertise and polish with a lot of hard slog.

Over the last few years, she has worked in such well known Aussie groups as *Sun*, *Mother Earth*, and *The Johnny Rocco Band*. The climax of five years hard work with these bands was her first album *It's a Man's, Man's World* which brought her a lot of critical acclaim and many industry awards.

Following this first album, Renee really came to national attention in Kangaroo Country when she teamed up with *Sanctuary*, a group of well known Sydney musicians, and head-lined on the Eric Clapton tour. Rave notices left no doubt in anyone's mind that she was the new star of the Oz music scene and Clapton offered her work in the States.

After Clapton, came the Renee Geyer Band and a new album *Ready to Deal*. This album has received an amazing amount of

attention from N.Z. radio stations. RCA report it as their heaviest seller in Australia, second only to Abba. The album sums up the qualities of both singer and band. Renee and the Band wrote the songs, unmasking further the talents of this combination.

The cornerstone of Renee's new Band is (undoubtedly) keyboard

player Mal Logan. Regarded as the finest keyboard man in Australia, Mal is from Wanganui and played keyboard with Larry's Rebels. The rest of the line-up is bass, guitar, drums, and horns. The concerts will therefore feature a very full sound.

Students' Arts Council is joined in the promotion venture by Grunt Machine who are getting out of the studio and onto the road: the Renee Geyer Band travels to New Zealand for the first of the Grunt Machine *In Concert* series.

Commencing with an outside broadcast from the Wellington Opera House, Renee and the Band then travel to the six main centres for concerts under the Grunt Machine banner. Grunt Machine has consistently promoted to the fringe music audience and considers that it would contribute further to this music scene by actively involving itself in the physical presentation of concerts. The Renee Geyer Band

is an exciting first.

To coincide with the tour, RCA is releasing the *first* live double album for an Australasian artist. Those familiar with Renee's first two albums, will not be disappointed. The albums feature a lot of new concert material which will be promoted on the New Zealand tour. The albums were recorded live at the Dallas Brooks Stadium, Melbourne, during the Band's recent sell-out tour of Australia.

The Auckland concert will be at His Majesties, Sunday August 1. Keep your eyes open for on-campus publicity re booking details and student discounts.

Owen Roberts

Similar booking arrangements to those for Little Feat obtain ... an advance block of excellent seats are currently on sale at the Association office. Prices are \$4.50 or only \$3.50 if you remember to bring your student I.D.



## in concert

Canned Heat featuring Harvey Mandel  
Town Hall July 13

"Ain't that a shame. You can't smoke in the foyer, you can't drink in the hall, an' y'ain't allowed to buy peanuts for the concert. This gotta be New Zealand." If only a few things had been removed or improved, this concert might have been memorable. On the stage was a huge back-curtain and three potted palm trees, all in bad taste for a rock concert. Utilising the inadequate Town Hall lighting makes atmosphere sound like a dirty word. And the sound engineer and his sound system were so bad that his presence alone was enough to bring back the death penalty. Coping with atmospheric sterility, all the sound hassles, and a hall half-full, the Heat nevertheless went through a good 'boogie' set which started out with *On the Road Again*. How appropriate.

Bob 'the Bear' Hite, 30-stone of lead singer, sang husky blues/boogie vocals, played good harp and entertained in front of a tight rhythm section of Richard

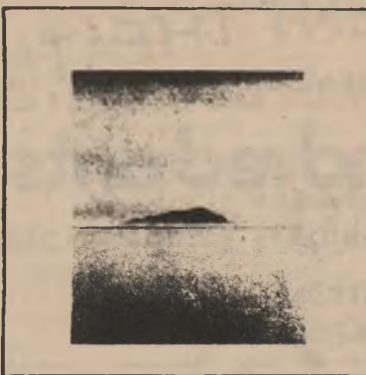
Hite (bass), Fito de la Parra (drums), and Chris Morgan (guitar) who played some fine slide on the country boogie *Talk To Me Baby* and adequately complemented the man who for me made the concert, tiny Harvey Mandel.

8½ stone of Chicago Bluesman. When you hear Mandel play, you know he's one of the best at his trade. Whether it's beautiful blues runs, or sustaining a note indefinitely, he can play it. He recently played on the Rolling Stone's *Black and Blue* sessions. Jagger asked him to fly to Germany from L.A. for two cuts, and after this concert I can see why. Unfortunately, there were some beautiful lines I just didn't hear adequately because of the faulty sound system.

At no time did I feel the band overcame the sterile atmospherics or the sound problems, but they damned-well tried. What impressed me most were Mandel's two instrumentals and Hite's singing (with his beer gut smile) on *Amphetamin' Annie*. The band was good but the concert could have been better. Ain't that a shame.

John Kovacevich

## records



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Island L 35830  
Supplied by Festival

From the sleeve painting of an island in the hazy pastel distance to the final sounds from the grooves, comes this feeling of mechanicality, as if emotion were this album's distant cousin. The second album from the collaboration of ex-galactic immigrant Brian Eno (loops & synthesizer) with ex-Crimoid cosmoctician Robert Fripp (guitar) has the same effect as would 3-D wallpaper: it is multi-textured music, image provok-

ing if and when you want to listen, but otherwise it doesn't register.

Basically the tracks are repeating melodic loops with another melody played on top of it.

Side One contains the shorter pieces featuring Fripp's guitar sounding at times like a cello and then like pipes. Or is it Eno fooling us again? We are treated to *Wind on Wind*, an excerpt from Eno's much maligned but interesting "Discreet Music" album, an uninterrupted synthesized theme of two melody lines which, once set in motion, can be repeated eternally, with only marginal distortions in timbre.

Not everybody's cup of hemlock. Continuing in the same tradition is the second side consisting entirely of *An Index of Metals* - a list for the do-it-yourselfer of the possibilities of programmed, self-regulating, self-generating mechano-music.

I find the formal tranquillity of the 20-minute track sometimes beautiful and intimate but always distant, like looking at an island at dusk through the hazy coloured sky - it's calming, it's slow, like this album's cover.

The album requires repeated low-volume playing and careful listening. It's not the sort of album you can easily say you like - don't like, if you know don't know what I mean.

John Kovacevich





## HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANISATIONS

Of the hundreds of thousands of people throughout the world who are denied basic human rights, journalists are particularly singled out. Independent or dissenting voices must be stifled when power and justice are held to be synonymous, and those who reveal the existence of repression and censorship are considered most dangerous. The most powerful people remaining when opposition political parties have been disbanded are the journalists. Under repressive regimes of all political stripes they are censored, exiled, arrested and sometimes tortured and killed.

Several international human rights organizations work in different ways on behalf of these journalists and in support of their right, as guaranteed in Article 19 of the United Nations Universal

Declaration of Human Rights, "to seek receive and impart information through any media" as an integral part of the right of freedom of expression. All of these organizations are non-governmental and non-political and most have representative status with the U.N. and other international bodies.

*Amnesty International*, with a staff of seventy researchers at its London headquarters, investigates all kinds of human rights violations. It "adopts" individual prisoners of conscience, people who have been imprisoned in violation of the Universal Declaration, and sends information on each case to one of its 1,600 adoption groups in 32 countries. Members of these adoption groups pressure the jailer country through publicity, letter and telegram campaigns, and visits

to embassies. AI also sends investigative and negotiating missions abroad, observes trials, makes representations to the UN and other international bodies, and publishes reports on human rights violations.

*The Committee of International Freedom to Publish* was recently formed by several major American publishers to work primarily with the U.S. State Department and Congress and also with foreign governments and publishers to improve conditions of writers. On Nov. 18, Robert Bernstein, president of Random House and chairman of this committee, along with Arthur Miller, Harrison Salisbury, Joseph Okpaku, Rose Styron and the Committee's counsel, Alan Schwartz, testified on the freedom to write and publish before Senator Jackson's Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.

*The International Commission of Jurists* was founded in the early '50s to promote the understanding and observance of human rights and the rule of law throughout the world. The

ICJ analyzes legal systems in various countries and attempts to alter domestic laws that contravene international human rights legislation. Individual cases are taken up by the ICJ when they are typical of the misuse of law and in these situations the ICJ sends investigative missions, attends trials and pressures the jailer government for release.

*The International League for the Rights of Man*, founded in 1940 by Roger Baldwin to promote the observance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, has affiliates in 32 countries and a part-time staff of 50 legal interns in New York who research individual cases. The League works mainly by lobbying at the U.N., but also intercedes directly with governments on occasion.

*The International Pen Club*, an organization exclusively for writers, works in the human rights area by trying to improve the situation of persecuted writers through diplomatic negotiations behind the scenes. Pen keeps extensive lists of writers imprisoned and otherwise denied their right of expression.

The effectiveness of these organizations is certain, although difficult to measure precisely; governments rarely admit the power of international pressure when restoring human rights. Indicative, however, is the fact that 13,000 of Amnesty International's adopted prisoners of conscience have been released over the past 14 years. Conditions have improved for countless others and still more have retained their rights because governments fear international condemnation.

Barbara C. Sproul

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**CAREFULLY!**



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**ABORTION UNNECESSARY**  
**FOR CONTRACEPTIVE ADVICE**  
**CONSULT YOUR FAMILY**  
**DOCTOR,**  
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**FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC.**

**N.Z. FAMILY PLANNING ASSN.**  
**INC.**

### The Silent Majority

Jason Calder Strikes Again

So once again AUSA goes through its farce of "Student Democracy". This year we have a good example of incest with 4 resident Exec members standing for the Presidency. Based on American Democracy we are twice as incompetent and even worse in our bungling.

Well then, just who have we got to vote for this time around, eh?? Let's be fair ... start with the ladies first. Max Collins is an Engineer. That will gain him 500 votes from the Engineering Society, a la Malcolm Johnston for a start, but he'll be pushing to get more than that from the rest of the Campus. The fact that both he and Dr Maiden are Engineers says enough. Hugh Cook (or as the Engineers

affectionately call him - Huge Cock) looks to have the most dedication of the lot as far as putting up, posters goes. No sooner do they get pulled down before he comes around to put some more up. Can't really see him arguing forcefully with anybody, although he may kill them with his inscrutability. Confesses to be a poet of New Zealand re-known, but then anybody can write poetry - even me. And who cares if he can speak Chinese?

Janet Roth looks like she has taken every major issue in the last 20 years and made it into her own policy. It ranges from Nuclear Warships to a NUS. Very good, Mike Treen (whoops, sorry, Janet), but you forgot one thing. You shouldn't have put YOUNG SOCIALISTS on yer election poster. Trouble is nobody would vote for a Trot, 'cos they're afraid of SOCIALISM.

Alan Dick is not a Young Socialist, in fact he's a COMMERCE STUDENT. God forbid if we get a COST ACCOUNTANT in, the Cafe might even run at a profit ... if you take out the hot food, the sandwiches, and closed the Theatre down. He was one of the bastards who took out the COFFEE. And he's opposed to smokers. GAD. Who'd want a President with a name like Dick anyway?

Henry H. Harrison is still too young to go into pubs ... But he is experienced in Exec affairs. He is only after the job so that he can get \$50 a week. Cannot bullshit or rave, so what good is he? Proven drop-out.

So there you are ... a long line of Dead shits and you have got to choose one of them. So Jason Calder's predictions are ... all or none of the Bastards. VOTE NO CONFIDENCE ... VOTE NO CONFIDENCE ... VOTE NO CONFIDENCE.

Now turning to Vice Presidents, one has got it already for Welfare ... That only leaves Administrative Vice Presidents. Dennis Purdy is Bruce Clement's best friend, he was hoping that nobody would find out. He is not the forceful person than an AVP will have to be, especially with a President from one of the other five. Merritt on the other hand has had a meteoric rise in Studass and admits freely to having ambitions on being President in the future years ... But the poor little cretin is a shit stirrer who

has nothing better to do all day but bludge fags. And his tea is lousy. One looks to be a strong favourite .. guess which one. Perhaps the AVP should be a looney ... at least that's honest.

Jason Calder

### Cork in a Bottle

It has recently come to my attention that a certain large Brewery is leading an indigenous KIWI art form to the paths of extinction. The art form I refer to is the INCENTUOUS New Zealand custom of opening bottles of beer WITHOUT using a bottle opener, either employing belt-buckles, teeth or another bottle.

The future of this REMARKABLE manifestation of ANTIPODEAN dexterity has been thrown into JEOPARDY by the introduction of a NEW IMPROVED plastic seal, replacing the old CORK seal, in beer-bottle caps. The fact is: the IMPROVED seal is too efficient; it is now approaching the impossible to open the bottle without a PATENT bottle-opener. Craftsmen who attempt to do so risk GREAT personal injury which can take the form of: GOUGED eyes, Irreparably broken teeth and SKINNED knuckles (which can lead to infectious TETANUS).

To add SALT to the wound, this new seal has also lead to a DECLINE in the New Zealand/Singapore cultural exchange. One of my good friends, who enjoys the distinction of belonging to that PROSPEROUS ex-colony, has been trying to learn this glorious art so that, upon returning to his home soil, he may teach his fellow countrymen this DEMANDING skill and so bring LIGHT where once was DARKNESS (in the metaphorical sense). NOW his valiant efforts are MONSTROUSLY hampered by a lack of raw material (so to speak).

So you can see that at a time when the Motherland is casting HOPEFUL eyes on the ENORMOUS potential markets of Asia, cultural ties are being hampered by a device which in itself is an OBVIOUS danger to the health and well-being of its own WORTHY citizens.

I say: BRING BACK THE CORK.

J.A. Andrews

**NEW INDEPENDENT THEATRE**

LUNCHTIME THEATRE

Feringhetti's

**three thousand red ants**

Directed by Tony Forster

1 P.M., WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY. TILL JULY 23RD

\$1.25 - STUDENTS 75c.

(INCLUDES SOUP & TOAST)

**film 76**

Old Maid Theatre

7.30 pm  
TUESDAY  
JULY 20th

**SERPICO**



# The Silent Majority

Letters: Leave at Studass Office or post to Craccum, A.U.S.A., Private Bag, Auckland.  
Publication does not imply editorial agreement.

## Obstacle Race

I am really brassed off (that's not the word for it) about the developments on the grassed area outside the Cafe. Could someone please explain why the entrance to the quad (that runs beside the Cafe) has been blocked off? It is a perfectly good path that has been made redundant for no reason except to inconvenience people entering university from Albert Park. I don't really see the economy of the development, I mean if they (whoever they are) don't want people to get in to the quad an easy way, why did they build a path there in the first place? Surely it is a waste of money not to use it.

There has been a new entrance created by the path to the theatre but this is no excuse to close the old one. Why can't there be two entrances? And if this is some obscure move to make people interested in the theatre, it doesn't work. It's annoying being forced to walk round there and the theatre can be seen from the old path anyway. This may not sound like an irate letter but I am trying to be polite. There may be quite a valid reason for what seems to me to be a stupid move. But if there is it is hidden from me.

Joy Eaton

## Chimney Pots

I notice in your latest issue (12 July) that certain plebs are bitching about cigarettes not being sold on campus and

specifically in the cafe. Geoffrey Harrison in particular, writes this statement: "I appreciate the Executive's concern for my health, but something makes me think that I am the best judge of that". Well, fair enough, but has Mr. Harrison considered the health of those within his immediate vicinity? Those of us who don't smoke, who abhor that disgusting habit, also like to use the cafe and we don't like peering red-eyed through a blue fog to see our companions seated at the same table!

Mr. Harrison seems to be complaining that some of his \$32 isn't being spent on a cigarette service and yet, let's assume he isn't a heavy smoker, in six months he spends over \$32 buying the bloody things — Say 4 packets a week @ 50c per packet (Peter Stuyvesant) for 6 months = \$48!!

The rest of us also pay \$32 (paid) and, well, is a cup of tea and clean air too much to ask?

Bruce Walker

## A Little Laughter .....

We are two Elam first-year students with the increasingly uneasy feeling that enjoying the creation of 'art' (?) is taboo around here. Our first year group has a nucleus of fun-loving and, well, noisy individuals who work hard without sinking into the serious attitude of most of the other Fine Arts students. Fine — why not? Well we have an inkling that the tutors don't take us seriously, don't

consider our work is serious and believe-you-me seriousness equals sincerity to them (bullshit of course). So to all you Elamites that can't handle laughter and fun and games as an integral part of creative activity, here's a raspberry from us to you.

DAS FREEEKS

## Cafe Policy

I fail to see how the Cafe can be experiencing financial difficulties. The fact that they can make a success out of those ABM machines must surely illustrate the ultimate power of their merchandising ability. I'm told that the fluid excreted from those same such machines bears a strange resemblance to liquid rocking horse manure and tastes worse but having been unsuccessful in my attempts to locate any of the latter I can only leave such a comparison to one's furtive imagination.

As ludicrous as this letter may seem it must surely (I hope) bear a subtle sanity when viewed in conjunction with the recent student executive-inspired decisions on Cafe policy. Seriously I would suggest that more substantial savings could be effected without the removal of services such as the coffee servery or cigarette machines. It would appear that during a period where the Executive's actions have clearly shown that they believe drastic savings are required, they find funds better employed on management consultants. To suggest, as appeared in CRACCUM, that the decision was made to call in these consultants and that this resulted in the Executive having no option but to carry out this policy, financing it to the tune of \$4,500 seems to me to be a blatant case of bureaucracy run amok. May sanity prevail.

R.H. Dung

P.S. I deny all rumours that my initials are in any way linked to the elusive product mentioned earlier.

## Competition towards a definition of why we're all here.

The time to start thinking about the Arts Faculty Handbook for 1977 is approaching. Since in 1976 I was awarded a C— and instructed by your journal to do the assignment again (see CRACCUM 8/3/76, p. 6) when I attempted to define briefly (41 words) the purpose of an Arts Degree, I have decided to enlist the help of your readers.

I hereby establish a competition to produce a better definition of the purpose of an Arts Degree. The word limit is 50 words, the date the competition closes is August 12, there is no entry fee, the prize is \$20, but it will not be awarded unless the judge decides to use the prize-winning definition in the Arts Faculty Handbook. I shall be the sole judge, co-opting anyone I think fit. Anyone may enter, but nobody may enter more than one definition. Anonymous entries will not be accepted.

Entrants must state (legibly) their name and address. The unsuccessful definitions will not be returned, so if entrants wish to treasure their offering, they must keep a duplicate copy. Send entries to the Dean of Arts, Classics Department. Entrants are advised, before submitting their entry, to familiarize themselves with the range and nature of activities available in the Arts Faculty as a whole, since a definition relevant to only one subject or group of subjects cannot win.

Professor W.K. Lacey,  
DEAN OF ARTS

## Indigestible Comment

In reference to Francis Pound's comment (The Silent Majority 12 July) that CRACCUM's film reviewer might be better off working for *The Readers' Digest*: what do you think our writers do for a crust when we've finished with them?

Yours,  
The Readers' Digest  
Peoria, Illinois

## Red Malays

We enjoyed reading that letter on "Red Star Over Malaysia". Perhaps Malaysians should free themselves from their mental shackles and begin reading Marxist works to broaden their view of the world, and look for other alternatives to their present corrupt society.

There are two mistakes in the letter however, which we presume are spelling mistakes. "Deprecation" reads better as "depredation" which means "spoliation" and fits in with the sense of the sentence. The other word we think is "head.." should read "need for revolutionary change ..."

Hope you will print more such discussions to overcome the inhibitions of Malaysians. Thanks.

Red Malays

## Lawyer

As a student of the Law faculty of the Bombay University interested in correspondence with young students of your esteemed University, on a variety of topics, may I request you to kindly bring this letter to the notice of the students. I give below a brief Bio-Data of myself:

Name: Mr. Murali Nair  
Address: 24 Bhanu Jyothi,  
L.N. Road, Matunga,  
Bombay - 400-019  
India.  
Age: 22 years  
Occupation: Student of Law II  
Fields of  
Interest: Politics, History, Sociology,  
Journalism, Philosophy,  
Religion, Culture, and  
Literature.

Students of either sex desirous of developing human understanding, international friendship, and broadminded correspondence may kindly start writing to me.

Hope you would favourably consider my request and do the needful. Thanking you.

Murali Nair

## Pollution

Just in the last few years I've become painfully aware of the problems of pollution. Aha! You immediately thought of streams with poisons floating down them, factory chimneys belching into the air, and car exhaust.

Yes, that pollution gives me concern, but there is another I want to discuss here. It might be called spiritual pollution. It is just as insidious as the material variety.

Let me give you an example. When I walk into one of the toilets of the University, I sometimes wonder if it wouldn't be safe and more pleasant to use a tree outside. People with dirty minds have scribbled obscenities everywhere. In some booths these run from floor to ceiling. You can hardly avoid looking at them, and losing your eyes seems to be the only answer. Otherwise you come out feeling as though you've just rolled in the muck in the bottom of a pig-sty.

In public toilets, of course, there have always been these things. Children (or am I wronging them?), half-wits and pervers possibly contribute some of this. But now I have seen that students are capable of it, and some of them revel in it. In fact the aforementioned toilets make a public toilet look like great-granny's starched white collar. Is this what education does for people? You might have knowledge dripping off your mortarboards and out your ears, but what good does that do if your heart is a moral cesspool?

Freedom is all very well, but what about responsibility? We have a responsibility to ourselves, and also to other people. In the Bible, it says that "out of the abundance of the heart, the mouth speaketh." (Matthew 12:34) It makes you wonder what kind of abundance some people have in their hearts.

Martin Fairley

## Events & Services

### M.S.S.A. Film -

The Land is our Life. Canadian Indians' struggle for land. B28 Friday 23rd, 1pm.

### Nuclear Demonstration

Monday July 19th 1 pm Room 202. Meeting for those wanting to help organise August 6th demonstration, to oppose Nuclear Warships.

### Pushkin Society

A panel discussion on "Non-Western Languages in the High School" will take place on Wednesday 21 July in the MacLaurin Hall, Princes Street at 7.30 pm. All those interested in language teaching are encouraged to come.

### Typesetting

The Students Association has available time on its typesetting machine. For fast, efficient service at cheap rates please contact the Association Secretary on 30-789 ex. 85, or call at the Studass Office.

### Robbie on Ecology

Mayor Robbie will be speaking on "The Environment and the Role of Politics" on Tuesday 20th in Room 203 Studass Building 1-2 pm.

### Stalinism & Trotskyism

the origins of the differences. Discussion led by John Colquhoun. August 1st at 2.30pm, 456 Karangahape Rd, (top floor). Further information: Ph 7184 (Peter Rotherham) or Ph. 764613 (Janet Roth).

### Ecology Action Meeting

Wednesday July 21st at 7.30 pm Top Common Room. Mr. Elliot (A.R.A.) will be speaking on the Waitemata Harbour Study.

### Legal Referral Service

This operates Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday from 12 noon to 2 pm in the Student Union Building. The service is available to University, Teachers' College and Technical Institute Students.





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flying gnome

# GNOMES

Now look here, CRACCUM suddenly wants an article for next week on Gnomes. Not only am I flustered, bewildered and a bludger but also suddenly a Gnome expert. The trouble is that I know bugger-all about the little cretins. So as a last resort before funny men in white coats (med students) come to take me away, I need people to inform me of the whereabouts of as many Gnomes as possible. So if you know of any in the close Auckland area and can throw some light on their lifestyle (especially reproduction), see me. Oh sorry, Dave Merritt, the CRACCUM orifice on the top floor of Studass, next to STB, Ta

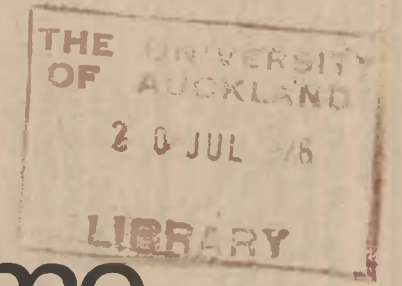
# CRACCUM

19 July 1976

Auckland University Student Paper

Vol. 50 No. 17

## INSIDE: EDUCATION ACTION



## It's Platitude Time Again

