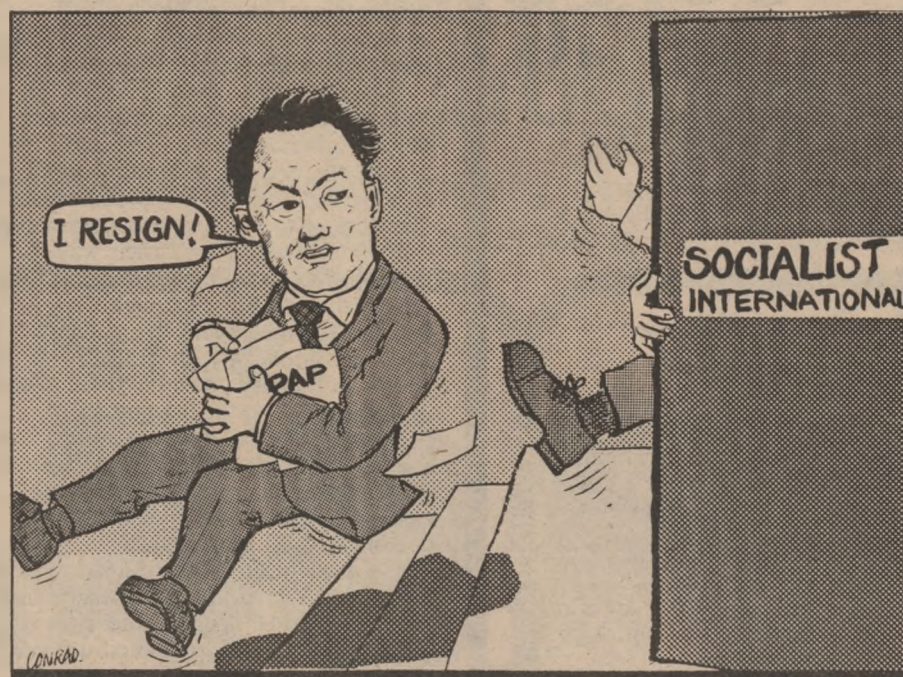


CRACCUM

Auckland University Student Paper

Singapore Students Arrested



LEE KUAN YEW — a man of INITIATIVE.

At dawn of 19 July 1976, about 15 secret policemen from the Internal Security Department (ISD) burst into the premises of the Singapore Polytechnic Students Union (SPSU). Eight student leaders were arrested. Elsewhere in the island, more workers' homes were raided and the occupants arrested - number unknown. All were charged for activities associated with the unnamed "satellite organisation of the Malaya Communist Party."

This must have been a rather familiar routine reportage on the law and order situation in Singapore since the ruling People's Action Party took over the government by default in 1959. However, certain features on these arrests could be more disquietening. Since January this year, there have been many arrests, each carefully orchestrated and timed. Prominent among those arrested was Dr Poh Soo Kai, the "red-ballerina" Ms Goh Lai Kuan and the two 'red' Malay journalists in May and June respectively. It is not hard to guess why.

Since early last year, the People's Action Party has been under pressure from a certain section of the Socialist International which has long seen that the "democracy" currently in fashion in Singapore makes a farce of the spirit of social democracy. In a recent SI meeting, some Western democratic socialist parties, notably Britain and Holland, pushed for the expulsion of the ruling PAP. At that time, the PAP claimed that "communist front groups" (again not bothering to specify) in Singapore had agitated for the PAP's expulsion.

For many years, membership to such a respectable organisation as the Socialist International has been gratefully used to give a clean bill of health for the political system that a member operates, not least if it is also a government in power. The rebuff by the SI therefore

constituted an intolerable affront to the PAP.

So, one by one, those prominent citizens (or otherwise) of Singapore who have a long-standing reputation as dissenters from Lee Kuan Yew's brand of "social democracy" were visited and bundled off by his ISD elite corps. This is done with the sole aim of proving Lee's theory of "communist front groups" in Singapore. However the kind of international censure which has come from the SI is bound to continue so long as Lee Kuan Yew fails to provide convincing proof to his "red bogey" theory.

One of the most unexpected political irritants in the Republic in recent years has been the activities from the students. Since 1974, tertiary students, particularly under the leadership of the University of Singapore Students' Union (USSU) and the Singapore Polytechnic Students' Union (SPSU), have been active on issues like retrenchment and the bus fare hike, which have mass appeal and are regarded by the regime as "embarrassing" topics. Surprised by the students' ability to mobilise and organise around these issues, the government's methods of repression have been regarded by many observers as "clumsy". The deportation of "meddling" foreign students in 1974 and the kangaroo trial of USSU's student president Tan Wah Piow in 1974-75 have increased international opposition to Lee's regime in solidarity with the students rather than taking the wind out of its sails.

However, the surge of enthusiasm among Lee's gaolers must not be lightly dismissed as a slight aberration in otherwise good judgement, nor indeed as a minor loosening of the grip of authoritarianism within the circle of the Singapore ruling minority. The victories of the Indochinese have certainly infected the Singapore leaders with a very real phobia, despite the strong rhetoric and self-assurance among their counterparts within ASEAN. Outwardly, there

is a forced appearance of "business as usual".

The arrests of the two Malay journalists in June were second to none as political acts since the

The Raid

"On July 1976, the Singapore Polytechnic Students Union (SPSU) Union House was raided by more than 15 plainclothes Internal Security Department agents. The Union House was cordoned off and the entire place ransacked. Cabinets and drawers were forced open by the agents who seized files and photographs. When the dozen or so students there argued, the agents said they were looking for drugs. Foo Chin Yen, President of SPSU, Foo Weng Fatt, Chairman of the Council and Chai Chong, a recent graduate, were man-handled, handcuffed and led away. The entire operation was carried out without the agents producing search warrants or warrants for arrests. When they were demanded by the students, the agent said, 'You have no respect for the law!' Neither were the students allowed to phone their lawyer."

This was how an eyewitness described the early morning raid on the SPSU building. All of the students, the Singapore government said later on the same day, were taken in for their "involvement in a satellite organisation of the Malayan Communist Party". And thus the stage is set for another thrilling episode of a third-rate James Bond hunt for the much hated "communist bogey". Real or imagined, it's nobody's business.

Slightly ironical perhaps, but the students netted in this not-so-mini Operation Cold Store, are all English-educated, very much a product of Lee Kuan Yew's determination to neutralise the alleged "communist influence" in the Chinese medium schools by a long-standing policy to de-emphasise the values of Chinese education in order to build up his rugged society of English educated Westernised Oriental Gentlemen and women. And many other student leaders have been similarly educated as well as those he now has at

castration of the Malay nationalist-journalist Said Zahari thirteen years ago. The risk he took of offending his neighbours, Malaysia and Indonesia, demonstrates only too clearly Lee's great need to stabilise his very precarious political fortunes. There is nothing more pressing than to make this terrible communist bogey deeply ingrained in the minds of the erstwhile quiescent populace.

The question is: how long can this red scare maintain its hold on the people of Singapore? Especially when everyone else, in response to the increasing awareness of the social values in China, is discarding the tactic as over-used and terribly prone to backfire? Apart from this scare tactic, however, there is very little that could be used to cover up the gross injustices in the Island. And it is even more difficult to cover up when the 11-year-old Republic is expected to continue its slide down the scale of imported prosperity.

So, one could rather safely bet that the doomsday for Singapore's "social democracy" is only being delayed until the bogey theory meets its early doom.

the Whitley Holding Centre, newly famed for its modern gadgetry of political torture.

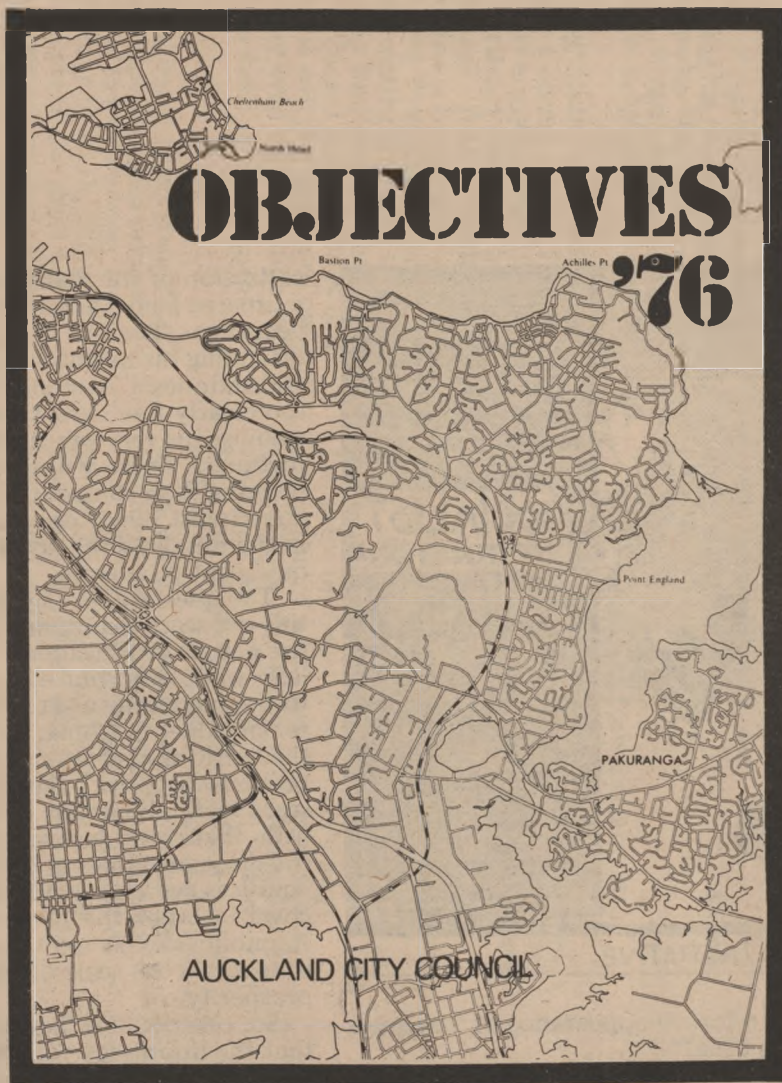
Rally & Sit-In

Student response to the arrests was swift and spontaneous. On the very day of the arrests, over 300 students attended a solidarity rally. The next day, about 500 students turned up for a mass sit-in despite the fact that the whole campus was rife with rumours of more arrests; and despite the move by the government-controlled Polytechnic Administration in ordering that special class rolls be taken, and issuing a statement that the students had been arrested for communist and not student union activities.

Publication

Predictably the Singapore newspapers kept up a mousey silence except to draw an atmosphere of doom over this very menacing "communist bogey". With the means of public redress controlled and cut out, the students cyclostyled overnight tens of thousands of copies of their publication, the *Singapore Technocrat*, and distributed them to the public. Parents of those arrested were immediately contacted by the Union officials for a Press Conference, but none of this was reported in the papers.

On 6th August, eight days after the arrests, the parents of one of the students were allowed to visit their son. Subsequently other parents were able to see their children, and said that the detainees were subjected to long hours of interrogation, sometimes as much as seven hours a day. The detainees all looked very tired and haggard. One was seen to be limping, possibly due to some physical assault. All were asked to sign a statement to the effect that they were not arrested because of their union activities. None complied.



What's glossy, lavishly illustrated with photographs and maps, printed in two colours and sells for three dollars? The answer, *Objectives '76*.

Objectives '76 is the statement of objectives and policies which Auckland City Council has prepared as the forerunner to the review of the town plan. The Council is legally obliged to circulate this statement to the Minister and adjoining local authorities — but there is no obligation to make it public.

However, with an advertisement or two and generous news coverage in the papers, the Council announced to all citizens that *Objectives '76* had arrived. Members of the public with the required three dollars who found their way to the seventh floor of the Civic Administration Building might have been lucky enough to get one. Only 500 were printed for the 150,280 people in the city and they've all gone. Another 1000 are in the process of being printed. But you can go and read a copy at your local library and send in your comments or suggestions to the Council by the end of October. The document itself is a weighty 167 pages and is divided into five sections. Although it is much freer from jargon than most planning reports, it does show signs of having been written by several different people. The early sections are not well integrated with the rest. The introduction looks at the review procedure and future planning, then the council's values and role are examined. Unlike some planning documents which make extravagant promises, the statement is careful to clarify the Council's powers in relation to central government.

Although social policy has been the responsibility of central government, in recent years the Council's area of concern has widened as the community's

needs have changed and central government has not responded to the change. Council values in relation to the community should be centred on the basic needs of people for food, warmth and shelter.

Section three puts Auckland into a planning context by giving information on people, housing, transport and other facts of city life. The fourth section lists the Council's policies for future development. Then the last and most impressive part of the statement of objectives is an analysis of the city into planning districts.

The suburban areas of Auckland are considered one by one. The issues worrying the people who live there are outlined and the council's responses to the problems. As it is at this neighbourhood level that most people will relate to the statement, it's unfortunate that few will have the stamina to read this far.

More public comment would have been stimulated if, as well as the full statement, separate leaflets on individual districts has been prepared and circulated to dairies and supermarkets in our local areas. This information is too good to be buried. If you live in the City Council's area, go to the Library and photocopy the section on your suburb. Show it to other people and send in your comments by the end of next month.

Councillor Firth, Town Planning Committee chairman, has said that the document can do with as little belly-aching as possible. But if there isn't any, he'll be disappointed. You're the expert on your suburb. Write in and tell it like it is.

Marianne Tremaine

The most efficient form of censorship is self regulation. Without white spaces or blacked out words, one of the week's major stories has disappeared from the papers. It broke on Tuesday two weeks ago with *Truth*'s full frontal splash declaring MP Marilyn Waring's relationship with a woman friend. By that time, the hush-up operation had already begun with a Saturday night injunction, but this was lifted before *Truth* went to press. On the Tuesday, Wellington sources including Muldoon and Waring herself clammed up, hoping to ride it out by keeping up appearances.

They had nothing to fear - the *Evening Post*, *Dominion*, and *NZ Herald* have never printed a word about it. The *Auckland Star* ran a terse four sentence report that Waring was to make a statement, but did not report the allegations, and followed the next day with 'Solicitor studies MP story'. It ignored the Leader of the Opposition's remarks about *Truth*.

The extra-respectable *Press* (Christchurch), however, ran a 25 cm report and was the only major daily to repeat the allegation, using the word 'lesbian'. It printed (in sole company with the *Otago Daily Times*) a Press Association wire quoting the Waikato Division Secretary of the National Party who attacked *Truth* for not asking Waring to confirm the story. That appeared to originate with

Raglan's local daily, the *Times*, which was the only paper to play the issue up. Then all was silent for a week until *Truth* appeared, defiant, describing Waring's orientation in its quaint parlour language as a 'peculiarity'.

Many good liberals insist that *Truth* has no right to print the story. Printing an item of gossip that has been common knowledge in political circles for almost six months under MP's ODD LOVE AFFAIR, HOME BROKEN, Wife walked out for MP lover, plus photo of 'Hataitai love nest', reflects no credit on *Truth*. It is a desperate attempt to slow its plummeting decline in circulation. Why shouldn't the oppression of shop assistants by MP Mel Courtney (whom *Truth* clumsily calls Tom) rate more than six lines?

But once the story breaks, the rest of the pack should follow. Both Tories and liberals are infuriated by the affair, but the matter is surely in the public domain now. It displays the hypocrisy of the National Party, eager to protect its own homosexuals, but imposing illegality on them in the country at large. It proves the alienation which exists between private and public life, even the private lives of the delegates ultimately responsible for state coercion.

Newspapers bray the virtues of their private enterprise, but won't tell the

National Party to go to hell. They'll report every sordid detail of the O'Brien affair both under and outside their cloak of legal privilege. But in a week of constant sniping at the unions, they quietly close the Waring affair, tamely swallowing her organised vote of confidence.

Here is the 'objectivity' which retiring *City News* editor, Stephen Chan (ex-Craccum editor 1971) attacked with a few parting shots, sniffily disclaimed by new editor, Mervyn Dykes. Chan claimed that colouring was frequent - the conservative position. The better view is that objectivity is impossible - a statement that would seem obvious to any graduate philosopher of science.

But newspapers don't employ graduates as Reg Birchfield, editor of the *National Business Review* noted yet again in an unreported speech last week. Even *City News* which has recently surged ahead with Studass old-timers Chan, Bob Lack and Clare Ward, looks set to slip back into the bog with Dykes, a professional small-time Waiheke journalist, selected after Managing Director Michael Hart's number one choice resigned, ahead of a very talented line-up including other ex-CRACCUM people.

Tyche

TITILLATION JOURNALISM



The

John Denver

JOHN DENVER: N.B. Double (Rec Cass 42-114 — \$ Thank God I'm A Home, Country R And Promises; R Old Guitar, Rock, Nights In Canada

DOOBIE BROTHERS: Streets (Rec 42-114 — \$ Thank God I'm A Home, Country R And Promises; R Old Guitar, Rock, Nights In Canada

AMERICA: Hideaway (Rec 42-114 — \$ Thank God I'm A Home, Country R And Promises; R Old Guitar, Rock, Nights In Canada

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SENATE REPORT

Limitation on Malaysian Enrolments

Letter from the Dept of Labour, July 14

Dear Sir,

As you are aware there has recently been some discussion over the imbalance by nationality of overseas students studying in New Zealand. It has become increasingly obvious that at university level in particular the vast majority of places offered to overseas students were taken by Malaysian students. This is not in keeping with our aim to give priority to the educational needs of the South Pacific.

The Minister of Immigration has accordingly directed that limits must be set on the numbers of students entering New Zealand from Malaysia. As a first step, and taking into consideration there are at present approximately 130 Malaysian private students in New Zealand Secondary Schools who will qualify for admission to university in 1977, the Minister has decided that no more than 70 Malaysian students will be granted entry to New Zealand Secondary Schools in 1977 and no more than 170 Malaysian students will be admitted direct from Malaysia to New Zealand universities in 1977.

The intake of private Malaysian students to first-year level studies at N.Z. universities in 1977 will, therefore, be limited to approximately 300.

Deans Committee resolved:

To recommend that a letter be sent to the Secretary of Labour pointing out that in view of the information available about intending students from the South Pacific, it would seem premature to reduce the entry of

Malaysian students by so much at one step, and expressing the hope that more positive steps would be taken to encourage South Pacific students to come to universities in New Zealand.

After discussion between Senate Reps and the President of AUSA, it was decided that AUSA should formally endorse the recommendation. This was done at the Senate meeting.

At the Senate meeting of September 6th, Michael Kidd moved:

That 40 undergraduate places be offered to overseas students in the Faculty of Commerce for 1977.

Reasons given were that the University recently set a limit of 5% in each faculty for overseas students. In practice Commerce Faculty has more than this figure enrolled for 1976. A reduction in numbers is unfair as the demand exists, as can be judged by the 774 overseas applications for NZ Commerce places in 1977. In actual figures Commerce has reduced its overseas intake from 40 to 23 places offered for 1977.

Fiji students are, for the first time, not eligible (except in exceptional circumstances) to apply for a commerce course at a NZ university.

The motion was referred to Commerce Faculty. They are expected to come up with information on Graduate Supply in the Commerce field and report back to Deans. Comment was made that selection is not till February, therefore there is time for discussion.

Liz Winkworth.

FOOD FILE

This week's gourmet delight has been selected from the Ten Zillion Greatest Recipes. (Give or take a few). There are in actual fact three recipes that I shall make available for your perusal. The first, in a more serious vein is that of Balmoral Hotchpot.

For five servings:
1kg chuck steak or gravy beef
3 big onions, sliced.
1 pkt of Mushroom soup or Savory Mushroom Mix
2-3 cloves of garlic
salt and pepper
200gs of butter
chunk of parsley
& a partridge in a pear tree

Slice the meat as thinly as you can (give or take a few fingers). Melt the butter, throw in the sliced onions and cook for a while. Also throw in the garlic, salt and pepper and continue cooking. Then throw all this in a bigger pot - make up the mushroom sauce and add to the pot containing the meat and onions. Add some more water and continue cooking for about an hour. Ten minutes before the end add the parsley. You could add a bit of soya bean sauce if you wanted to.

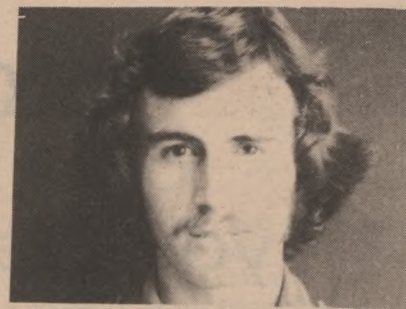
Serve this with some rice and a few greens and you've got yourself a bonzer meal.

The second recipe has been inspired by the imminent elections for the position of President of this here establishment. It is, in fact, a fairly easy recipe and I'm sure that everyone at some stage in their life has tasted it. This recipe will actually become the staple diet of all but one of the candidates as soon as it has been decided who the unfortunate winner is.

Being out of season, this particular type of meal will undoubtedly cause a few problems, however these are not unsurmountable (phew!). The recipe is called Sour Grapes Special. And the only ingredient is of course 1 large bunch of sour grapes.

The third recipe is yet again very simple:
a cup of bicarbonate of soda
I know its crap but what else can you expect.

Paul



SPORTS REPRESENTATIVE

Alan Broadbent

The sports rep should bring together the sports clubs in the form of Sports Council and should motivate Sports, Blues, and Tournament Committees. Unfortunately 1976 has been a bad year as nobody has been prepared to put in the consistent effort to do these things and all the duties that arise out of them.

Two things make the job important: Rec Centre: With our own Rec Centre it is important to have a Sports Rep working with Steve Hollings (Physical Recreation Officer) to help realise the full potential of the centre.

Tournament: Auckland has the job of organising Winter Tournament in 1977 and this will require a lot of general dog-body work to make it a success.

I don't see Sports Rep as a political position and if elected I intend to make the job one of just efficient liaison with students, sports clubs and the University.

TREASURER

Gary Jenkin

Garry is a fully qualified chartered accountant and is currently a member of the Association's Finance Committee. He has been a part-time student here since 1965 and during this time he has worked as an accountant in several businesses. He intends to complete his BA degree next year, and has been nominated by retiring Treasurer Alan Dick, acting Treasurer Bob Lack and President Mike Walker.

ELECTIONS

Sept. 16 & 17

newsbriefs

Philosophy Department Professorships

Professor Montgomery is to receive a personal chair in the Department of Philosophy. The post of Head of Department as from February next year is to be advertised as soon as possible.

Departmental Democracy?

In future when a Professor completes his term as Head of Department, all members of the academic staff of the department will be asked to comment on the renewal or otherwise of the appointment.

Gee Whizz!

Did you hear the one about the FREE Jazz concert tomorrow? It should go down a storm, what with being FREE and all. You won't have to pay any money to get in (or out) just turn up early and wait to be let in. Oh yes, it's at 1.00 pm, and, of course, it's FREE!

Med School Cafe

The Medical School Cafeteria is getting to be a little nearer solvency. Its turnover is up by about 60% in the last few months, but it is still losing about \$50 - \$60 per week. Staff at the Cafeteria has been reduced to only two.

Good Value Meal?

The best value meal on campus is (or used to be) the Vegetarian Salad compiled by the Restaurant. You get cold salad, hot chips, and a bread roll and cup of coffee thrown (!) in. A few months ago it used to cost only \$1.00, but even at the present \$1.50 it is not much more than a Cafe meal - and considerably more palatable.



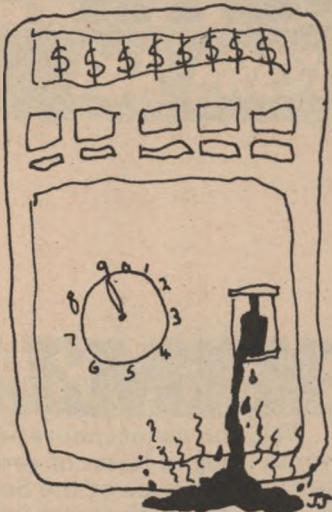
Student Union Access

Our University and Students' Association has scored yet another triumph for bureaucracy. You will realize that they blocked off the natural entrance to Student Union from Princes St by building a mountain on the edge of the Rudman Memorial Gardens, and planting a forest in it. This has forced us to detour around the aforesaid gardens when progressing from the pedestrian crossing to the Quad.

Many people have refused to co-operate in this and have beaten a trail across the peak of the ranges between the Cafe and the ped Xing. Student Union Management Committee has now realised that human error has entered into its time-and-motion study, and at its August meeting the committee resolved to restore the entrance way beside the Cafe - to its original state. At what cost?

An amazing saga, which may not yet be ended, since some new-sprung genius in the Students' Association has proposed that the path take a sensual curve around the side of the mound.

newsbriefs



Conservationist Bureaucracy

The much maligned and abhorred drink machines actually made a profit during one term month of \$1800 on \$4300 takings. Meanwhile there've been revelations from the University Finance Committee. Minutes from 5 August resolve: "That the Registrar be asked to forward a letter to all members of staff requesting their co-operation in saving electricity, stationery and telephone charges." Which exercise will cost the University 1200 xeroxed pieces of stationery.

overseas news

Hussein Onn: What Constitutes Bribery?

The Prime Minister of Malaysia, Datuk Hussein Onn stated that political parties receiving donations from multinational corporations and individuals will not be committing an offence if they do not return the gesture with the promise of a favour.

"The fact that a donor when giving a donation expects something in return does not necessarily mean that the receiver commits any offence in law," Datuk Hussein said.

"What will constitute an offence in the sense that it is bribery or corruption is when the receiver promises something which is in his power to give to the giver in return for donations."

It would be pertinent to observe that the Lockheed scandal in Japan, Holland, and other similar incidences arose as a consequence of similar practices. Multinational corporations and individuals do not give money just for nothing (they would not be rich otherwise) and recipients of such generosity are in almost all, if not all, cases obliged to return in kind often at the risk of jeopardising the integrity and interest of the country.

Source: Auckland Star

Academic Notebook

Academics as a pressure-group?

I've learnt two cheering lessons from the successful amending of Mr Gill's abortion bill. One is that it is possible, in certain circumstances to detach a good number of National MPs from the views of their leader, even when he has made it clear he wants them to follow him. That's the thin end of a wedge that needs to be driven in hard. The other lesson concerns the influence which can be brought to bear on MPs of both parties by certain professional associations (in this case of doctors and lawyers). It seems quite clear that their views, rather than just mass public opinion, were decisive in persuading many MPs to reject the bill.

I'm interested to know how these lessons can be applied to the great confrontation between organized labour and the Government which is just around the corner. For instance, is the Association of University Teachers going to declare its solidarity with working people and its unyielding opposition to government attempts to stifle effective opposition to its policies? That would, after all, be an appropriate action for a body of people who value the freedom to express conflicting views so highly. Past form suggests that academics as a group will lie low and hope for the reward of a big salary increase after the wage freeze is over.

The Minutes of the most recent AUT (Auckland Branch) meeting reinforce my suspicion: 'Professor Rowe [National President of the AUT] stressed that it was imperative not to alienate friends in the corridor [only one?] of power. The first priority was to ensure that the AUT method of operation was not producing the answers. Only when this was proved would a fundamental change in tactics be justified ... Although it was clear that university staff had lost ground relatively [in salaries] the President still hoped that this would be more than compensated for by the increases the AUT expected to negotiate'.

No prizes for guessing which side of the picket-lines the academics will be when the national strike occurs!

Mike Hanne

Profile of a Student Politician



Kissinger once said that political power is the ultimate aphrodisiac. There are, of course, exceptions to every rule, and while we are talking of student politicians it is wise to bear this in mind. In fact it has been conclusively proved that Exec members have disproportionately large right wrists (except the Trots who naturally enough tend to be left-handed) and some doubt exists as to whether this physical abnormality can be solely attributed to the excessive amounts of volley-ball they play.

Ralston's law of diminishing marginal sexturns states that for every rise in student politics there is an equivalent loss of potency (both sexual and political). The reason for this distressing characteristic among the Exec is that for an individual to achieve power in the Student Union he must expend huge quantities of energy protecting his back, arse, and other vital pieces of anatomy from the constant vicious attacks of his colleagues.

Having heard the maxim that "the best form of defence is offence" they emulate the Pig by remaining offensive at all times, in case of sneak attack. You can always identify a student politico by the teeth marks on his spine and his reflex hands-over-groin movement when you approach him.

The Trots are the great exception in student politics. Not that they fail to display the above-mentioned symptoms of political neurosis, for indeed they epitomise them. No, the Trots are different in that they actually enter the political arena bearing ideals and bestriding a platform. Consequently they attract twice the flak they might otherwise expect from the hacks who ran for office for no better reason than personal ego-gratification and the chance to pinch the staff's bums.

CRACCUM, with its usual impeccable editing and proof-reading, has in past elections accidentally superimposed the wrong policy statement under the wrong aspirant's name. In none of these cases did the politico concerned or the student body itself notice anything amiss. Which says something for the political flexibility of the candidates and the gullibility of the campus.

But the most distressing aspect of student politics is that it is merely a reflection, albeit a twisted one, of politics at a national level. Like most children, student politicians emulate their elders. Again, as with all juvenile imitation, what emerges is a mere parody of the real thing. Thus the cut and thrust of parliamentary politics becomes the bitching and back-stabbing of student politics.

At the risk of extending my metaphors, I venture to describe a student politician as a cutler's disaster: he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, speaks with a forked tongue, and won't hesitate to knife you in the back.

Yours in undying enmity,
Bill Ralston

CRACCUM

13 September 1976

Auckland University Student Paper

Vol.50 No.22

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Technical Editor	Murray Cammick
Photographer	Paul Gilmour
Advertising Manager	Graeme East
Arts Editor	Louise Chunn
Music Editor	John Robson

Two more reporters, Glenda Fryer and Kennedy Warne have joined the staff - we're getting to be quite an establishment, aren't we. Helen Rea, Paul Chrystall and Sue Lister proofed, Judy Johnson graphicked and Lorraine McArthur and Barbara Amos typeset. Jill Ranstead edited the Women's Supplement, and Frank Stark wants his name in for some reason. And there are a lot of other people around making a lot of noise.

ORIENTATION '77

The well-known entrepreneur and all round social zero Mr Adrian Picot, has decided, once again, to run next year's Orientation. But before you break out the snoring machines, consider the added bonus. I refer, of course, to the only student stereotype left on campus, viz, David Winston Merritt, who will be assisting the redoubtable (some say inevitable) Monsieur le Picot. And if you're the average student arshole, then chances are we will have to do all the work for you. However, we are not too proud to refuse offers of help and good ideas - from anywhere. At the moment, the following flashes of brilliance are emerging as possibilities.

- (1) A film festival featuring unusual, exciting and soft-core pornographic films.
- (2) Mating games in the Quad and other places.
- (3) Mr, Ms and ? Beauty contests.
- (4) Free dope.
- (5) Lies from student politicians.
- (6) Dome (s)
- (7) Stars of stage and screen. Dances in the open air.
- (8) Profound philosophical pronouncements.
- (9) Better ideas than this by the time Orientation rolls around.

See ya soon Adrian 'n Dave

ELECTIONS

FOR PRESIDENT

Sept 16 & 17

Twelve persons have offered themselves as presidential candidates this year. We thought we were hard done by during Round One back in July with five candidates to interview. But this time there are seven, which is a bit beyond a joke. And they all take it so seriously! Five have had direct involvement in Students' Association affairs, and two - Dave Arrowsmith and Howard Esler - hope to inject a different perspective into the Exec.

A different campaign seems likely this Round. Of the five "older" hands, only Bruce Clement lacks the experience to mount a sophisticated campaign reminiscent of those waged on campus in the last days of the Vietnam war. In those heady times the campus was splattered with posters, forum discussions were lively and purposeful, and even Colenso could have learned a few tricks about political manipulation from the students who sought office.

The present Round seems to promise a few echoes from the past. Perhaps it's no coincidence that some candidates have been around for four or five years, and they're pushing experience and continuity as campaign themes. Balanced against this are the frustrations expressed by Esler, and to a lesser extent by Clement and Easte, almost along Ronald Reagan lines: decision-making too centralised, hidden from the masses, back to the people ...

The President of Students' Association has a complex job. She/he must represent student interests to the University; chair Executive, committee and General meetings; head up an organisation involving catering, custodial, accounting, office, theatre and recreation staff; lead the formulation and carrying out of Association policy; and represent Auckland University at NZUSA meetings.

The calibre of the present candidates is well above those who presented themselves in Round One. Then we had a group of pragmatists with few original ideas, and little to recommend them as leaders. The one idealist from that campaign stands again - Janet Roth, the Young Socialist who polled highest against No Confidence in July. Her ideology is clear, with an emphasis on women's rights, but she appears to lack the qualities necessary for a chairperson and administrator. David Arrowsmith stands as a past president of SCM, and as a stranger to student politics - which may be no bad thing. He stresses internal assessment and involvement in South Pacific affairs as issues, but was indecisive and hesitant about his own policy when interviewed.

Mr Bruce Clement has in this election been overshadowed by a genuine anti-candidate, Howard Esler. Esler opposes stirrers in control of Studass, and favours a laissez-faire non-involvement in affairs beyond the University. Clement wants power to devolve from the President on to Exec, SRC and the masses. His policy statements were at times somewhat contradictory ...

Michael Kidd's administrative capabilities are doubtful but his knowledge of University structures is good, and he emphasises issues of education (that's what we're here for). Bruce Gulley is one of the middle men, a good organizer and a capable chairperson, who showed an impressive grasp of practice and policy when CRACCUM questioned him. The other middler is Graeme Easte (stop looking over my shoulder, Ad Man): an efficient administrator with liberal ideas, but not good at keeping his cool.

It's hard to pick this one with so many candidates running. Mike Walker's say-so could have been the deciding factor, but he's taken to riding two horses by seconding both Arrowsmith and Gulley. Arrowsmith will presumably draw a lot of the Christian vote (a large but usually quiescent campus group). Roth receives the pros and cons of the Trot label, while the protestors will go to Esler or Clement. Easte, Kidd and Gulley will draw many of the rest.

Seven candidates (plus our old friend, No Confidence) means the election could be won by very few votes. So get out there. And be assured that most of these candidates have the makings of a passable president ..

The following interviews and write-ups are the work of Glenda Fryer, Fraser Folster, Allan Bell and Jill Ranstead.

ARROWSMITH



David Arrowsmith is an MA thesis student in politics, and immediate past president of the Student Christian Movement.

How involved have you been in the Students' Association up till now?

My direct involvement really concerns being a president of an affiliated society, which does involve liaison and working with the Association. Also things like last year being on the Craccum Administration Board, and I was on the Chaplaincy Board. I'm a complete outsider from Students' Association committees such as Exec and SRC.

I realize I've got to learn a lot fast. Whether it is an advantage or a disadvantage, I think works both ways. In many ways I think it's an advantage, because it means I've got both the experience of a student, having been round here a long while, and the detachment of never having been directly involved.

What do you see as the function of the Students' Association?

In some ways, my political science background comes in here. I see it as articulation and aggregation. The Association must gather together student interests and express them. These interests are economic - for instance, to do with bursaries; but also relate to the University - for instance, to do with the Cafeteria, which affects the Building Levy. But student interests are not only economic, they're also to do with student welfare, and this is where student interests have had to be represented so that the Association has to gather together or aggregate these interests and then express them. Those are issues of student interest, but there are also interests of student opinion, which the Association has to gather together and express, such as abortion, apartheid and the nuclear ships issue.

The two issues which have to be dealt with with the University are obviously assessment and Union Management. I think assessment takes priority in terms of student welfare, because you only have to look at the amount of students using Student Counselling and the deadening apathy around the place to see the effect the workload is having.

Representing students on a national level, what particular things would you like to see?

Well, the major innovation I would bring in terms of social policy is the issue of the South Pacific. This is the main issue of social concern that I would push that has been given very little attention by the Association. It comes under three aspects really: there is the aid and development, immigration, and of course it ties in with the nuclear ships issue, the whole concept of the Nuclear Free Zone. Pacific nations are developing nations and we are the affluent society who should be helping in their development. I think in particular I would like to stress the practical involvement, using the campus as a resource centre, if you like. This would involve co-ordinating much closer particularly with CORSO and with trade-aid groups. I'd very much like a Third World shop to be set up on campus, on the lines of the one in Symonds Street.

Do you think being a Christian makes any difference to how you regard your policy and the way you'll carry it out?

Very much so. The candidates in the first election, which resulted in a massive No Confidence vote, had absolutely no ideology behind them. I would see my basic reason for doing anything is acting for social justice.

Are there any issues where you differ from Association policy?

Church groups have been about the most outspoken critics of Government policy on South Africa and on nuclear ships, so there's no problem there. It's the churches who take the radical stand on many political issues.

And it's also the churches who take the so-called conservative stance on abortion.

Some churches I very much admire George Gair's amendment a few days ago, for both his personal political courage in opposing a bill put forward by his own Government and his own leader, and also it seemed the best way out of a pretty messy situation Regardless of any personal views on abortion, I recognize and accept that Students' Association policy in the light of the referendum favours reform of the abortion law.

And your own personal view doesn't agree with that?

Well, I simply cannot agree with abortion on demand - but I'm not a SPUC person. The issue is too complex, the whole thing is to do with working out the criteria for justifying abortion, and for me it's just no black-and-white issue. I have to accept and recognize Association policy.

My main policy interests are Assessment, Union management, South Pacific, and assessment is probably most important.

Bruce Clement candidate for year student

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ELECTIONS

FOR PRESIDENT

ESLER

CLEMENT



Bruce Clement is that well-known candidate-for-everything. A second-year student of computer science.

Basically I stand for decentralisation of power by the Students Association. At the present moment there's been far too much power vested in the person of the President.

To this extent he runs the Exec, effectively the Student Representative Council and the Union Management Committee. One man controls the Association and theoretically is supposed to be the servant of 10,000 students but he becomes the master. I want to change this by stripping the President of as much power as possible.

From what I've seen of meetings the President's got far too much control and this comes from being the executive officer of the Association and also the chairman. And while openly it seems to be an organised body, I'm quite sure it's direction from the top as has been shown several times this year. One example is the stunt where they tried to do away with the Senate elections at the start of the year.

You wouldn't see yourself as a policy leader?

No, but there is some policy of my own I would try and push through, but I wouldn't ride roughshod over everyone else in doing this. I've got the usual liberal policies like abortion, gay rights and that sort of thing. I would try and get them accepted by the general public: after all they look at us as future leaders of society. I feel the students should attempt to influence outside bodies by participating in them. I am not that adept politically (and that should go in CRACCUM).

Do you have any ideas for the educational direction of the University?

Well assessment is a very sticky thorn. While I would like to change the University to give more freedom of means of assessment to students, there's a vast reactionary body known as the University Senate that will try to stop us.

I would say decreased workloads are far more important than assessment. We should convince the University that they are working the students too hard, and thinning campus life. After all the social development of people is equally important as the academic development.

What's your experience in student politics?

I'm more or less notorious as the guy who's done everything around, in fact I received a letter last year as archivist from Bob Lack with the words: "good lord, is there any position you don't hold."

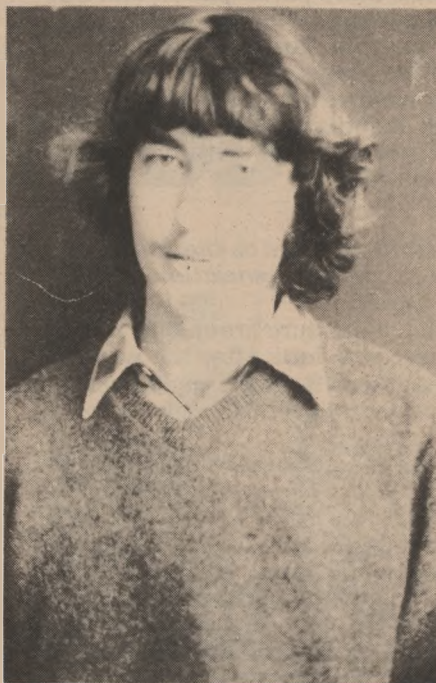
I've been involved in politics since my first year here. (This is my second year). Within a few months of arriving here I'd got onto SRC, done work on Executive as Public Liaison Officer, and I had quite a bit of involvement in student clubs and societies such as Imperial Trans Science, Room 113 etc. The list of clubs I belong to can go on and on forever. I was on Engineering Society Executive last year - that was when I was doing engineering. I'm doing science now, computer studies.

What do you see as the role of the Students Association and the role of the President?

The role of the President must be to action the decisions of the Association through the relevant bodies and to act as a head for negotiating purposes etc. where nobody else can be found. That's what I'd like the presidential position reduced to. Relationships with the University administration unfortunately look like the President's job. I can't really see that being delegated to anyone else because that's really important.

Why are you standing for President?

Because I think that the place is being filled up with power-grabbing people. With the current libel laws I can't name any names but they're the people who sit there and are prepared to allow more and more power to be accumulated in the various positions. As I said before, I would like to see that done away with, and power removed from the AUSA superstructure if possible.



Howard Esler is a second-year Engineering student.

Why are you standing for President?

Because such a rotten lot stood last time, basically. I thought I couldn't possibly be any worse and I could be a lot better. It's only very recently that I've got stirred up about things, and the Students' Association seems to be run almost exclusively by stirrers. I decided that it's about time that somebody who's not so much of a stirrer ought to have a go.

What do you mean by stirrers?

I mean those who are involved in everything, in all the protest movements and so on. I am involved a bit myself but not to any great extent. I think the Association should be rather more concerned with what affects students than overseas issues like the South African Tour and nuclear warships. While I'm personally interested in this, I don't think that it should be the policy of the Association to make resolutions on it. It should be left to the individual clubs and societies, like the ones concerned with these particular things. I don't really see why the Association should underwrite marches and to the tune of quite a bit of money. I don't really think the President and Exec should involve the Association, unless there is a referendum which shows overwhelmingly that the students want something.

So would you want to push for a non-involvement in international policy?

Yes. It's important, but Exec should not actually make decisions, because the Exec is not representative of the students even though it's elected. There was only a 17% vote last time.

I only recently became involved in things and I don't know a great deal about what would be the best way to do things. It's something I will have to find out. I haven't really been involved in anything, but just recently I've got fed up with things and wanted to get things going. I have been doing a bit of work for Campaign Half Million, and helping form a pushbike society.

Do you have any specific things you want done with the administration of the Cafe, and with clubs?

Well I couldn't say anything specific about the Cafe for instance, so I think I would just adopt as much as practical of the management consultants' report, which I have looked through.

As far as clubs and societies are concerned, I'm not sure how it could be done, but we need a lot more encouragement for people to take an active part. I am involved in Field Club which is a group quite badly hit by a drop in involvement mostly caused by internal assessment, because you can never take the whole weekend off without having some assignment to do. It would make a big difference if the system could be changed.

Do you have much administrative or committee experience?

Not a great deal - only with Field Club, I'm on the committee there. I've done quite a bit of organising various things like trips.

What's your opinion of the kind of education the University gives? Do you have any ideas for affecting or reforming the University?

I don't think there've been enough satisfactory alternatives worked out yet. There are a lot of faults with the system as it is, of course - all the emphasis that's put on exams. I think the main purpose of the University is to turn out useful graduates. This is the impression you get in Engineering - everybody in the Engineering School is there to learn to be something specific. Some people would gain a lot out of Arts degrees, but I think you've got to face the fact that most students are here to get a degree to help them get a job ... In Engineering now we've got the general studies course, and that gives quite a broad idea.

Is the Engineering Society backing you?

No, I haven't spoken at all with them about it. As far as I can see they're just involved with organising various functions and things.

It sounds as if your direction is mainly a negative one, to stop the Association being militant on outside issues but not to positively put forward things it could do instead.

Well, to positively put forward things that are actually of interest to students, like internal assessment, a lot of positive work could be done on that. But as far as outside issues go, give passive encouragement to these other groups, but not actively come up with things that could be worked on.

What do you consider are the main things you stand for as a presidential candidate?

I stand as somebody who hasn't had much experience in stirring. It suddenly came to me that I ought to get off my bum and do a bit more about the place.

GULLEY



Bruce Gulley has a B Sc already. A fifth-year student, chairperson of SRC last year, and an Exec member this year.

Why are you standing for President?

Of the other six candidates standing not one of them has on-going experience. The Association is now involved in a great deal of high-powered discussions over our building levy, the new Deed, who's paying for the Theatre, Cafe alterations and so on - a new president can't walk into the middle of them and hope to pick them up. I have been in on a lot of the discussions and also I have spoken from the beginning to all the people involved.

Apart from the negotiations etc what are the other issues you want to take up with the University?

There is the on-going thing of assessment. I think that the present day students don't understand what it was like in the days before they had all those essays to write. They are used to it and they accept the situation. You can see it in the involvement and even the Vice-Chancellor is worried that the Gym won't be utilised because of assessment.

I think that assessment should be structured so that students have the choice of only doing finals if they want to. I don't think that this ends up as a worse situation than we have at present in terms of what they learn. They are studying up subjects for a particular essay, then promptly forgetting it and not doing the proper in-depth research that is required in University students.

Would you work out a specific set of proposals to put forward to Senate?

Yes, you have to - otherwise you are beating around the bush. I think it has to be taken to a lower level too because Faculty is where these decisions are made, so you have to attack as it's coming into Faculty. You have got to get your reps organised so that they know what they are doing and not just agreeing to things because they think it is a good idea.

Are you satisfied with the kind of education this University is giving its students?

No. It worries me that these students come out of University and they don't think - it worries me that they come out of high school

and they don't think. Obviously it means more participation and not just going to a lecture and writing for an hour, going to a tutorial and writing essays. It means more involvement. It stems back to the high schools where people are spoon-fed and they will continue to be spoon-fed.

What do you see as the function of the Students' Association within the University?

It's a pressure group and its object is to look after the welfare of its students and that means acting as a watchdog over the University.

Do you see a role for the Students' Association beyond the University?

Obviously it has to be. The Students' Association is one of the major pressure groups in New Zealand. All the main demonstrations of the last five years, and even further back, have involved students, and trade unions. The pressure will have to continue on the bursaries, and clarification of the regulations. We have had hints from the Government that they will be announced in next year's budget to be implemented in 1978. If that is the case we have to keep the pressure up to make sure that this does happen.

I don't think that New Zealand should be a part of the American Government. I hold Kirk's philosophy that we should be a South Pacific nation and therefore we should worry about our back door. I don't think that a President can do everything but he can encourage and co-ordinate. It is the same with nuclear warships, women's rights - these have to be encouraged at the right time and given full Association support.

What would you see as your role as President in relation to the Exec and the administration of the Association?

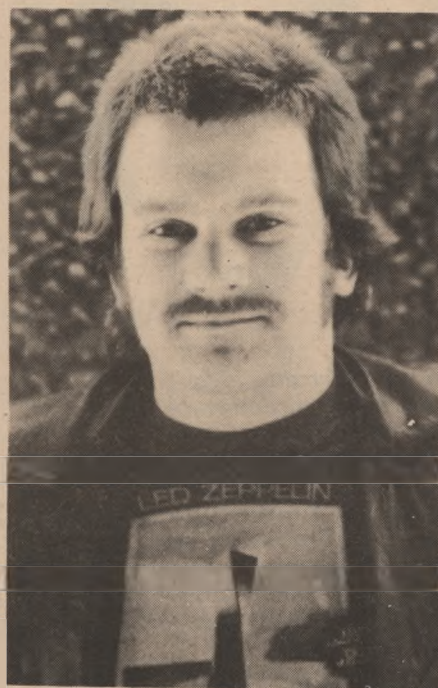
Most of the people in the administration are very capable and there is no need for a high degree of pressure, because people are doing their job. It's when people don't do their job that we have \$50,000 Cafe losses. The President has to make sure that the Exec is not sitting around in its self-glory. It must have projects that people are working on - committees of two or three people organising things, setting tasks and doing them. The final responsibility is theirs to keep the Association policy functioning.

How do you see the relationship of Exec to SRC?

The relationship between Exec and SRC is something Presidents have been trying to work out so that SRC is actually functioning well, and we have resources of people in SRC that we can use and are willing to be used. Exec will have to set up sub-committees to use SRC to its full extent, to make sure that they do have people who are committed to helping. The problem is that the SRC people do not feel wanted - they feel they come to a meeting once a Friday and that is that for them. You have got to get the students interested, criticising Exec the President, and working on projects, with the Exec's guidance.

ELECTIONS FOR PRESIDENT

EASTE



Graeme Easte is a fourth-year student, Publications Officer in 1973-4, and current Advertising Manager for CRACCUM.

Why are you standing for President?

I think I could do a good job of administering the affairs of the Association, and I have a feeling that a large number of students are feeling disaffected towards the Association. So many decisions appear to be made mysteriously, and to suddenly appear. They're not even announced - things just happen and later on you realize it's some new policy that's been arrived at.

I don't think this is necessarily because the present politicians are being sneaky or devious. It's simply that they think passively that they've got all the ideas and that they've got the student interest at heart and therefore it's OK. I would hope to go some way towards making ordinary students feel that they belong around here.

Do you think you have any particular personal qualities that would make you more suitable for the job than anyone else?

Well I feel one quality I do have is that I have been involved in the Association's activities since 1972, and I feel that whoever gets to be President must have some grasp of trends and directions and long-term policies, and also a knowledge of things that have happened in the past, so that mistakes that have unfortunately been made through ignorance can be learned from.

If we have new personnel on the administrative side of the Executive every year, then there will be no continuity and mistakes won't be learned from, and I feel this is very important this year because most of the Executive are first or second years. When they get into power, apart from their observations between the time of the elections and the time of taking office, they won't have any direct experience, so whoever gets to be President must have some grasp about the kind of things the Association has been about in the past.

What are some of the issues in these presidential elections?

I feel it's very obvious for a start that everyone is going to be saying the same sort of things about nuclear power, nuclear warships, abortion, bursaries, continuous assessment, so to that extent although I make a point of mentioning these, I feel they're fairly common among points students will make on social issues and on education. So I don't feel that these are going to be important deciding factors.

Issues that will be particularly important this year: I think continuous assessment is one that students are really feeling in the neck now. I think that with the cost of living still continuing to rise, although the Standard Tertiary Bursary is some move we've got to continue acting on that. I feel that movement in the area of the catering complex is going to be important for next year. Also where we go with our buildings policy, and our relationship to the University.

I quite agree with the policy of the present Executive of trying to divest itself of as many purely administrative tasks as possible in areas where a constantly-changing committee does not have the expertise that so many other people would have. In this way the Executive can free itself to do the job it was put there for, which is looking after student interests.

Are you totally satisfied with the services provided for students by the University?

I speak from a position of some ignorance in this field because I have never made any use of these services. I think I would simply say that these services should be given wider publicity and every support.

I see the Students' Association essentially as a welfare organisation here to assist students directly or to advocate their cause. There are always students with individual problems who don't know who to turn to. Now we can't ultimately help them but we can give them initial advice and point them in the right direction of the many agencies that the University already provides that very few people know about.

I think the Association also has a duty to remember that we are part of society, that we are perhaps more aware than many people of what's going on. We're not afraid to speak out, and many groups that are not particularly articulate need our support. There are many disadvantaged groups in society, and there are many directions society is taking, which I think most students would disagree with, so I think the Association has a duty to speak out. And this, of course, the Association has always done!

Janet Roth in her fourth member of

Why are you

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ELECTIONS

FOR PRESIDENT

ROTH



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

Why are you running again?

I've got definite ideas of how I see the Association. The Young Socialists have got definite ideas of how we see the Association and the main reason for running in the presidential campaign is to get these ideas across. The main thing I'll be stressing this time is that the Association should be acting, as I said last time, as a trade union in acting in the interests of its members.

One of the main things coming up at the moment is abortion. There is a march on September 17 which will also help commemorate Women's Suffrage Day, specifically around the area of abortion. Now, as in the past, people have tended to think it's just these raving feminists that are talking about abortion all the time, but I think more and more people are gradually realising the importance of the abortion issue.

How do you respond to people who say you're just another presidential candidate, bandwaggoning?

I haven't heard anyone say that to me before! When you say bandwaggoning, I haven't noticed that many people jumping on the bandwagon. What we would like is for other presidential candidates to take up the ideas Young Socialists are putting forward. We have no objection to other people jumping on the bandwagon if it's in the way we want them to.

What sort of ideas are Young Socialists putting forward, and perhaps you as their spokesperson, that relate specifically to student problems?

If you're saying abortion doesn't relate to student problems, I think it affects most women on campus. If you mean specifically in the area of the Students' Association, there's obviously the area of student cutbacks: Young Socialists were active around Education Action Day. There's the area of overseas students.

I'd have another campaign around say education cutbacks to make sure a similar thing happened as happened with Education Action Day this time.

Education cutbacks will obviously be an issue for next year. Again, there would hopefully be a national campaign but that depends on what is decided either during Orientation week, or whether the NZUSA Education Action Committee decides to call a national campaign around assessment.

Obviously I support the moves that have been made for the University to take more responsibility for the actual running of the facilities around this place. The principle behind this is that the University and the government should be providing these facilities: they shouldn't have to come from student money. The creche has never been adequate and there haven't been any moves to make it more adequate. There's always been the problem of the Cafe, here and at the Medical School. There are things like xeroxing charges, which I know were exorbitant for the Engineering students. The whole field of education cutbacks obviously comes into this very heavily.

What's your experience and background in student politics?

I've served on SRC for a number of years and been involved in these campaigns I've mentioned before. But with this thing about experience, I think what I'm saying is that the Association will be playing a different role from what it has been playing in the past. In the area of political campaigns I've had quite a bit of experience over the last couple of years. I don't see the role of President as that of a business manager of the Association.

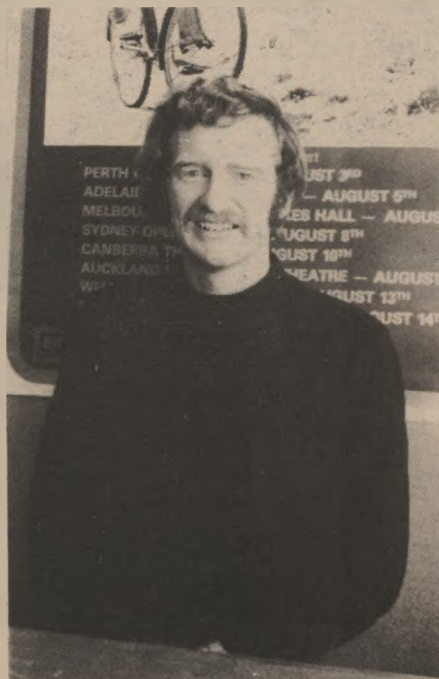
How do you see the role of President?

I mentioned before the Students' Association being a trade union. Perhaps it's getting a bit hackneyed but I think it's a concept that hasn't been completely accepted. I've been stressing the political side but that obviously isn't the only side the Association has: there is the cultural side, the social side and the sporting side which are important as well. I think the Association should be playing a role in those areas as well as in assuring that the students get the best deal possible out of facilities around the place.

Administration to you may be unattractive but it does seem a necessary role that the President has to play. Do you have any thoughts on administration?

For any presidential candidate elected I don't know of any who ever really had an idea of what their administrative ability is - that's one thing. The other thing is that the presidency is a paid position. It's a full-time job, perhaps not a very well paid one, but a full-time job, and like any job you'll obviously have a certain number of administrative things which are fairly easily learned if that's part of your job.

KIDD



Michael Kidd is a law student and has been a Senate Representative for the past two years.

The role of the President is to give a strong lead to the Executive and class reps and student reps in dealings with the University, and initiate action on national issues and to co-ordinate.

Student assessment loads are too heavy, and at the moment I am co-ordinating an inquiry into this which is going to the University Academic Committee in October of this year. I would like to carry this through as President to get a better deal for students on assessment. That's academic. The other one that's vaguely related is limitation of enrolments.

So far nothing has been done to prepare the student point of view on the limitations. At the last Senate meeting I took some action on this with regard to the cutbacks in the Faculty of Commerce, and I moved that it be retained at 40 places instead of being cut by almost 100%.

I feel that we need to have a strong President who can let the University know exactly what the students think on issues.

I've put my head on the chopping block on several occasions through my work on the University Senate, and by and large I've been successful because I've been prepared to take risks, and because I've developed the ability to see the weaknesses in the University's armour.

You say the President should be more vocal on national issues. What do you mean by this?

Well, there are quite a few issues: nuclear power is one, racism - as far as sporting contacts with South Africa are concerned - is another, and racism at home. I've had contact with the Race Relations Officer in my work as Secretary

of Tenants Protection and the amount of racism in housing and job opportunities is quite great. I think the Students' Association should take a lead in fighting that. Then there's the obvious one: the Muldoon government which is cutting back on education. Indirectly it's one of the causes of the limitation of enrolment provisions because ideally a second University should be started in Auckland to solve the long term problem.

My major criticism of the University over the limitation of enrolment provisions is that the criteria are too academic and at one stage they're setting up a committee to look into why there are so few Polynesians at the University. They've set up this committee, but on the other hand they've laid down criteria that are going to make it harder for those very people to get here. That's the sort of inconsistency I want to get at.

Another thing about the limitation of enrolment provisions is that they are actually cutting down the number of provincial entries into the University so that working-class people who haven't got the requisite academic qualifications will now have less opportunity to get into the University.

Is there any particular ideology you'll be approaching things with if you're elected as President?

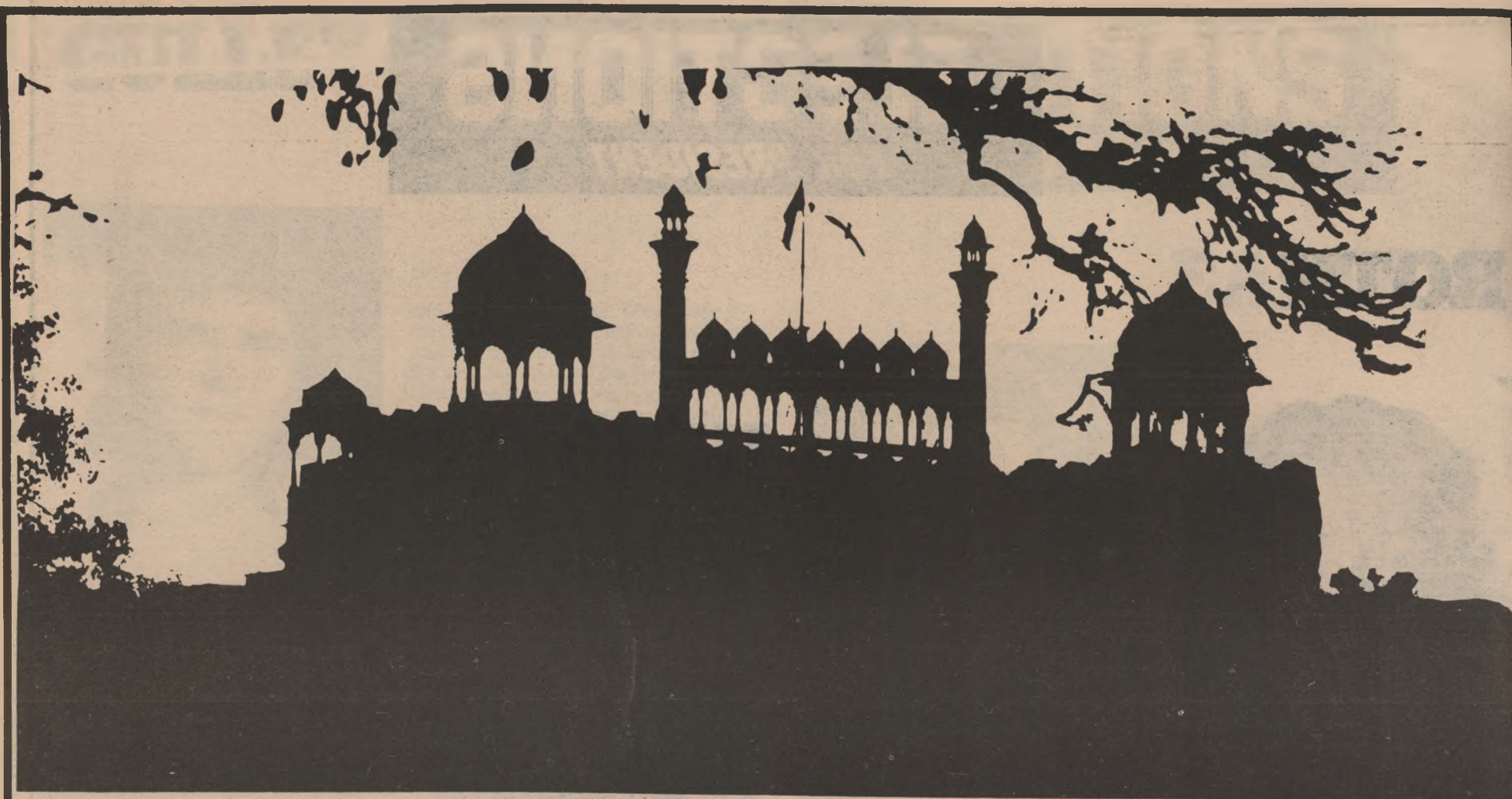
I think generally I will look at the issues and decide on the merits of the case. As far as administration goes I think that's all you can do. As far as general issues go, I will be more positive: I am left wing! Name the issue and I will tell you what I think.

I think the student element that is actively involved in Auckland student politics is concerned about the dignity of the individual. Call it humanitarian, call it left-wing, call it what you like. I think the students that are involved are interested in these issues.

I hope to educate the majority of students and one of my policies is to bring in outside speakers. I think that a reason for apathy and conservatism lies in the fact that people don't know the alternatives, and until you show the alternatives and educate them, you can expect them to not have particularly liberal attitudes on things. Now one issue I particularly want to look at is racism at home, and I would like to bring in speakers from outside - the Race Relations Officer, and members of Nga Tamatoa - to show students the effect racism has on individual members of the Maori and Polynesian community.

This is your second try for President so why should students elect you ahead of any of the other candidates?

Experience, and I think maturity - yes, I definitely think maturity.



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WOMEN'S SUPPLEMENT

Women and the University

Women were first admitted to New Zealand universities in the late 1860s and have since possessed the right to a higher education. But some of the special problems and difficulties first encountered by women still exist. Although superficial obstructions may have been removed, attitudes and beliefs live on. Progress in overcoming these has been insignificant, and in some areas almost non-existent.

The Imbalance

The enrolment figures, at least, over the past 76 years do not reflect any marked improvement in the status of women in universities. From 1900, there was a steady climb in the percentage of female students until 1918, when 47% of all enrolments were women. Since then there has been an equally steady drop until the early 1960s to about 24%. Since 1962 there has been a slow improvement, but the figure in 1976 is still less than 40%, a few notches above the 35% of 1900.

It is equally depressing to note a decline in the percentage of women on the scale of academic attainment. Although nearly 50% of all fifth form students are women, they make up only 27% of all university graduates. Further analysis of the graduates shows that women gain 30% of bachelor degrees, 17% of masters (29% of masters with honours) and 11% of all PhDs.

The Double Bind

So why the imbalance? There is much to suggest that cultural and societal values are a negative influence on the attitudes and expectations of both women and men. A study made by an American, Marina Horner, explains the women's attitudes in terms of a 'motive to avoid success'. She asked a group of female students to write a story based on the lead: 'After first term finals Anne finds herself at the top of her med school class.' An uncomfortable majority of the stories reflected fears of social rejection and loneliness because of the long hours and dedication involved in 'achieving'. Doubts about Anne's normality and 'womanhood' were expressed; doubts as to whether Anne was really 'happy' with her academic success, and many suggested that she drop out of med school and find something more 'personally fulfilling'.

Horner maintains that a woman wishing to educate herself at university is caught in a double bind. She has long internalised high academic standards, and needs to live up to these. But if she does, she begins to feel displaced, to see herself in the uncomfortable position of being outside of the expected societal norms. Not so strangely, when Horner gave a group of male students the same lead, substituting John for Anne, there was no such ambivalence. It was perfectly acceptable for a male to be academically successful, and in contrast to the horror stories predicted for Anne, the students promised great things ahead for John.

There is, perhaps, an important element in the atmosphere of a university which helps explain this. Margaret Mead once described intellectual striving as 'competitively aggressive behaviour'. If so, it would appear that the university would provide a more male-oriented environment — social conditioning of the male traditionally tends to encourage such traits. This excruciating simplification hardly covers the range of factors influencing the different status of female students, but it exists. Which is no revelation when you realize that males have tended to be the organisers and decision-makers of this, and other, institutions.

Women at Auckland University

It remains, however, that women appear to have a different approach to university education. A survey carried out in Enrolment Week in Auckland this



photos by Paul Gilmour



year asked women their motivations for coming to University. The most important factors were to study subjects they found interesting, to get a broad general education, and to qualify for an interesting career. The urge to qualify for a well-paid job ranked low in the order of things — the idea of a University education as a one-way ticket to the business, professional and commercial world seems to have less appeal to most women.

Which possibly makes life a little difficult for those women who choose to study subjects

traditionally designated as 'professional'. Of particular note is the Law School, a long-time male stronghold. Earlier this year women law students called a meeting to discuss the attitudes and gauge the pressures they had encountered in Law School, and to find a way of overcoming them. Many felt that their general approach to law was not acceptable to the predominantly male lecturers, who also came in for some criticism for the sexist comments and innuendo rampant in their lectures. An editorial in the Law Students' newspaper *Writ* observed that an element of the ethos propagated by the School is that women do not exist, with the course content being structured around the law as it relates to men.

It is likely that this tendency is not confined to this particular faculty, and hardly surprising that women have found it difficult to retain a female identity in the midst of such a male environment, where the most comfortable solution is to learn to make oneself acceptable on male terms. Most of the women decided that they did not want this, and the end-product of this was the setting up of a women's sub-committee of the Law Students' Society.

There is a real need for this more positive and concrete base from which to work. Many women are themselves unaware of the reason for some of their problems, and have been trained from time immemorial to tolerate any difficulties faced due to their sex. These difficulties are not only psychological, there are the more tangible ones such as finances. Holiday jobs allotted to female students rarely pay as well as those 'belonging' to males. This brings back memories of sitting on an assembly line screwing lids on bottles all day for \$1.60 an hour while a male student played with the fork-lift for over \$2.00 to the hour. And it seems that women still take the main responsibility for the children. This provides the problem of finding adequate care for them while they attend lectures — and the University Creche is struggling to keep pace with the ever-increasing demands made on its facilities.

It's a sorry tale. New Zealand universities have yet to provide conditions and environments conducive to the realisation of the true potential of women. This is not an impossible dream, and gradually women and men are becoming aware of the work which has to be done.

A Women's Rights Officer is to be appointed to Students' Association this month, and provision was made at NZUSA's August Council for a Women's Rights Action Committee to work at both local and national level. However, much has to be changed, and perhaps most of the impetus has to come from women. Pertinent to this is Pam Waugh's comment in her article 'The Psychology of Sex Differences': "People often ask such questions as 'Why don't women get off their backsides and do something about it?' The answer, of course, is that we are trained not to. Our training — society's expectations — is to understand our place and to stay in it. We don't require much in the way of special legislation or the use of force or violence. We do it for ourselves."

Jill Ranstead

(With acknowledgement to the Report of the Inter-University Committee for Sex Equality in Education.)

This supplement on issues concerning women was edited by Jill Ranstead, with contributions from the women involved in the Rape Crisis Centre, the Women's Centre, and University Feminists. Thanks also to Lynda Holmes for her thoughts on lesbianism, and to Margot Roth for her time and energy.

Abortion Laws: The Reasons for Repeal

Total repeal is based on the simple premise that women are sane and sensible human beings. Since this is so there can be no objection to repeal of the abortion laws. The woman's right and competence to control her fertility will only be meaningful if the government accepts that it has a positive duty to promote sex education and provide free and easily accessible contraceptive and abortion services.

Under the existing law and any liberalised law the woman in effect makes application for a license; her case is heard by one or more experts and the abortion is either granted or disallowed. Objective criteria may have to be complied with but law is clearly judgemental. The outcome is influenced by moral considerations as to whether a woman is sexually good or bad and whether her economic and social conditions excite the compassionate and merciful nature of her judges. A worthy woman will not be punished with compulsory pregnancy; a wicked one will be.

There are dangers inherent in the partially liberalised laws.

(a) *That the final decision should be medical.*

A woman's wishes and not her circumstances must be paramount. Doctors cover a wide spectrum - from the Catholic gynaecologist to the agnostic general practitioner. The former will tend to see women achieving fulfilment through motherhood and disregard individual aspirations; the latter may tend to give abortion directives where the woman is in particularly difficult social and economic circumstances or there is a risk of deformity and may underestimate an individual woman's total rejection of abortion as a solution. Women are neither infants, nor mental defectives; we can make decisions for ourselves, and not unexpectedly, we are the people with most expertise in this field. Leaving the decision to the doctor imposes a heavy burden; releasing us from responsibility may affect our whole self realisation.

We all make mistakes that we have to live with; legislation that protects one person from making a mistake may restrict the right of another person to make the correct decision.

(b) *Abortions may only be performed by licensed physicians.*

Most doctors have neither the time nor the inclination to do abortions. Many have probably not had any more experience of abortion than a cursory study at medical school. If we train people in the special field of midwifery, why not train para-medical staff to do abortions? Women who cannot get an appointment with a willing doctor, quickly, will always turn to the illegal racket for relief.

(c) *Abortions may only be performed in hospitals.*

Abortions can be safely carried out in a clinic or doctor's surgery. We would like the situation to exist where women could obtain free abortions without delay between the decision and the operation. However hospital boards are notoriously conservative. Fewer abortions and sterilisation operations are allowed at present in public hospitals compared to the number estimated to be done in private hospitals where fees play a persuasive role. Restricting abortions to hospitals would help those who could afford to pay large sums of money at the expense of those who could not. Overseas figures from countries where the law has been liberalised show a much greater morbidity rate for the public hospital than for the private clinic, attributable to delay and failure to use staff sufficiently skilled in the abortion procedure.

(d) *Abortions may not be performed beyond a certain point in pregnancy, unless the woman's life is at stake.*

There will always be a need for late abortions. The majority of women who do not want a pregnancy will want to terminate

it as soon as it can be confirmed. A few will want a small period of delay while they think things over. A few who will tend to be the very young, the very poor, the very frightened and the very desperate, will seek it later. Some of this group may not have known they were pregnant and some will have tried to pretend they were not until physical events forced them to act. There is also the group who experience some calamity - a wanted pregnancy may become unwanted: where the foetus is covered to be deformed, the father is killed or invalided, and so on.

In order to protect public sensibilities (as much as to protect the woman's health and sensibilities) there is a tendency to reach a messy aesthetic compromise. Different criteria are established for different stages of pregnancy. This will not stop late abortions: it is guaranteed to make them later than ever.

Di Cleary

This article was abridged and reprinted from a WONAAC newsletter.

Abortion is a woman's right to choose.

MARCH FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 17!

**Repeal All Abortion Laws!
Freely Available, Safe
Contraceptives!
Voluntary Sterilisation!**



ASSEMBLE MYERS
PARK 7pm MARCH 7-30

Feminists on Campus

The University Feminists, revived early this year, has developed into one of the more active of the small number of pressure groups within the University. In their campaign to raise awareness of women's rights in a sexist society - as reflected on campus - their activities have extended to include not only students (there are now over 100 on the mailing list), but also women throughout the Auckland region.

Within the University, educative groups have been organised, such as the Theory and Discussion Group which critically examines feminist literature. On a more personal level, there are Consciousness Raising groups which provide an opportunity for 'non-judgemental comparison of individual experiences through which one is made aware of common oppression'. Equally successful, but more community-oriented has been the Feminist Drama Group whose 'lighthearted but with a message' street theatre was staged during the festivities with the opening of the Maidment Theatre, and again on Open Day. A further production, presented in conjunction with the Women's Centre to celebrate Suffrage Day, is scheduled for September 18.

At the political level, the Feminists have been unusually active on a traditionally apathetic campus. Feminists were initiators of the establishment of the Law School Women's Group - the need for which has been more than amply demonstrated by the second AWLSA Dinner fiasco. More recently, they were responsible for the drafting of submissions for delegates to NZUSA's Women's Commission. Most of these were subsequently adopted as policy by the August Council, the most important, and hopefully, the most effective, being the appointment to Exec of a Women's Rights Officer to implement the laudable, but yet to be actioned Studass policies.

The most important issue this year has been the right of women to control their own bodies, and, in relation to this, the threatened closure of the Aotea clinic. On campus, a forum was organised prior to the AUSA abortion policy referendum in early April. University Feminists were also active participants in the June 23 Rally held to mark the opening of Parliament, in the Abortion Conference at the end of July, and in the recent efforts to block the Gill Bill until the Report of the Royal Commission. Other political activities have included delegates to the Radical Feminist Caucus at both regional and national level, helping to sponsor Willie Mae Reid and "Women Against The Tour".

A Wine and Cheese evening, with a guest speaker, is held each month, and there have been two successful Dinners. With the term drawing to a close, there will probably be fewer functions, but 1977 already promises to be an even more active year.

Jennifer Ingram
(for the University Feminists)



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On Saturday, 18th September at 8.00, in the Maidment Theatre, the Auckland Women's Theatre Group is presenting a satirical review "Herstory, History or Whostory?" This marks 73 years of suffrage for NZ women, commemorating 19th September 1893 when women finally won the right to vote. All material for the review is original and has been written collectively by the Theatre group. The areas explored include the story of Eve and Adam; why there were no Great Women Artists; the myth of the Helpless Heroine, and there will be some poetry and music before the review itself starts. The audience will be invited to wine and cheese following the performance. For further information contact Rosalie: 763-098 or Jill: POP 80-360.

Auckland Women's Centre

The Auckland Women's Centre was opened on March 6 1975 as a Feminist Centre for all women. The founding members of the Centre were women from Auckland Women's Liberation who realized the need for a permanent meeting place for feminists - somewhere they could hold large meetings, have a feminist library and a place where women could come and learn about feminism.

The basic aims of the Centre are to provide a feminist centre where all women can meet and a place to discuss and clarify feminist ideas, to encourage the growth of feminism and provide a base for feminist political action. We offer a referral service to all women; however it is important to point out that we have no trained counsellors and have not set ourselves up as a social service. We are women offering sympathetic and non-judgemental support to other women.

The Auckland Women's Centre is not a structured organization. The Centre is run collectively by all the women involved. Decisions relating to Centre organization policy and activities are made at general meetings held each alternate Tuesday. The Centre is rostered for as many hours as we can woman it during the day, and for hours that the Centre is closed we share an answerphone service with the Rape Crisis Centre which gives out contact numbers for women to ring us at home. We are a self supporting organization kept running by donations and

pledges from women on a weekly or monthly basis. A group of women from the Centre have been designing and printing off pamphlets on the centre and on feminism. We also run off our own monthly newsletter to a mailing list of over 400 women.

The activities which are offered at the Centre are self-limiting. There are several groups already set up which women can join but any women with new ideas can set up activity groups within the Centre if she wishes. The groups operating within the Centre at the moment are public speaking, drama, consciousness raising, political action, and discussion and feminist theory groups. As a group we have involved ourselves in political issues and supported groups in their moves to fight oppression - WONAAC on the abortion issue, and the Women Against the Tour in the mobilization against the All Black Tour of South Africa giving our support to our black sisters in South Africa. The Centre has put forward submissions to the Royal Commission on Sterilization, Contraception and Abortion and also to the New Zealand Advertisers Code of Ethics against the use of women in sexist advertising.

The Centre has organized two celebratory events - last year we celebrated Suffrage Day in Myers Park with street theatre, songs, speakers and stalls selling feminist literature. The Anniversary for the Women's Centre was held in Albert Park on March 7 this year with our expanded programme of drama, the first performance of an all-women's band and stalls selling women-made crafts as well as feminist literature. This year to celebrate Suffrage Day we decided that we should put on a full scale production which would include a performance of drama and feminist music. We booked the Maidment Theatre for September 18 and our performance is entitled 'Herstory, History, or Whostory?' a feminist satirical review. Everyone is welcome and it costs \$1.00 for students and \$1.50 for others. There will be Wine and Cheese afterwards for people to come and discuss the review and talk to women from the Centre and the University Feminists. PLEASE COME

Glenda Northey/Lynda Holmes

The Rape Crisis Centre

The Auckland Rape Crisis Centre has been set up because a group of women are angry at the lack of justice for women victims of rape. The Rape Crisis Centre has three aims which may also be viewed as different levels of prevention.

Our primary and most immediate aim is the counselling and support of rape victims. Included in this is the provision of access to medical and legal advice. This is a "bottom-of-the-cliff" approach. We are merely patching up the results of a lamentable situation.

Another aim is to change the law with regard to rape. At present, we know what we don't like about the law but have not worked out fully what we would like to see in its place. Of course we want stopped the admission as evidence of the woman's past sexual history. We would also like to see more fundamental changes. For example, that the lower court hearing be dispensed with so as to lessen the traumatic effects on women caused by going through the court.

This second aim will go towards achieving secondary prevention. At present, very few women actually take their case to the police and to court. Also, data from the National Opinion Research Centre of the University of Chicago suggests that the actual incidence figures are probably 3½ times the reported rate. This means that rape is a crime that does pay. Justice must be seen to be done, and not only women know that men are getting away with it, but the men do too.

The overall effect is that society looks on women attacked in such situations and says "she deserved everything she got". Hence victims of a humiliating and traumatic attack are given no sympathy by society. In fact, this attitude gives the rapist an excuse for his crime - that he was provoked. Then the blame is removed from the man and put on the woman. The victim becomes the perpetrator of the crime against herself.

This myth has very profound effects on all women, everywhere in this society. They begin to believe that they will escape attack by conforming to everything that society deems is proper for "good" women. They don't go to the pub, out at night or out at all, except with a male protector. Overall, this myth, and rape serve to control the social behaviour of women and keep them within the power of their male "protectors". It is interesting to note that an American study of college students' sexual behaviour found that those men that believe most fervently

in the value of virginity (the double-standard), were the most likely to rape. Also, the author of "The Knights of the Round Table", the glorification of chivalry, Sir Arthur Mallory, was convicted of rape four times.

Rape is an act of aggression in which the victim is denied her self-determination. It is an act of violence which if not actually followed by beating or murder, nevertheless always carries with it the threat of death. And, finally, rape is a form of mass terrorism, for the victims of rape are chosen indiscriminately, but the propagandists for male supremacy broadcast that it is women who cause rape by being unchaste or in the wrong place at the wrong time, in essence, by behaving as though they were free.

Our third aim is to change society's attitude to women. It is only by ending the patriarchal and sexist society that rape will stop. Rape is one of the means by which men keep women in a subordinate position in our society. To appreciate how this operates, one has to look at the way a rape victim is treated by society, and society is reflected in the courts. This treatment is based on a number of misconceptions about the rape victim popularly accepted as fact. Perhaps the most important and widely accepted of these is the "she-asked-for-it" myth. If a woman is raped, people generally blame her for provoking her own attack. Legally, provocation constitutes mitigating circumstances for the crime. However, in the case of rape, provocation actually includes virtually every type of clothing any woman wears from jeans to leather jackets to mini-skirts. It means that women are caught in a classic double-bind or catch-22 situation. From a very early age, women are taught to preen themselves, to make themselves attractive. But it seems that the very cosmetics and fashions which are advertised to innocent girls as attracting True Love become, after she is attacked, the tools of her downfall.

Provocation can also cover actions by the woman and merely being in a certain place at a certain time. That is, bussing home at 10.30pm as in the case of some women last year here in Auckland; going to the pub; going to a party; even just living alone. The rationale being that women should not be in situations that might be taken to indicate that they are of "loose" morals. A woman who is not obviously behaving as a dutiful wife/daughter, not under the care/protection of a male is free game for any male.

Lesbianism & Feminism A Personal View

Society has always had a very narrow and unpleasant definition of 'lesbian' as the stereotypical butch, male-imitator, not women who are generally unidentifiable from heterosexual women. The basic definition of lesbian should be "women loving women". There has never been one definition of feminist - every woman has her own idea of what feminism means to her. In the simplest terms it seems to come down to "women concerned with women". The question always arises how far should that concern go. Should it cover every aspect of one's life, and if so, is a woman in a heterosexual relationship a "real" feminist? Certainly some of the strongest feminists are lesbians, but just as all lesbians are not automatically feminists neither are all feminists lesbians.

There are a great many lesbians in the Feminist Movement - some have long considered themselves lesbian, while many have only recently recognized their lesbianism since becoming involved in feminism. For those women who become really involved in the movement, the progression into lesbian-feminism is very seductive, since the very essence of woman's oppression is the male-orientated

and male-dominated society in which women struggle to live. Being a feminist and a lesbian gives an extra security within the movement knowing that you are not supporting or involved with the "enemy" in any way.

But, to me, one of the principles of feminism is the right of a woman to choose in all aspects of her life regardless of social convention. Every woman has the right to decide her own sexuality whether it be with women or with men.

There have been many arguments within the feminist movement whether a woman can honestly feel herself to be a feminist and still relate to men. Some lesbian feminists feel that they have attained a higher level of feminism in that they have cut that strong tie of male sexual dominance. Certainly women who have excluded men from all parts of their life have more time and energy to put into the cause, but all feminists are not able, or in fact, prepared to do this. However, lesbians are now accepted, and in fact, are a vital part of the feminist movement where the term "sisterhood" has begun to achieve its full meaning.

Lynda Holmes



Paul Gilmour



Margot Roth

Paul Gilmour

Woman: Her Place in His Story

Margot Roth has long been one of the more active supporters of the Women's Movement in New Zealand. One-time editor of CRACCUM, she worked as a reporter on the Herald after World War II when the world of journalism belonged almost exclusively to men. After some years of experience, she was appointed Woman's Editor on the *Southern Cross*, where she soon made her mark. She refused to run the usual potage of engagements and social happenings, preferring to deal with more controversial issues concerning women.

Her contributions also extend to a full and detailed study of women in New Zealand's past. The overriding impression is that they have been short-changed over their history, because of their status and the general attitudes of the male population who have tended to have more political and social voice - a history, rather than a herstory.

She illustrates, drawing comparisons between the spread of fame of Dr Truby King, founder of the Plunket Society, and the relative obscurity of the women contributing to this field, such as Grace Neill and Mother Aubert. Neill, the first Women's Inspector of Factories, was largely responsible for the Registered Nurses' Act of 1901, which introduced a three year training course for nurses. Apart from a few memoirs by her son, little has been recorded of her work, and her biography has yet to emerge. Mother Aubert is another remarkable woman, of whom little is known. In a period of strong belief in the sins of illegitimacy, she did much to ease public opinion into greater tolerance, running a home for unmarried mothers and their children.

In striking contrast to this record of obscurity and non-acknowledgement is the much-publicized contribution made by Truby King. His Plunket Society spread quickly because of the dependence of NZ women of the time on the services it provided and it became regarded as a sacred cow. King's influence

came to have some weight, which was unfortunate for the status of NZ women. His firm beliefs in the place of women, as evidenced in his opposition to their higher education has not helped to encourage their self-expectations. A possible explanation of the burgeoning of King's fame is the support and ground-work he received from his wife and family who were able to continue his work. Prominent women do not tend to have this kind of back-up, and the theme of 'behind-every-great-man-there-is-a-woman' has continued.

In spite of the illumination of male effort, however, women have often been the movers of some important social change. In 1934, following a deputation of groups of women to the Minister of Justice, the marriage age was raised from 12 for males and 14 for females to 16 years for both sexes. This helped dispel the socially damaging myth of the desirability of early marriage, a belief evoked by cosy scenes of large families sitting by firesides. The part played by wo-



Lady voters going to the polling-booth, election day, Auckland, 1899

men - notably Elsie Locke - in the presentation of the first anti-nuclear arms petition to Parliament in 1956 has also been largely unrecognized. The graft of ground work has never had sufficient appeal to catch the public eye.

Socio-economic factors have also had their influence on the status of women. Women brought out to New Zealand under the Wakefield scheme tended to be members of the working class produced by the Industrial Revolution rather than of the leisured class. Without the protection of charities and the like such as were evolving in England, working women faced great hardship, both from the general living conditions and from the attitudes of men. Often they would leave their wives and families in their search for greener fields - or perhaps gold would be a more accurate description.

The Contagious Diseases Act of 1869 provides an interesting indicator of the attitudes of the time. It became law with the purpose of eliminating VD, but actually worked to arrest suspected prostitutes. Rolleston, a prominent Member of the House, commented: "The one sex made a trade of the matter and spread the disease, but it is quite a different thing with the other sex."

Sweated labour was another element of early New Zealand society which did not help ease the load of women. They were paid 4½d to make a pair of heavy woollen trousers, and fear of losing this meagre income prevented them from making too many complaints. Until, that is, they joined forces with working men in the 1890s in their rise against the 'new rich' and their laissez-faire policies. The Liberal Party was voted in and women received the vote in 1893. However, attitudes still prevailed, as did the basic socio-economic position of women. With families to cope with, and homes to run, little time, energy and other resources have been left to struggle against the inequalities.

In today's women, Margot Roth has observed many developing trends and characteristics. Women

have become more supportive of one another and united as they come to accept one another, and the divide-and-rule effect of the male-perpetrated myths of 'female cattiness' is fast weakening. She believes that women today have more self-confidence, more practical sense and more understanding of the social processes, but notes a marked lack of political consciousness. The general assumption of affluence and job availability is in sharp contrast to the harsh conditions faced by women in earlier years. This poverty accentuated their position and perhaps stimulated more action. Today's relative well-being could help obscure the fact that women are still not recognized as equals in their own right in many spheres of society. Women should be conscious of the fact that they still look at things from a pakeha point of view, and that much can be learnt from the Maori and Polynesian traditions of collectivism and consensus.

A new wave of feminism? Perhaps. At least, a new mark on society, and a new place in the process of change. Margot Roth believes that New Zealand has lacked a proper history, as significant groups of its people have not been sufficiently represented. Perhaps the slowly-changing currents will be able to provide for herstory as well as history.

Jill Ranstead

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After some considerable time lapse, here is the third in CRACCUM's Lifeview series, features in which people who have a thought-out and committed view of life in general, and this University in particular, express themselves. The first two articles were from Mike Hanne of the Italian Department and John Hinchcliff, University Chaplain.



Lifeview The Anguish of Freedom

I do not like to talk about existentialism. It is the nature of an intellectual quest to be undefined. To name it and define it is to wrap it up and tie the knot. — Jean-Paul Sartre.

The world of existentialism is that of philosophy, art and literature. Existentialism cannot be defined. Like life, it can only be grasped intuitively. The most prominent feature of existentialism is the tragic sense of life, and it is not surprising that it is often mistaken for a philosophy of despair.

The earliest philosophy of existentialism can be traced back to the writings of Kierkegaard and Nietzsche in the nineteenth century. To Kierkegaard, life is anguish and despair - fear of something in the world, and anguish before oneself. The best solution is to make a leap of faith, the alternative being a life of misery. Unlike Kierkegaard, Nietzsche was an atheist. He proclaims that God is dead, and that man must strive to become superman. Thus *Spake Zarathustra* is one of the greatest books ever written about life and the struggle against nihilism.

Modern existentialism has its philosophical foundation in Husserl's phenomenology. To explain it in ordinary terms, it is the investigation of objects or phenomena as they appear to our consciousness in many ways but without any presuppositions or *a priori* judgements. It establishes the existence of reality and tran-

scends the subjective/objective dualism. Consciousness is always consciousness of something. Therefore the true interior world is the true exterior world. Thus phenomenology overcomes dualism and is a great advancement in philosophy.

Heidegger believed that one should begin philosophy by questioning the nature of being. This can be done by conducting a phenomenological investigation of the objects we see around us. He defines man as a 'Being-in-the-world' and also a 'Being-towards-Death'. Most of our anxieties are caused by the knowledge of our oncoming death. We try to forget this by losing ourselves in our daily routine, and clatter and chatter to fill the silence of the void. In the end we have even forgotten to live.

The founder of French existentialism is Sartre. He is still the reigning philosopher of France and has propounded a whole ontological system which provides an explanation for everything in the world. In his *Being and Nothingness*, he shows that at the heart of being there is nothingness, man is a nothingness to himself and he spends his whole life in the pursuit of being. Consciousness is also freedom, but it is a freedom which recognises itself in anguish because

it finds itself trapped. It is thrown into an absurd world where there is no exit, and yet it is responsible for everything which happens here. At the same time, the consciousness must be responsible for its own existence.

Responsibility here is taken in the metaphysical sense and not in the moral. In acting, we are responsible. In not acting, we are also responsible. We are collectively responsible for everything that happens in the world, because we did not act to prevent it. If the world is blown to pieces, it is our fault. Whatever the limitation of the individual's particular situation, freedom of choice still remains open - one can either accept the situation or try to overcome it. Therefore freedom is responsibility. One cannot shake off one's responsibility. To relinquish responsibility is to relinquish freedom. But the consciousness is also freedom.

A friend of Sartre's, Merleau-Ponty, also did a lot of research into the application of phenomenology to the fields of language, history, psychology and sociology. But he pointed out that phenomenology should not only concern itself with external objects, but also with our own being, because our immediate consciousness is that of our own being.

In the fields of art and literature the early movement of existentialism seems to coincide with that of expressionism. It portrays the *Angst* and alienation of man due to the rapid rise of capitalism and scientific technologies. The paintings of Munch, such as *The Cry* and the *Dance of Life*, depict uncertainty, anguish and horror in a world where moral structure has collapsed. Most of the theories of modern existential aesthetics and creativity are propounded by Merleau-Ponty and Sartre, where the approach is once again phenomenological.

French existentialist literature far surpasses the standard of its British counterpart. Sartre once described contemporary English fiction as a *young ladies' orchestra*. In his book *What is Literature?* he says that writers should act as a voice for the oppressed and not write to entertain the bourgeoisie. In order to be true to his philosophy, he refused to accept the Nobel

Prize for literature. The major theme of Sartre's novels and plays is the embodiment of his philosophy of freedom, responsibility and commitment.

Most feminists should be familiar with Simone de Beauvoir's *Second Sex* which points out the position of women in a world where values are created by men. Most of her works are based on the philosophy of Sartre. In her autobiography, she gives us a good account of her life as an existentialist; of her arch-enemy, the middle class; of the French intellectual circle; of her travel and of her relationship with Sartre.

The existential theme of art as communication is very well expressed by the German poet, Gottfried Benn. He believes that only artistic work can light up the empty space between *Thou* and *I*:

"A word - a gleam, a soaring flight, a fire, a cast of flame, a shooting star - and darkness again, vast and monstrous, in the empty space around World and I."

He thinks that God cannot help us for, since Nietzsche, God is dead. Only through art can we make contact with the essence and bridge that 'cleavage between I and You'.

Most people have condemned existentialism as a philosophy of despair, fatalism and hippyism. I believe they are all mistaken. Existentialism believes that if life is without a meaning, we must enshrine it with one. If existence is finite, we must live all the more. Our future is still a piece of blank canvas and it is up to us to add colour to it. But our future is the future of humanity which depends on human solidarity.

The Sartrean philosophy is a philosophy of freedom, responsibility and commitment. It questions our conventional and religious ideas as it undermines our middle class values. Existential literature depicts the hypocrisy, morality and triviality indulged in by individuals of the middle class so as to escape the anxieties and nothingness which haunt their existence. From it I have acquired a new vision of reality which makes the world look as though it is in the first dawn of creation.

S.W. Yee

Hope for the Middle East?

Rev David Penman, Warden of St. Andrews College in Melbourne, is at present on a speaking tour of NZ. He has lived for a number of years in Beirut, Lebanon, and was forced to evacuate last year during the 21st ceasefire. CRACCUM interviewed him about the Middle East situation.

Is the Middle East situation basically a religious problem?

I don't really think it is. It's a nationalist problem - a problem of the Palestinians and their homeland. I feel that if the Palestinians were given a homeland, they would live with the Jews. But they aren't being given one; they're not likely to be given one, and as long as this situation isn't solved, the problem will remain. It's the same with Lebanon - you have tribal animosities that transcend religious allegiances. Same again in Northern Ireland - it's not a Catholic/Protestant struggle. These are just sociological definitions - you're using religious terms to define the groups that are fighting. Socio-economic is the best description I would use for the problems in Lebanon just now. But the Palestinians are the key to peace in the Middle East.

Would it then be too simple to say that in Lebanon it's right wing Christian vs left wing Muslim?

Yes, too simple, because there are Christians involved with the left - Palestinians first, Christian second. It was the same when East and West Pakistan fought each other. They were both Muslim, but they were Bengali or Punjabi first, and Muslim second.

In the Israeli/Palestinian conflict, do you think either side will ever be willing to compromise in order to achieve peace?

I think they will. In the Eastern world there's a bargaining style. They bargain for more than they know they're going to get. They say "Every Israeli must be pushed into the sea". We Westerners are very literalistic - we believe every word instead of looking at the total picture and the image behind the word. So I would say that the possibility of bargaining on the West bank is very real.

But Syria is a very complicating factor. The Syrian president is from a minority sect, not from the majority class of Syria at all. He's negotiating with his own people to try and stay in power and the reason why he is in Lebanon is for his own political survival. If the leftist win in Lebanon, Assad is finished.

The Israelis are supporting Assad's intervention in Lebanon against the left, which is a turn-around for the books. They know that a moderate rightist Lebanon is the basis for peace, and a leftist, Palestinian-led Lebanon is the basis for war. So, in fact, the situation is the best it has been for years.

Lebanon is right in the middle of a potential world war. If it doesn't come right, we're in pretty terrible trouble.

They need a Canton system, after the Swiss arrangement of semi-autonomous entities, until the passions die down and they can then talk about some alternatives. They need some kind of neutral force to control them while they cool down. Syria's the only force that can do that.



David Penman

Paul Gilmour

with reasonable moderate Arab leaders. It is Middle East politics that is being fought out in Lebanon, not a Christian/Muslim war.

Then why has the religious label been used?

Well, it's partly true. Let's face it, there are two kinds of Church - two kinds of Islam. There is a religion that is sociologically defined by its historical precedents, and there is an individual personal faith in God that affects a person's style of living. The Maronite church in Lebanon has ceased to live according to the teachings of Jesus. It has become concerned for its own survival, and it's the only church that's involved. The Orthodox, Catholics and Protestants aren't involved at all and never have been. There are some upper class Muslims involved in the right, and some Palestinian Christians who identify with the left. It's not a simple Christian vs Muslim confrontation. It happens that the Christian rightists have historically been the better educated, controlling the political and social life of the country, and the left have said, "We want a greater share in the life of the country". The right refused them so they started to try and take it. But now both sides have forfeited the right to any sympathy at all due to the atrocities that have occurred. There is now no basis for arguing a just war. It's insanity - 30,000 killed, 100,000 injured and over 100,000 homes destroyed.

To what extent will the answer to these problems need to be a religious as opposed to a political answer?

It is evident that the religious leaders will need to take a strong stand for moderation. Without this there will be no political settlement. Of course we must separate the historical aspect of Christianity or the other religions, and the true existential aspect of a personal faith in God. I can think of many great Christian leaders who must be very anguished over what their own country is doing in the name of their church.

What would you say are some of the major misconceptions NZers have about the Middle East situation?

The first one is that the Arabs are all terrorists. The second one is that they're all Muslims - there are 20 million Christian Arabs in the Middle East. Third, that all Palestinians in the PLO are terrorists. It's not true - a very small minority are. The "wog" mentality. That's not true. Greening of the desert? The Israelis are said to be greening the desert. We really ought to look at how much the Arabs are doing - three or four times the amount. And so one could go on. There are so many myths, because the Arabs are bad communicators with the outside world the average New Zealander hasn't heard the Arab approach. It's not that one side is right and the other wrong, but both sides need to be heard.

Kennedy Warne

David Penman speaks on "The Middle East Crisis: a Christian perspective". Tuesday, September 14th, 1pm, Lower Lecture Theatre.

Arts



Fernand Leger
City Art Gallery
6 September - 3 October

The exhibition contains examples of the artist's work spanning the period from his first association with Braque and Picasso, around 1910, through 1954, a year before his death in 1955 at the age of 74. The works are representative of his most significant investigations, and include some really excellent pieces. Unfortunately two of his most famous works, 'Adieu New York' and 'Contrast of Objects', have been deleted from the show.

Leger's intentions are probably best expressed in his own words: "Since the means of expression have multiplied, plastic art must logically limit itself to its own purpose: realism of conception. It is not the beauty of the thing which one is painting that matters, but rather the means which one adopts to re-create the object even if it is only a nail. This nail must retain its dignity as an object. A painted nail should have the same importance as a face. I have scattered my objects in space and I have so arranged it that they all balance each other, making them stand out against the surface of the canvas. It is all a play of harmonies and rhythms based on background colours and surface lines, distances and contrasts."

There are 44 works of his to engage your sensibilities, stimulate a conjectural appraisal perhaps. They are very intense. I found it necessary to make three visits (short concentration span, Y'know) to look at them all. But here, just a few, lightly.

The Stove: A diminished range of colours, to taste, and in shades of grey steel fingers hold it all together until the spring break-up. A familiar chord struck out of context.

Three Women: To loose themselves quietly, see how they keep up the elegance of the place they inhabit.

Still Life With Plaster Mask: A nun's face, well-laundered, is a picture still white framed in her black habit, eyes for her order

only. A valve regulates passes, exclusions, and piped music leaves her unmoved.

Three Studies for a Cinematic Mural: What a view! It's a sign of the times. Dressed up outrage in poster paint issues veiled threats to his warder. What a laugh! There's no point. See who has the key! The dealer has the cards stacked and smoke is as free as the clouds it mixes with.

These were made after a trip to the US of A in 1938 to decorate Nelson Rockefeller's apartment. He returned in 1940. His fascination with the new landscape led to a series of works based on the American way of life he saw, particularly *The Country Outing* and *The Cyclists* inspired by the family groups and young girls he saw picnicking and bicycling in the country.

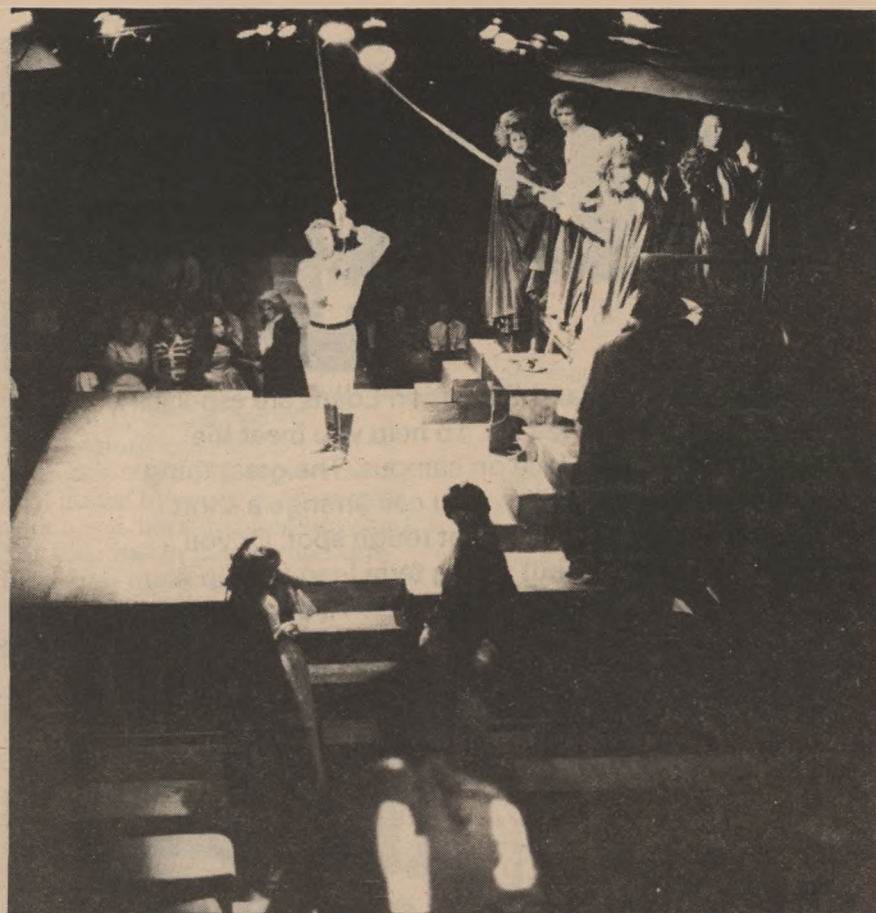
Of that time he wrote: "Bad taste is a distinctive characteristic of this country. Bad taste, strong colours: the painter has everything to reorganise and can make the fullest possible use of his powers. Girls in sweaters, their skin a fiery hue, girls in shorts, dressed like circus acrobats. If I had only seen well-dressed girls, I would never have painted a series of cyclists nor especially 'La grande Julie'."

Several paintings of this period, including 'La Grande Julie' are in the exhibition.

Woman Cyclists: Cross to the side you favour, no sitting on the fence, OK? It's simply a matter of choice, so arrange it as you will. You see, a cross-country cycle ride put colour in their cheeks, so pale alone. Is that the ghost of a horse on the skyline?

Big Julie: She'll hold out against all comers. It's not hard. Butter wouldn't melt in her mouth. With cultured innocence she averts her eyes while keeping a tentative hand in. What a charmer! (But a fly-by-night, be warned!) And never a cross word, save that which is read between the lines.

Gray Nicol



George Balogh

Theatre Corporate made its debut with *The Beggar's Opera* earlier this year. Their production met with enough success to prompt them to run another shortened season, until Saturday 18 September. Once described as a 'spectacular burlesque masterpiece', *The Beggar's Opera* is an attack on the inequalities, malpractices and shady ethics of 18th century society, where money reigned supreme. Following this production is another revival. *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, which will run for a week. *The Other Side of the Beatles* is also due to appear for another season.

LUNCHTIME THEATRE

The American Deep South has thrown up some amazing phenomena - from bourbon to Jimmy Carter, and jazz to Tennessee Williams, the playwright whose work epitomizes the leisurely decay of his home ground. Williams has a talent for portraying the declining Southern belle and her flight from reality, and *New Independent Theatre*, in yet another tribute to the American Bi-Centennial are staging a lunchtime production of Williams' *Hello From Bertha*. Sheila Summers plays the madam of the bordello in which Bertha (Yvonne Thode, above) plies her trade. *Hello From Bertha* plays at *New Independent Theatre* on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 1.10 p.m. from September 15th to 24th.

Short Story Competition

The Short Story Competition sponsored by the Students' Association has been judged. Since the object of the competition was to stimulate the writing of short stories, the organisers were pleased with the response - nearly 50 stories from 34 authors. The best stories were submitted by Michael Morrissey, who receives \$80 of the Award, while A.M. Fagan receives \$20 for her story *Judith*. At least one of the stories will be published in the CRACCUM of September 27th, which is an Arts issue.

CRACCUM thanks Mac Jackson of the English Department for reading and judging the stories. He makes the following comments:

I didn't find it easy to read all the short stories (nearly fifty), but, having read them all, I found it remarkably

easy to pick the winning entry. I had asked that the stories reach me in anonymous form. The last five which I encountered (all by the same person) were in a class by themselves.

This doesn't mean that I regard all the other stories as negligible. Several have points of interest: *Judith* by A. M. Fagan, strikes me as the best. Nor does it mean that I think the five of which I especially approve are faultless: they could all do with a little tidying up, as the author would doubtless agree. If I were to choose any single one of the five as a prize-winner it would perhaps be *Lying in Bed*, but such a selection would be somewhat arbitrary, and I'm content just to award the prize to author Michael Morrissey.

Mac Jackson

Theatre Week

MONDAY 13TH SEPTEMBER
LITTLE THEATRE: 9am-6pm, Greer Twiss - Drawing Exhibition, continuing till Friday 17th. Admission free.

TUESDAY 14TH
OLD MAID: 1pm AUSA Jazz Concert with *Cohesion*. Admission free.
8.15pm. Sir Douglas Robb Lecture: *Theatre for Today* - "Theatres": speaker John Russell Brown. Admission free.

THURSDAY 16TH
OLD MAID: 8.15pm. Robb Lecture: "Illusion".

FRIDAY 17th
OLD MAID: 1pm. Conservatorium of Music lunchtime programme. Admission free.

8pm. AUSA Cultural Council: International Cultural evening. Admission 50c. students.

LITTLE THEATRE: Student Arts Centre workshops - 4.30-6pm 13-17 year olds; 6-8pm, adults. Term enrolment through Ros Clark at 30-789 ext 52.

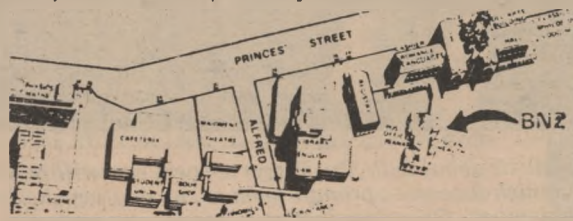
SATURDAY 18th
OLD MAID: 8pm University Feminist Theatre Group: *Herstory, History or Whostory?* a satirical review. Admission \$1.50 general public, 50c. students.
LITTLE THEATRE: Arts Workshops - 9.30-10.30am, 5-8 year olds; 10.30-12.00pm 9-12 year olds.

MONDAY 20TH
OLD MAID: 9.30am and 1.30pm English Dept and French Club Films: *Les Visiteurs du Sour* and *L'Ecume des Jours*. Admission \$1.00

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MUSIC

SECOND THOUGHTS



Two years ago Brian Finn stood in front of a schoolgirl choir on the stage of the Mercury Theatre and introduced a song as a candidate for a new national anthem. The song was called *Sweet Dreams* and it promptly disappeared from the *Split Enz* repertoire. It is probably appropriate that it has made its reappearance on the first truly international album recorded by a New Zealand rock act.

Unlike Mr. Lee Grant, and countless other hopefuls, who sunk without a trace once across the equator, *Split Enz* really did it, and the result is right now arriving on the shelves of English record shops. *Sweet Dreams* may never get played at the Olympic Games (if they ask us back), but a lot more people are going to know it by the end of the year than ever knew *God Defend*. No matter what you think of the music itself, *Mental Notes* is amazing by its very existence. What's more amazing still is that it's a good record.

Since it's going to be a while before you can actually get your hands on a copy, it's probably worthwhile to give a full track-listing. In order of appearance, they are: *Late Last Night*; *Walking Down a Road*; *Titus*; *Lovey Dovey*; *Sweet Dreams*; *Stranger than Fiction*; *Time for a Change*; *Matinee Idyll* (nee 129); *the Woman Who Loves You*; *Mental Notes*. All except

Mental Notes are new recordings, although *Late Last Night* comes close to being a carbon copy of the single.

Buyers of *Mental Notes* mark 1, and those who attended the last tour in March, will know the basic form of all the songs except *Sweet Dreams*, but things have definitely changed. In the place of the air of menace and dementia of *Spellbound & Under the Wheel* we have the vaudeville of *Woman & Late Last Night*. Moreover, the loss of those two songs also sees the end of Phil Judd's more excessive vocalese. In fact on the retake of *Titus*, Judd actually comes close to crooning and there isn't a single 30-second scream in evidence anywhere.

I said above that it surprised me that they have turned out a good record. This largely stems from a fear that given all that extra technology, and a little more feeling of importance, they might have been guilty of trying too hard, of indulging in overdub mania. Instead the overall impression of the record is that they have, perhaps under the influence of Phil Manzanera, plumped for a more solid sound, avoiding the highs and lows of the Australian product and communicating much more of the general air of silly hyperaction of the *Split Enz* stage presence.

Stripped of the *Sturm und Drang*, the essentially melodic base of the

music comes through much more clearly. In fact, it is only on *Walking Down a Road* that the reduction in tension could really be called a loss. In the central, "Is that what you meant, when I left you on your own?" section, that tantalising pause before the re-entry of the guitar has been replaced with a smoother transition which reduces the impact markedly. Generally it is hard to see why *Road* was retained at the expense of songs like *Maybe*. Its slightly ponderous perpendicularity is a little at odds with the new agility of the record.

Questions of selection and emphasis aside, the replacement of lead guitar by wind instruments which was heralded here during the last tour has in fact turned out more as a replacement of synthesizers. Many of the parts formerly played by Eddie Raynor have been turned into the trumpet and saxophone lines they were intended to imitate. Eddie Raynor is now much more in evidence on piano - partly as a result of the more middled mix, and also because he is not needed so much on the other keyboards of the arsenal. As Phil Judd takes over more and more of the lead guitar lines, it is becoming plain that this line-up is fully capable of reproducing on stage what they have delivered in the studio.

Still, this isn't the record they might have made. It's not as good as their most inspired live moments.

What it very well might be, is the record that gives *Split Enz* enough of an English following to establish them in the style to which they deserve to become accustomed.

The depth of resources available to the band and their former alumni (old member Miles Golding is on leave from the London Symphony Orchestra and plays violin on three tracks) is such that it seems unthinkable that they will go back from here. The only weakness from a New Zealand point of view is the lack of genuinely new material, but this is of course irrelevant to the English market that *Split Enz* are now inevitably tied to. Seems the only way that New Zealand can sustain a world-class rock and roll band is by exporting it. But that's life.

Frank Stark

STOP PRESS

The much-revered and esteemed *New Musical Express* has just reviewed *Mental Notes* and proclaimed it "debut album of the year". For those of you who know the fearsome cynicism of this rag, this will come as a rare burst of enthusiasm from people who concede a liking only for the very best. That other publication, *Sounds* also liked it.

records

The Eddie Boy Band
Supplied by P.Y.E.

The Eddie Boy Band is a Chicago-based unit that, according to their press handouts, play 'rick in overdrive' and are 'full of flash and trash and kick-out-the-jams rock.' But therein lies their problem. They're so full of flash and trash that when you clear away the debris there's very little substance left. Some of the songs are so slight that they seem only to be an excuse for the intricate arrangements they use, while some of the stronger songs are bludgeoned into the ground by the dead weight of such arrangements. Their more successful songs, such as the opener *Oh So Hard*, sounds like a reasonably creditable imitation of what the Doobie Brothers might sound like if Peter Frampton joined them, some flash but not too much trash. But others such as *Losing Again* exist merely as excuses for over-worked and tedious guitar parts. They persist with this nonentity of a song for fully two minutes or so before discarding it and racing into the real point of the piece, a lengthy guitar arrangement that is definitely more trash than flash.

On Side 2 a country-influenced song *Making Love To You Babe* is beaten to death, while only the last track *Mother Music* shows any of the drive and energy they are reputed to have. Indeed the best song *Come On Virginia* is 'rock overdrive' and are 'full tre jokey South American rhythm with a background babbling about tortillas and burritos. And it's still the strongest track on the album. Which must say something about the Eddie Boy Band.

Alastair Dougal

High and Mighty
Uriah Heep
Bronze 24-384
Supplied by W.E.A.

"So most of these guys have just one idea, and present it, stop, then present it, stop, then present another idea. But they hardly have learned and hardly know how to articulate what I call a large melody, a large process in music like in life. It's too short-cut." - Karlheinz Stockhausen.

Stockhausen did not have Uriah Heep in mind when he spoke these perceptive words but they certainly do apply. Heep, or should I say Ken Hensley, have run out of ideas and repackage staid heavy-metal rhythms under different names. This effort also is self-produced. This might explain some of the occurrence of too many 'I heard it before's', and the open rift which recurs ad nauseam, but it only emphasises the weaknesses of the compositions, and by inference, of Heavy-Metal in general.

At one stage in my life I came across 'Demons and Wizards' which has an acoustic effect akin to walking into a concrete slab; it was literally overwhelming. "Music is over-filled with gimmicks and gags, and loudness and material... They hang it over our head." - Stockhausen.

Heep haven't changed remarkably much since they started. Mick Box sadly plays that same uninteresting guitar, Hensley sounds tired behind his keyboard, David Byron sings the word 'love' like any other four-letter word and Lee Kerslake seems all too bored with the proceedings behind his drum-kit. John Wetton, ex-King Crimson and replacement for Gary Thain, who O.Ded earlier this year, seems the only one who performs creditably. He also wrote two of the songs.

"God knows how long it will last, because afterwards there comes again: routine and repetition. You can't go on, probably, all the time like that," - Stockhausen.

John Kovacevich

THEMUS

Themus Music Group aims to perform new music, music theatre pieces, 20th century works which don't get a fair hearing, rarely played classical pieces, and commissions by New Zealand composers. Themus has performed in many parts of New Zealand, including Auckland, Wellington and Dunedin and has recorded for Radio New Zealand. Themus has been asked to perform two works by New Zealand composers Jenny McLeod and Gillian Whitehead. Themus is violist Philip Clark and pianist Ingrid Wahlberg.

Philip Clark is the principal viola in the Symphonia of Auckland and is the Director of Themus. He was violist with the Edinburgh String Quartet for five years and subsequently with the Sartori String Quartet at the University of Lancaster. He also played with many of London's leading chamber orchestras including the Menuhin Festival Orchestra,

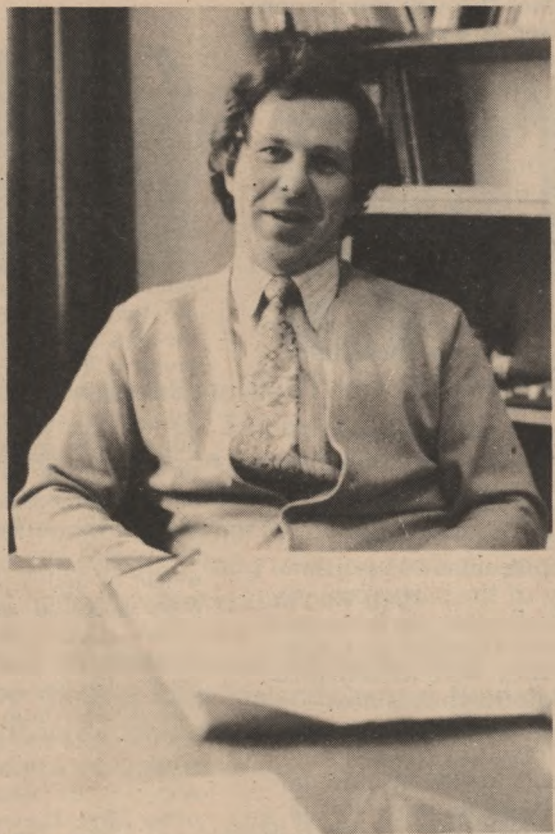
the Hurwitz Ensemble and the English Chamber Orchestra.

Ingrid Wahlberg graduated with honours in performance from University where she studied under Janetta McStay. She won an Arts Council grant to the Royal Academy in London where she studied with Alexander Kelly and Kendall Taylor and won the Vivian Langrish Prize for piano. She is well-known to New Zealand audiences as a chamber music artist and an accompanist and has considerable broadcasting experience.

On Wednesday 22 September at 8 p.m. in the Old Maid, Themus will be giving a recital of works ranging from the 18th Century English composer Flacton to the first performance of Gillian Whitehead's *Ricercare*. Other works will be by Schumann, Hindemith, Honegger, Enesco and Vieuxtemps. In addition to viola, Philip Clark will be performing on viola d'amore, a fourteen string baroque instrument for which Hindemith, a virtuoso player, wrote *Little Sonata*.

Admission is \$2.50 or \$1.50 if you are a student or senior citizen.





Guy Nash

Job after finals?

After three to five years hard slog at this tower on the hill, all of us will have to move out of the cocoon into the big tough real world. This move is very distasteful to some of us because we really did not clearly think about why we came here in the first place. Those of us who carefully listened to Muldoon's pronouncements on 'worthless subjects', and came here with a specific job in mind, will at least have some ideas for our future employment. But what of those who came here with

some airy-fairy notion of 'education for its own sake'? Are some of us over qualified for the job we want to do? Have we set our goals too high? There are some hard questions to be asked of and answered by ourselves.

That is where the University Careers & Appointments Service comes in. True for some of us the service should have begun at secondary school, when we should have been clearly directed into another vocational area. But, putting the blame aside, here you

are, you nearly have a degree, and like it or not you have to get a job. You want a job which is satisfying and which pays well. Not much to ask, or is it?

Vocational Guidance

Careers & Appointments is situated behind the Lower Lecture Theatre near the Clock-tower. Guy Nash, the newly-appointed C. & A. Officer, urges all students to come and see him as soon as possible, to talk over employment opportunities. He will help the prospective graduate explore all the avenues open to him or her, and then help them to get into direct contact with the employers. Often graduates do not know the basic mechanics of finding a job. Looking through the newspapers each day is a must for those wanting employment, but often this is not enough. Most of the best jobs are not advertised, and employers are not waiting to thrust jobs upon you. Finding a job is a difficult business, especially if it is to be a job you like.

Many students approach the whole employment situation from an uninformed view. They think they have the 'right' to slot into the 'middle management' area. Some students must rethink their attitudes and realise that experience at ground level is important in any job situation. Too often our education trains us to be General Managers when employers want us to work our way up the ranks.

Whatever your situation and whatever degree you are studying for, Guy Nash has many contacts to help you in your search for a job. The Vocational Office has had a great deal of success in the placement of graduates. Of the May 1976 graduates, only 3% are still seeking employment.

Present Employment Situation

Unemployment is rising every day and graduates cannot help being affected by the general tightening of the economy. A clamping down on housing limits the employment opportunities in all areas associated with this industry. But, C & A having no real problem in placing graduates right now. Although Government Departments are not expanding, they are filling vacancies as they occur, and some Departments have even been unable to fill their quotas. Agriculture and Fisheries are still looking for recruits. The Railways want engineers and economists. Catchment Boards need engineers and scientists. The Social Welfare Department has recently announced it is expanding by 168 people throughout NZ and Secondary Teaching is still looking for recruits in all areas.

Technically oriented students are of course in a better position, and Commerce graduates will have little difficulty in finding employment. Arts graduates will have more of a problem and may have to be prepared to move to areas outside the Auckland area. They will also have to lose the reputation of being 'too choosy'.

Last Chance Careers Week

Many employers and employing agencies have already been at the University handing out information. However between November 15-19, a large number of employers will be on campus completing their recruitment programme. Exams will be over and prospective graduates - and those with a few more papers to complete - can come and speak at their leisure to employers.

Glenda Fryer



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Apply in writing stating age and giving details of academic achievements to date and if possible supply a telephone number to:

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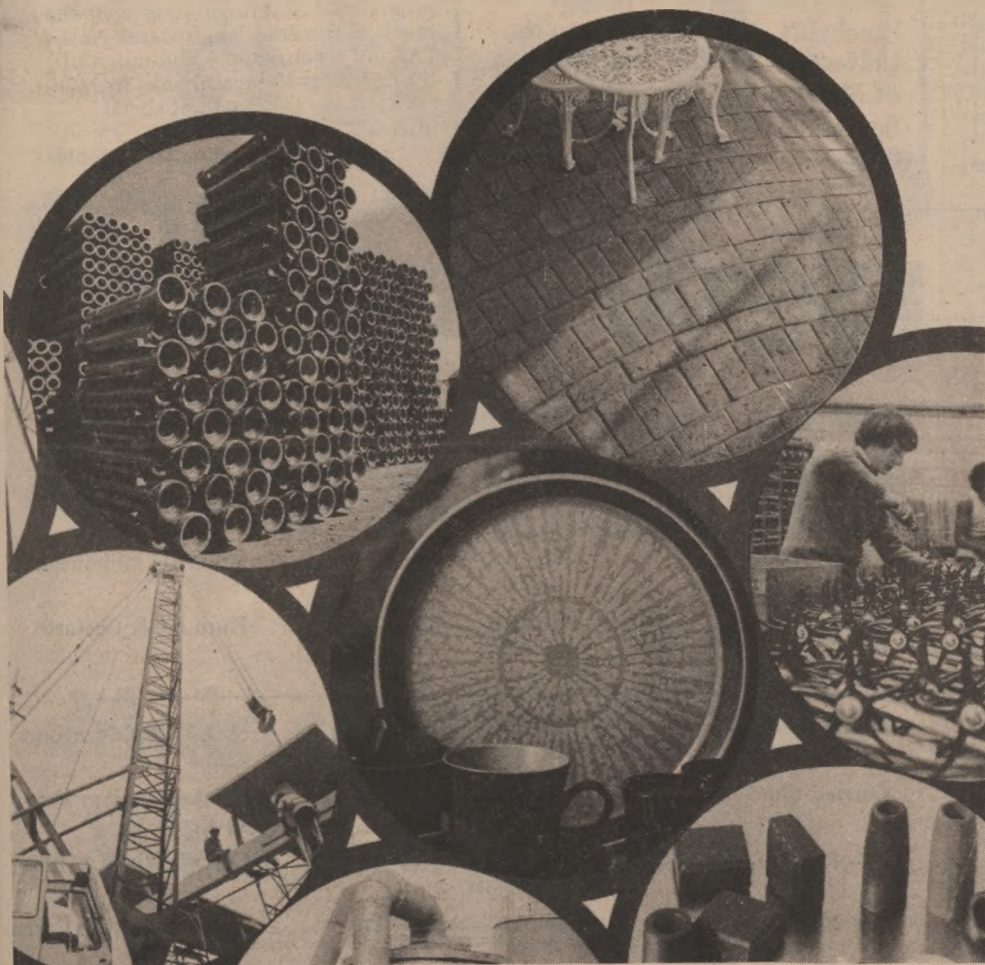
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The Silent Majority

Militant English Unionists

Something that is becoming a weekly occurrence in this nation, is the weak displays of mass hysteria coming from the socialist-aligned Labour Party. This week's episode concerned the presence of our American friends aboard the nuclear-powered warship *Truxton*. It was rather pathetic to hear the Labour Party's Industrial relations spokesman, Mr. Toby Hill, talk of the danger to New Zealanders "from that death trap in Wellington harbour".

Nuclear warship mania would appear to be the Labour Party's latest pre-occupation. It is yet another attempt by this lost party to make itself heard by the very people who threw it out of office by an overwhelming mandate, for reasons everybody is aware (sic) of. So desperate for some sort of recognition is the Labour Party, that they even had someone throw themselves in front of the Prime Minister's car! And then there were all those brave efforts in little boats when our American friends arrived.

I suppose this is all we have come to expect from a party that has become split down the middle into Communists and extremists. I'm sure that the Prime Minister would not have allowed a nuclear vessel anywhere near this country if it would have posed any danger to any citizen. He even publicly broadcast a full explanation of the complete safety of any nuclear vessel to the public. Yet still we have the protests against a vessel anchored some 200 yards outside Wellington harbour. And then as usual,

jumping on the band-waggon, we had the unionists voicing there (sic) support by penalising ordinary citizens.

Yet when the Government takes action to protect the rights of ordinary citizens, Toby Hill and his English union mates, imported over here to help with stirring activities, (sic) claim that the Government is picking on them and that they aren't seeking a confrontation! The only solution to these unionists who are nothing but trouble makers - is to send them "back-ome" as deck hands on the *Titanic*. Ordinary New Zealand citizens have had enough of these combined Labour Party/unionists disruption tactics, which only serve to make these parties look more like the whipped dogs that they are.

In conclusion, I can only suggest that the Labour Party make a start on writing there (sic) 1978 election defeat manuscript titled "How the Pommy Unionists helped us lose the last election."

Joe Citizen

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Who Defends New Zealand ?

It's time we changed the national anthem, *God Defend New Zealand*, to *USA Defend New Zealand* and thus show them the respect they deserve from loyal New Zealanders. Who needs God when you've got the USA nuclear umbrella? Perhaps we need God to defend us from our friends, but the Trade Unions are doing their damndest at that. That's it! Change it to *Trade Unions Defend New Zealand*.

Three cheers for God (USA or FOL?) Peace!

Peter

Food Co-op Helpers

I hope you will publish this letter in your paper. The reason for the reluctance of students to offer assistance to the Food Co-op could be put squarely on the shoulders of those very people who run the organisation. Their arrogance, sensitivity to criticisms and CRACCUM's paternalistic insulation of their weaknesses all combined to shun (sic) students from offering any assistance at all.

I hope CRACCUM have the guts to publish any student's criticism on any activities on campus and thus presenting a more balanced point of view, instead of insulating its friends from students' displeasure. CRACCUM has only to learn from *Salient* from Victoria University on what a controversial paper should be. It is not even surprising if CRACCUM refuses to publish this.

K.K. Tunney

NZ Troops in Singapore

I was glad to see T.V. One's *Seven Days* last Sunday. I wonder if you all share my views. "The British and Australian troops were already pulled out of Singapore and Malaysia. Why are we, our New Zealand troops still staying behind in Singapore and Malaysia?" When NZ troops first went to Singapore and Malaysia they helped to fight the Japanese but now there are no more wars to fight.

Our Minister of Defence claimed that Singapore and Malaysia provide free and excellent training grounds for our troops - I wonder if he is ignorant or has not the warfare knowledge.

DEAN'S LECTURE

"New Dimensions in the Nuclear Arms Race" - Rev Dr John Hinchcliff, NCC Chaplain to the University. Robb Theatre, School of Medicine. Wednesday 15 September; 11.30 am.

I am convinced after the *Seven Days* report that this training is only relevant to jungle and guerilla warfare, which I don't think we need - I remember wearing a thick jacket during my 3 months' territorial training at Christchurch. Furthermore I don't think we need troops trained in jungle warfare in NZ (so far there is no revolutionary or "terrorist" harassment within our pine forests).

Strangely enough, our soldiers in Singapore enjoy special benefits including family allowances and duty-free luxuries. Perhaps Mr Muldoon enjoys paying out an extra \$8.7 million more to keep them in Singapore and Malaysia. Our troops in Singapore are more privileged than our troops at home.

I would like to hear other views to clear my doubts, and a bit more discussion among ourselves.

I Wright
(letter abridged)

In Reply to Malaysians on The Cutbacks

A group of Malaysian students (CRACCUM September 6) write as if the recent cutbacks of Malaysian students is related to Malaysian politics. I disagree. Why should Muldoon give a damn about Malaysia? He's more interested in countries like Britain and France where our trading interests lie. New Zealand's trade with Malaysia may be growing but it is still rather negligible.

A recent article in CRACCUM suggested that one cause of the cutbacks might be pressure from the universities. Because the results of the Cambridge HSC on which selection is based come out about March, Malaysians arrive after lectures have begun and accommodation is a problem in places like Hamilton and Dunedin. However the way I see it, these cutbacks have to be seen alongside other cutbacks in education spending. Until the Muldoon ministry, no New Zealand Government has ever decreased spending on education since a certain Labour Government came to power on the promise of free textbooks in schools!!! Consider also the tough line on over-staying Islanders. Muldoon works on the assumption that New Zealanders are racist at heart and (damned) foreigners make good scapegoats in our present economic "crisis". So how can Malaysians expect to escape the "belt-tightening"?

I suggest that Malaysians refrain from criticizing New Zealand, not that it doesn't need it but that it is out of place for them to do it. Firstly, they will get New Zealanders' backs up against them; secondly, Malaysia is just as bad and it will take all their energies to formulate a constructive programme of reform. One feels that much of the criticism towards New Zealand is sour grapes and much of that towards Malaysia stems from job frustration - personal not social interests.

I hope this may stimulate a reply,

A new evening menu system comes into operation this month in the Cafe. In fact it started last week. On any given night a selection of three quality meals is offered plus one desert, and this combination will not recur for another fortnight. By means of this system the Cafe can offer varied, quality meals at a reasonable price. For the remainder of the year, the menu will be as follows:

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Sept 6th - 11th;	Roast Beef & Yorkshire	Roast Chicken ¼	Grilled Ham & Pineapple	Roast Lamb & Mint Sauce	Grilled Rump steak
20th - 24th;	Grilled Lamb Chop Garni	Steak Pie	Boiled Silverside with Mustard Sauce	Curried Beef with Rice	Braised Lamb Chop
October 4th - 8th;	Spaghetti Bolognaise	Poached Fish & Cheese Sauce	Savoury Mince Vol-au-Vent	Beef Patties in Onion Sauce	Macaroni Milannaise
etc.	Apple pie & Custard	Steamed Jam Sponge & Sauce	Fruit Trifle	Sultana Sponge with Custard	Plum Pie & Custard
Sept 13th - 18th;	Sweet & Sour Pork & Rice	Wiener Schnitzel & Mushroom sauce	Mixed Grill Garni	Boiled Ham & Parsley Sauce	Steak with Mushroom Sauce
27th - 1st October;	Braised steak	Lancashire Hot Pot	Curried Chicken with Rice	Beef Goulash with Rice	Chicken & Ham Vol-au-Vents
etc.	Shepherds Pie	Chow Mein	Bacon & Egg Pie	Grilled Fish with Lemon & Tomato	Curried Mince & Rice
	Chocolate Sponge with Sauce	Mixed Fruit Pie with Custard	Apricot Sponge	Lemon Meringue Pie	Bakewell Tart & Custard

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.

even though most Malaysians will be
swotting at this time of year.

The Jack of Spades
(letter abridged)

29 Witley Court,
Coram Street,
London WC1,
England.

I am a young South African bachelor
(32), living in London and very interested
in the theatre, cinema, music, literature
and in interesting, aware people. I will,
therefore, be glad to hear from students
at your university for the purpose of
exchanging ideas. So, perhaps you can
publish this letter in your student news-
paper.

Johannes van Vuren

Why do a B.A.?

You will remember I established a
competition to define the purposes of
an Arts Degree. The entry was
disappointing, only two entered; the
prize money has been divided between
them because, though I used neither,
both made interesting suggestions.

Professor W.K. Lacey
Dean of Arts

In Defence of No Confidence

John Kovacevich's ignorance of the
presidential no-confidence campaign, its
origins, purpose, and my involvement
in it (as shown by his letter in the last
issue of CRACCUM) is second only to
the arrogance exhibited in the same
letter.

Kovacevich presumes that those
people involved in the campaign were
doing so purely for a 'stir'. He
believes that he alone is correct and
sensible, while over 1,000 people who
saw fit to vote in a manner which did
not suit his (or the establishment's)
views, are childish and "couldn't give
a damn".

For the sake of Kovacevich and those
misguided enough to believe his letter,
here are a few facts about the campaign.

Although Tony Mattson and myself
were the most visible supporters of the
campaign, I do not believe that we
can claim to credit of being the sole
'ringmasters'. While Mattson and myself
are bombarded, Mike Walker is praised
when in fact his contribution to the
campaign, starting with a refusal to
nominate a successor was great. One of
the more sensible and idealistic Exec
members, Barbara Hochstein, provided
the original impetus and support by
feeling strongly enough to pay cold cash
for the posters. My own involvement
was a strong belief to be prepared to
give up some time and do some work.

My interpretation of the election
results was that it reflected a general
disillusionment with the manner of
presidential elections and campaigns,
the candidates, the Association hierarchy
and representation system. If the voting
was not serious, it reflects an even
greater lack of confidence and disen-
chantment. Work toward's greater
grassroots involvement must be made,
as this campaign has shown, *student
power lives!*

C.J. Gosling
(abridged)

More on the Philosophy Conflict

As a past student and a prospective
student of the Philosophy Department at

Auckland, I am extremely concerned about
the one-sided nature of the coverage in
CRACCUM concerning the present contro-
versy. There are two distinct issues
involved: What is the best way of pursuing
Philosophy in a modern university? Is
there autocratic repression by a group of
logical positivists in the Philosophy
Department in our University?

With regard to the first. We must be
very careful to distinguish between philo-
sophy and ideology, where the one is a
love of knowledge and the other a mean-
ing or thrust and impetus to one's life.
Now in modern universities there is a
tremendous awareness of the unimportance
and sterility of academic learning in the
matter of providing a meaning for one's
life. And thus a reaction against dis-
interested academic debate which in
philosophy often seems pointless and
pedantically analytical.

However we also find that in universities
there are a multitude of different ideo-
logies from Zen to Fascism to Christianity
which clamour for adherents. They are
two-a-penny and many are shaky and
poorly considered, relying on the dis-
satisfaction of intended converts rather
than a positive message or meaning for
individual living. We must ask ourselves
whether the Philosophy Department is
also to advance a passionately held and
poorly thought-out world view or whether,
in keeping with its name (lover of know-
ledge of wisdom), it is to equip students
with the ability to investigate and weigh
those glossy ideologies which promise to
carry them on the crest of a wave of
commitment to a new lifestyle.

To expose oneself to the criticism and
careful dissection of one's own ideals is
indeed a painful experience but a very
necessary one if we are not to be merely
a generation of sheep running after what-
ever new idea arrests our attention. I
myself hold a deep Christian conviction
and have been fearful, doubting, threatened
and frustrated by the cold dissecting
analysis of cherished beliefs which I have
encountered. But I recognise now the
need for those beliefs to be exposed at
their points of weakness and ignorance. I
still hold my beliefs, but know now that
they are of far more worth than they
ever would have been if they had uncriti-
cally been allowed to grow into an impos-
ing and immature ideology.

It is the nature of a strong ideology to
invite dissection and analysis and thus be
strengthened, but it is the nature of a weak
one to seek to escape these very things by
lashing out defensively at those that seek
to probe it. I just hope that we are not
seeing the growth of such a paranoid and
ill-thought ideology within the Philosophy
Department at this University.

The second issue concerns the alleged
autocratic or bureaucratic suppression of
anything other than a narrow logical
positivism. For reasons beyond one,
somebody has made the crass mistake of
assimilating ordinary language philosophy,
itself merely a method of investigating
vital issues such as mind, emotion, will,
virtue and God, to a particular School of
Philosophy definitely tending toward a
materialistic and verificationist view-
point. I can only assume that they under-
stand neither of the two entities to so
confuse the two. It is easy to confuse
reason and rhetoric especially when the
rhetoric is plausible and compelling, but
it is this very temptation and the ease
with which many have fallen into it that
render the points in the first part of my
letter all the more important.

G.R. Gillett

The Grumble Machine

During the vacation I wrote an essay
for the English Department, for which I
had been granted an extension. This
essay involved a play yet to be covered in
lectures and, not being particularly good
at drama, I went up to the English Depart-
ment to seek aid.

None of the tutors were at the Univer-
sity but Mr Black, the lecturer for this
play, was, so it seemed logical to wish to
discuss my problem with him. I should
have known better! From the moment I
unsuspectingly entered his office, Mr Black
insinuated that I had come to deviously
extort his lecture notes and that I was
obviously too lazy to read all the options
to give myself a fair chance. He did not
even have the courtesy to ask why I had
not had time to read all ten plays (I have a
part-time job - the reason I needed an

extension - and I even had to take time
off my holiday job to do the damned
thing!)

He said if I couldn't understand the
play after two readings I should sit down
and read it a few more times. I was
already at the end of my extension and did
not have that time! So here's a triple
raspberry ***** to
this man Black, and one to the English
Department for having such an unhelpful
person in its ranks!

R. Solez

The Establishment and the Budding Politician

As a first year, and member of the 113
Social Club, I feel compelled to write in
reply to a staff article in Issue 20 of
CRACCUM. It was implied that next
year's Executive will suffer due to the
youth and inexperience of its members
and it was asserted that the 113 Social
Club was an in-group.

I believe that the article was based on
a lack of facts and coloured by an 'old
guard' attitude that I have found
dangerously prevalent around the
Students' Association. The author of the
article, who remains anonymous (there-
fore criticism must rest on the Editor,
Allan Bell), appears to belong to what I
feel is a disturbing and sickening school
of thought who believes that the running
and the administration of the Association
should rest in the hands of a somewhat
elitist band and its connections with
normal students and everyday affairs
should be kept to a minimum. It is this
same attitude which treats students as
merely votes and a vehicle to further
personal political futures. They see new
blood in Association positions possibly as
a threat to the established traditions of
student politics.

I was extremely pleased to see the num-
ber of new and first year candidates in
the elections. I would have been there
myself had I not already lost faith in the
affairs of the Students' Association. The
number of new candidates allowed voters
to elect students and not politicians to
Association positions. This is, I feel, a
healthy step.

As for the 113 Social Club, I feel that
it is filling a role that the Association
itself has failed to fulfil. There is no
means of entering into politics at this
University at the present time without
connections. As a first year student with
little knowledge of the running of the
Association, but a will to become involved
the Exec. was a closed group and contact
was very difficult. God knows how many
other so-called apathetic students have
suffered the same problem and given up
in frustration. And through the 113
Social Club, an affiliated club which any
student may join, I have gained some
political education. Thus it is providing a
vital link between the average student and
the Association hierarchy, something a
club should not have to do. This should
be the Association's job.

As for the claim that the club is an in-
group - poppy-cock is probably the best
word. An examination of the membership
list (always available on the wall of Room
113) will show that over half the members
are in fact first years, very few of which
knew each other last year. It consists of
friends of friends who bring their own
friends, thus expanding all the time.

CRACCUM's Editor's views on 113
are coloured by the fact that when he
passes 113 there are always people in
there actually enjoying themselves
(perhaps this is a sin at University). The
thought of one of the Association's
offices actually being used during the day
instead of being a great dreary monolith
is perhaps too much for him. I think it
is time that students got some value for
their \$12 building levy, and that the
Student Union was actually used by stu-
dents and not just outside groups.

The views expressed by the article
although only brief and possibly appear-
ing to be bland, are absolutely typical of
common views around this Association,
where anything different and new is
opposed in favour of the mundane and
the traditions. But times must change.
The 'Old Guard' are on their last legs and
they will hopefully discover that:
STUDENT POWER LIVES!

C.J. Gosling

No Comment - Editor

do you have a social conscience?

GIVE BLUD

Main common room Wed & Thurs & Fri

FREE TEA, COFFEE AND BIKKIES SUPPLIED.

In April short-lived series of fir the men w commerce headed El Key Direc this title v "a large p in New Ze control of numbers l Control o Zealand s through k interlocki possible t chain whi right thro point A." The an a compan Zealand F connectic with othe ed the co companie had with on, until at NZ Bre these circ mentione importan on virtua economy the New a tight lit The In-G In his the auth punches, unusual f publicati ed anyth they con ant mytl ism. The in New Z democra thousan encing t (not that but they Instead l and excl that cho that it is If the di dies or r choose l meetings (who ha proxy vi investor sharehol holders the com partly o Havin Sunday to apolo much as member grounds is more "there i privileg power t such po restrict governm unsubst is intere

CRAGGUM

13 September 1976

Auckland University Student Paper

Vol. 50 No. 22



The lonely goddess who dwells in the moon
Spreads her wide sleeves to dance for these
good souls in the boundless sky.
Suddenly word comes of the Tiger's defeat on earth,
And they break into tears that fall as torrential rain.

Mao Tse-Tung

WOMEN pp11-14

