

CRACCUM

Auckland University Student Paper

In April and May of 1972 the short-lived *Sunday Herald* ran a series of four articles dealing with the men who dominate New Zealand commerce. The first article was headed *Elite Group has Reins on Key Directorships*, and it justified this title with the contention that "a large proportion of private assets in New Zealand are under the control of a group which probably numbers less than 300 people. Control of commerce in New Zealand seems to be exercised through large companies which have interlocking directorates. It is possible to construct a circular chain which leads from point A right through the economy back to point A."

The anonymous author selected a company at random - New Zealand Breweries - and listed the connections that its directors had with other companies. He then listed the connections that these companies (through their directors) had with further companies, and so on, until he eventually arrived back at NZ Breweries. In constructing these circles of influence the author mentioned a large number of important companies and touched on virtually every area of the economy. And he proved his point: the New Zealand economy is run by a tight little oligarchy.

The In-Group

In his discussion of this oligarchy the author pulled most of his punches. Yet his articles were unusual for a Wilson and Horton publication (and they haven't printed anything like it since), because they contradicted the most important myths of New Zealand capitalism. They showed that capitalism in New Zealand isn't an egalitarian, democratic affair with hundreds of thousands of small investors influencing the decisions of big business (not that anyone ever believed this, but they always said they did). Instead they showed that it is closed and exclusive with a ruling oligarchy that chooses its own members, and that it is impossible to gatecrash it. If the director of a large company dies or retires, the other directors choose his replacement. Company meetings are run by the directors (who have at their disposal the proxy votes of the institutional investors and other large shareholders), and the smaller shareholders have no say in the affairs of the company they nominally partly own.

Having proved all this, the *Sunday Herald* writer then went on to apologise for this oligarchy as much as he could; arguing that its members are mixed in their backgrounds, that the old-school tie is more important than the motive "there is no suggestion that a privileged group is using naked power to get its own way", and that such power as it does have is restricted and controlled by the government. Most of this is just unsubstantiated assertion, but what is interesting is that he felt the need



to make these points at all. He was obviously sensitive about the fact that his articles conflicted with the official fiction that ours is a classless society, and was trying to salvage as much of the myth as possible.

The formation of oligarchies is a strong New Zealand characteristic - it doesn't only happen in the business world. The situation could almost be described as 'Government by In-group'. This characteristic is more costly than sinister - not that it makes any difference. The effect is more important than the motive, and the effect in this case is that the country is suffocating under the uninspired direction of a number of little in-groups. Practically every institution and organisation in New Zealand - whether it be a university administration or a students' association, Federated Farmers or the Federation of Labour - is run by a clique of some sort, and anyone with any ambitions is forced to seek the approval of the appropriate in-group.

It isn't a situation that is likely to encourage drive and initiative. The business oligarchy, in particular, is positively doddering. Its members prefer to die in harness rather than retire in their prime; and it is significant that the go-getters of New Zealand business, like Brierly and Jeffs, have had to operate outside the oligarchy.

South British & NZ Insurance

It would be tempting to blame these oligarchies on the smallness of the country; but it is safer to distrust generalisations like this and to examine the actual oligarchies. In the case of the business oligarchy there is a strong regional bias, so I will confine myself to a discussion of the Auckland scene. A number of key members of the Auckland oligarchy are associated with the two locally-controlled insurance companies, New Zealand Insurance and South British Insurance (both are old companies by New Zealand standards, and have always been associated with the Auckland oligarchy). Look at the list of the members of the two boards of directors, together with the other companies that they are directors of. (I have been working from the latest (1975) edition of *The New Zealand Business Who's Who*, which is a sloppy book with some appalling mistakes - like failing to list major companies like Tasman Pulp & Paper and Travelodge - so I have probably duplicated some of these mistakes. Like listing dead people.)

Hundreds of companies are connected with these two boards, which proves my point about the existence of a business oligarchy. There is no one on the boards of both companies - because they are competitors, and that would be unethical. But there are a lot of companies that have connections with both boards. Fletchers, Marac,

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE

Board Members

J.C. Fletcher

K.B. Myers

G. Lennox-King

T.H. Leys

Sir Harcourt Caughey

Sir John Dunlop

J.B. Horrocks

Other Companies

Dalgetys, GKN, NZ United Corp, South British Life, South British Guardian Trust, Alcan, Guardian Trust, Lusteroid Paints, Pacific Steel, Marac, BP (NZ), Travelodge, Tasman Pulp & Paper, Fletcher Holdings, plus all the Fletcher subsidiaries.

Campbell & Ehrenfried, Fibremakers, ICI, McCarthy Wines & Spirits, NZ Breweries, South British Guardian Trust, South British Life.

South British Guardian Trust, South British Life.

Guardian Trust, NZ Newspapers, Southern Cross Medical Soc.

South British Guardian Trust, South British Life, Fisher & Co. (AHI), Smith & Caughey.

A big wheel in Australia. Runs Colonial Sugar and is on the boards of a lot of other companies. South British has an Australian share register, which is why he is a director.

Andrew & Andrew, Champion Spark Plugs, Electric Construction, Marac, Pongrass, Southern Cross, Andrew & Steven, Union Steam Ship, NZ Refining, South British Guardian Trust

Continued on page 2

Continued from page 1

NZ Sugar, NZ Steel, are examples. Fletcher is the key company in this group - it is linked with all the others. All that I have done here is list the immediate connections between companies. If I listed the indirect connections and took shareholdings into account as well, the effect would be bewildering. I will give just one example.

Both New Zealand Insurance and South British are shareholders in Securitibank. Robert King is the NZI representative on the Securitibank companies. Among the other Securitibank shareholders are Rothmans and Butland Industries (there is already a Rothmans director on the NZI board), which brings into the orbit another dozen or two companies. Unilever has a large interest in Butlands, Butlands has an interest in Rothmans, and Rothmans has diversified into all sorts of things, like liquor and transport. Through the board of Securitibank you get another series of interconnections: Broadlands, the Auckland Building Society, MLC, Avery, Boots, the Challenge group (again), IBM, to name only a few. Most of the other Securitibank shareholders are insurance companies: they are all represented on the share-registers of public companies like Wilson & Horton. Also on the Wilson & Horton register are: Abels, AHI, Butlands, Dalgetys, Hellabys, Lennox-King, Forest Products, NZ Refining, NZ Steel, Raymond Paykell, Steen - all names that have already been mentioned, together with a lot of other big wheels like Kerridge, Satterthwaite and Savory.

The Closed Circle

The New Zealand business community is, on this sort of evidence, obviously dominated by a closed circle; which raises the problem of how people become part of it. There are two categories in

this group - the employers and the employed. Some members of the oligarchy are there because they, or their families, are wealthy. Their families have often had a continuous involvement in the business community for the best part of a hundred years, and they belong to the oligarchy as of right. Members of the NZI and South British boards who belong to this category

include Hellaby, Trotter, Fletcher, Myers, Leys, Caughey and Dunlop.

Other members of the oligarchy are not there as of right. They are there because someone has chosen them, and initially at any rate they don't amount to much more than front-men for whoever put them there. The lawyers, accountants and some of the self-made men come into this category (this is how

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE

D.H. Steen	Abels, Autocrat, Burroughs Wellcome, Cooper (NZ), Davies (NZ), Hellabys, Hill and Stewart, Lusteroid Paints, NZI Finance, Penfolds, Rothmans, Schofield Holdings, Thornton Electrical, Thornton Engineering, Wellcome (NZ).
A.G. Wilson	Auckland Gas Co., Foodtown, Lichtenstein, Forest Products, Nissan, Plessey, Progressive Enterprises, Sutherland & Co., Upton & Co.
F.R.A. Hellaby	Hellabys, Hellaby Meats, Hellaby Peach, Hellaby Shortland, NZ Steel, Peter Pan Icecream, Hellaby Northland.
R.R. Trotter	Challenge Corporation, Carba Industries, Electric Refrigeration, Fairbairn Wright, Land Projects, MacEwans Machinery, Rockgas, Wrightcars, Wrightson-NMA, Morrison, Goldingham & Beckett, Haywrights, Wrightcars Toyota, Challenge Finance, Challenge Securities. (These are all part of the Challenge Group).
R. King	Commercial Bills, Dominion Investment & Banking, Merbank, NZ Newspapers, Safe Custody Nominees, Securitibank, Short Term Deposits, Print Processes.
L.N. Ross	Aluminium Co. of NZ, Amalgamated Theatres, Cambridge Clothing, Cargon System & Engineering, Formica, Fram, Gasket Specialities, Goldberg Advertising, Hardie & Co, Johnstone & Co, Nathans, Forest Products, NZ Sugar, Onehunga Timber, Pine Milling Co, Revertex, Rex Consolidated, Riley Holdings, Riley Ltd, Transport Container Pool, Tuf Footwear, Windsor Plate, Armstrong & Springhall, Bank of New Zealand, Beechey & Underwood

Fletchers began). Of the NZI and South British directors, Steen, Wilson, King, Ross and Horrocks belong to this group.

Nevertheless the second group isn't completely subordinate to the first. Many lawyers and accountants are prominent because they represent overseas companies, which puts them on a par with their wealthier colleagues. These professions are in the second layer of New Zealand's upper class and have in-groups of their own, centred around long-established family firms (more especially law). Advancement in these professions, as in business, depends very much on family connections.

A Classless Society?

New Zealanders kid themselves outrageously about class.

The fiction that New Zealand is a classless society is widely-believed and enduring, even if self-evidently absurd. New Zealand is a smug and conservative country (even if it is the best little country in the world), and we invent little fictions about ourselves out of a perverse sense of national pride. These fictions must serve some purpose, otherwise we wouldn't cling to them so fiercely. The *Sunday Herald* writer showed this with his efforts at explaining away the facts he had uncovered. There is also a more mundane explanation for his sensitivity about class: the editorial policy of his paper and the vested interests of his employers. Despite the fact that Wilson and Horton is a large public company it is controlled by the Wilson and Horton families - more especially the Hortons - and they run it like a feudal fief. The *New Zealand Herald* is fond of editorialising about New Zealand's classlessness. They must be joking.

Bruce Jesson

Condensed from *The Republican*

BURSARIES ARE OUT!



SPEND IT WITH STB THIS SUMMER

HURRY AS FLIGHTS ARE FILLING FAST

Top Floor Student Union

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Paul Gilmour

It is at this time of year, with the prospect of finals looming up rapidly, that we should see just how effective the continuous assessment system is in easing the pressure on students. Dr Finlayson, director of Welfare Services, has his own views of the effect that the introduction of continuous assessment has had on the level of stress-related problems in students:

"I would say that the number of students coming to us with problems of worry and anxiety has been fairly constant over the last five years. As far as suicides are concerned, Auckland University has a very low suicide rate - some years none, other years one or maybe two. The suicides, however, are not related to any academic problems, but result from personal reasons.

"In past years, around October every morning we would get students lining up along the balcony at Student Health to talk over their worries at finding they had to do a year's work in three weeks. With continuous assessment, we no longer see that massive build-up in the third term. Instead we get a steady trickle of students coming in over the whole university year. The number of students wanting counselling for study problems has not decreased, but they are coming through the whole year, not just at the end.

"As far as my personal opinion concerning continuous assessment goes, I think more students are getting through their courses, but it is at the expense of curtailing their extra-curricular interests. The purpose of going to university is not only to get a degree, but to grow up - to learn about life as a whole, not just the job you're aiming for. The continuous assessment system is not providing this balance.

"As a result students are retreating to their own little empires - the medical students, the engineers, the scientists - with their nose in their books, never seeing much of the other faculties or the "other side" of university life. Interestingly enough, in medical schools in India you have to complete an Arts degree before you can study medicine. This ensures a more balanced education. Similarly, in Oxford and Cambridge there is a half day each week when students are encouraged to play sport or get involved together in something other than academic work."

STRESS AT UNIVERSITY

David Simpson is currently in charge of the counselling service. He maintains that most of the student problems related to workload result from lack of efficiency or course miscalculation by students rather than unjustified increases in work set by lecturers. In view of this, the rapid-reading and memory-enhancing courses Mr Simpson instigated this

year (and which proved very popular) will be offered again in 1977.

Rev. John Hinchcliff, NCC Chaplain, has had fewer people coming to him for counselling this year and it seems that continuous assessment is having a good effect in reducing the "third term trauma" of grades determined almost entirely on the marks of the final exam.

Complacency is a problem world-wide. Dr. Finlayson identifies one possible cause as the fact that people are no longer relating in any meaningful way to their community as a whole, or to their country, but mainly to their own small "inner circle" of friends. Increasingly, students are becoming preoccupied with their own needs, their own courses, degrees, jobs etc. They are opting out of active participation with any large group. But this is not just a student phenomenon, it's a problem with the whole society.

Probably even more important is the detachment of our education from our life-style. The education system has become a passport for privilege rather than a stamping-ground for a better society, and this is largely due to the fact that individuals learning ideas are not being ruled by those ideas. Students are rapidly becoming the cynics Oscar Wilde spoke of who "know the price of everything and the value of nothing". In our materialistic society there has been a subtle transition from the responsibility of knowledge to the economy of knowledge. We have a morality that says: "If it's cheap, do it." We need to ensure that such an attitude is exposed and rejected in this University.

Kennedy Warne

President:

Maoris & Polynesians at the University

Over the last few months, I have been involved in a Committee set up by the University to investigate the low numbers of Maoris and Polynesians at this University, and the low numbers graduating. There are a number of root causes to the problem - these are historical and racial.

The first point is that no-one knows how many Maoris and Polynesians are at this University, or what their success rate is, as no-one has ever bothered to keep statistics. It is therefore difficult to make any pronouncements that can be supported with data. The Committee has looked at areas where work has been done in the past and found that the Professional schools - Law, Architecture and Medicine - do allow preferential entry, or make attempts to give assistance to Maori and Polynesian students entering their courses.

The Medical School has a 'quota' of three places set aside and this has worked relatively successfully. For the first time, a recruitment drive occurred following a failure to obtain any Maori students at all. This resulted in more students applying than could be taken, for the first time.

The purpose of such preferential entry is affirmative action to redress imbalances created earlier on in the primary and secondary education systems. It cannot, in the long term, solve the problems started lower down which stem from racism, institutions, and the personal. The benefits of these schemes to the individuals and the respective communities have been great. However the goals are limited and only short-term.

The racial biases of our education system must be corrected if the problems created by our history and governments are to be solved. In fact the University is the wrong place to start and the main effort should be directed at the pre-school and primary school levels. The main result of the 1974 Education Development Conference should have been the philosophical and attitude change required to do this, but such is the inertia of the Education bureaucracy that any changes have been minor and isolated.

We now have an opportunity to try and bring about some change within the University. In the short-term, the problem of increasing the actual number of Maori and Polynesian students enrolling and graduating must be attacked. The University is currently limiting enrolments using academic criteria. This will naturally affect Maoris and Polynesians adversely. Therefore the University must actively recruit new students specifically to get more Maoris and Polynesians here rather than the basically homogeneous white middle class intake it gets now. In doing

this it must dispel the negative effect of the publicity about limitations of enrolments and tell schools and students what it hopes to achieve. To this end a program of sending 'talking parties' out to schools maraes and community centres to encourage Maoris and Polynesians, particularly older people, to come to University, which was run by the Centre for Continuing Education in 1972, should be revived.

The University must also make efforts to increase the pass rate of Maori and Polynesian students already at the University. The current pass rate is much the same as for the rest of the students. In the past, particularly for Maori students from rural areas, there has been a disorienting culture shock involved in coming to University. This is less serious now that the numbers of Maori students has increased. The bulk of Maori and Polynesian students now come to University from an urban background. The University must cater for these students' needs, in the short term by finding out what special assistance they may require, and in the long term by finding out whether courses are relevant to the needs of the community.

I believe that the long term goals of changing the whole purpose of the education we receive to suit community rather than commercial needs, are the most important. The University must re-assess its values, responsibilities in this field. For the policy decisions already taken to have any meaning at all, they cannot be handed down from above, but must involve all the people they are going to affect. Therefore this Committee must widen its brief to take in the solution of these long term problems. This can only be done with full participation in the Committee of Maori and Polynesian students acting to determine their own future development and education. I personally do not feel qualified to speak on their behalf. The Committee has called for submissions from the Maori and Polynesian campus groups. No deadline has been set but the next meeting to consider information is next month. I would be happy to hear from any Maori or Polynesian student or group wishing to be involved in this Committee, and will assist in the preparation and discussion of any ideas that may come up.

The Committee is also likely to set up some sort of mini-Education Development Conference to examine the wider issues next year. This should be supported and AUSA should be prepared to put a considerable amount of effort into seeing that the best possible results come out of such an exercise.

Michael Walker

FOOD FILE

Pork Sausage Stroganoff

When time is at a premium and the kitty rather low - try this variation on fried sausages. It will cost about a dollar to feed four, and take about 20 minutes to prepare - 25 minutes including eating time.

6 pork sausages, skinned or 1lb sausage meat
1 chopped onion
3 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon sugar
1 1/4 cups water
1/2 cup tomato sauce

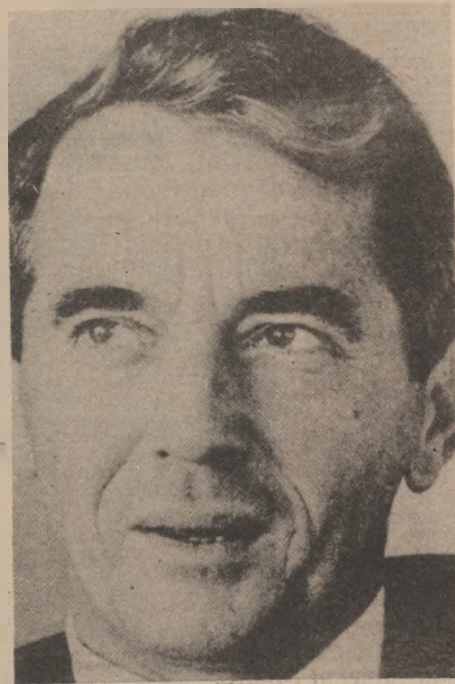
1 tablespoon beef stock
Small can of Coleman's mushrooms in sauce
Cream off top milk.

Cook sausages and onion in frypan till sausage is lightly browned. Drain off excess fat. Sprinkle flour and sugar over meat and stir in. Add water, tomato sauce, mushrooms and stock. Simmer uncovered for 5 minutes. Stir in cream and heat through - do not boil.

Serve hot over buttered noodles.

Sue

WILL VARSITY BACK SINCLAIR?



Professor Keith Sinclair

extracts. In one reference the SIS is believed to have described Dr Sutch as "potentially disloyal" when he was being vetted for the post of Secretary of Industry and Commerce.

In another, the SIS advises Nash that the *No Maoris, No Tour* campaign in 1960 was communist controlled. The anti-apartheid movement is described as a communist front, according to University sources.

It is believed Professor Sinclair agreed with the Wellington public trustee to allow government departments claiming ownership of material used, to view the manuscript and direct non-publication, provided the Chief Archivist referred any of Sinclair's papers to them. This apparently was not done.

A Security Intelligence Service spokesperson in Auckland was not available for comment last week. But Professor Sinclair was quoted last week as saying the biography would go ahead without censorship.

It is expected the University will issue its statement after the Council meeting in the Administration Building, this afternoon.

Fraser Folster

Auckland University will break its silence to make an official statement about the Sinclair affair later today, according to the Registrar, Mr David Pullar.

History Professor Keith Sinclair wrote a biography on Sir Walter Nash, which the Security Intelligence Service allegedly tried to censor. University sources leaked details of the alleged "censorship attempts" to Auckland news media nearly two weeks ago, but nothing was reported until an article appeared in *The Week*.

Two full texts of the Nash biography are in circulation, Mr Pullar said last week, but the holders - *Television One* and the *Listener* - were given these as promotion copies.

Mr Pullar said the University would regard any publication of the text or extracts as a breach of copyright, until permission for general release was given. But Professor Sinclair upstaged the University by reading non-controversial extracts to his *New Zealand Politics and Society* history classes, last week.

The SIS is objecting to three



Registrar Dave Pullar

Academic Notebook

The University as handmaiden ?

Do any of Theodore Roszak's comments fit your experience of this University and those who teach in it ?

The social role of the university

"One might perhaps count on the fingers of one hand the eras in which the university has been anything better than the handmaiden of official society: the social club of ruling elites, the training school of whatever functionaries the status quo required."

The academic community

"They live and work in a benumbing society without living and working in protest and in tension with its moral and cultural insensibilities. They use the liberal rhetoric to cover the conservative default." (Roszak is quoting from C. Wright Mills, *The Causes of World War III*)

Academics and their way of life

"The academic life may be busy and anxious, but it is the business and anxiety of careerist competition that fills it, not that of a dangerous venture."

The public influence of academics

"The embarrassment of official Washington in response to the poet Robert Lowell's refusal in 1965 to accept a White House award is an example of how sensitive our leaders can be to the thoughtful dissent of an intellectual. If official society does not trouble itself for the opinions of academics, it is simply because the opinions are not there in the first place."

University subjects

"To isolate any human skill (as the Sophists isolated the skill of rhetoric), to cultivate and assess it apart from the total person in whom it resides, is to trivialize the skill and diminish the person."

(All these comments are taken from Theodore Roszak's essay "On Academic Delinquency" in *The Dissenting Academic*, Penguin, 1969)

Mike Hanne

Students' Arts Council

An SGM of NZSAC was called at Vic. University on 18 August, the central issue being the proposed Promotions Company and the future of NZSAC.

NZSAC is a complex structure and was set up to promote and support artistic ventures on tertiary campuses; however for financial reasons it has become commercialised. Subsequently it is often regarded as a burden by both NZUSA and Arts Council constituents.

The frank discussion of the SGM as to the real role, function and future of the Arts Council was therefore very refreshing with all constituents expressing the desire for the return to intercampus and regional activities and smaller tours with less financial risk.

However the implementation of this concept proved more difficult. The Northern Region desired increased emphasis on regional activity and a 65c levy will be made on all constituents to employ a full time co-ordinator to arrange tours, sharing of facilities and inter-campus communication. However for the South Island delegates regionalism is geographically unsound and preference is for an active National office.

All delegates acknowledged that the proposed promotion company would be

the most viable alternative. This company would allow more efficient handling of tours and probably the 1977 Arts Festival. The concept of such a company was endorsed by all but the Auckland University delegate whose decision was prompted by previous discussions within A.U.S.A. The basic question that must be answered, is this good use of student money ? The proposal was accepted by NZUSA August Council as being the most viable alternative to the present structure and it is hoped that the promotion company will work in close liaison with the revised NZSAC.

Arts Festival 1977 received favourable comment and Frank Stark was voted for Chairperson at Arts Council 1976.

In conclusion, Auckland University finds itself in the enviable position of belonging to a functioning Northern Region with an anticipated increase of inter-campus co-ordination next year. We all know that the present structure of NZSAC must be changed, we acknowledged that the proposed promotion company would be the feasible alternative and now what ???

Barbara Hochstein

Theatre Week

TUESDAY 21ST SEPTEMBER

OLD MAID : 8.15 p.m. Robb Lecture: *Theatre For Today* - Professor John Russell Brown speaking on "Plays". Admission free.

WEDNESDAY 22ND

OLD MAID : 8 p.m. Themus Music Recital with Philip Clark and Ingrid Wahlberg. Admission \$1.50 students. LITTLE THEATRE: 1 p.m. Movement Theatre Dance Event. Admission 50 cents.

THURSDAY 23RD

OLD MAID : 12.15 p.m. Lunchtime concert with Japanese guitarist Iwao Suzuki. Admission \$1.50 students. 8.15 p.m. Robb Lecture: *Theatre For Today* - Professor John Russell Brown speaking on "Audiences". Admission free.

FRIDAY 24TH

OLD MAID : 1 p.m. Conservatorium of Music lunchtime concert. Admission free. 8 p.m. Greg Minor lecturing on nuclear safety. Admission free. LITTLE THEATRE: Arts Workshops - for info contact Ros Clark at 30-789 ext 52

SATURDAY 25TH

OLD MAID : 2 p.m. New Zealand Dance Centre's production of *The Magic Toyshop*, *Tales of Beatrix Potter* and *The Comedians*. Repeat performance on Sunday. Admission \$2 students. LITTLE THEATRE: Arts Workshop

MONDAY 27TH

OLD MAID : 1 p.m. Downstage Theatre's production of *Songs of Uncle Scrim*. Admission 50 cents.



Editorial

Newspaper reference to Mao Tse-tung as the ruler of 800 million Chinese is as irrelevant to the real measure of the dead leader as will be the research in years to come which will seek to prove that he was incapacitated and took little part in leadership in his advanced years. What matters is not the power Mao may or may not have wielded, but the image that the Chinese have been encouraged to revere.

A frequently heard western criticism of China is that hero-worship such as we believe has been directed towards Mao is a totalitarian tool: a means of dominating a mass of people and removing them from any real participation in their country's affairs. To put such criticism in perspective, we should first remember that in our own political system we are encouraged to look towards political personalities as leaders. Every three years, we re-subject ourselves to leadership and in our daily lives are involved in remarkably little decision-making. We should also remember that the Chinese have been encouraged to follow a tangible doctrine and not simply a leader per se: the Russian masses may have been asked to blindly kiss the Bolshevik ikon without otherwise being involved in political processes and in their midst has sprung up a group which, in administering the revolution, has participated more readily in its fruits. This is a process that the Chinese leadership has regarded as being a counter-revolutionary trend in the struggle to produce the classless society. Thus the Chinese masses have been asked to participate in an ideological debate with appreciable significance for themselves.

The newly literate mass of China is being asked to read and discuss tangible ideas, not blindly obey the dictates of a new priesthood of ideologues and technocrats. In a very real sense, this is a democracy currently denied the New Zealand worker, who must blindly follow the dictates of the man in the white coat, the man with the clip board, the man who knows best. To encourage a group of 'expert' people with greater rewards (as our own Muldoon believes should happen) is to imply that such a group of people is necessary: and to believe that the technocrat is necessary is to deny the worker's potential and is perhaps the ultimate rejection of democracy.

The news that Chairman Mao was worried about the face of beauracracy has brought the Chinese out on the streets on more than one occasion: proof that the Chinese do know what the struggle is about. As long as that struggle needs to be fought the world has a word. *Maoism*.

John Robson

CRACCUM

20 September 1976

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Getting close to the end and we're all working very hard to bring this most enlightening periodical to the cafe rubbish tins. In addition to the afore-mentioned elite, Glenda Fryer and Kennedy Warne did a little high-powered reporting. Sue Jordan Bell invented a delectable Cordon Bleu dish. Judy Johnson drew the funny little things. Barbara and Lorraine typeset, and in spite of Nigel Isaacs the energy supplement was completed.

Waring on Campus



Paul Gilmour

The greatest test of all for a politician is not meeting the voters' wrath on election day, it is not the political backstabbing of the smoke-filled caucus room, or the wild words and political niceties of the Chamber; it is being able to withstand the barrage of paper darts and quick tongues of campus "stirrers". True to its reputation the meeting at which Ms M. Waring spoke on Monday last was lively with debate and comment but there was also a warm feeling extended to the new M.P. for Raglan who gave as good as she got. Unlike other political speakers who usually bore the students to death for ¾ of an hour and then evade all the questions in the five minute 'answer' session, Ms Waring spent the 45 minutes answering a wide range of questions which were fired at her. The strict and foreboding Chairperson Ms Vaver reminded the audience that only 'political' questions would be answered. No 'personal' questions arose, but in a quick comment to another question, Ms Waring jibed 'I don't believe everything I read in newspapers'. The following quotes for our 'quotable quotes' books, on a number of topics dear to our hearts, came from her at the meeting.

National Party: "I am in the National Party because I have a basic philosophical belief in advances of a social nature which I believe are achieved best through a private enterprise system. Most social advances are extraordinarily expensive and if you want the state to fund them, (the private enterprise system) is the way the State gets the most funds. It's that simple."

Industrial Disputes: "It looks as if it will be a pretty trying week with the Drivers' latest announcements. I think if I was one of the members of that union one of the first things I'd do would be to ask my leaders why the hell they hadn't done better for me over the years. If I'm still sitting on a basic of \$74 I want to know what they've been doing all this time."

Nuclear fallout: "We are so concerned we have had to ask questions in the House about the amount of fallout from nuclear reactors in universities and hospitals."

Defence: "Whether you like it or not, NZ must take part in defence alliances."

The Tour: "I have always been opposed to the tour. The Government policy has been one of non-interference, and I think the Government policy is now one of reassessment. Too much of the lobby however is being placed at the foot of Parliament and with a Government who are still substantially going to refuse to move their position. Not enough pressure is being placed on the sporting bodies and their international federations, who will ultimately be making decisions on whether teams can participate or come here. I would say that there will probably be a rather large reassessment before 1978 - it is an election year."

Sporting Teams: "All the National Government can do in this sphere is to deny passports or deny entry, and neither of these alternatives is acceptable to the National Party."

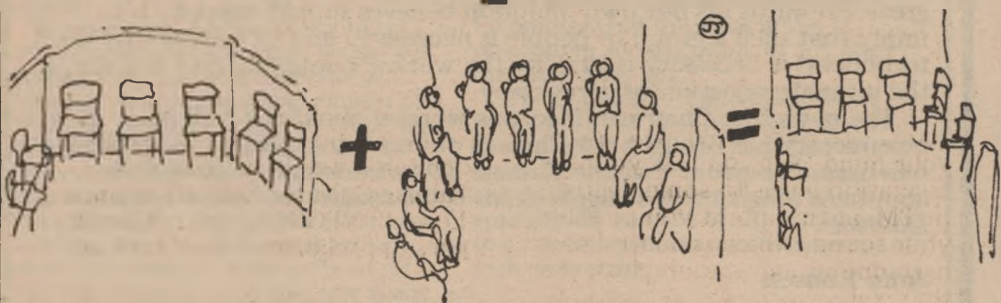
Welcome Back to All Blacks: "If there is a precedent for a Government representative or in this case the Under Secretary of Sport and Recreation, to welcome them back, it may well be done."

Opposition to the Government: "Probably the Cabinet finds that it has a much more intelligent opposition from its own backbenchers than from the Labour Party."

Bill Rowling: "The most politically timed thing Bill Rowling has done in his whole time in the House this year has been seconding George Gair's Amendment, and that was only because he was first on his feet. And then it was not a specially good speech except for the part which said 'I rise to second this motion'."

Glenda Fryer

Student Representative



Council

549/76
File No. 6/-
14 September 1976

Dear Representative,

Due to lack of both participation and intelligent business together with the pressure that is typical of the third term, our venerable chairperson has decided to call a halt to the activities of S.R.C. for 1976. Remaining business will be conducted by the Executive.

They too offer on his behalf the Association's thanks for your efforts during the year and invite you to stand, should you so desire, for re-election in 1977. I would like to remind you of the Presidential Elections on the 16th and 17th September and ask you to vote.

Yours sincerely,
Greg Pirie,
SRC SECRETARY

1976 should go down in history as the most moribund year yet for the Student Representative Council. It

didn't hold its first meeting till the end of First Term, spent most of the second term giving away assorted sums of money, and apparently now will not meet in Third Term at all. It is little wonder that power has become more centralised with the Executive. It remains to be seen whether the many Exec members who have brayed about giving SRC more power next year actually try to do something about it this year

This ambivalent attitude seems to be again displayed in the Exec's decision to make the appointment for next year's Environmental Affairs Officer. As an Executive position, this should have been appointed by SRC. The fact that SRC is now in limbo and could not make the appointment anyway doesn't alter the extra-constitutional nature of the Exec's act in deciding some time ago to do the job itself. The Executive has the power to make appointments to itself only outside the period of the academic year.

CRACCUM

Applications are hereby re-opened for 1977 positions:

Editor
Technical Editor
Advertising Manager
Distribution Manager

Nomination forms are available from the AUSA Office. Nominations, which should be in a sealed envelope addressed to the Association Secretary and accompanied by a photograph, and brief biographical details and a policy statement. Nominations close on Wednesday, September 29th at 5pm.

Appointments will be made by the Craccum Administration Board at its meeting on Sunday October 3rd.

STUDASS

Women's Rights Officer
Orientation Controller
Capping Controller
Environmental Affairs Officer
2 Student Representatives on Student Union Management Committee

Applications for these 1977 positions close with the Association Secretary at 5 pm on Thursday 23 September and applicants are expected to attend the Executive meeting at 7.30 pm on 23 September. Applicants should bring an outline of proposals and policy for their position to the meeting. The positions are not Executive members but the controllers are responsible to the Executive for the completion of their duties. It is possible that the controllers will be paid a nominal amount for their work, and a reasonable budget is provided to facilitate the activities.

Sharyn Cederman,
Association Secretary.

Liferview Demystifying Meditation

LIFEVUE this week deals with Transcendental Meditation. Michel Tyne-Corbould, TM Society Secretary & senior teacher in Auckland explains the basis of this school of meditation.



Paul Gilmour

Tell me what you teach somebody who comes to you to learn Transcendental Meditation?

They take one lesson a day for three days. The first lesson consists of a twenty-minute talk, followed by an individual session with the teacher on your own, where someone is shown their *sound*. The sound is a harmonious verbal sound, which is used as an object of attention. Whenever you notice you are thinking about anything else other than this sound, you bring it to mind again.

The second day we talk as much as we can about the thought processes during meditation. On the third day we have a talk about using their sound as an object of attention, give them some reasons why we don't say it aloud for instance: we want it to be free-flowing and faint, we don't want it to be something concrete or hypnotic - if you said it aloud, it would be.

We also say something about the meditator's attitude, which is very much a matter of 'meditate then forget about it'. We don't become meditators, it's just a useful skill.

We have follow-up sessions once a week for three weeks. From this stage a person is meant to be meditating for 15 minutes twice a day. You can meditate anywhere. For obvious practical reasons it's better to do it in a comfortable chair. Eyes closed is quite important - my own study shows quite a big difference between the eyes-open and eyes-closed positions, with or without TM. The normal person thinks in terms of meditating before breakfast and before tea. But there are no rules for it.

Can you give me an example of a sound?

Yes: rama, rama, rama, rama, rama. You remember it, you bring it to mind. Probably the best

way to think of it is what we call the informal description of it: sitting there twice a day for 15 or 20 minutes, day-dreaming. And whenever it occurs to you, you bring your sound to mind. This literally could be once and no more. It might be two or three times, it might be a hundred times. A beginner is probably repeating it like fury. Meaninglessness is important. Rama isn't actually a sound we use, although it's a fairly universal sort of sound.

The big difference that my own studies show between day-dreaming and TM is that when you're sitting there day-dreaming, you may become so interested or worried about whatever thoughts come into your mind that you lose your relaxation levels to some degree. In TM, at that point you pick up your sound, which is neutral and harmonious and meaningless. So that instead of losing relaxation level, you either stay where you are, or you gain a little more.

What kinds of people take your courses?

The majority of people now are referred to us directly by doctors: people who have high blood pressure, migraines, fairly common levels of anxiety and neurosis. They're under stress in some way. The person who is normal has considerable positive gain to get, in terms of refreshment, energy levels, etc. The person who is disturbed or anxious or sick doesn't get as much benefit as the person who is normal because they're *building on*.

What kinds of effects do you see it has on people?

Basically it makes them more easily able to handle normal pressures. We don't think of it in terms of cure. It's purely a relaxation skill which supports other forms of treatment, if a person's under treatment.

It makes you feel fresher, it

makes you more easy in your approach to other people, but it doesn't minimize your go. We believe there is empirical evidence - there's no scientific evidence, it's purely empirical evidence - with regard to this *sound*, that some sounds make people withdraw, some sounds make people more extrovert. This is probably why I'm doing a psychology degree, to find out why that can happen.

You have to remember that you are only learning a useful relaxation skill. The more we have emphasised that sort of approach without anything else than this is just a relaxation skill, the more effectively people have done it, the more benefit they've got from it. They're not sitting there wondering 'Am I going to transcend?' or 'Will I get Maharishi consciousness?' or something like that.

'Transcendental' is a bit of a misnomer then?

No, because 'transcendental' is the term used classically of those meditative techniques where the emphasis has been on technique rather than content. I think basically the difference between the technical mystic and the religious person is that the technical mystic tends to think in terms that, 'If you do this, that will happen. If you do it again, it will happen again.' This is very much more like the scientist is. Whereas the religious can be very much of the attitude, 'If I am a good boy, God may very well lend favourable consideration to my inquiry'.

This is why it's *transcendental* meditation, it's a going beyond content. When you talk of going beyond content, immediately everyone thinks of something strange. All we're thinking of is going beyond involvement in content. TM transcends one's normal thinking, you go beyond the point where you normally get involved in things. You are able to transcend that running-away-from or grabbing-at which tends to make people lose their relaxation levels. It's neutral. TM is principally - and my own research has shown this - a technique for getting out of the road, so that the normal recuperative and relaxation systems of the body can operate to better advantage. What I have found can be very much demonstrated in a Tonic Non-Palmar Galvanic Skin Resistance Level (TNPGRSL) test. When it goes up, relaxation levels are up.

How does it relate to meditating on a God?

It doesn't. The two things are quite complementary. You may well do both or either or neither. Presumably a person wouldn't pray when they were doing TM, and they wouldn't be doing TM when they were praying.

Does TM draw on any particular philosophy?

No, none at all. To me, the important thing is the technique and not any explanation of the technique. We don't even commit ourselves to any psychological theories. I think that the only approach for some person who isn't committed to some particular philosophical point of view, is to take the scientific one: the pragmatic one of 'if it works, use it'. But 'technical' is the better word. A scientist may well have some philosophy of science, but a technician works with nuts and bolts.

Allan Bell



Bruce Clement votes for himself in bulk.

newsbriefs

Election Stop Press

The Students' Association Returning Officer was asked to rule on an alleged breach of election rules by presidential candidate Bruce Clement last week.

Executive members caught Clement in the xeroxing room after office hours on Thursday night. One hundred and sixty-seven voting forms were confiscated at that time.

When CRACCUM went to press, no decision on Clement's continued eligibility for the presidency had been made.

Participatory Democracy

At its meeting on Thursday 23rd (this week), the Executive will hear policy from and appoint applicants for several positions: Theatre Management Committee, Student Union Management Committee, Women's Rights Officer, Orientation Controller, Capping Controller, Environmental Affairs Officer. We're sure that neither Exec nor the candidates would mind if you all came along to question or comment on people applying for these positions.... Council Room, ground floor of Student Union administration block, at 6.30 pm.

Continuing Education Centre

It seems that the Continuing Education Centre is facing difficulties continuing as such. Two of its lecturers have recently resigned and retired, but the Department apparently considers their replacement to be unnecessary. There was an applicant for one of the positions, but he was turned down. To fill the gaps, the Department has suggested that three secretaries be appointed.

Professor Steps Down

Professor Beadle will be relinquishing his posts as Head of the Department of Fine Arts, and Dean of the Faculty, as from the end of January 1977.

lockers

Student lockers will be one dollar dearer for 1977. Please re-hire or hand in your key before the end of lectures to ensure that you get your dollar refund.

Head Custodian.

Student Price Index

The Student Price Index has just been updated, corrected and released by NZUSA. The Index is a list of the bare expenses students have to meet if they want to become educated, accounting for such living needs as food, housing, transport, books and so on. From December 1975 to June 1976, there was an increase of 12.2% which means an annual inflation rate of 17.2%. But never mind. Mr Gandar has told us that expenditure on students over the last year has increased by 125%.



Capping Week Costs

Capping Week this year cost the Association a loss of \$882.02, when all was said and done and drunk. The main income came from registration, alcohol sales and the dance - in fact it made up two-thirds, with that from the Grad Ball coming in a poor third. Capping for the Cappers?

Executive Resignations

Now that Alan Dick is not going to be President, he must have decided that he wants to pass all his exams this year. Hence his resignation as Treasurer, received with regret from the Executive. That well-known figure, Bob Lack, has been appointed acting Treasurer for the rest of the year.

David Dean, former Student Liaison Officer, has also resigned.

GO - The World's Most Fascinating Game

In recent years, some of the more esoteric forms of personal combat have been introduced to this country from Japan. One of them is the art of *go*, which is a war game rivaling chess. *Go* is played with uniform black and white pieces placed on the intersections of a 19 x 19 grid, which allows for infinite possibilities and invention. In this respect, *go* satisfies the requirements of academic liberty much better than any other discipline taught at our University.

The object of the game is to make territory, while endeavouring to capture any vulnerable opposing stones along the way. Each intersection on the grid is potentially a point of territory, so players strive to develop dynamic styles of playing which cover a lot of ground very fast. Vast territorial frameworks are mapped out with a handful of stones, invaded, defended, and end up demolished, reduced or extended. This means that the game is much faster and more exciting

than the outsider might imagine.

Anyone who wants to learn more about this game now has a unique opportunity. The New Zealand Go Society, in association with Japan Air Lines, has extended an invitation to the public to attend a public demonstration of *go*. The stars of the evening will be three professional Japanese *go* players, led by Haruhiko Shirai, 6 Dan. The time: 7.30 pm., Friday 24th September. The place: 7th Floor, Bank of New South Wales Building, 79-85 Queen Street. As an additional temptation: supper will be served.

If you can spare the time out from the rigours of internal assessment, duck down to Queen Street this Friday, and have a look. You will be well rewarded. Failing that, the University Go Club meets every Tuesday at 7 p.m. in Room 223, new members welcome, admirable tuition, excellent competition. But before you come, bear this in mind: *go* may be the only infectious form of insanity known to man. You have been warned.

Hugh Cook

COMMITTEE on HEALTH & SOCIAL EDUCATION

The Minister of Education has set up this committee under the chairmanship of Mr Garfield Johnson:

To identify the conditions under which health growth and development may be fostered in schools.

To make recommendations on the studies and activities that should constitute school programmes, organisation and relationships.

The committee is asked to consider:

The place of the school in such matters as the physical fitness of children and adults, the use and misuse of drugs including alcohol and tobacco, the

development of outdoor pursuits and the place of team and individual sports in healthy growth, and in social education programmes.

The staffing and other support services needed in implementing programmes, including the development of staff leadership and the implications for pre-service and in-service training of teachers.

Three copies of brief, specific written submissions are invited from any individuals or organisations and should reach the Secretary by 30 November 1976.

Secretary: J M Crawford
c/- Department of Education
Box 2612
Christchurch

Peace Convention

Under the title of 'Peace is Possible', an International Convention for Peace Action will be held in Wellington, on the 18 - 21 February of next year.

The idea of the Convention was born partly out of response to one of the Government's first announcements after taking office to allow American nuclear ships into New Zealand harbours. Our increasing involvement in the sphere of nuclear power is causing some uneasiness to many New Zealanders, as is the insistence by the Government of our 'duties' to ANZUS. The organisers of ICPA believe that there are safer ways of guaranteeing New Zealand's security and have decided to work toward the objective of peace on an international scale, inviting people from this and other countries around the world, to attend the Convention.

It is being co-ordinated by John

Hinchcliff, NCC Chaplain at Auckland University, and organisers include members of such groups as CND, Greenpeace, the Church and Society Commission, AUSA, Women's International League for Peace. The central aim of the Convention is to formulate concrete and actionable proposals for peace, and the organisers are welcoming any ideas or suggestions from people concerned with achieving this end. A panel discussion, a social and a Midnight March are also planned for the weekend of the Convention.

Registrations are now being accepted, the fee being \$5.00 for income-earners, and \$3.00 for non-earners. Forms, and any other information required, are available from:

ICPA
P.O. Box 28383
Remuera
Auckland 5.

overseas news

Straits of Malacca Polluted

Over 6,000 tons of oil have been spilled into the Straits of Malacca from the Filipino tanker Diego Silang.

The oil spill will affect the livelihood of about 3,000 fishermen in Pontian and Batu Pahat.

Some oil slicks have already gone up the Muar River and are trapped in the mangrove swamps off the Johore coast.

Fisherman's catches will be affected since the plankton on which the fish feed have been destroyed.

Detergent was used against advice from locals, so the oil compounds would sink to the sea bed. But these compounds may pose a danger to marine life, according to observers.

This is not the only incident that has resulted in extensive oil pollution of the Malacca Straits.

Most notable case was a Japanese tanker, the Showa Maru, which ran aground in Indonesian waters last year. Malaysia claimed US \$10 million for damage to marine life and the costs of cleaning up, from the owners.

Observers say spillages or leaks will continue if the present rate of oil tanker traffic through the Straits persists. Up to 50 tankers a month in the region of 150,000 - 380,000 dwts fully loaded usually transit through.

The tanker owners and operators prefer to use the Malacca Straits for economic reasons, but they pose a high element of economic risk to the coastal states in doing so.

FUEMSSO staff, London

ENERGY in New Zealand

Coal, Gas, Oil, Water...

Without energy we could not live at all. Every action, every thought requires the expenditure of energy that has been obtained from some source.

The large majority of the energy we use every day comes from the sun but is made available to use from the food we eat, or the fuels we burn. If we are lucky enough to get our energy directly from a natural source, such as hydro-electricity or wind generators, we are still using the sun's energy.

Most of New Zealand's energy comes from fossil fuel sources - coal, oil and natural gas. We have depended on local coal from the beginning of New Zealand's industrial era but it is only in the last 15 years, oil use has passed our use of coal.

It may be used directly as a fuel or the coal may be used to provide a 'secondary fuel'. In the past, because of our abundance of rivers and lakes suitable for hydro-electric generation, we have not needed to build coal fired thermal power stations. Now, with the increasing realisation of environmental impact, and lack of suitable sites, future planning must be based on coal, if we are to continue as in the past.

Coal may also be used as the base for the production of coal gas. Most New Zealand cities have had at some time a smelly coal gas plant. However the discovery of gas fields in Taranaki has meant natural gas has replaced coal gas in the North Island. Coal gas plants remain only in centres not served by the Kapuni pipeline - notably those in the South Island.

New Zealand's most abundant known energy resource is coal, with estimated recoverable reserves equal to about 400 times present annual usage. The *White Paper on Coal* noted if it were used for electricity generation, the coal would be available for a much shorter period of time. The graph below shows if this coal is used for electricity generation it will all be used by 2005 - a mere 29 years away.

While New Zealand does not have large 'oil fields' we are able to obtain a light condensate from the natural gas fields. At present we only obtain condensate from the Kapuni field but with the development of the Maui field, this condensate promises to pay a larger part in New Zealand energy supplies.

To put the amount into perspective this 'local production' supplied less than 4% of oil demand in 1973, and its importance will decrease with our continually growing demand for oil. Consequently we will have to continue importing oil and the only way to reduce our

dependence is by reducing our demand for it.

Natural gas promises to be one of New Zealand's greatest energy assets. It is a premium fuel easily and efficiently transported by pipeline, burns cleanly and may be used in the home and by industry. It is assumed that we have enough natural gas for the next 30 years - at

least that is the length of the Maui contract.

With the increasing pressure for electricity it is likely that gas will go the way of coal and we may not have any natural gas for the second half of the 21st century. This short-sighted approach, said to be necessary to ensure the huge amounts of capital essential to exploit the Maui

off-shore field, means that most of the energy stored in the gas will disappear up the chimneys of huge gas fired power stations.

Most people will consider the fuels mentioned as the main ones available to society but there is also wood. Plant materials are widely available, and calculations have shown that one half of New Zealand's wood waste converted to alcohol would make a significant impact on our oil requirement. At present there is much research into the production of 'transport' fuels (these are usually liquid) from plant materials. This area holds greatest promise in the utilization of waste materials such as saw dust and crop waste.

New Zealand has a responsibility to remain as a supplier of food to the world, a responsibility which is incompatible with converting all our plant crops to fuel. Large areas of our land are unsuitable for food production but suitable for production of fuel crops such as pine, or macrocarpa.

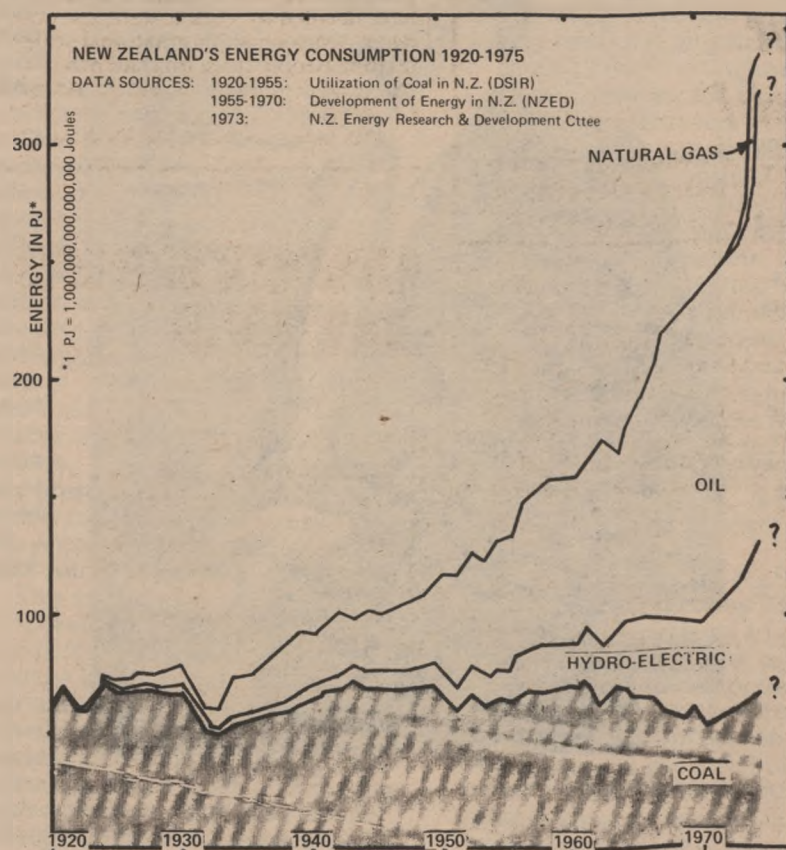
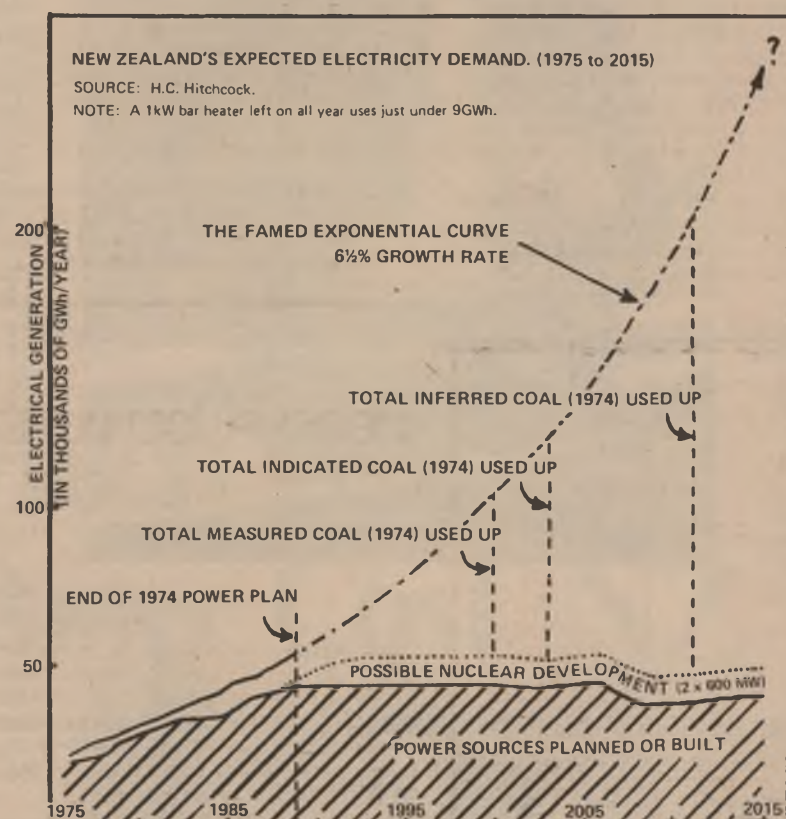
Geothermal energy plays an important part in our energy economy. The Wairakei Power station has an excellent record of supply to the national grid and much is left to tap.

In the future, different technologies promise to make an impact in the energy supply scene, but by far the largest supply of energy promises to come from conservation. A simple reduction in the amount of energy demanded will mean that we are not going to leave our children with very little apart from bare earth. Energy is increasing in cost and this is self-regulating for it means we must think about our energy consumption more.

With the increasing realisation of the value of energy over the past few years our growth in demand for electricity has fallen dramatically to an average (during the past 3 years) of just over 3%. This means that instead of completely rebuilding our entire power grid every 10 years as predicted by the 1975 report of the *Committee to Review Power Requirements*, we will rebuild it every 23 years.

The second graph on this page shows New Zealand's energy consumption by type since 1920. The curve stops in 1975. Predictions on a historical basis put its height in 1990 somewhere over the top of the page. Who dares to extend it further? We may not yet have reached our plateau of energy consumption but plateaus are far easier to handle than chasms!

Nigel Isaacs



ENERGY in New Zealand



Photos by Paul Gilmour

Greglin Ex-Nuc F

There are a number of scientists who come out on either side of this question. Why should we believe your side of it?

The thing I was concerned about from within the industry during the 16 years I worked there was there were not enough people from within it giving a true picture of what was going on. Instead you were getting the public relations view of what was going on in the industry, and that was not always candid.

You certainly have to weigh both sides. I don't say you only have to look at what I say, and take that as the truth. But you must look at another person's view, and a person within the industry expressing a view of what's going on there is something that has not previously been available to you.

How could people live with that sort of compromise? Surely a lot must genuinely believe that nuclear power is right? They're working within the industry.

I would have to quote my own experience here. Sixteen years I've worked within that industry. I worked on the design of safety systems, control systems, and I felt that my contribution was a positive step towards the safety of the nuclear programme. But when you look at the total picture and see what's going on, you can see that's not going to keep it from being a dangerous energy system for countries to employ.

The other thing I saw is that you get so caught up with your identity-involved in the fact that you have spent your lifetime involved in the development of a particular energy source - that to reassess it and to come around to the view that maybe it isn't all right, is a very difficult matter. I think a lot of people are having that difficulty.

What particular problems would New Zealand have? I'm thinking of nuclear waste processing, and also the seismological problems. Do you see these as particular problems here?

Definitely. I'm very familiar with seismic problems and nuclear power plants. California is the earthquake centre of the United States, and we have a generic problem with our nuclear plants in California. Almost all that have been built to date are subject to problems in earthquake areas.

One of the plants which is at present awaiting its operating licence is being held up for exactly that reason - that they did not consider the proper design criteria for seismics, and it's being totally re-evaluated on that basis.

I think the other area you mentioned that is of concern to me is that you will be involved in the nuclear proliferation treaty question. The fact is the United States is seriously debating now the morality of continuing to proliferate fuel and reactors around the world. The people have seen the International Atomic Energy agency does not really have very much authority in this area. They've seen the need to promote the nuclear non-proliferation treaty which is not always being adhered to.

There's the serious question of what you do



with the nuclear waste from these plants. Do you bring it back and have it transported across large expanses of the world to have it reprocessed at the site of its origin, or do you deal with it at the site where the plant is, to minimise the transportation problems of that waste? It's a difficult question.

The issue of letting nuclear warships into New Zealand is very big at the moment. Some people think that is the first step to building nuclear power plants. Would you like to comment?

Someone in California made a statement that caught my ear. They said that "the human being is unable to recognise danger in a familiar environment," and to that extent I think there is a relationship. If you have nuclear warships - with their weapons, with their reactors, with their wastes, with their potential problems - cruising in and out of your harbours frequently, you begin to lose sight of the danger that represents.

When you then make the transition to reactor technology on land, you point to the visits and say there haven't been any problems for how many months they have been. I think the United States is in that situation now. Some power companies have so many reactors running that they've lost sight of the potential danger of those reactors. With that in mind, there's a point to be made in looking carefully at the commitment you make to ships in the harbour.

Do you think we could reach a stage where nuclear power is safe?

I know we know how to make nuclear power safer than it is today. We know how to make it safer. The fact is that we're not progressing towards this as rapidly as I think we should. The issues - liability, waste storage, testing of the safety systems of these reactors are way overdue to be resolved.

You're saying the technology is there to do it?

With the proper priorities in energy put towards that, yes I think they can be resolved, but to date they have not been. To my way of thinking, it's irresponsible to charge ahead on the path of proliferation of nuclear power without resolving those issues.

Can you just clarify that for me? I understood to now you were against nuclear power whatever. Are you saying that if priority was given to making it safe, it could be a good form of power?

My personal belief is that we know how to make it safer and we must, because we have commitments to nuclear power. The United States has almost nine per cent of its generation nuclear right now. We're not going to get them to back away from that because there's an enormous financial investment there. They're not going to back away from that so we need to make improvements that we know need to be made.

We've got all the wastes that have been accumulated, in spent fuel and in military

waste, and the plants United States of how we answers m they'll ma already.

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Greglinor Nuclear Engineer

waste, and in reprocessing wastes for some of the plants that have been operated briefly in the United States. We *have* to resolve the question of how we handle that high level waste. Those answers *must* be found, and when they are they'll make it safer in operating what we have already.

The thing I'm asking is we look very carefully at where we're going in the future, when we decide how fast we're going and how far. I feel the plans we have now are unrealistically optimistic for nuclear, and we will never proceed at the rate projected.

What future is there in nuclear fusion?

That's not an area where I've had direct design experience, but I do read a lot about it, and I have talked to a lot of people working in that area. Unfortunately, what I hear is the technical breakthroughs required to make that a really practical source of energy are pretty far away. Most of the people in that area are saying it's well beyond the turn of the century before we have nuclear *fusion*, and probably around 2020 to 2030 before we will get a sustained fusion reaction we can count on as

an energy source. There are large technical breakthroughs required for that to happen.

Is it possible should New Zealand decide to go nuclear next year, that it could well be safe by the time we build the first Station here in 1990?

I personally don't feel you can make that commitment with that hope in mind. The reason I say that is once you start into the design of a plant, it's about a 10 year process until it reaches fruition as a nuclear generating station. During that period, you're relying on the designs they have already in place, and once you commit that design to concrete and steel you are committing something that's very difficult to modify or change in any way. The structures are such that they're very difficult to make major improvements on. So I think it's very unrealistic to think today's design can be improved on tomorrow. I think the thing to do is to wait till they design it right.

Is our public capable of voting yes or no on nuclear power, do you think?

I think it is something that the public can

and should vote on. The reason I say is that too often we try and make it a serious technical problem, and we say nobody but the engineering or educated technical people can make that decision.

But basically nuclear power is a *moral* question. It's a moral question because of the long term implications, and the long term dangers that it represents to all humanity!

Fraser Folster

On Friday 24th September Greg Minor addresses a student meeting in B10 and B15 at 1 pm. In the evening he will speak at a public meeting in the Old Maid at 8 pm.

On Saturday 25th the Centre for Continuing Education has organised a seminar entitled NUCLEAR POWER 76. Greg Minor, and Dr. Walter C Patterson (author of the Pelican book Nuclear Power) will be the main speakers, together with Dr Bob Mann and Professor Robin Court of the University. For further details please contact the Centre for Continuing Education.

How Much Will Nuclear Power Cost NZ

Back in the 1950's it used to be said that nuclear power, when it got going, would be so cheap you wouldn't even have to meter it. Nothing has been heard of this claim for many years now, and nuclear electricity promises to be by far the most expensive electricity ever generated in New Zealand, quite apart from any environmental and safety problems that it may incur.

After many years of heavily funded expenditure, including massive federal subsidies on research and development, nuclear power has yet to prove itself economically viable in the United States. The most obvious nuclear costs, for construction and fuel, have shown a recent rate increase far in excess of other costs in the U.S. During 1975 for instance, although eleven new reactors were ordered, twelve were cancelled entirely, and the anticipated operation dates for 72 others were deferred for periods of six months or longer, largely for financial reasons.

The escalation in estimates of capital cost is around 24% per annum. The actual costs are consistently up to 3 times the estimated costs, with the discrepancy between estimate and actuality showing little sign of decreasing over time. In Britain, completion

costs have been about 150% the initial estimates (in constant dollars), a slightly better performance.

In New Zealand, cost estimates by the Electricity Department for a 1200MWe station were \$360 million in 1974 and \$463 million in 1975, a 29% rise. In 1976 the estimate was expected to be more realistic at around \$850 million, but the Electricity Department, apparently worried by public reaction to amounts and escalations of this magnitude, have refused to publish a further figure.

Add to this the fact that the NZ station would be built a great distance from the country of origin of design, componentry etc., this station - even if started tomorrow and finished around 1982 - would cost around \$1800 million in 1976 dollars. This is about the same as our present annual export income, which raises the question of how the proposed station is going to be paid for.

The capital cost alone of the proposed nuclear station will be in real terms around 10-20 times the average kilowatt capital costs of our existing hydro stations. The other obvious cost component of a nuclear station is the fuel needed to run it, which costs nothing for hydro stations. The US Atomic Energy Commission estimated in

1975 that the fuel cost per unit of nuclear electricity would be about one third of the capital cost. In fact, over the past three years the costs of nuclear fuel have risen more rapidly than the much more widely heralded oil price rises.

In 1973 the Westinghouse Company, one of the two main reactor manufacturers in the US purchased uranium dioxide for fuel at \$7.00 per pound. It negotiated contracts to supply electrical utility companies with fixed-price uranium into the 1990s in order to promote reactor sales on the basis of cheap fuel. By late 1974 the uranium price quadrupled to \$28.00 per pound, Westinghouse tried to renege on its contracts and now faces immediate lawsuits for \$300 million, with a total potential liability of nearly \$2500 million. Nor is there optimism about the adequacy of fuel supplies.

So if the proposed NZ nuclear plant is in operation by 1990, at that time we will have to compete against richer countries on a world market for limited supplies of a very high priced fuel. Attempts to obtain fuel by reprocessing nuclear wastes have in the US proved to be very costly failures. At the present time there is no commercial reprocessing plant operating in the

US.

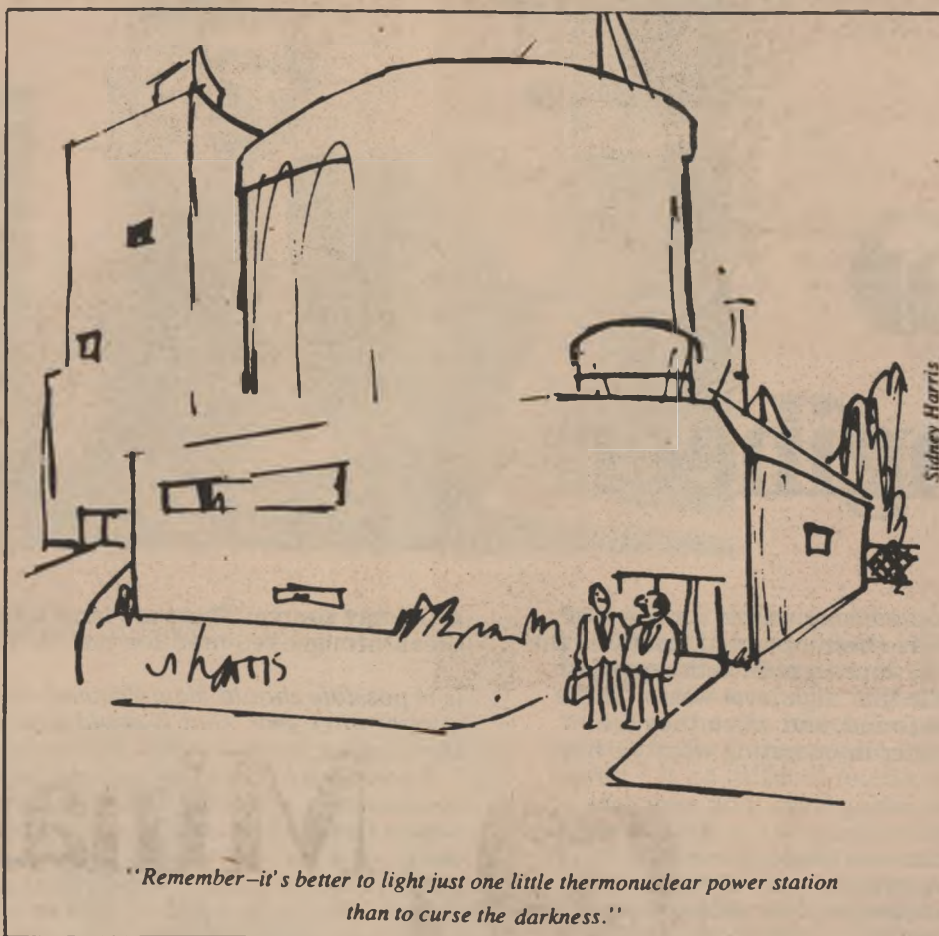
Apart from the fuel and capital costs, other (largely unestimated) costs associated with nuclear power plants include unreliability - on average in the US they have delivered only 55% of their nominal power output, due largely to safety-related malfunctions and shutdowns; allowance for risks, waste storage, security, decommissioning costs etc. Small wonder that in the US Jimmy Carter promises that, if elected president, he would relegate nuclear power to the bottom of the list of alternative energy sources.

So far our power planners have presented us with nothing more than a schedule showing the proposed dates of construction and operation of the nuclear station, plus two hopelessly outdated cost figures. There has been no attempt to give the public a complete and up-to-date picture of the full costs of nuclear power to New Zealand. It is hoped and expected that such information will be made publicly available before planning for New Zealand's nuclear project proceeds any further.

Robin Court

ENERGY in New Zealand

Energy Use: Capital or Income



"Remember—it's better to light just one little thermonuclear power station than to curse the darkness."

New Zealand, along with other developed countries, now finds itself in the position of Poe's hero in the shrinking room. Caught between rising energy expectations, rising energy production costs and diminishing capital energy resources, our breathing space grows smaller as time passes. Yet New Zealand is more fortunate than many, with its mainly agricultural economy, small population and relative abundance of energy supplies. We have some time in which to choose our energy future.

The spectacular nature of nuclear reactors and the use of the term 'alternative' energy sources tend to obscure the real choice being faced between large-scale centralised energy production (nuclear, fossil fuel, geothermal or hydro-electrical) and a diversity of smaller decentralised energy plants, typified by solar technology. The choice is a significant one. Energy expert Amory Lovins sees the nuclear option as leading to a centralised, impersonal society administered by a highly bureaucratic elite with power concentrated in the hands of a few. Solar technology by contrast is dispersed, flexible in relation to settlement and cultural patterns, resists commercial (or state) monopoly and is sustainable for an indefinite period.

Energy production based on the consumption of fossil or mineral fuel is increasingly seen as a squandering of the planet's stored solar energy - its *capital*. Our problem is to move to an energy income economy based on the energy streaming continuously from the sun, while we still have sufficient energy capital that we can draw on to maintain a viable society. This is the field of energy strategy.

While it is probable that the technology for a sustainable energy income will come from overseas, New Zealand as a smaller country can provide more favourable social conditions for its application and use. We have the added advantage of being one of the world's richest countries in renewable energy resources. Some energy alternatives:

Hydroelectricity
New Zealand's present capacity of just over 3500 MW (20% of our primary energy) could be extended to about 6000MW by further large-scale development. At this point plant costs, siting costs and public

opinion would probably prove effective constraints. The relative advantages of small-scale hydro development could then increase markedly.

Geothermal

Our major geothermal resource is in the North Island's Central Plateau. Tapped intensively only at Wairakei, smaller local uses suggest a widespread resource. Geothermal electricity generation at present has an efficiency of less than 8%. Direct use of geothermal heat would be far more efficient but presents problems of utilisation and pollution both thermal and chemical.

Energy Farming

Plants accumulate energy as they grow through photosynthesis and the energy bound up in organic matter can be converted into usable forms in several ways. The simplest most inefficient, and most polluting is simply to burn it. However a more useful application in New Zealand would be the production of ethanol by chemical reduction, pyrolysis or fermentation. The alcohol can be used as a liquid fuel, either straight or as a 'petrol extender'. Energy farming promises profitable use of marginal land, an answer to some waste disposal problems and enormous savings in overseas funds. Urban waste, agricultural and industrial residues, land energy crops and marine energy crops such as kelp are all available.

Wind

Simplicity of principle allied with sophisticated technology make conversion of wind energy an attractive proposition. New Zealand's position lying across a westerly air flow is especially promising. 'Wind farms' involving large numbers of turbines can be integrated with other energy sources to provide a continuous power supply. Economically non-viable at present, a commitment to wind energy would in itself produce an immediate improvement in the economics of wind power by fostering mass production of converters. This is an opportunity for our indigenous engineering industry, and a hopeful start has been made with the adoption for evaluation, by the Waitemata Power Board, of a 6 Kw research rotor built at Auckland University.

Solar Radiation

Energy derivable directly from the sun's heat may be in the form of heat or electricity. In either case, fluctuations in output and the relative smallness of the New Zealand national grid cast solar energy conversion in a back-up role. The most widespread use of solar energy conversion in New Zealand is the domestic water heater. This can supply up to 60% of household hot water needs at a cost which recoups itself in 6 to 9 years - and the DSIR is currently working on a design that should be considerably cheaper. The best prospects for New Zealand application of solar energy seem to be the production of low-grade heat for water and space heating, both domestic and industrial.

The attraction of solar heating would be greatly enhanced by the development of storage systems, which are now ready for testing on a community or district scale. They usually involve a heat reservoir which could be a large low water tank, with heat being cost-metered to consumers. Building design for both heat retention and heat dispersion must be an integral part of any district heating scheme. We stand in need of an example which may require official assistance to overcome the reluctance of developers to invest in unconventional techniques.

Marine Resources

The major avenues at present being considered for converting the energy embodied in the oceans are tidal generators, wave generators and ocean thermal generators. Tidal stations rely on peculiarly favourable local conditions, but wave generators are applicable to any windward coast.

Conservation

On the principle of 'a dollar saved is a dollar earned', conservation must be considered a valuable energy resource, although not strictly a renewable one. According to the Institute of Fuel, New Zealand wastes 60% of the energy generated from natural resources. Utilisation of some of that 60% thru conservation measures is cheaper and easier than generating more primary energy. Although much can be done through technical application of conservation measures, ultimately it is people who use the energy. Conservation will

become a greater resource when conservation becomes an attitude. Official sanction is needed through a realistic tying of tariffs to the cost of production and through strong disincentives for wasteful energy use. Under our present economic system, the most 'economic' method and the method most wasteful of high-grade energy coincide all too often.

Another avenue of conservation is the tying of end use to the appropriate grade of energy. The emphasis in New Zealand has been and is to generate high grade energy i.e. electricity, transport this to the site of use and degrade it again in use. About two thirds of the heat produced by primary fuels is wasted in generating electricity, and further wastage occurs at the point of use. The most glaring example of this is the projected use of Maui gas to produce steam to make electricity which may then be used for water or space heating.

Conclusion

The term 'alternative' energy sources may well be misleading. In the long run there can be no alternative to renewable energy. New Zealand must move from her present dependence on fossil fuels (81.2% of gross energy supply in 1975) to a sustainable future based on renewable resources. The drawbacks of the nuclear option are becoming increasingly apparent. To continue as now on a spiral of increasing demand, of higher and higher per capita energy use is a dead end. The identification of standard of living with per capita energy use is not an eternal truth but a cultural choice, a choice which will inflict greater and greater damage upon ourselves and our environment if adhered to.

Of the choices available an urgent and effective policy of conservation provides the best means of attaining an energy income economy. This is the immediate challenge to ourselves and to our policy-makers. In the longer term, we face the challenge of mastering our demand for energy, learning to use it wisely as we produce it sensibly and safely without sacrificing ever-increasing chunks of our land, our seas and our souls to producing transmitting and using power.

Peter McDonald/Terry Goodall



Shimada, President of Chisso

Minamata



Minamata
Words and Photographs by
W. Eugene and Eileen M. Smith
Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1975

"In dedication to those who do not take the past as proof against the future."

Minamata is a fishing and farming town on the Southern Japanese island of Kyushu. Its people joined the industrial age when the Chisso Corporation built a chemical factory there in 1907. In 1932, Chisso, began the production of acetaldehyde, and methyl mercury, a catalyst used in that process, started appearing in the industrial waste that was poured into Minamata Bay. In the 1950s this process was at its peak. Chisso had put Minamata on the map.

It was probably those who fished the lakes, the rivers and the seas who were the first to suffer a vague awareness that industrial wastes do not just go away. To start with the fishing catches gradually deteriorated, then many of the people dependent on the fish and shellfish began to show symptoms of a "strange disease" in which the nervous system starts to atrophy and the brain becomes spongelike as cells are eaten away. Many became severely ill; many died. It was in early 1956 that the "strange disease" took on epidemic proportions and became known as Minamata Disease.

Chisso was quickly suspected as the most likely cause of the sickness, and Chisso management worked overtime trying to sidestep and counterpunch, always denying that the

factory or its employees could be responsible in any way. All the way through it seemed that the theory was to continue to dump and to "buy off the complainers with the smallest possible payoff. Tossing a few coins, it was cheaper to pay than to care. An accepted practice, therefore ethical."

In 1959 a carefully concealed series of experiments on cats by Chisso's own Dr Hosokawa proved Chisso's guilt to its management. The cause of Minamata Disease was methyl mercury in the acetaldehyde effluent pumped into the sea. Dr Hosokawa was promptly forbidden to carry out any experiments, and Chisso hid the proof. In the meantime, the company negotiated one-sided contracts with patients and fishermen, always taking advantage of their scientific and legal ignorance. They were forced to settle for meagre payments and no cleanup. It was not until 1969 that Chisso was forced into court by representatives of some of the victims. After a trial lasting 4 years, Chisso was found guilty of industrial poisoning and started paying the indemnity that for so long it had avoided.

Minamata is not a history book, not a story of a big corporation committing "industrial genocide", but a story primarily of individual people. It is a passionate memorial in pictures and words for the patients past and present, and a warning for us.

Historians might find in Minamata the healthiest roots of a new industrial revolution. Looking back, they might find that from this arena emerged the strongest realization that

industry has no divine right to pollute in the name of Gross National Product. They might find - if humankind ever decides to assume true responsibility for its stewardship of this planet - that they are looking back into a kind of soul-force of courage, a force that might save our children from the plunders that began with the first industrial revolution.

That would be a victory.

This has not been an easy book to review, because in a sense I was reviewing Mankind, and the issues that led to the Minamata tragedy are the very ones diagnostic of New Zealand society - the separation of knowledge and responsibility. In this university detached objectivity is eulogized and personal responsibility quietly overlooked. In the process of separating the discovery of facts and the implications and use of those facts, responsibility has vanished.

Because we are not expected to be morally and intellectually responsible to what we know, we have a "pseudo-education" system in which the facts we learn have little or no bearing on the way we live, and the symptoms of boredom and complacency reflect this.

Smith says "To cause awareness is our only strength". We need to add "to restore responsibility is our only survival". If you are not prepared to do that, then I would not recommend that you read *Minamata*.

Kennedy Warne

amnesty international



In a world where oppression, imprisonment and torture are increasing, there are few organizations which give practical help on an individual scale, in the elimination of abuse of power.

While some organisations try to achieve their ideals through political revolution, or coups, Amnesty International works to release the people who have lost out in the power struggles. It also aids those who never had the opportunity to do more than voice protest at the inequities of their political system.

Many who voluntarily work in Amnesty have strong political beliefs. These are put aside in an effort to press for the release of women and men who have been imprisoned for their beliefs, colour, ethnic origin or religion. These people are "prisoners of conscience".

A large number of the cases Amnesty takes up are prisoners who have fallen foul of right-wing Governments. "There isn't much to choose between being detained for being a Communist in Indonesia, and being detained for not being a Communist in an East European Country," says Judith Child from the Tamaki group.

Amnesty stresses it is not trying to change Governments, only trying to get "conscience prisoners" released. If members are unable to get the prisoners released, then they pressure Governments to bring prisoners to trial, or make life more humane inside the prison.

Cases are taken on an individual basis. Amnesty gets information from official sources, newspapers, or underground sources. Each case is compiled, with the prisoners work, family background, and the country's political set-up carefully documented. The cases are allotted to groups in New Zealand from the International Secretariat in London. In New Zealand there are over 300 members, and 13 Area groups.

Written persuasion

The main avenue open to groups is letter writing. Members send letters to Governments about their case "prisoner" from all over the world as well as to Ambassadors, Ministers and PMs.

"We are polite but persistent", says Ms Child.

In the letter, groups shun abusive language and haranguing. They stress interest in the release of their prisoner from a humanitarian point of view. The letters remind the governments they are failing to put into practice the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the UN Standard Minimum Rules of the Treatment of Prisoners.

When New Zealand diplomats and politicians go overseas to countries where oppression is occurring, Amnesty makes special submissions to them about political

Christo Kolev-Jordanov, Bulgaria, was arrested on 8 August 1971. Mr Kolev has been banished, that is, assigned indefinitely to a particular area which he cannot leave - and has never been brought to trial. He was arrested immediately after attending the funeral of a fellow member of the illegal Anarchist Communist Federation of Bulgaria (FACB), evidently on account of a speech which he had made at the funeral. He is not able to leave the village he lives in and is not allowed to talk to the inhabitants.

Mr Kolev is a distinguished trade unionist who had an impressive record of anti-fascist activities during World War II. He was tried 14 times between 1930 and the end of the pro-fascist era in 1944. After the Communist Party came to power in 1944 he continued his anti-state opposition and spent 10 years in various labour camps where he is reported to have been tortured.

Please send courteously worded appeals for the release of Mr Christo Kolev from his indefinite term of banishment to: H.E. Todor Zhivkov, Chairman of the State Council, Bulgaria.

Tijou, a Chinese Indonesian, was arrested in 1968, because she had belonged to a communist youth organization before the abortive coup in 1965. She was taken to the local military post.

"I remember the day I entered that place: all I saw was people covered with blood sitting close to each other. They had all been tortured ... one, a woman, had both eyes bleeding. There were screams all over the place, people pleading for mercy."

Stripped naked, she was beaten with a stick by an army intelligence officer:

"He started to burn off my hair ... you cannot realize the pain to me of my hair burning. Then they put me on the table and opened my legs. They took a stick and thrust it up my vagina. They burnt my pubic hair. I could not believe I was still alive."

She mentioned how others suffered similar brutal treatment: a woman who had boiling water poured over her head, another whose nipples had been cut off, a village headman who died as a result of electric shock torture.

trace of "subversion". Imprisoned workers, politicians, and trade unionists had their legal rights trampled on by a system of military justice. Held in overcrowded prisons and military barracks and often lacking the most basic necessities, prisoners were subjected to widespread and systematic use of torture.

Through their campaign to abolish torture, members have responded to reports of torture in many countries. Appeals against the sentence of death, and against arbitrary executions have been made to such countries as Uganda, Somalia, Equatorial Guinea, and many Latin American countries. Cases of torture have been brought to public attention through the publication of cases in newspapers all over the world.

Amnesty has achieved an international degree of recognition and credibility. Its pressure and publicity on many different levels, has secured the release or amnesty of many political prisoners in many countries and in some cases Amnesty has even been able to bring torturers to justice.

But Amnesty International only takes up cases of people who have neither used or advocated violence. Many people languish in prisons unjustly, and Amnesty's selection criteria may be a little harsh on people without an air of respectability.

In South Africa there are many in prison who have been 'detained'. Although these people have committed no violent crime, they would not be eligible to be taken up if they had advocated violence. One can observe that of the cases that are taken up, most are professional people - lawyers, doctors, politicians, ministers and professors.

Perhaps Amnesty, unwittingly, has drawn up its criteria so that the more professional people who are oppressed by a political system - not enough to advocate violent resistance, but enough to make a "conscience stand" - are able to be helped by them more easily than less articulate people.

It may well be that the lowly paid worker or the peasant, economically oppressed to such a degree that a more violent form of protest seems the only alternative, is cast aside in preference to the more prestigious professional prisoner.

This year, Prisoner of Conscience week will be observed from 10 October to 17 October. The aim will be to draw attention to the plight of political prisoners around the world and to highlight Amnesty's efforts to help such prisoners. Students interested can join their local Amnesty group, or write a letter to help free one of thousands of prisoners being tortured.

Glenda Fryer

prisoners there.

Recently a letter was sent to Mr Talboys on Amnesty's concern about thousands of political prisoners in Indonesia. In talks with the Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Talboys stated the concern of the Government at the number of political prisoners.

Often results take a long time. All Amnesty says it can do is to build up the pressure, and help make the offending country aware that the world knows of, and disapproves of its action.

Three years ago, Amnesty branched out in a campaign for the abolition of torture. Although there has always been torture of prisoners, the upsurge of guerrilla movements in the past few years, has brought

harsh reaction from some Governments.

Amnesty recently launched a campaign to publicise the torture in Uruguay. With a stagnating parliamentary system, and mounting social and economic problems, Uruguay received its share of the internal strife and the violence that have swept large parts of the South American continent.

Rigorous and ruthless measures were introduced to combat the often violent activities of the Tupamaro urban guerrilla movement in Uruguay. Although the Tupamaro were effectively crushed, repression did not stop.

Widening circles of peaceful dissent were affected by the government's desire to wipe out every

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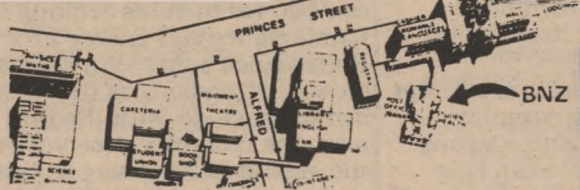
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ARTS

Theatre of the Macabre

John Webster
The Duchess of Malfi
Mercury

The Duchess of Malfi has always proved incoherent in performance, and reviewers tend to be disappointed in the overall effect, though enthusiastic about isolated 'moments'. It would have been a miracle had the Mercury wholly succeeded where the Royal Shakespeare Company has failed, but the current production has merit.

The problem is to hit upon a workable compromise between realism and ritual. Webster in fact dramatizes a true story, and so long as we can believe in the strength of the ban which her brothers impose on the widowed Duchess's remarriage, the play's first two Acts proceed realistically enough. But in the last three Acts Webster lets fly with every trick known to the Jacobean theatre - an elaborate dumb-show, a terrifying waxworks display, a masque of madmen, an echo-scene in a graveyard, a poisoning which results from the kissing of a book, and a flurry of violent deaths at the end. And the Duchess's twin brother Ferdinand turns into a wolf (or thinks he does) and crawls round on all fours.

If we are familiar with the modern Theatre of the Absurd and Theatre of Cruelty, we may view these last three acts as projecting an inner world of nightmare - as materializing the mental and spiritual torments which the Duchess's initial 'fatal mistake' has forced her to undergo. But much of the later part of the play requires very careful handling if it is to be chilling rather than comic.

The Mercury's straightforward single-level set is serviceable and allows easy continuity of action. But it doesn't do justice to Ferdinand's waxwork display (almost invisible from some parts of the auditorium), or to the echo-scene, which requires eeriness. The echo doesn't sound supernatural, either: the voice over

the speakers might well be announcing the arrival of Flight 866 from Sydney.

Ordinariness is the keynote of this production. It doesn't balk at any of Webster's bizarreries (cutting has been largely a matter of paring away dialogue) but as presented they fail to tingle the spine. The masque of madmen was for me a memorable exception. This episode has been assayed in every mode, from ballet-type abstraction to pure Ward 10. Tony Richardson, responding to the play's animal imagery, costumed his mad folk as the demonic birds and beasts of a Grunewald Temptation. Their antics were disturbing, with an appropriate vein of eroticism and a pointed touch of pathos in each masquer's manipulations of a puppet.

Jan Bashford's Duchess and George Henare's Antonio both seemed to me several rungs too low on their respective degrees of the social ladder. In the early scene in which the Duchess woos her steward she appears worried, awkward, with much anxious knitting of brows and nervous fluttering of eyelids. She lacks presence, sophistication, *savoir faire*.

Once Ms Bashford discards her unbecoming widow's weeds for her cream nightgown, and lets her hair flow, she acquires allure and grace. The cosy bed-chamber scene in which she, Antonio, and Cariola engage affectionately in innocently sensual pleasantries - a precarious instant of happiness, which leads into the first shock encounter with the avenging Ferdinand - is one of Webster's demonstrably 'fine moments', and the Mercury production brings it off well. But the wooing scene itself has nothing of the romantic glow which one looks for as a contrast to the dark horrors which follow. This is partly because George Henare's Antonio is the sort of low-spirited fellow whose gauche demeanour serves almost to vinticate the attitude of the Duchess's

brothers.

The Duchess's twin, Ferdinand, also partakes of the 'ordinariness' which marks the production, but in an interesting way. Indications of an unconscious passion for his sister are unequivocally written into the script, and in the early scenes Grant Bridger, in deference to the psychoanalysts, attempts a few fumbblings and pawings at the Duchess and farewells her with a more-than-fraternal kiss. This is rather clumsily done, but the soft, inadequate, effete character which Grant Bridger in general presents is a surprisingly plausible candidate for incestuous attachment and eventual lycanthropy. One can believe in his emotional dependence on his sister. Even his addiction to gimmickry in tormenting her makes sense as the natural tendency of a mind that has always inhabited the borderland between reality and fantasy. The price for this psychological plausibility is an almost complete absence of ferocity: this Ferdinand turns into a wolf more out of wish-fulfilment than in fulfilment of a wolfish nature. He is a pathetic creature, and the Cardinal, who betrays a well-judged trace of contempt for his feeble-mindedness, is the true, calculating villain of the piece. Visually John Atha's Cardinal is decadent rather than sinister, but the degree of cold-blooded hypocrisy which he so blandly commands is itself frightening.

The malcontent Bosola is perhaps the most fascinatingly complex character in the play, and a strong performance in this role can help maintain interest after the Duchess's death at the end of Act IV. Roger Oakley is generally impressive. But despite his convincing portrayal of Bosola's change of heart, the final Act is a jumble.

The fault may be Webster's. Few modern productions have avoided

unwanted laughter at the deaths in the final scene, and one sympathizes with the director who allegedly had Ferdinand die standing on his head. I should have been inclined to opt for a more naturalistically protracted series of deaths than Tony Richardson gives us and a more naturalistic deployment of the corpses. The Mercury actors die in what resembles a burlesque of Elizabethan conventions.

The Duchess's death, on the other hand, is genuinely affecting. Bosola, as tomb-maker and bellman, prepares her for it, wearing a cowl which combines suggestions of the ecclesiastical (appropriate to his theologically-toned 'mortification' of her) and the macabre and dream-like: you half-wonder if there's anyone inside it. In persecution, Ms Bashford conveys a quiet, desperate, dignified stoicism, and the image of the cord around her neck stays in the imagination. Even the brief post-strangulation revival is credibly managed. The death of the Duchess's maid, Cariola, provides a striking contrast to the heroine's calm departure. Webster shows sure theatrical instinct in this: but I'd have liked to see Helen Smith biting, kicking, and scratching even more vehemently.

I suppose a low-key production was more or less dictated by the size of the Mercury company. You can't go far towards evoking the flamboyance and energy of a Renaissance court with such a seedy crew of attendants as the Mercury had to make do with. Be that as it may, the company deserves praise and gratitude for giving us this chance to see a major Jacobean tragedy on stage. It's a thoroughly worthwhile undertaking, and the production, as many a reviewer has said of many a *Duchess of Malfi*, has its moments.

Mac Jackson



Canadian Mime Theatre
His Majesty's
September 11th

The national mime company of Canada gave Auckland the opening performances of its first world tour. The distinctly trendy audience was treated to two hours of polished and professional mime in the best tradition of the French masters. No one could have left the theatre without feeling entertained and artistically satisfied.

The programme consisted of 16 sketches, most of which were presented within the framework of traditional mime, ie. with simple and explicit movements. Music and sound effects were used - a departure from the traditional approach. Few of the themes were new, but because

of the skill and mastery of the company a freshness pervaded the whole evening, and one was not left with the impression that it had all been seen before.

The first half of the programme sought to relax and amuse the audience - not with an easy laugh, but with excellent timing and a complete understanding of the art of mime. "The Hole" stands out in this part of the programme, despite difficulties with lighting, although "The Recital" and "Painless Dentistry" had the audience almost rolling in the aisles.

The more serious half gave scope for development and sought to show that the company had evolved on from the traditional French approach. It was a pity that the weakest sketch opened this half. "The Search" was clichéd almost to the point of embarrassment. But the total success of "Dog's Best Friend" more than made up for this lowpoint. Using a mask for a sad old hound and a mask and costume for a young child, it conveyed completely the patience and understanding of a dog irritated by a child wanting to play games. The ice hockey game in "Face Off" successfully rounded a total programme with a clever use of strobe lighting.

It would be difficult to pick out the individual members of the company. All brought great training and skill to the performance and added their own individuality where necessary to present a total ensemble.

Canadian Mime Theatre deserve good audiences on their world tour, although they hardly need the rather pathetic official document of the Ontario Government's recognition to be presented to all the cities they visit.

Full marks to Students' Arts Council for being able to chip in on this tour and provide a delightful, if somewhat short, season of totally professional theatre.

Susan Jordan Bell

MOVEMENT THEATRE

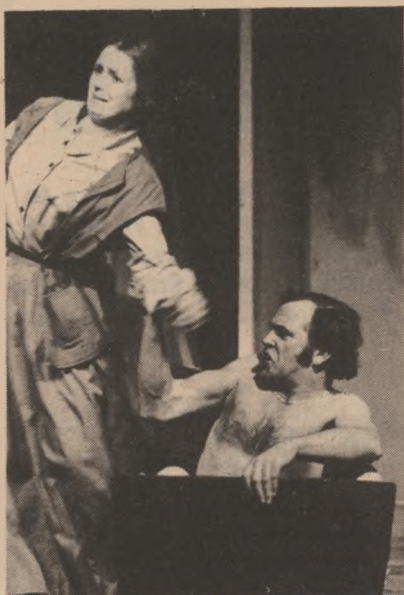
Movement Theatre will give its last public performance for 1976 - a Dance Event - on Wednesday 22 in the Little Theatre.

Movement Theatre has been in existence since February, and during this year has performed in many and varied places. Two public seasons have been successfully mounted at the Old Maid, and a large educational programme has been undertaken including sessions at kindergartens, training colleges and primary, intermediate and secondary schools.

The company will re-form at the beginning of January 1977 and hope

to become fully professional, expanding their work in all areas of performance, choreography, education and teaching. The last public performance is entitled "Barriers" and is to be an experiment in theatre-in-the-round. People and communities erect all sorts of barriers, some physical, some mental - supposedly for protection. But are they?

BARRIERS - Wednesday 22 September. Little Theatre 1.15 pm Admission 50 cents.



although the narrator, Malcolm Cerzaniak-Smith, did succeed in providing a link between the sections. Some of the individual episodes were well done, notably the comic scenes at the mother-in-law's and the Judgement Hall. Rowena Yelland, in her first major role, portrayed convincingly the servant girl Grusha, while John Hamilton, as Azdak, also gave a good performance. Some of the supporting actors, especially in the prologue, tended to be inaudible, and much of the movement through the play appeared unplanned and lacked co-ordination, though this could be attributed to having to work with a large cast on a small stage.

Many of the songs had been set to music which, while it was well composed and added variety to the performance, became annoying at times because of its volume. In general the production tended towards emotionalism subordinating many of the themes and there was a lack of overall cohesion, although it was an enjoyable performance.

Merete Larsen



Songs to Uncle Scrim



The Robbie Horror Show

Bertolt Brecht
The Caucasian Chalk Circle
New Independent Theatre

One of Brecht's better known plays *The Caucasian Chalk Circle*, directed by Edna E. Harris, opened at the New Independent Theatre last Saturday. The play begins with a prologue in which has been occupied by the Nazis. The dispute is settled and the play proper is in the form of an entertainment by a group of musicians to show the wisdom of the choice.

Brechtian plays tend to be difficult to produce because of the episodic style in which they are written, making it difficult to create an overall continuity,

auditions for Outdoor Shakespeare

The Merchant of Venice
directed by Dick Johnstone

Sunday 26th September 1.30 p.m.
Monday 27th September
1.00 p.m. and 7.00 p.m.
in the Lower Lecture Theatre

Theatre-goers rarely have the opportunity to see any local satire produced in Auckland, but this is surely not for lack of suitable targets. For this reason alone, this week's visit to the Mercury of Wellington's Downstage Touring Company, who frequently stage political and social lampoons, is a welcome event in a year of rather mundane theatre. Their repertoire includes *Songs to Uncle Scrim*, a musical contrasting the reality and myth of the Depression years. But their piece de resistance in terms of purely New Zealand satire should be *The Robbie Horror Show*, in which no sacred cow is left unscathed. A selection of Bertolt Brecht's lyrics with music - *Songs For The Fourth Reich* - will feature as an addition to the two major productions. The touring company's short season is from September 24th to 27th and bookings are at the Mercury.

N.B. Monday 27th at 1 p.m. *Songs to Uncle Scrim* will be staged in the Old Maid, with admission 50 cents to students.

MUSIC in concert

Considering that last Tuesday was the first time that *Cohesion* had played in front of people, its members were surprisingly calm backstage, although a lost flatpick didn't exactly help anybody to relax and one member couldn't find his trumpet just as they were going on. A new pick was fetched, someone patiently pointed to the missing trumpet (which was sitting a few feet in front of its owner) and everything got under way only five minutes late.

Nobody, least of all the musicians, is going to pretend that *Cohesion* doesn't have a few lumps to iron out. I felt that the drums and bass could have stayed a little more together, and the general sound mix left the keyboards a little too far beneath the rest of the band which generally operated as a vehicle for Colin Hemmingson's instrumental dexterity rather than as a collection of musical equals. But the band deserves more kudos than criticism. *Cohesion* offered and delivered true concert fare and catered to a wide range of tastes ranging from a bouncy Charlie Parker standard through to the tight disciplined riffing in Chick Corea's *Spain*. Along the way we got a beautiful Coltrane classic *Naima* and in between, some patient



but in no way condescending explanations from Hemmingson.

The Old Maid was packed out: does this mean that this year's students don't give a stuff about finals? Does it perhaps mean that they give a stuff about more than rock and roll? And just what was the mysterious figure in pink striped trousers doing backstage anyway?

Robert Douglas

records

Waking and Dreaming
Orleans
Supplied by W.E.A.

Its name is redolent of gumbo-land but this band is not from Louisiana. Nor does it sound like Toussaint or the Meters or Dr John.

It comes from New York, although the way they sing, especially on soul-flavoured opening tracks *Reach* and *What I Need*, it sounds like they all spent most of their teenage days listening to radio stations which played a lot of product from Detroit and Philadelphia. This is the second album W.E.A. has released in the past month or so which features a white male vocal line-up doing soul flavoured stuff. The other one is *Average White Band's Soul Searching* which is a very pleasant album indeed although, for this writer, a little over-produced. Orleans use a lot less brass than A.W.B. although side two of *Waking and Dreaming* does feature a very competent horn section about which the album cover tells us very little. Also, unlike their Glaswegian counterparts, Orleans do more than just a Honkie Soul Trip: the title track for instance, is very reminiscent of their earlier stuff, and serves as a show-piece for their vocal dexterity. These are musicians who in addition to being able to play good instrumental rock and roll, are bloody magnificent singers.

Before you start obliterating the signals with the bedroom portable turntable cum everything that your uncle

brought back from Fiji for your tenth birthday, it is worth playing this record on a rich friend's high powered amplifier and wide-range speakers. Don't play it too loud: you don't need the extra power for more volume (I wish someone could explain that to people he thought to himself sadly) but the additional electronic muscle will bring out the beautiful top mix which is what makes this record really amazing. There is the usual distinctive bright, light, chord work on guitars (both electric and acoustic) with tasteful pedal work to match. Orleans demonstrates beautifully that there are better things for rhythm guitarists to do than bash shit out of their instruments: it's a pity that more white rockers (especially the English power-chord merchants) aren't listening to soul bands for ideas.

I thought that this Band's first New Zealand release *Let Their Be Music* couldn't fail last year. Their first album, never released here, was also pretty amazing. This album is every bit as good as its predecessors and deserves some attention.

Owen Roberts

7.30 PM. TUESDAY
21st SEPTEMBER
OLD MAID

film 76

SUNDAY BLOODY SUNDAY



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Fernand Léger 1935. Collection The Museum of Modern Art New York.

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Letters:
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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.

Malaysian Cutbacks: Round One

I could not agree more with I. Wright in his criticisms of overseas students esp. Malaysians who moan and growl about the cutbacks in admissions next year and blame the NZ and Malaysian Govts. In the present economic situation there has to be a cutback all round and why should Malaysians be the exception? And what is strange is that these Malaysians complain that it is the NZ and Malaysian Govts' attempt to restrict the movement of the so-called progressive and leftist students. What baloney. As far as I know the NZ or Malaysian Govt would not stop any of them going to China if they so desire. But so far there are no takers.

It is about time that Malaysians stand up and be counted and air their views openly instead of hiding behind the backs of AUSA Committee members or overseas student advisers. Even MSSA, who is supposed to represent the Malaysian students, seems faceless and gutless and prefers to bury its head in the mahjong cubes or beneath poker cards. Or perhaps many of the Committee members are finishing their degrees this year and so are looking forward to their bourgeois living which they criticise so much here. It makes one wonder about the sincerity of their moans and groans. By the way, where is Jock Chew, the radical former president of MSA and MSSA?

Abdula Sinatambi

Merritt in Defence of Himself

Yes I am a student politician. But as Bill Ralston himself has pointed out in his editorial in last week's CRACCUM life is not a bed of roses.

For me my involvement stems from various reasons, an inability to work on one hand but also a desire to change things around here. But it is not easy. At the most around STUDASS in 1976 there are about 2,000 students who actually vote, less than who know who or what they are voting for.

A students Association that has only the active support or interest of 20% of its constituents cannot and will not be able to act as a voice for the majority of students' gripes, ideals, aspirations or thoughts.

True, there are some who are on exec for purely ego-inflation reasons, but you can find this anywhere in society. I myself have been accused of the above-mentioned crime more than once but I view this criticism as unfair, unjust and uneducated.

A year on Exec in many cases means that you can virtually write off an academic year. Your grades fail, you find it increasingly hard to get in essays (even after several extensions).

Bad management, you may accuse. This could be so. But you cannot deny that an Exec is carrying the can for about 9,000 others who for various reasons can not be bothered, are not interested or don't want to get involved.

As a bright-eyed idealist, I entered this place, but find it hard not to be increasingly disillusioned with University, exec and students.

It is said that the calibre of the exec is a mirror of the quality of the constituency. I feel that my ideals are not uncommon among many

students but the prime difference is that I have tried to do things about it.

In this years exec there have been few personality clashes, in fact 1976 might mark the start of a new working system of student participation.

But we can only do so much, it's up to you to help, through any way you can. How many of you have been to Exec meetings, let alone seen them around campus, and recognised them and stopped to rave.

As an academic year this may be a disaster for me but I'm not after pity. Was it worth it? I think so, but at times I do have reasons to doubt it.

Dave Merritt
(abridged)

Jack Trumped

We are replying a letter written by Jack of Spades (CRACCUM Sept 13). It was obvious that he was confused with what he had read. The purpose for the Malaysian student cutbacks, as given by the NZ government, is to achieve a better balance in the intakes of overseas students (Please refer to CRACCUM's Report on 9.8.76). Our sub-committee had studied and found that the cutbacks on Malaysian students is never part of the overall education cuts. Foreign aid and national education expenditure are two different things. NZ is committed to the United Nations Resolution to spend 1% of her annual GNP on foreign aid. (NZ is spending 0.44% of her GNP on foreign aid presently).

It was reported in the press (a statement given by the then Minister of Immigration, Mr Fraser Colman, in 1974) that NZ spent NZ\$2-3m per annum on private overseas students. If an overseas private student (altogether about 3,000 of them) received an average of NZ\$1,000 per annum from home, there was an inflow of NZ\$3m per annum into NZ foreign exchange. This estimated figure clearly shows that overseas students indirectly paid for what NZ had spent on them. Hence, Overseas students provide one of the cheapest and most fruitful form of 'foreign aid' in that most of the expenditure incurred remains in the NZ economy.

It is generally accepted that Overseas students are indirectly supported by government expenditure in educational institutions. However, it must be born in mind that the financial support to these institutions is not influenced by Overseas students, but by the demands and the needs of the NZ society.

A good example is that courses such as medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and veterinary science are not available to overseas students. On the other hand, there is an increase in the enrolment of Malaysian students in Engineering School for the last few years (above the stated quota) only because of the reduced enrolment from the NZers in this course. Overseas students therefore have provided a good element for "gap-filling".

The Government's pronouncements in recent years place more priorities in NZ's trade and diplomatic ties with SEA countries. This is evidenced by (1) Increasing emphasis on trade relations between NZ and ASEAN Countries; and (2) continuing presence of NZ forces in Singapore, under the Five-Power Defence Pact.

We certainly hope that it is only a small group who had ever suggested that Malaysian students refrain from criticizing the NZ government. We cannot but speak out whenever injustice is being inflicted upon us and seeing our interests and rights continuously being eroded away.

At present the study opportunities of no less than 250 Malaysian students is at stake. As a student organisation, we are determined to fight for their re-instate-ments.

Sub-Committee on Cutbacks/AMSSA

Ode to the Editor

Oh Allan Bell which art in Craccum,
Free journalism be thy name,
For I seek your forgiveness over exec matters
And a certain W.G.M.
Forgive me my laziness and grant me terms
And protect me from the evils of student politics
And lead me from the library
And deliver me to the exam room
For Thine is the pen, much mightier
than the sword
Forever till the end of the year
Yours most sincerely

Dave Merritt

Black Replies

I hope you will allow me the space to reply to the bitter personal attack directed against myself in this column last week. There is so little feedback from teaching situations where one lectures to a class of 450 that I welcome any comment. I regret that this one was so hostile. I remember the occasion when I met the student concerned and I note the comments made. I would only add that if I was more unhelpful than I trust I normally am, the young lady was exceptionally rude. Her rudeness was not directly solely against myself, but against the plays on the course, which she said she had not read. On hearing this I did not feel able to help her.

I think her attitude could be summed up by referring to the pseudonym under which she chooses to attack me. "R. Solez" surely refers to the anal extremity. I presume that your journal took the trouble to ascertain the identity of a person who you allow to launch such attacks. I do not wish to know her name. I am merely concerned about your journalistic ethics.

Sebastian Black

Being wise after the event, the Editor can only agree with Mr Black's complaint. Since it has not been CRACCUM's practice this year to print letters of personal attack, especially under a pseudonym, it is regrettable that this particular letter was published.

Philosophy again: Gillett slashed

In his fatuous implications regarding "shaky and poorly considered ideologies" ("Zen to Fascism to Christianity"), G.R. Gillett has simply revealed the poorly considered nature of his/her own "deep Christian conviction".

I sympathise with Gillett's suggestion that the nature of the Philosophy Dept must lie in the equipping of its students with an ability to investigate and weigh up the pro's and con's of various "ideologies" (and remind him/her that all schools of philosophy are at some stage of their evolution "ideological" in nature). However, I am staggered that a person claiming to hold a deep Christian conviction assumes as a basis for the investigation of his beliefs a position that must in at least two respects render his whole "painful experience" a waste of time and effort:

(a) Firstly, when the foundations of one's personal beliefs are in question, it is

surely nonsensical to solemnly accept the findings of just one 'alternative' process. I think I justly infer from Gillett's letter that he/she sought clarification of his/her beliefs by a process of analysis and dissection, utilising the assumptions of contemporary logical analysis. I would therefore ask Gillett to consider that there are other ways of looking at a book of prophecy - they may not (eventually) be seen to be as valid or acceptable, but one must remember to also examine the frame of reference from which such a conclusion is actually drawn; (b) I frankly think Gillett can't be much of a Christian if he/she thinks the foundation of his/her faith can be approached in terms of $((P \cdot (P \supset Q)) \supset Q)$. This is not to say that an examination of one's beliefs is a bad thing - on the contrary, such a practice is both necessary and desirable. However, the essence of Christianity is not to be found in matters of logical consistency - it is to be found in the joy (and suffering) of faith. Anyone who considers approaching such a realm in terms of logical calculus and methodology is not only doing his/her faith a supreme disservice; he/she is denying him/herself a sublime aspect of life itself.

I agree with Gillett's consideration of the apparent confusion of some people regarding the classification of certain viewpoints in the Philosophy Dept. But again I stress the requirement that any comparison must be a sensible one, especially in the precarious area of "ideology". My major impression of Gillett's rather huffy letter is that he/she also has made a fundamental and vital error in not recognising the perils to be found in, e.g., attempting to analyse the suitability of Japanese grammar from the standpoint of Fowler's 'Modern English Usage'.

J.D. Miller

FRIENDS OF SOUTH AFRICA
Students interested in forming a University-based Friends of South Africa group are asked to contact Jennifer Van der Gurn, c/- Studass Office

Campus Friends of SA

This advertisement does not clearly state the policy of a University-based Friends of South Africa group. If a such a proposed group also support Rugby (All Blacks) Tours of South Africa, in spite of world movements against apartheid, where does New Zealand stand, and in what direction does the University-based Friends of South Africa group hope to influence New Zealand's multi-racial society, who are free and equal to intermarry and have access to education and job opportunity? Who in South Africa are the Friends of South Africa friendly to? Indigenous Africans? Migrant Europeans? Wild-life, nuclear power, armaments or perhaps the environment or even human survival regardless of culture and skin colour. Would Ms Jennifer Van der Gurn please emote.

L. Seargent
J. Long
S. Edwards

To Matthew Eugene Connor (Prime Orator of New Zealand)

My grief knows no bounds since reading of your decision to abandon the students to drown in the excreta of their own ignorance.

I hereby apologise for the mindless morons who hurled projectiles at thy esteemed self. By perpetrating such a blasphemy, these refugees from the African savannahs have upset the cosmic spheres, thus sealing their own fate.

Letting your words of wisdom course through our ears into the intellectual vacuums created by this abominable institution is the ultimate trip!

I hereby promise to withdraw from my philosophy classes and cancel my subscription to "The Week" if you return to preach the gospel according to Matthew. How else can we be saved?

Paul Beach
for UASFAC

Gulley becomes President in bizarre Election

Bruce Gulley will be 1977 President of the Students' Association, if last week's election is ruled valid by the Association's solicitors.

Scrutineers say the poll was the highest in recent years, with nearly 2400 votes cast. It's believed the contest between Gulley and Michael Kidd was closely fought during the counting, until the Medical School votes were totalled. There, Kidd polled badly, and Gulley amassed enough support to win decisively. The results are:

PRESIDENT		
Bruce Gulley	1000	Elected
Michael Kidd	867	
Janet Roth	161	
Howard Esler	112	
Graeme Easte	99	
Bruce Clement	27	
No Confidence	121	
Invalid	10	
TREASURER		
Gary Jenkin	1439	Elected
No Confidence	706	
Invalid	256	
SPORTS REP		
Alan Broadbent	1566	Elected
No Confidence	595	
Invalid	238	

Presidential candidate Bruce Clement has claimed that last week's elections were invalid. He appears today before a Students' Association Disciplinary Committee for acting on this view.

Clement told CRACCUM that he thought the Executive had no constitutional power to call a second election after the first failed to return a President. He also alleged that members of the present Executive allowed one of his rivals, Graeme Easte, to contest the election, although technically not eligible to stand.

During the past week, Clement says, he discussed the elections with others, but didn't tell them he would do anything until last Thursday morning. Clement told CRACCUM he got a voting form, xeroxed off 187 copies on the Association's machine, and paid the Studass receptionist the cost. When the

ballot closed at 5 pm on Thursday, first day of the two-day poll, Clement and others helped pile the ballot bins into Bob Lack's office, where - all agreed - they would be secure.

At about 7 pm, another of the presidential candidates - Michael Kidd - was told that the ballot bins were being kept in Lack's office. Kidd felt security was not adequate and informed a custodian, who checked the office. He discovered Clement inside, allegedly with a companion. The custodian says he saw only Clement, and asked what he was doing in the office. Clement's alleged reply was: "It's a fair cop."

Studass President Mike Walker was called and the ballot bins were checked, and found secure. But many of what are alleged to be Clement's 187 copies of the voting paper were suddenly discovered.

A Disciplinary Committee was convened at the insistence of Returning Officer Simon Curnow. It consists of Walker, Administrative Vice President Hugh Cook, and Student Liaison Officer Jill Frewin. The committee meets today, Monday.

The matter has also been referred to the Association's lawyers. It seems possible that Clement's candidacy, Easte's candidacy, and perhaps the whole election, may have to be declared invalid, according to some observers.

On Friday, Clement was given the rough justice of being captured and placed in stocks in the Quad. He managed to break free, but shortly after was chained by the waist to a pillar in the Quad, where he remained for some time.

CRACCUM believes it has been a more eventful election than we have seen for some years, though we could have done without some aspects of the action. One candidate, Arrowsmith, withdrew before the poll, partly in protest at the tone of the election dealings. Candidates have felt that rivals were using unfair methods of campaigning, smear tactics, or interference in the electoral process. And all this was climaxed by the discovery of alleged meddling with the ballot on Thursday.

Fraser Folster/Allan Bell

CRACCUM

20 September 1976

Auckland University Student Paper

Vol. 50 No. 23

**GULLEY WINS
ELECTION: BACK PAGE**



DANGER: RADIATION