



Paul Gilmour

Should we alter the Cafe, build a swimming pool, or..?

The final decision is up to us - the students. We say yea or nay. That is to say, guided by our trusty Executive, who will be recommending whether or not we should agree to a proposed \$2 increase in the Building Levy we pay each year.

Two dollars is two dollars - an admission to a theatre, 4 bottles of beer, 3 hamburgers - but multiplied by 10,000 students it amounts to the sort of money that can help to do such trivial things as making the Cafe queues shorter and the Cafe a happier place to live and eat in.

Thus at the General Meeting on Friday October 8, the one major decision must be made with a little foresight, and a little knowledge of the implications that are involved.

The Building Levy

At enrolment this year each student paid a Levy of \$12. This produces about \$120,000 per year, and has funded the Student Union Building, and more recently the Maidment Theatre and the Recreation Centre which is being built at the moment. The Student

Union did not have the capital at its disposal to build the Old Maid, and so it 'borrowed' the money from the University - an interest-free loan which is repaid to the University in yearly instalments when the Building Levy is collected. The Levy is currently mortgaged until 1985.

The Building Levy has not been increased since 1972. But with the Association owing ten years' worth of Levy, the University has been trying to get the Levy put up to make the repayments faster. At the General Meeting in August we voted down a proposed four dollar increase in the Levy, but we were not really told what the extra money would be used for.

Now the Student Union wants to borrow more money from the University against our future

Building Levy, in order to carry out Cafe alterations. The University says NO, unless we put up the Levy or find some of the money elsewhere. At its last meeting Studass Executive decided to do a little of both. They will recommend a \$2 increase in the Levy, and find some more capital from selling a few of the less profitable flats owned by the Association.

Cafe Alterations

The Cafe has been the subject of a lot of debate and resentment this year. This is mainly because last year it made a \$53,000 loss, only \$29,000 of which had been budgeted for. Disaster. Management Consultants were brought in to try to sort out the mess.

Decision: the only way to keep the loss down, is to alter the Cafe. The cutbacks in services, which have caused all the fuss, were only an interim measure to patch up the losses until the Cafe alterations could be completed. The badly-designed Cafeteria will continue to lose money until the whole thing is redesigned so that maximum efficiency can be maintained. This is not just 'technological jargon'. The alterations to the Cafe will enable students to get their food more quickly, and the food can be kept hotter. The workers' jobs will be a lot more pleasant, with less doubling-up and fewer angry students blaming the poor serving person for long queues or cold food.

The Executive has accepted the Cafe alterations as a number one priority for the Building Levy. This year the catering loss will have been cut to about the budgeted \$30,000. But this result has only been attained as a result of enormous pressure on the staff, which can not be continued, and through cut-backs on services, which has annoyed students. Any aspiring student politician who does not promise to

restore the coffee and tea servery can kiss their career prospects goodbye.

Once the Executive had accepted the principles of the Cafe alterations they set the architect to work. The original quoted price was around \$95,000, but the latest estimate is rumoured to be double that. The Executive have recommended that the Architect cut this down to a more acceptable level: they don't want to pay more than \$150,000.

How to get the Cafe altered

1. The Architect must bring the cost down to a more acceptable price. If the Association agrees with this price then:
2. The University must agree to advance us against the Building Levy. Their condition will probably be that the Levy must rise by at least \$2, and then:
3. At the General Meeting students must agree to the increase of the Levy.

If there is a NO at any time in this process, then the Cafe alterations will be unable to go ahead.

What does a NO mean? If it is put off for another year, there will be a high escalation in the cost of the alterations, which would then be delayed indefinitely. The Executive would have to find other methods of decreasing the Cafe loss, which would mean more cut-backs on food services, longer queues, an increase in food prices, more pressure on the staff, and maybe the closing down of one of the cold food services. In other words it would no longer be worth going to the Cafe for anything other to shelter from the rain in the winter while munching your own sandwiches.

Rethinking Perspectives; or Other Hassles You Should Know About

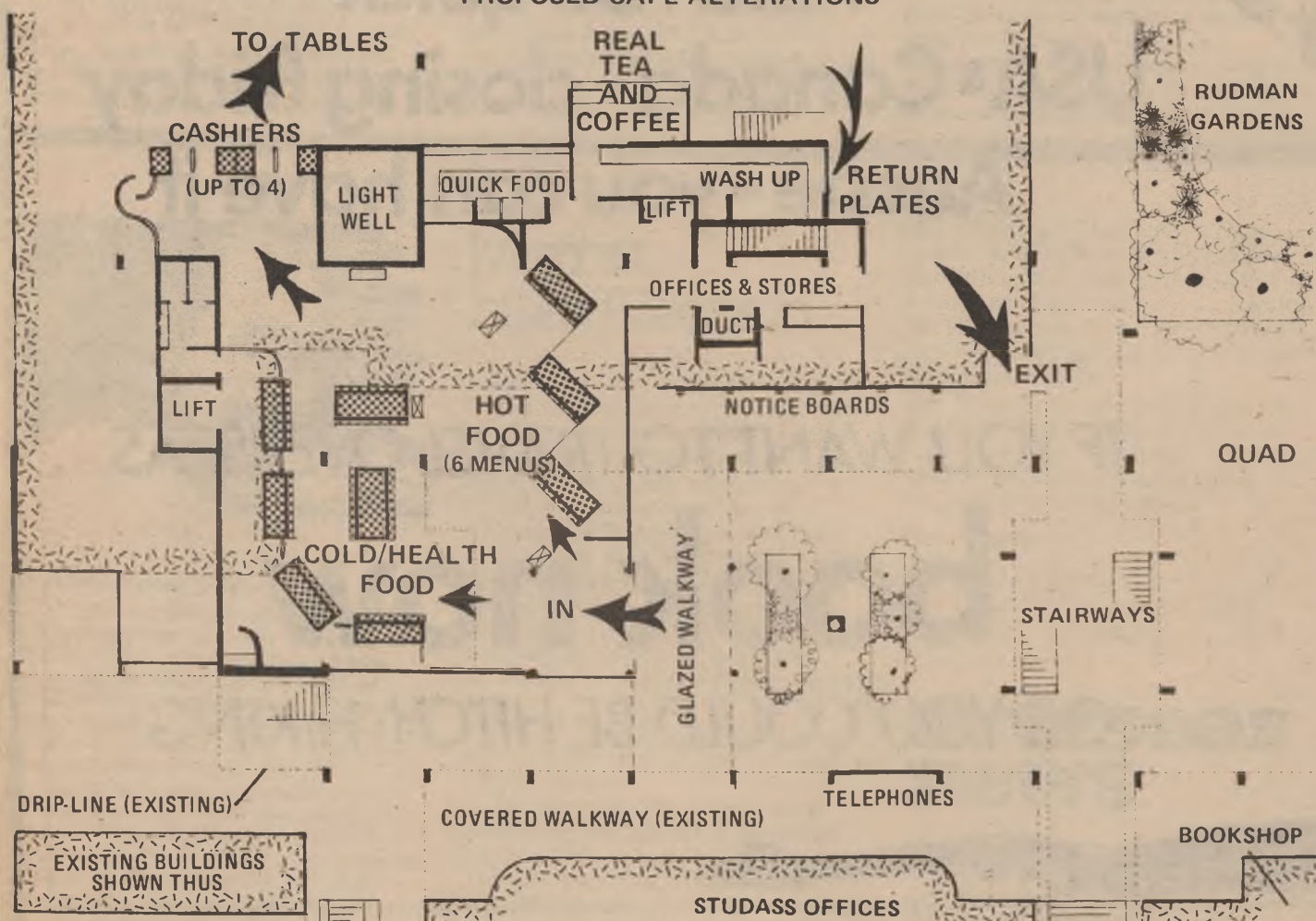
With the Maidment Theatre built, the Recreation Centre on its way, and the Cafe alterations hopefully complete, what should the Association be doing, what should be the priorities for the next 5 or so years? First clean up and redevelop the current facilities - for example, furnish the common rooms. Channel energies into student welfare and education. Then, second, start the development of the 'Union Complex' - the area between the present Union Buildings, Symonds St, Alfred St. and the Rec. Centre. Into the Complex would go a swimming pool, bookshop, forum, works and storage space, and rooms for Clubs and Societies.

The Vice-Chancellor wants us to steam ahead with the second option (especially the swimming pool), but some of our present Executive want a stop on this. They want to rethink the Union's whole position vis-a-vis the University, before any future commitments are made. The matter of the Deed of Management has brought the problem to a head.

Deed of Management

Studass does not own its land or buildings: it leases them. The deed by which the Association 'uses' the land, and 'controls the use thereof', expired in September last year. The University recognises that the 'arrangement' it has with the Union (or more correctly, the Student Union Management

PROPOSED CAFE ALTERATIONS



Continued on page 2



Waiting for Fodder

Continued from page 1

Committee) should be permanent. However, administrative matters have become so complicated and technical, that last month the Association pointed out to the University: "The SUMC has shown itself ineffective as a management group, and this has cost us a lot of money. As the Association

lacks the necessary expertise, the University should take over the management and administration of the Union while the Association retains control of policy, perhaps through the SUMC."

All that means is that our reps on SUMC are not experts, merely willing volunteers. They do not have the necessary expertise to administer all the intricacies. It is the University which has the professional administrators, and student politicians should be doing what they are elected to do - look after student welfare, and education.

All the presidential candidates this year lamented internal assessment, but the President and Executive are usually so busy tied down trying to ponder the merits of different administrative and technical matters, that they are unable to look after the welfare of students. Cafe losses should take second place to the problems of students, and SUMC should be a Policy formulating group, not a management group.

The Theatre Finance

The Maidment Theatre serves as an example of misbudgeting, although it is a little different because of the capital expenditure involved. The Association agreed to pay 50% of the \$426,000 the Theatre was originally to have

cost. With the escalation of costs, the final figure will more likely reach \$1.3 million. The Association never explicitly agreed to pay 50% of this latter figure, but half the increase has been debited against the Building Levy.

The problem is largely one of supervision of the Levy. Theoretically it is controlled by trustees who are responsible to the Students' Association Executive. In practise, the Exec does not even know who the trustees are, and the Fund is run by the University administration. There was thus no satisfactory authority given by the Association for several hundred thousand extra dollars to be charged to the Levy in order to cover the increased costs of the Theatre.

In the administration of the Cafe, there has been insufficient accountability, and insufficient information flow, from the administrators to the committee responsible - Student Union Management Committee. So budgets have been exceeded, often without anyone knowing until too late, and the Association has back-stopped the losses.

Thus the Association is looking for a structure which will give it the control it wants over policy areas, and it wants University employees to be directly responsible to them in the management area. The Association wants a deed which entitles the

Association to the use and control of the land, and a management and administration which is merged in with the University's system, but with the Association having some say in such matters as opening hours, services etc.

To an unbiased observer, the two things seem to be mutually exclusive. The Association wants the University to administer its facilities, but wants policy control. If the Association has difficulties controlling the administration it has now, how will it do so when the University is in charge of day-to-day running?

Whether the Association wants more administrators, or just more control over the administrators it has at the present time, it must find some solution before it considers future development. If, as the present Executive seem to want, the University supplied the employees, the area of control of the employees would be even more 'fuzzy' than it is at the present time.

Playing the expensive game of 'ball in your court' with the University wastes time and money. While the students in eight years' time will undoubtedly benefit, there are also many urgent problems the students of today are grappling with.

Glenda Fryer,



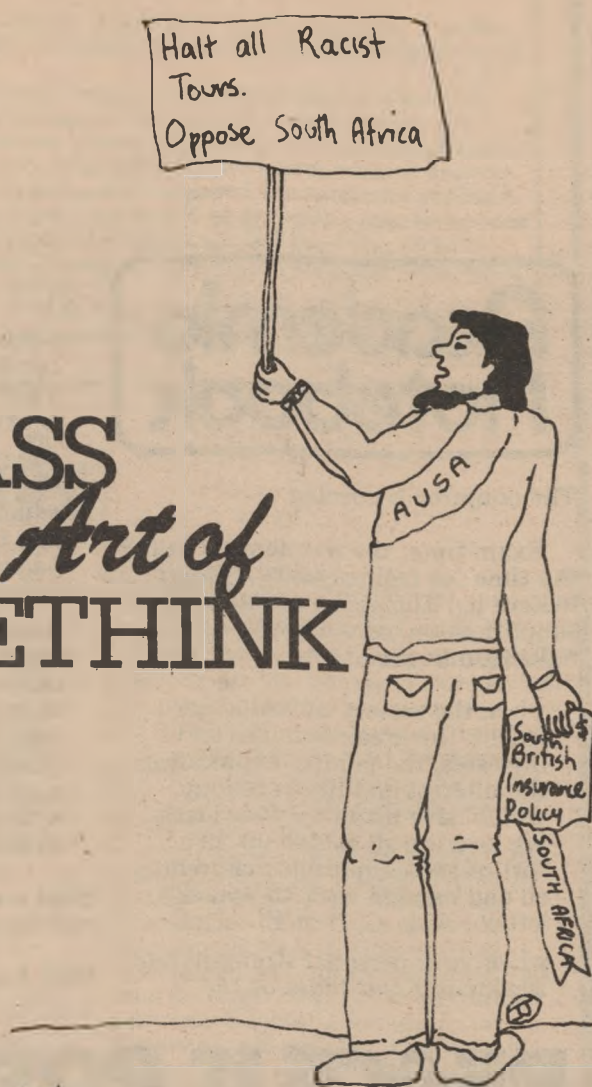
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STUDASS and the Art of DOUBLETHINK



Let not one hand know what the other is doing??

Students' Associations, as we all know, usually hold very strong principles on the question of trade, sporting and travel dealings with South Africa. NZUSA, for example, will not allow its Travel Bureau to sell travel to South Africa. Both NZUSA and AUSA strongly disapprove of NZ firms which have business interests in South Africa, such as the two massive locally-based insurance companies South British and NZ Insurance. AUSA has policy from some years ago which disapproves of dealings with companies with such interests, South British being the particular villain.

AUSA insures South British

It comes as something of a surprise, therefore, to discover that the Association holds its insurance with South British, and pays the

company some \$2000 in premiums (premium?) each year. This apparently brazen doublethink seems to be explicable in terms of 'nobody knew'. President Mike Walker and Acting-Treasurer Bob Lack both confessed to ignorance of the fact. When Clare Ward raised at a Council Meeting the matter of the University holding a few hundred shares in South British, she was undoubtedly surprised to be told that Studass probably insured with the same company. She was even more surprised when CRACCUM confirmed this for her, and feels that the insurance will need to be moved elsewhere. Walker seemed less concerned (it's late in the year), but said that if the matter were raised (e.g. in CRACCUM), the Executive would probably have to do something about it. CRACCUM hereby raises the matter.

Until early this year AUSA held a couple of hundred shares in South British in order to exercise speaking rights at general meetings. NZUSA also holds a nominal number of shares in South British and NZ Insurance. These shares give NZUSA the right to attend shareholders meetings and thus try to influence company policy. On September 24th, NZUSA sent representatives to NZI's general meeting in Auckland to support church groups which are pressuring the company for a change in policy towards South Africa. The motion was lost with some 67,000 votes for and 2.7 million against. This was on September 24th.

All Blacks fly Student Travel

The next day, September 25th, NZUSA National Executive approved in principle the purchase of an agency to sell travel on IATA, the International Air Transport Association which regulates most air travel agreements throughout the world. This is a forward commercial move, since Student Travel up till now has itself been a second-hand buyer of such travel from an agent. However it runs headlong into NZUSA's former principle of not selling travel to South Africa, since an IATA agency would be obliged to ticket someone to South Africa or on SA Airlines if this was requested.

In keeping with its increasingly commercial orientation, NZUSA has decided to accommodate this kink in its principles, in spite of the fact that its policy on South Africa includes:

THAT NZUSA campaign to boycott South African products and commercial contacts with South Africa.

THAT NZUSA continue its campaign against New Zealand commercial organisations active in South Africa.

David Cuthbert, who is managing director of Student Travel and, coincidentally, chairperson of the National Anti-Apartheid Campaign, claimed it was not for him to comment on the matter. President John Blincoe said that NZUSA "know and acknowledge the difficulties which exist and which we have to steer as straight a course as possible between." He sees a necessary accommodation between NZUSA's provision of travel for students and its policy towards

South Africa, and says that Student Travel will not actually promote travel to South Africa.

It is impossible not to hold NZUSA's officers and gentlemen guilty of gross doublethink on this issue. Up till now NZUSA has made a virtue of the fact that its Travel Bureau refused to deal directly with South Africa or its airlines. Now, with breathtaking ease, it has declared its willingness to do just that: a clear-cut reversal of a former policy, which should be acknowledged as such. It is high time that NZUSA took a principled look at the nature of its commercial activities, the direction that these are taking, and their influence on the credibility of NZUSA's political stances.

Commercial Two-face

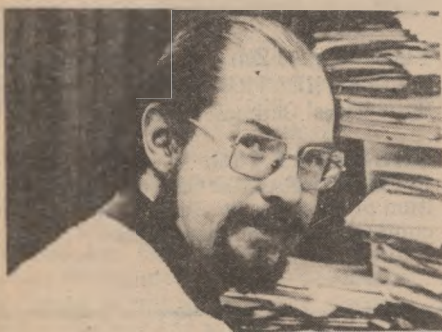
Economic chastity is obviously not easy to preserve in this wicked world. Some kind of indirect involvement in finance linked with South Africa is inevitable for any commercial organisation. Even up till now, Student Travel has an indirect connection with South African finance in that it tickets with Quantas which operates a pool arrangement with SA Airlines on certain routes. The decision to be made concerns the exact point at which involvement becomes condonement. NZUSA may well have been too scrupulous in declaring that selling travel to South Africa is on the wrong side of the cut-off point. But it made and publicized that decision, and it is betraying its own principles.

Similarly AUSA has no right to criticize NZUSA, South British Insurance or anyone else with commercial links to South Africa until it moves its insurance from South British. This will involve the Association in loss of favourable premiums and loss of goodwill, but if South British is to be deplored on the one hand, it cannot be dealt with on the other.

Students' Associations have made an extreme virtue of non-involvement with South Africa and all its works, and it's distressing to see them laying themselves wide open to charges of hypocrisy on the moral question which they have done so much to bring to public attention.

Allan Bell

STOP PRESS: At its meeting last Thursday Exec decided to review its Insurance with South British the power of the press?



Merritt bites Election

Hum it seems that I cannot take a brief respite for even a week without things going haywire. I return from a stay in Christchurch and find Mr Gulley elected el Presidente and accusations of malpractice flying thick and fast.

A certain Mr Clement was discovered on Thursday night a fortnight ago in the process of stuffing the ballot boxes which were being held in Bob Lack's office just behind the Studass main desk.

For his troubles Mr Clement was taken to the Disciplinary Committee for punishment.

To my mind there are several events that should have merited the election to have been re-run. The cover-up was in reality an attempt by this year's Executive to ensure that their jack-up candidate got the job. After all Mr Gulley claimed that he had the backing of

the majority of this year's Exec but how will those next year feel about a leader that gained office in a somewhat below-the-belt election. Mr Gulley may be a fine President but he is still tainted by the whole undesirable affair. For the 850 people that voted for Kidd the whole thing stinks of an Exec cover-up. For those who treat student politics as a joke, their prejudices are confirmed.

Dave Merritt

PS this is all heresay.
PPS I wasn't even here so don't blame me, ... I abstained.

overseas news

Moscow Advances in Malaysia

The Soviet Union has been making great economic advances into the former British colonies in South-East Asia, despite the natural resistance and distrust of the Western-oriented elites. Soviet economic enterprises - particularly in

shipping and banking - and "aid projects" are increasing Moscow's influence in Malaya, and have overcome the caution of some members of the ruling elites. The trend will continue, if we are to believe Tan Sri Ghazalie Shafie, then Malaysian Home Affairs Minister, who said in 1973 that "the Soviet Union has much to contribute to the development of the region" (*Insight*, Feb. 1975).

In the economic field Moscow has adopted the tactic of continually proposing "aid projects" in vital areas of the economy such as transport, communications and power supply. Many of these projects have been welcomed by the ruling regime. The most outstanding such project is the construction of the Tembeling Dam in Pahang, hailed by Razak as "a first step towards greater Soviet involvement in Malaysia's industrial development".

Moscow has also expressed interest in offshore mining projects, co-operation in the construction of railway lines and ports, and providing expertise in the field of transport and communications. Besides involving the USSR deeply in the infrastructure of the Malayan economy, these projects will require the infusion of large numbers of Soviet "experts", "technicians" and "aid personnel" - just as in Egypt before 1974.

Malaya News Service

Nuclear Writer Visits

At present, Friends of the Earth (NZ) are bombarding the heavy energy nuclei in NZ with an extremely fast neutron from Britain called Walter C. Patterson. Walt became interested in environmental issues in the late 1960's. Contributing at first as a writer, in 1972 he became the second full time worker for F.O.E. (UK).

In 1974, he was commissioned by Penguin Books to write *Nuclear Power*, the best single book available in New Zealand for the layperson attempting to gain some insight into the mysteries surrounding the use of nuclear power.

Auckland public meeting: the Kenneth Maidment Theatre, 8.00pm Thursday 21st October, admission free.



That Year

It is often said by the cynical that student politicians sit on their chuffs trying to find out where they are going and what they want to do for the first six months of their term. They then figure out how they are going to do it, are overcome by magnitude of the task and only put on a sudden burst of activity when they realise that their time is nearly up and they have their successors and exams breathing down their necks.

Apart from handling the day-to-day running of the Association, the same could be said of this year's Executive. It took until the end of May for the Executive to come to grips with the problems of Cafeteria and Union Management. It has taken until now for the Executive to be able to bring together concrete proposals to do something towards solving them.

Unfortunately, while those members of the Executive involved may find the management problems and the actions we are involved in personally fascinating and rewarding, it has become more and more obvious that in concentrating on these issues we are talking less and less about the things that are of direct 'relevance' to students. The information that has become concentrated in a few heads cannot be communicated easily to the wider group. The work we have managed to do in the political and student activities areas has been satisfactory. But it is unfortunate that we have had to concentrate on the economic problems and more particularly the catering and Union buildings because we are using other people's money.

The natural conclusion of this is that we have been accused, with some fairness, of having cost-accounting mentalities in our approach to provision of services to students. This begs the question of

whether students can reasonably be expected to have the managerial expertise to run a service complex whose annual turnover is rapidly approaching the half-million dollar mark, especially when the students involved have little say over how large proportions of that money are spent. We have therefore endeavoured to structure the management of this complex so that students are able to make the policy and major financial decisions and do not have to try and justify expenditure for which they are not directly responsible.

This policy of obtaining student control is being applied in the negotiations over the Deed of Management for the Union Buildings. The purpose is to avoid volunteer students having to run the Cafe or the Theatre. Students will say what they want, put it in policy and direct the administrators to provide it in the best way possible, without the Associations being held responsible for losses arising out of poor management. The Association can then act on behalf of students in obtaining services and ensuring that they are kept up to standard.

The Association's Executive has also taken a good look at the functioning of the Association in providing other services to students. The Executive structure has been reshaped to contain more political officers and remove posts that have had no visible administrative or executive function for some while.

Looking ahead to next year, many of the problems of the Union and site development will be well on the way to being resolved. However there will still be a certain amount of housekeeping necessary. Hopefully there will be a good deal more freedom for the Executive as they take advantage of this year's efforts. Next year will see a lot of new faces in the Students' Association, with new issues and prospects, and in particular an assessment campaign to be run in the first term. Whatever happens they must have the support of the students who elected them in whatever they try to do. On their behalf and on behalf of this year's Executive I wish you all well in the exams.

Michael Walker

FOOD FILE

Celebration Dinner

End of lectures, pre-exam hoolie, Labour Day, Guy Fawkes ... one can always find an excuse for celebration so here's an easy (and relatively cheap) three-course dinner to impress your friends.

Starters - Grapefruit Concoction
½ grapefruit per body, cut with serrated edge. Cut out the grapefruit segments from pith. Mix it with shrimps and mayonnaise. Load back in.

Main course - Chicken with Peaches
Cut chicken into serving pieces and place in shallow baking dish. Combine 1 tablespoon flour, ½ teaspoon salt and sprinkle over chicken. Dot with a tablespoon of butter. Bake uncovered for 30 minutes at 190°C.

Drain syrup from 16oz can peach halves, place peaches around chicken and spoon ½ cup syrup over them. Sprinkle with ½ teaspoon cinnamon and ½ teaspoon nutmeg and bake for another 20 minutes.

Serve with small baked potatoes

cooked alongside chicken, green beans and carrots or whatever else desired.

Dessert - Surprise Instant P.

When does an I.P. not taste like an I.P.? When made with cream! Make up your favourite flavour I.P. with only ½ pint of milk and fold in ½ pint lightly whipped cream. Pour over pineapple or peaches or fresh strawberries to suit flavour of I.P. and chill. Serve garnished with whipped cream and cherries.

With luck and good management the above dinner should only cost \$3 to serve 4 - and most of that will be spent on the chicken. However, the ease of preparation and short time it takes should make up for the cost. Where else would you get a three course meal for less than \$1 a head? Serve with a good white wine, if you can afford it.

Sue

Academic Notebook

The conjuror is coming

Exam time: the moment of truth? the time for facing reality? Don't believe it! This is the moment of simplification, of unreality, of reduction to the absurd:

when the variety of real experiences, the breakthroughs and impasses, the painful explorations, the interest and the boredom which have made up your learning year are all folded up, in a sort of sad conjuring trick, reduced and handed back to you as a letter: A, B, C, D or E;

when your personal strengths and weaknesses and those of the

people who have taught you are totalled up and transformed into a sort of nonsensical mathematical average;

when the (hopefully) reciprocal, sharing, learning relationship which existed between students and teachers during the year becomes a one-way, authoritative judgement;

when the people who have been emphasizing throughout the year the need for you to come to a balanced, multi-dimensional, rich, understanding of the world around you, unilaterally abandon such approaches and sum you up with a single letter of the alphabet.

What a sadly closed, sterile way to end the university year.

Mike Hanne

PEACE IS POSSIBLE

Non-alignment for New Zealand and increased co-operation with the developing Third World under U.N. auspices is urged by Dr. John Morton (A.U.) in a book "Peace is Possible" just published by the International Convention for Peace Action (ICPA).

Military alliances predispose a country for war, as our own history shows. In contrast, our opportunity to give technical and economic aid (and enhance our tarnished reputation) is immense. "Mr. Muldoon's discovery of a Soviet menace," Dr. Morton adds, "probably arises less from his real convictions than from his chosen posture of squaring up to left-wingers and intellectuals."

Thirteen other well-qualified writers contribute to *Peace is Possible*. They are

Dr Grover Foley, Dr Whatty Whittlestone, John Male, Dr Donald Brash, Dr George Armstrong, Richard Northey, Betty Holt, Dr Kevin Clements, Dr Viola Palmer, Dr Stephen Hoadley, Dr Robert Mann, Katherine Knight, and Dr John Hinchcliff, editor and co-ordinator of the International Convention for Peace Action (ICPA).

Peace is Possible will be on sale at an ICPA stall outside the University Book Shop at times during October. Registrations for the Convention, to be held at Wellington February 18-21 1977, will also be taken (student rate \$3, others \$5).

For further details on non-alignment, which will soon be fashionable, see the *New Citizen* of Sept. 30.

Philip Soljak/U.N. Association

Theatre Week

MONDAY 4th OCTOBER

LITTLE THEATRE: 9am-6pm. Elam Exhibition of paintings by Shane Foley, Jane Galloway, Brian Godfrey and Graeme Cornwall. Continuing till Friday 8th, with admission free.

TUESDAY 5th

OLD MAID: 8pm Conservatorium of Music Masters Candidates Examinations with David Guerin on piano. Admission free.
LITTLE THEATRE: 8pm Waikato Campus Drama Club's production of Tom Stoppard's *After Magritte* and John Spurling's *Shades of Heathcliff*. Students 80cents.

FRIDAY 8th

OLD MAID: 1pm. Conservatorium of Music Lunchtime programme. Admission free.

SUNDAY 10th

OLD MAID: 1.30pm Auditions for Pears-Britten and Marie D'Albini Scholarships for singing. Public welcome

TUESDAY 12th

LITTLE THEATRE: 9am-3pm University Staff Wives' Club sale of arts and crafts.

THURSDAY 14th

LITTLE THEATRE: 9am-6pm Exhibition of paintings by Kevin Church continuing till Thursday 19th.

Northern Region N.Z. Students' Arts Council

ARTS CO-ORDINATOR

We require a person to initiate and co-ordinate arts and cultural activities on tertiary campuses in Auckland and Hamilton.

This is a newly-created position which entails the establishment and maintenance of a central office and undertaking such tasks as: touring of performers and exhibitions; establishment of student discount schemes; operation of arts workshops. The successful applicant must be capable of working with an annually-elected student committee. The position is fully professional and salary negotiable

Applications close October 21st with:

Chairperson,
Northern Region,
Auckland University Students' Assoc.,
Private Bag, AUCKLAND.

NZUSA RESEARCH OFFICER

The New Zealand University Students' Association intends to employ a second Research Officer from 1 April, 1977, although the job may commence earlier next year if funds are available.

The Research Officer will assist the Association's full-time elected officials in carrying out NZUSA's policies, particularly in the areas of student welfare and accommodation. The duties will include writing submissions for government bodies and parliamentary select committees and undertaking short-term research projects.

While no set qualifications and experience are required, the successful applicant will be able to write lucidly and concisely and should be generally sympathetic with NZUSA's policies. Salary and conditions of employment will be in line with the provisions of the NZUSA Industrial Agreement which is being currently negotiated between the Association and its employees.

For further information please write to John Blincoe, President, NZUSA, P.O. Box 9047, Courtenay Place, Wellington or Phone him at Wellington 856-669.

newsbriefs

Living in Soweto

Some interesting notes on socio-economic conditions in Soweto. The average monthly wage per worker is \$20 which compares unfavourably with

\$138 for the average wage earner in Johannesburg. It is estimated that over one and a half million people live in rows of identical brick boxes - an average of six to seven people sharing three to four rooms. Eighty six per cent of houses have no electricity, 93% are without a shower or a bath, and 97% have no hot water.

More than 13,000 families are on the waiting list for houses, but there is a lack of public funds for building new ones. And Blacks in Soweto, and other such dormitory towns, have no property rights because they are regarded as 'temporary sojourners'.

Overseas Students Cutbacks

In mid-July the Secretary of the Department of Labour wrote to the Overseas Students Admissions Committee to inform him of a change in Government policy concerning Malaysian students. The number of Malaysian students in NZ is to be reduced next year: the reason given is that the Government wishes to 'give priority to the educational needs of the South Pacific'.

Auckland University has responded to this surprising piece of policy-making by feeding the Secretary of Labour some information of which he is apparently ignorant: 'As far as the University of Auckland is aware, few qualified students from the South Pacific have been denied entry into NZ universities, and in the absence of such evidence this University does not see the enrolment of students from the South Pacific as a valid reason for curtailing the entrance of Malaysian students.'

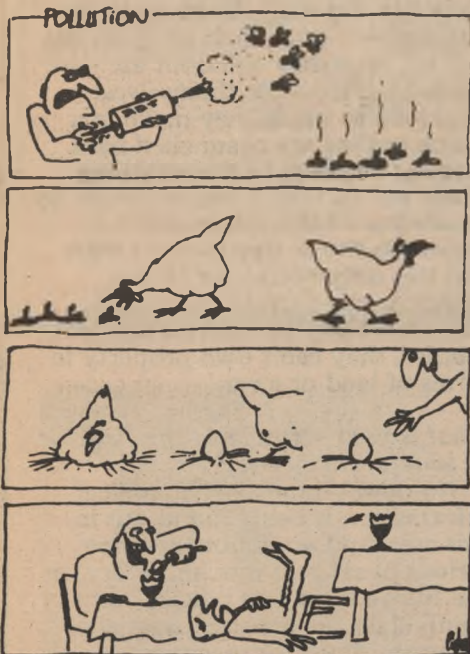
Minamata - Continuing Story

As a follow-up to our earlier investigation of the Minamata tragedy, it was recently announced that two former executives of the Chisso Corporation are to be tried for 'involuntary manslaughter' as regards the mercury poisoning of a Japanese fishing town. This is an interesting development because Chisso as a company has already been found guilty of industrial poisoning as a result of negligent discharge of wastes. It would seem that the cloak of collective evil, for so long protecting individual irresponsibility is starting to tear.

University Blues Awards

The following were awarded Auckland University Blues for the Winter Tournament 1976.

Fencing: Dene Egglestone, Wayne Hudson, Paul Lyons.
Badminton: Lynette Ward
Harriers: David Young
Hockey: Robert Sherrell, Lance Wiltshire, Phillipa Colgan, Susan Thomson.



Environment 77

With increasing environmental awareness the time has come to have a national environmental conference. The first New Zealand Environment Conference will be held in the Arts Centre (old University buildings), Christchurch on February 10th to 15th 1977.

The conference will investigate environmental problems in New Zealand, in a series of discussion groups and open meetings.

The Plenary sessions will cover four major topics: Party Policies for Environmental Management, The Environmental Movement (a critical appraisal), Environmental Planning and Control (a critical appraisal) and Future Environments and Quality of Life - Population, Energy Futures, our use of the Land and Sea.

The Plenary sessions will receive reports and findings of the Workshop sessions which precede them. Invited speakers will be asked to comment and ample time will be allowed for discussion.

A detailed programme will be sent to all who register. Registration will cost only \$10 not including accommodation in a University Hostel which will be \$8.00 for bed and breakfast.

The conference is to be loosely based on that held in Stockholm last year with ample time and freedom for discussion and active involvement of all present. For further information contact the Studass Office, or Nigel Isaacs at 686-214.

The University & Maternity Leave

The University has approved the principle of giving maternity leave to all its female staff who have been employed for at least three years. The leave is on full salary for up to twelve weeks, with a possible further nine months without leave.

Progress on Recreation Centre

The Recreation Centre, which was to have been completed at latest by February next year, will now probably not be finished till the second term. This delay has apparently come to light rather suddenly, since until recently the building was thought to be well ahead of schedule.

Student Made Life Member

AUSA has recently gained a new life member. Robin Watts was formally admitted to the ranks of the immortal at a drinksies put on by the Association a week or so ago. Watts' face has never loomed large in Association affairs - but he has long worked behind the scenes in various activities. The life membership is a long overdue recognition of his services.

Spirit of '76

America turned 200. Pooh is 50. And now CRACCUM celebrates its Jubilee. Near the close of the first year of the Pig, I was

going to ask Bill Hodge to write an article on civil liberties under National, but he didn't seem to think there were any. And out there in the universe, Mao died and we wait for China to stir in the wake of his loss. They're growing grass (not that kind) on the motorway rims now, so perhaps that will be a shock-absorber against the traffic takeover of the gullies.

And Auckland University Students' Association? A solid year, serious-minded Executive. Walker's been a competent president, if somewhat led-by-the-nose in policy by Treen, Lack, Stark et al. At least they got off the petty management thing after the first term. But - did you notice? it's crept in the back door again in the last few months. All those administrative negotiations with the University to clear the policy highway for Execs of the future, they look just like grand-scale house-keeping, while policy can still be left till next year. SRC? Forget it. Might as well abolish it.

The Philosopot has continued to bubble a bit. Here and elsewhere the powers-that-be have practised their well-tested wait-till-it-goes-away theory: pretty safe, because we all do leave after a year or two.

We got a Theatre with a misbegotten name, a few excellent features and some brilliant architectural blunders. Now we need a policy to use it properly. In six months - with luck - a Rec Centre on the eastern boundary: keep-fit year, 1977? Socially, the place is a boggy pudding. Sixty people at a Saturday night rock concert. Two notices of meetings came to CRACCUM in the whole of the third term.

What was Auckland University like in 1976? I've been sitting in this chair for a year trying to wrap my mind around that. It's got no educational direction, a machine without a heart-purpose. So decisions aren't principled, they're pragmatical. And this direction-loss infects the whole place. The University can't create purpose for aimless students, but it can misdirect or non-direct those who come with their own aims. I forget to mention assessment? That's only secondary. The current whipping-boy. Apathy is the student norm, rather than the activism of 1972.

The whole place would run much more smoothly if there were no students here you know - then 1400 staff could get on with the real business of living. And in the summertime, when we've all gone away, those many committees will sew up decisions you won't know of till your course structure collapses in two years' time. But none of us are here for long.

Education direction-loss, it all flows from there. Social life isn't important, because you're not trying to form mature persons. They build more concrete-and-glass human disasters. Social and political action aren't our concern. Our knowledge is professional-practical (Daddy was an accountant too) or specialist-intellectual.

You see, if Muldoon says the University must turn out professional technicians, I say there are some things that are just worth studying in themselves, period. But if you say you want to climb around your own ivory tower, then I also think that at some point all knowledge must be applied, must be made socially and personally useful. Knowledge must be both personal and applied - heart with head: commitment.

But what was it like, Auckland University in 1976? Was it worth editing CRACCUM this year? Yes, I think so. 55 hours a week at 90c an hour, but a good staff. And perhaps the best CRACCUM yet? Not for me to say. Have to get back to my thesis - Dr Bell by this time next year?

Hope you liked it.

Allan Bell

CRACCUM

4 October 1976

Auckland University Student Paper

Vol.50 No.25

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It's the last issue, so I should thank everyone this week, but I'm bound to forget someone, so please don't be offended. Involved in subbing, proofing and rouse-abouting were Jean-Baptiste Piggin, Frank Stark, Paul Chrystall. Reporting: Glenda & Kennedy. Sketches from Judy, bits of writing from Merritt. We thank Barbara and Lorraine for all that typesetting. Bruce Blundell has been distributing it all term. Jill would have been here if CRACCUM hadn't given her appendicitis. Clement is that Monday male on the inside back. And to all those reviewers, reporters, custodians, photographers, sketchers, Exec members, freebie-providers, and most of all to the faithfuls whose names are at the head of the list above: Allan says thanks, good to work with you. Sue Jordan Bell provided the food and warmth, and I haven't credited Boswell the cat all year till now ...

Lifeview

A Social Science?

Professor Richard Matthews is Head of the Cell Biology Department at Auckland University, and the University's only Fellow of the Royal Society. In this final article in the Lifeview series, he gives his views on the place of science in society.

What would you say is the relationship between the biological sciences and philosophy?

Before the advent of modern science most of man's thinking about himself and the natural world was covered by the realm of philosophy. In the last few hundred years, science has made substantial inroads into what was previously vague and hazy speculation. The remaining questions that we cannot answer are becoming more precise and well-defined, and answers may be forthcoming in the future. Some of the apparent paradoxes being discussed today may only be paradoxes because not enough is known about the biological mechanisms involved.

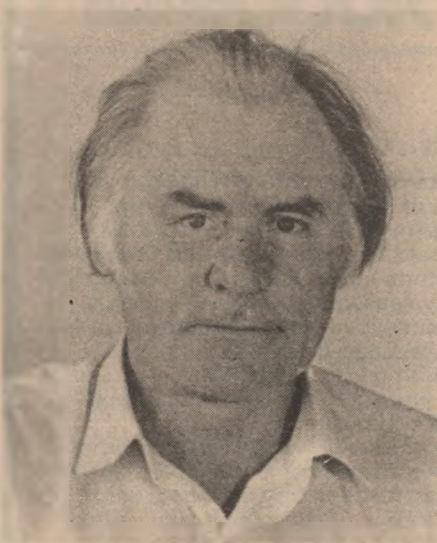
Most of the scientific and technological knowledge that is required to solve problems is available now. It's a question of social and political will to use the available knowledge.

Many scientists are facing the possibility that an "elite" group of scientists will need to be set up in a position of world authority in order for the human race to survive. How do you see this "elite" versus "masses" difference?

I dislike the idea of that apparent loss of freedom. But there are two aspects to it. There is the individual side that is happening now, I suppose. Whenever a doctor makes some serious decision about whether to operate or not, or whether to take this course or that course of treatment which may affect the life and future of the individual. Here the individual is entirely dependent on the expertise of the medical fraternity. This kind of thing can only increase as medical knowledge increases further - we will become even more dependent on the medical experts deciding which course of action will be best. But then there is the social side and I think the politicians control this area rather than the experts.

I don't know much about the beech forests business in the South Island. But it seems to me that here is a prototype of the situation we've been thinking about, where you've got experts in the DSIR and Forestry advising Cabinet about the future of the beech forests. You've got the economic advisers saying "We must use this timber or this land". You've got public pressure groups saying "save the beech forests", and finally the elected representatives of the people have to decide between these groups. But it is the politicians who make the decision in the end, and this seems to me to be a reasonably good process.

Jacques Monod has stated that "the future of mankind is going to be decided within the next two



generations, and there are two absolute requisites: we must aim at a stable state society and the destruction of nuclear stock piles" To achieve this he has said there will need to be "some form of world authority". Could you comment on this statement?

I think it is dreaming to think that an effective world authority could be set up - this is mere speculation. But I would agree with him that a non-growth situation is the thing to be aimed for, even for New Zealand right now - even though without great pain we could probably support three times the present population. We can certainly state that resources are running out, and that pollution is becoming disastrous. I went on several journeys up and down the Rhine Valley when I was on leave and the pollution there has to be seen to be believed. It's the same in parts of Japan. But the Japanese, after a tremendously rapid increase in birth rate after World War II, have a very strong national objective of no growth. They have realized the predicament they are in, in terms of population, and have achieved a very low growth rate.

On the other hand, Russia, with vast under-occupied areas is subsidizing people to multiply and move into open areas. So out of all these diverse situations, how can one possibly predict what will happen? I don't think you can generalise about the world as a whole. West Germany had a baby bulge after World War II, but now the population is falling, the universities are contracting in size. So it's not rapid growth everywhere.

Do you think then that democracy as a social system can last?

Yes, I think democracy has a good chance of surviving - certainly in small countries. One of the biggest driving forces towards this is the availability of information

through advances in technology - radio and television. Ordinary people in most places have much more information freely available to them than before. Their own politicians can't stop them getting it. I think it is harder for dictators these days rather than easier.

You have recently been to China. How much access to knowledge do the ordinary people have there?

The situation is very complex, but my impression was very strongly that people are shielded from knowledge of the outside world. They are also shielded from dependence on the outside world. If the rest of the world disappeared under the sea, I think it would hardly make any difference to the people in China at all. They have got themselves securely on a path of independent development. So in this sense they are a very closed society. But on the other hand I got the impression that a lot of the daily life and daily decisions in the communes - what their programmes will be, how they will do it etc - are made by the people themselves. Any surplus funds they make in a year's trading are channelled back into their system in the way they think will be best. I was surprised by the degree of this grassroots responsibility in day-to-day affairs. But this only occurs, of course, within a very narrow framework. They can't pay themselves higher salaries, they can't own property in terms of land or a car.

What is your attitude to the field of genetic engineering?

No doubt important biological information is being found out in this area, and no doubt there are serious hazards in this. In theory, in the future it may be possible to manipulate the genetic material of organisms by this procedure, including man. But this may be a long way off, and may have very limited application.

However, all this discussion raises in my mind another aspect that is often tucked under the rug, and this is selective breeding or eugenics - in the human case. It is obvious from looking at other mammals that it would be possible to breed for various qualities or to eliminate certain undesirable things. There is no fancy new technology or molecular biology needed for that. It's purely a social decision. When it comes to controlled breeding nobody wants to face up to the decision of who will decide. And it is not a scientific decision. The methodologies are there now to manipulate human populations in terms of the genetic process. The decision lies with the whole of society. There is debate of a marginal sort going on these days with respect to abortion. That is just on the fringe of a very general topic. I think we should remember that scientists are very much just a component in the society they live in and are not in any significant way separate from it.

Kennedy Warne

Muggeridge in Town

Malcolm Muggeridge is coming to town. The man became famous as editor of *Punch*, but his career seems to have only really taken off with his conversion to Christianity, and his activity as a BBC personality. In six days in New Zealand from Monday night, October 18th he's booked for eleven broadcasts, tea with the Governor-General, three public lectures, and an 'informal' meet with Patricia Bartlett.

Muggeridge has become prominent also as a campaigner against what he calls 'erotomania'. He's been abused as a fascist; but his stand is a little more subtle than that for once he said 'I think the essence of evil is to escape into some weird fantasy.' His Auckland lecture will be at Holy Trinity on Tuesday 19th night, and he will be 'in dialogue with NZ youth' in the Town Hall on Sunday October 24th.



RESOURCE OFFICER

AUSA is planning a new position to be known as Resource Officer and is now calling for applications to this position. The person will be expected to act as both an initiator of action and as a resource person for action initiated by the Executive. Therefore it is expected that the person will research papers and organise publicity campaigns.

The Resource Officer will also be expected to establish a comprehensive filing system and undertake public relations activities.

It is envisaged that the successful applicant will be a recent graduate who has an interest in and knowledge of student politics, but personality and support for the policies of AUSA are more important than specific tertiary qualifications.

For further information about the position please contact the Association Secretary or President, at 30-789.

Applications should be in writing and should give the names of two persons who may be approached as referees. Applications should be addressed to:

Resource Officer,
Auckland University Students' Association
Private Bag, Auckland.

Applications close on 21 October 1976.

Salary - in the vicinity of \$5,000 depending on qualifications.

STUDASS

Applications are hereby called for 1977 positions. Nomination forms are available at the AUSA office. Nomination forms must be accompanied by a policy statement, a photograph and brief biographical details.

Publications Officer

National Affairs Officer

Nominations close with the Association Secretary at 5 p.m. on Tuesday 5 October. Nominees should attend the Special General Meeting on Wednesday 6 October at 1 p.m. in the Cafeteria where the elections will be held.

Capping Book Editor

Theatre Management Committee : one student rep.

November 1976 - October 1977.

Applications should be in the hands of the Association Secretary by 5 p.m. on Thursday 14 October and applicants are asked to attend the Executive Meeting of that evening where the appointment will be made.

Sharyn Cederman,
ASSOCIATION SECRETARY

SGMs

Notice is hereby given of two Special General Meetings to be held in the Cafeteria at 1 p.m.

The first is on Wednesday 6 October to appoint the National Affairs Officer and Publications Officer to the 1977 Executive and to declare the election results from the recent elections.

The second is on Friday 8 October and is to discuss the raising of the Building Levy by \$2.

The motion on the agenda for the meeting on 8 October is:

THAT Rule 8 (ii) be amended by the replacement of the words "twelve dollars (\$12)" by "fourteen dollars (\$14)", and the words "two dollars (\$2)" by the words "two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50)".



Murray Cammick

Rent Freezes & Repairs

Most of the problems that tenants face result from ignorance on the part of landlords and tenants as to their rights and obligations. Cases tend to have similarities, so that discussing a few of the problems that Tenants Protection Association has dealt with in the last few weeks may prove useful to others.

In August of this year the Government introduced a Rent Freeze, but some landlords still seem to be unaware of its existence. One tenant in Birkenhead who was paying \$26 per week for her house was informed by the Landlord in early September that the rent would be

increased to \$40 per week. The tenant had complained that one bedroom was very damp and mouldy and the landlord said that he was going to redecorate at least part of the house and that this was the reason for the rent increase. The landlord was advised that under the Rent Freeze Regulations (1976) this was not an acceptable reason for a rent increase. A landlord may only increase the rent if a tenant whose rent was artificially low because of personal circumstances vacates a flat. This provision is something of a loophole in the regulations, and TPA would be interested in any cases involving it. It is an offence for a landlord to give a tenant notice to leave simply because a tenant would not pay an increased rent, but this again may be hard to define. The

Rent Freeze is in force until 31st December 1976.

One of the most common problems that tenants face involves bond money. In August a tenant in Browns Bay informed TPA that when he had moved into his flat recently, he paid \$150 as a month's rent in advance, \$75 as bond, and a \$37 letting fee - a total of \$262, which was \$112 more than he was legally obliged to pay. Under the Rent Appeal Act (1973) it is an offence for a landlord to charge the tenant more than the equivalent of one month's rent as rent in advance, or a bond, or a combination of both. The letting fee is also illegal. The tenant's remedy under the Act is to deduct the excess rent or other unlawful payment from the rent within a twelve-month period.

The state of repair of a flat at the beginning and end of a tenancy is often a contentious issue. Earlier this year a tenant was about to move into a flat in New Lynn when he found that the flat needed a great deal of repair. There were windows broken and rubbish in the backyard among other things. The landlord was advised that under the Property Law Act (1975) he is obliged to let the flat in a "fit and habitable condition for residential purposes" and the Act specifies that this includes such criteria as structural stability, dampness, ventilation, natural light, adequate bathroom and laundry facilities, quality and quantity of water, drainage, kitchen facilities and the general state of interior and exterior decoration.

In this case the tenant was advised that if he wished to take the flat, he should get a written tenancy agreement and a description of the flat's condition when he moved in signed by both tenant and landlord. Hopefully this would avoid argument over responsibility for repair when the tenant vacated the flat. The Property Law Amendment Act has come into effect for all properties as of the 19th of September. So now you can

get repairs done to your flat or house and deduct the costs from rent money. Note though that before you can do this, you must serve a month's notice in writing on the landlord stating that you require these repairs to be done.

Questions involving tenants' privacy are also common. In August a tenant who rented a Council flat reported that a radio and two dozen beer were missing from her flat and that the only people known to have been in the flat were the caretaker and council workmen. The tenant inquired if the council had a right to enter as they had done. The tenant was advised that landlords or caretakers may enter premises at any reasonable time only if they have given 24 hours notice, under the Property Law Amendment Act (1975).

Flattening organizations that provide accommodation and a range of other services also cause problems at times, largely as a result of the very stringent conditions of their tenancy agreements. A tenant who was renting a flat through such an organization was out of town for a week and consequently had not paid his rent for that week. On Monday 13th September he sent a cheque for the rent in arrears and for a week in advance. On Thursday 16th September he received a letter ordering his eviction by Tuesday 21st September. In this case the organization concerned finally agreed after some persuasion to reverse the notice to quit: but in general tenants are well advised to beware of such organisations.

Clive Makeef

Tenants Protection Association will need the services of students during the coming holidays. So if you can't get a job or find that you can spare one afternoon or morning per fortnight answering a TPA phone, come along to our training seminar at the end of November. Contact TPA office: 32-212.

Let's get our ISICs* together



WHAT'S AN ISIC? — an ISIC is an internationally and locally accepted ID Card proving that the bearer is a bona-fide student. In NZ, the Student Travel Bureau Ltd (STB) is the only organisation entitled to issue the ISIC. The STB is also responsible for ensuring that concessions available with an ISIC in NZ are not abused.

WHO ISSUES THE ISIC? all new applications/renewals of the ISIC are handled in Wellington by the head office of the STB. However your local campus office of STB administers the application forms and is responsible for the signing of such forms.

WHEN DOES IT EXPIRE? your ISIC is valid until December 31 of the calendar year in which it was issued. You can however renew your card (if eligible) for the next year after October 01 in any year.

WHAT ELSE? — All ISIC processing is done by mail. You can't go to Wellington and get one on the spot. So be in early for new applications or renewal of an ISIC.

Contact your local office: Student Travel Bureau, Auckland University Students Union Building, Princes St.

*** ISIC — International Student's Identity Card**

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50 YEARS ON

In 1926, the publishers and promoters of *Kiwi*, the literary magazine of Auckland University College, felt the urge to provide AUC with a supplementary journal which would "record events and activities of College life".

A competition was held that year to solicit a suitable title and the name, "Craccum" - an anagram of A(uuckland) U(niversity) C(ollege) M(en's) C(ommon) R(oom) C(lub) was produced. The following year saw the first production of 'Craccum: AUC's Fortnightly Scrapbook'.

The description is an accurate reflection on the CRACCUM of 1927, and of many years to come. Editorial policy was set out in the first issue:

"Craccum will record the doings of the Students' Association, affiliated clubs and societies, will retail the gossip of the common rooms and perhaps bring an occasional ray of merriment into the somewhat dull lives of students. Craccum has few ambitions and fewer ideals".

In such glorious tradition was CRACCUM launched. Besotted with Oxfordian 'wit' and metaphorical style, CRACCUM '27 devoted much of its space to jolly student pranks and College songs.

The big issue of the year was the misbehaviour of students at Easter Tournament. The bad conduct of some of the students had placed the Graduation Ceremony into jeopardy, and the Professorial Board - so it was rumoured - actually wrote to Prime Minister Coates, requesting martial law.

AUC Council, not to be outdone, thought "the matter too serious to be dealt with lightly", and wanted the assistance of the British Government. The Ceremony went ahead.

A letter criticising CRACCUM complained it contained "a mass of contemptible trivialities, with far too much concern with 'childish personalities and pointless obscure allusions'. The letter also described the "feminine puerility of the indescribably foolish letters which are the sum of genius among some of your woman contributors".

On the whole, women students were not held in high regard by their male counterparts. Witness an article - in 1927 - by "Samson Agonistes" entitled *Petticoat Government*:

"To the busy part-time student, the presence of women on a committee with their idle ingenuous prattle and delicate shyness brings a feeling of blessed relief. He nods. He sleeps.

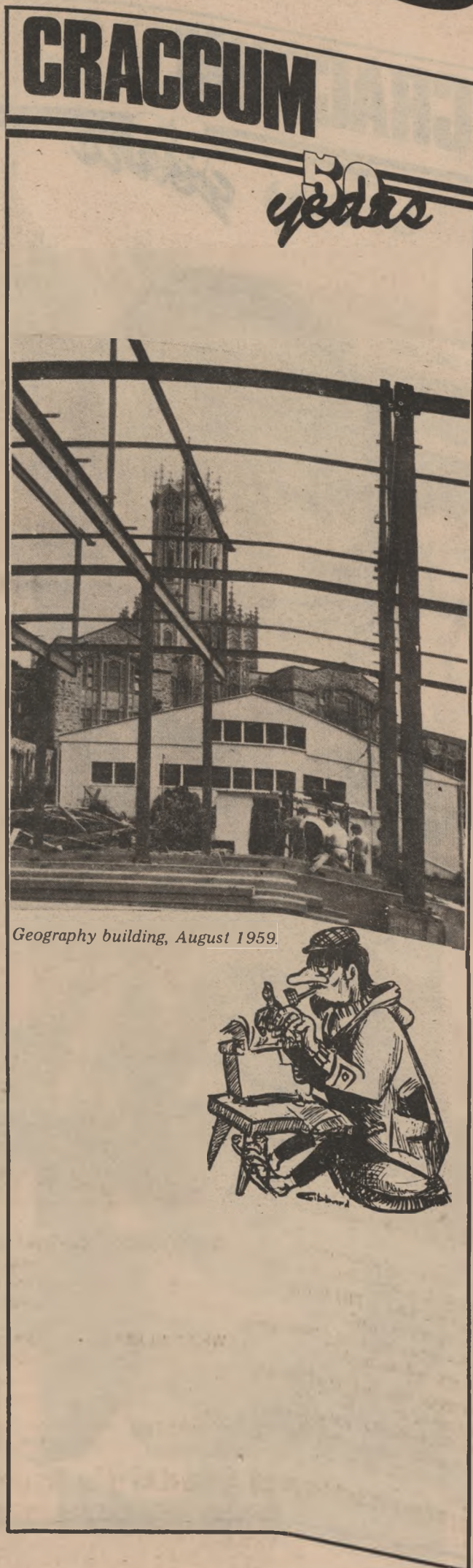
"You may ask what peculiar qualifications have women for managing affairs. First and foremost they have a glorious singleness of purpose: no detail is too trivial, no side issue too remote for their attention."

Another article in 1932 was entitled "What Is Wrong With This College? Women." The author held that "women are all very well in their place, but this is not the place for them."

Throughout the Depression, CRACCUM reflected the splendid isolation of the University. The first direct acknowledgement of any sort of poverty was the reduction of pages.

An editorial comment in 1931 supplied a fuller picture: "Intending students, blissfully ignorant of the contemplated retrenchment, planned their courses in expectation of the usual financial assistance, and consequently were rudely shocked when it was announced that there was to be a reduction of 50%."

Economic hardship was also reflected in CRACCUM '35, which came on cyclostyled sheets for the (lowered) price of 2d. Editor



that year was Michael K. Joseph, now an author of renown. He saw CRACCUM as the "Voice of the Student" and intended it to be a "faithful reflection of what the student thinks and does".

For the first time, its journalism ventured beyond the realms of "College life". One notable editorial was titled *Do We Want To Fight?*, anticipating the outbreak of World War II.

By way of diversion, one delightful comment of Joseph's was: "I consider that in the financial interests of men, women should be discouraged from smoking, and that college life should be funny without being vulgar".

Perhaps the first specific editorial comment on politics is to be found in a 1936 edition: "Students! Did you or did you not vote for the Labour Government? We very much fear that you did not, because AUC is still in a mess." CRACCUM '36, though, largely dwelt on the domestics of the University, and retained its inbred tradition.

The Hongi Club, ingrained in the AUC 'tradition' can no longer go unrecognized. Its main object was to infuse "a spirit of camaraderie and good fellowship amongst the men, something so essential to Varsity life", and striking parallels could be drawn between it and today's Engineering students.

One of its more remarkable achievements was to bring a charge of "misappropriating trust funds" against 1931 editor, Eric Blow. Blow had been asked to send a copy of CRACCUM to an Oxford student, and had allegedly misused Exec funds, by posting the paper when it could have been delivered by a member of a visiting cricket team. The matter was taken to Court, and Blow was found "not guilty".

Naughty capping pranks and other such larks were also part of the tradition that was Hongi Club - a tradition defended by an editorial of the 1937 volume: "Ours is a New Zealand University and we must build up our own traditions. We look forward to the glorious future hoping that our successors will have fuller student lives." These noble sentiments were expressed by Editor, Eric Halstead, one-time National Party Cabinet Minister, and now Ambassador to Italy.

Halstead was also the author of an editorial on Coronation Week: "It behoves every student to rally to the throne. The recent Empire-wide expressions of loyalty were symbolic of our pride in our constitutional monarchy. Long may it endure!" (circa 1937).

1938 saw a burgeoning of political awareness being reflected in the ever-maturing newspaper. Under the editorship of Owen Woodhouse (later Justice Woolhouse), CRACCUM introduced *Open Forum* and a column headed *In The Student Mind*, which printed student opinion on war, religion and politics, students in China, anti-semitism, and the doom of capitalism.

One outstanding feature article was an interview of one Mr Schmidt, a prominent Auckland businessman, just before his return to the Fatherland. Schmidt saw Hitler as an economic Messiah, and upheld his policies as being in the common interest of the German (Aryan) people: "He is what some people would call a genius, as far as ideas are concerned, and extraordinarily gifted at putting them before the public. That is the opinion of every German."

Fellow student newspaper, Victoria's *Salient*, was attacked by CRACCUM in '38. *Salient* had been criticised by its readers for its 'one-sided' presentation of the situation in Spain, and Woodhouse added his own brand of fuel to the fire:

"Craccum is certain, in view of the feeble left influence at Auckland University, that the views expressed by *Salient* are those of a decided minority."

Salient's reply was to quote a statement of CRACCUM policy and add its own comment: "Craccum's policy is to have no violent tendencies in any direction. Good. Neither has a corpse."

CRACCUM's first woman Editor appeared in 1939. Avenal Holcombe featured reprints from overseas student magazines on the impending war. In Germany, it was reported, students were forbidden to sing and dance foreign tunes, because these were irreconcilable with Nazi nationalism.

In late September, the campus polarised over whether immediate conscription should be supported. Calls for a Special General Meeting to discuss conscription were squashed by the Executive, who seemed opposed to the measure.

"Despite an element in the college which sees conscription as a desirable measure," wrote the Editor, "there is a majority who believe that if there were no conscription, there would be no war."

The New Zealand University Students Association moved quickly to launch an appeal for funds to help central European student refugees finish their courses in New Zealand, according to CRACCUM.

Less than a year later, most of CRACCUM's editorial space was devoted to the war's progress: "This is no time for political jealousy or for petty disagreements. Our own personal wills must be subordinated to the general aim, so that we answer the unified front of our foes with an impenetrable wall of national resolution."

While the bodies of ex-students piled up on overseas battle fields, CRACCUM shows life at Auckland University College continued to shuffle along with a healthy mixture of revues, literary readings, and club activities. An *Open Forum* column was started, and one of its first conclusions was headlined "Men must Work and Women must Sweep."

Things looked bleak at the beginning of 1942. "Because there is a war, we are all inclined to feel that existence is all that matters and that there is little beyond," said an Orientation writer. A paper shortage meant CRACCUM's size was cut, and bland club reports began to swamp the columns.

In the fifth year of war, CRACCUM observed the College had "become a much quieter place." Class of '44 was "a pretty young crowd" which tried hard "to make up in enthusiasm what we lack in experience."

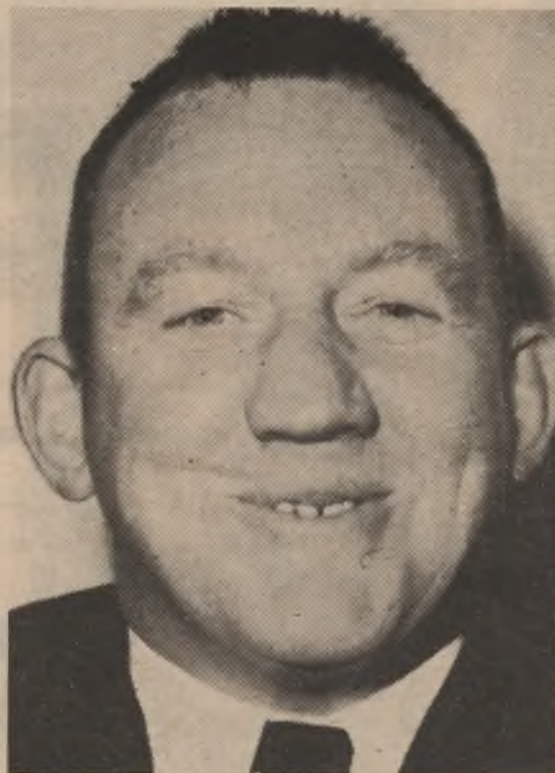
But discussion began to broaden. An Auckland woman doctor suggested "social improvements" to combat abortion: "For the married woman, adequate housing, family allowances, subsidised domestic help; for the young girls a proper education in all matters pertaining to sex, including an explanation of the power of the sex instinct and its proper control." With no right of free choice for a woman, the emphasis was inevitably on prim prevention.

Troops began returning home in 1945, to build their brave new world. Student politician Bob Tizard graced CRACCUM's pages, in air force garb for two years before being elected AUSA President, in 1948. As the first years of the twentieth century passed, CRACCUM seemed destined to revive the superficial coverage of the thirties.

Jill Ranstead

CRACCUM

50 years



Tom Pearce, July 1963.



CRACCUM editors in the early fifties seem bland imitations of their post-war predecessors. But during the fifties and early sixties, the paper became more and more politicised, reflecting changes in participants and in campus attitudes.

A hammer and sickle confrontation between the National government and the campus Labour club, in April 1951, now seems a rehearsal of rhetoric used in the waterfront strike, a few months later:

National Party big boss, Eric Halstead, MP, says socialists in the Auckland University Labour club are consciously or unconsciously playing Moscow's game."

He was commenting on the disaffiliation of the Labour club from the Labour Party, decided on at a meeting of the club last Thursday.

Labour club president Maurice Shadbolt emphatically repudiates this statement. "We in the Labour club are not interested in Halstead's fatuous comments. We are not interested in Moscow's games. This ancient red bogey is now beginning to smell."

The Students' Association soon joined the government in scenting out and repudiating social dissenters. Student attitudes were summarised in a 1951 June Headline, *Executive warns Wharfies-Keep Out*:

On Monday of Capping Week large numbers of a cyclostyled sheet headed: 'The Ethics of Scabbing' were distributed throughout the College and O'Rourke House.

Though they did not appear to directly contravene the Emergency Regulations, they supported the deregistered Waterside Workers' Union, and said that students should not work on the wharfs during the holidays.

At the lunch-break on Tuesday another attack was launched by the watersiders. A loudspeaker truck drove up to the Men's Common Room and a watersider began to harangue the assembled students.

Police arrived to break up the assembly and were cheered on by students, according to CRACCUM:

Rapid and strong resentment followed. Letters and petitions urging that the student body make a stand against the watersiders poured in to the executive. There were no letters in favour of the watersiders (and their partisans).

That the strike was broken is a matter of record, although CRACCUM never checked to see if many students did gain holiday jobs on the wharves.

Students' Association aid to the police seemed to be extended, as a matter of course, to officers of the fledgling Security Service. A September 1951 CRACCUM noted a "security police" probe of the campus Socialist club.

During the latter half of last term, Security police searched through the student roll in the executive office and noted the names of requisitioners of the special general meeting over the Emergency Regulations, and the names of members of the Peace Society and Socialist Club.

For some time there have been routine checks by the Police Department into the activities of foreign students, especially concerning their academic progress.

However while the waterfront strike was on, police activity intensified."

The hand of friendship extended to the Security Service should, argued one feature writer in the same issue, be extended to Franco's regime in Spain. "Why shouldn't we allow Fascists to help us?" asked the headline, in an article that called for NATO to admit Spain as a full member. The call was not taken up in any subsequent issue.

After 1951, CRACCUM became more critical of University life, and looked often conservatively at the outside world with more interest.

When a 1953 Professorial Report criticised the low standard of student work, battle was soon joined in the papers columns. One anonymous student criticised teaching conditions and practices in the English, History and Modern Languages departments, and the staff quickly replied.

Professor Musgrove (English) answered: If there were fewer students in Stage I, they would get better teaching. I agree and have frequently said that what your correspondent calls the "mob of sheep" in Stage I makes good teaching almost impossible; it is precisely for this reason that I should like to see the number reduced.

Professor Rutherford (History) was similarly helpful:

It is worth considering that the worthy student should succeed, even though he encounters bad or indifferent teaching, and that the weaker student should not pass, if he has to rely on being spoon-fed.

This is not to say that teaching is not necessary at the University level. It is very necessary. But good University teaching will guide, direct, supervise and inspire the student to work for himself; it will not "give him the answers," which a lot of even my Stage III students have expected - in vain.

But Professor Keys from the Modern Languages department was even more frank:

To complain to the Government as your correspondent suggests, about the lack of buildings and finance would get nobody anywhere.

The fundamental defects in the situation are firstly, thanks to our low Entrance level, the excessive number of people who are admitted, and secondly the low level of attainment in fundamental disciplines when they are admitted.

So that, according to the University, was that! Battles fought with the pen were matched by those fought by the sword. While Russian troops threw up a wall across Berlin, nationalist movements in South East Asia began armed struggles against their colonial occupiers.

CRACCUM reviewed the world scene in June 1953, looking at *Centres of Ferment*:

The attention of the world is focused this week on two very important and significant frontiers - in Germany and Korea. The Korean episode represented a set-back for world communism - a formidable alliance of UN member nations demonstrated a new determination to resist aggression.

Communism in Asia has richer prizes in the South - the rich rice bowls of Indo-China and Siam, the rubber in Malaya.

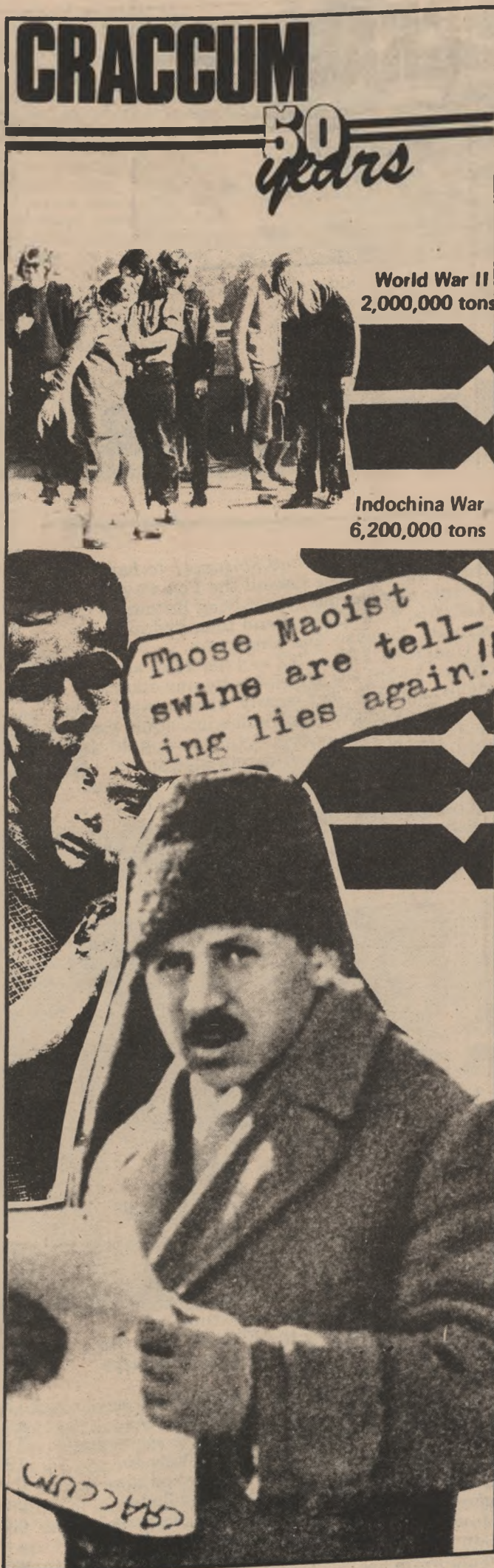
This peninsula offers world Communism much more than Korea. It is economically valuable and more strategically important; close at hand lies the lusty and young republic of Indonesia, a very rich prize indeed.

Communism has little to lose in Korea if she can conclude a peace treaty while demonstrating she can still attack effectively. While not acknowledging defeat, the leaders of Asian Communism can free themselves to continue their activities elsewhere.

The Korean War appears to have made little impact on the College's campus. Far more wrath was expressed for example over issues closer to home, in August 1954:

Recently, an astonishing situation was revealed in Auckland. In a country noted for its "lack of racial discrimination" it was found that several insurance companies refused to insure a car for one of our Chinese citizens. Why? Because he was a chinaman.

Furthermore, similar conditions prevail for Maoris, Indians, and others of the so-called "coloured" people. Also, one rental car firm in the city was very dubious about renting a car to this same person.



Who was this Chinaman? He was a member of this College, and a leading official in one of the clubs affiliated to the Association.

He can not by any standards be considered a "dubious" character; certainly, he would rank far higher in the estimation of most than many pakehas, who nevertheless can rent a car and take out insurance cover on it, without any difficulty.

And so the pattern was consolidated, Social, political, university and even sporting issues were discussed in CRACCUM on a monthly basis in the fifties, and fortnightly in the sixties.

A distant echo of student co-operation with the Security Service in 1951 was University Vice-Chancellor Kenneth Maidment's willingness to give the Labour Department "indirect access to university files."

In an era when Compulsory Military Training candidates were administered by the Labour Department, CRACCUM's 1962 Editor thought the move was significant to warrant front page coverage, especially when Victoria's Vice-Chancellor refused:

Although there is no statutory obligation on the part of the University to let the Labour Department under T.P. Shand have a list of those liable for military service, Mr K.J. Maidment feels that if the University were to refuse the request they would be condoning possible law-breaking and preventing a state department from carrying out tasks set by Parliament.

On these rare occasions the University College was mentioned in Parliament. But in 1966, Auckland was a University in its own right, and celebrated with a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the campus activities of a Security Intelligence Service agent, Godfrey.

CRACCUM reported a demonstration held in a Political Studies building against Godfrey's presence on campus:

There was a semblance of passive resistance from those on the lower stairs, but when the police worked their way to the top of the stairs they encountered a determined passive opposition. Upon this the young constables assaulted several students with apparently unnecessary violence.

Student Richard Northey was roughly carried feet-first down the stairs, dragged across the vestibule to the downstairs verandah where he was pulled to his feet and hurled forcefully onto the concrete path.

Auckland President Dick Wood, angered by this particular assault, challenged the constable concerned: "How dare you! I have never seen the police treat people in such a manner".

The constable replied, "Well, you have now mate."

The scene was set, the players stereotyped into roles they would continue to play for a decade. The marches, the issues around the Vietnam, and eventually Indo-Chinese, War were faithfully and graphically chronicled in CRACCUM.

Early accounts tell of a small band of "lefties" beaten up by Engineering students. Later accounts tell of demonstrations with eight or ten thousand people, and the Auckland Mobilisation that attracted around 20,000 marchers.

By the time CRACCUM became a weekly paper in 1970, the Auckland campus had outworn its bland disregard of what happened outside the Ivory Tower. Vietnam, Women's Liberation, Gay Liberation, abortion, environment, nuclear energy were only some of the issues canvassed with vigour before continuous assessment and a 10,000 plus roll began to take their toll.

Fraser Folster



Malaysians train in NZ

The NZ Military & Asia



The use of Army and Police in evicting the Tasek Utara Squatters.

Plagued by a shaky economy and an identity crisis with her West European neighbours, Britain by the mid-1960s was showing an increasing inability to maintain her huge military commitments East of Suez. Prime Minister, Harold Wilson announced in July 1967 that Britain would retain not "a military presence" but a "military capability" after the mid-1970s. In January 1968 (after the sterling devaluation) the British accelerated her plan for departure by 1971 instead of 1975 as previously planned. The move involved approximately 60,000 troops and civilians. The decision literally left Britain's military partners in South East Asia - Australia and New Zealand - in the lurch.

But in February 1969 Australia and NZ, in consultation with Malaysia, Singapore and Britain decided that they would continue to maintain their forces in Malaysia and Singapore after 1971. Each country undertook to commit naval and air elements permanently to the 'defence' of Malaysia and Singapore. This decision raised the possibility, in view of the simultaneous American wish to reduce its commitments, that one day the last white troops on land in most of Asia would be ANZACs. The Australian and NZ forces are to be used in assisting local forces to withstand external aggression, as well as in countering externally promoted and inspired Communist infiltration and subversion beyond the

capacity of Malaysia and Singapore to handle. This is the rationale behind the Five Power Defence Arrangements involving Britain, Australia, New Zealand and their regional partners, Malaysia and Singapore.

Under the FPDA, NZ and her allies are obliged to oppose aggression by one country against another, particularly when a small state with whose plight New Zealanders could easily identify, is the intended victim; to uphold the right of a people to self-determination; to contain "the spread of communism", so that close friends closer to home, will not be exposed; to help maintain non-communist governments in power.

This huge packet of promises is fraught with vagueness and ill-definitions. It is agreed that



Holyoake and Thomson at Five-Power Defence meetings, 1969

the greatest danger in Malaysia and Singapore is not one of external aggression nor of externally promoted subversion, but of an internal rebellion as a result of persistent injustices. But just what constitutes a criterion for effecting the FPDA? One particularly interesting incidence could perhaps shed some light.

In July 1968, when Mr Arthur Faulkner emphasized in Parliament that NZ forces should only be used against 'outside aggression' and when he was asked who was likely to attack, Mr (later Sir) Keith Holyoake interjected: 'Eighteen policemen were killed by aggressors in a foray in north-east Malaysia just a few weeks ago'! So much for the definition!

In 1976, the forthright stance in resisting communism has weakened somewhat. When asked to comment on the need to maintain the NZ base in Singapore, the Minister of Defence, Allen McCready said in no uncertain terms:

"The move (to withdraw the NZ forces from Singapore) will have a demoralising effect on defence recruitment (Spending \$20 million a year to maintain the base) is a matter of assessing values of having a defence force that's worthwhile. You can have a cheap one and have none. We have to be prepared to face up to that expenditure. If you take many other countries such as Switzerland, where they have no overseas engagement at all, their percentage of government expenditure for defence is about four times of ours. So I think we are getting off very lightly."

But is it really for the purpose of 'training and recruitment'? Singapore might seem to be the only attraction for NZ youngsters to join up. High wages and duty-free goods, or protecting Malaysia and Singapore from the 'communist tide'? But then it was also the Labour Government which wanted the boys home.

Neither has NZ any huge economic interests to protect in that region. NZ's total military might consists of about 13,000 regulars, and even if all are to be sent to Malaysia and Singapore, the people of the two countries would have only one soldier to protect each 1000 persons.

The situation is not as ridiculous as it may appear. New Zealand's long-standing history in fighting other people's wars dating back to the First World War, when she committed over one fifth of her male population in Europe. From then on there was a series of military engagements in Northern Africa, the Middle East, Malaya (against the Japanese and later the suppression of liberation movement during the 'Emergency'), Korea and Vietnam. In each of those wars, NZ was an active junior partner, aiding and abetting colonialism and imperialism. The participation in the FPDA has given NZ a break for what some officials in the Foreign Affairs Ministry gleefully called 'equal partnership' with her allies. But what has NZ really got to gain in this military set-up?

Southeast Asia is one of the most resource-rich regions in the world. Not surprisingly, British, US and Japanese are the most concentrated in the region. NZ does less than 20% of her trade with SE Asia. In contrast, her trade with Japan, Britain and the U.S. constitutes over half of her total exports. The desire to maintain such a dependency on trade particularly with the U.S. reflects NZ's traditional disposition to associate herself in the military adventures of other powers. In a strongly worded letter to President Nixon on 11 June 1969, Prime Minister Keith Holyoake criticized the US's restrictive trade policy towards NZ. In this letter, Mr Holyoake linked the issue with NZ's capacity and willingness to participate in security arrangements. NZ's participation in FPDA and the ANZUS pact with Australia and the U.S. cannot then be viewed as mutually exclusive. Under ANZUS, the US is acting in accordance with the Nixon Doctrine by maintaining a military capability through her proxy states, Australia and New Zealand in ensuring that her huge economic interests in SE Asia be perpetuated. The initial phase of U.S. aggression was a parallel situation.

Another important aspect of the FPDA is the training of Malaysian and Singaporean police and armed forces in this country. While it could be argued that this training gives the two countries a viable defence capability, this has never been proven. What has been proven time and again is that these trained men are used in the suppression of internally generated dissension. The atrocities of the army during the May 13, 1969 riot, the Sekinchan Peasants' protest against exploitation in September 1973, the Tasek Utara and Baling protests in September 1974 and campus unrest in 1974-75 are some of the better documented crimes against the people of Malaysia and Singapore of which NZ cannot be completely innocent.

It has taken more than twenty years for the world to realize the unprecedented devastation of Vietnam by the two imperialist powers - France and the US - bent on the preservation of their exploitation at all costs. Could Malaysia and Singapore be the next?

Read and write for Malaya News Service.

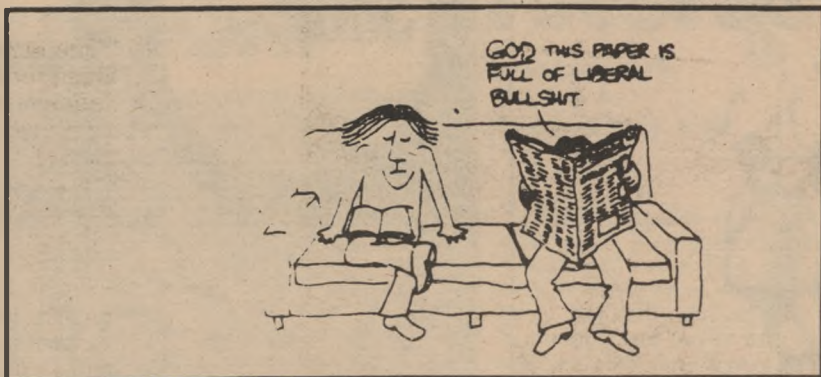
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on craccum



Student newspapers are a whole different scene from the commercial media I usually write on. Student newspapers can be the last word in self-indulgence: they're giveaways, so they don't have to pay attention to sales. About two thirds of the income comes from the owner, the Students' Association - that means the advertiser has only four-ninths as much influence as in a commercial paper.

As for quality, it is usually accepted that they are experimental: a way of trying out budding journalists and their ideas on news coverage, presentation and design.

It adds up to being a pretty easy going medium - it's hard to get any reaction to student newspaper quality. Last week I interviewed 1976 CRACCUM editor,

Allan Bell, hoping to discover one student journalist's motives. CRACCUM has plumped pretty heavily this year for the quality approach - cool media - rather than the corny efforts to liven up things that we've sometimes seen in the past, so I asked Bell if he thought the paper has been a quality one this year. No, he didn't think the classification made sense, tho' he did agree that CRACCUM had been well ahead of the other student papers this year.

Content is Bell's main indicator. He does content analyses of CRACCUM over a half-term regularly. Top of content comes University affairs. He admits he's never met the University Vice-Chancellor - indeed he admits he's been surprised at the lack of reaction from the University over issues CRAC-

CUM has raised, such as xerox charges or Theatre finance. But he's been happy to print leaked information - it helps towards open government.

He's enthusiastic about interview presentation for election coverage: let people condemn themselves out of their own mouths, he says. He goes along with criticisms that CRACCUM was weak on politics, but he thinks previous CRACCUMs were too partisan. Things that are important to him, he calls *social issues*; for example, the environment or who owns big business.

Bell came into the game as a PhD sociolinguistics student studying media: he is precise, and exceptionally careful for a student journalist about organisation - the CRACCUM filing cabinets expand arithmetically sideways. He hasn't joined a political party and doesn't like papers that propagandise in any particular line. CRACCUM seems to fit in with his idea of commitment however: the *Lifeview* series he is proud of, and seems to abhor the anomie of university life. There is a Christian motive there, too: driving people back to think about the starting points of their lives.

A phrase he often uses is 'doing justice' to a subject - he's been reluctant about printing what he called 'news-briefs' because they can't do the justice that a long report would. Has he done justice to running a paper? He's not going to think about that till this last issue is wrapped up.

TYCHE

Youth in Rumania

Helen Clark is a doctoral student from Auckland currently doing research in political studies in Sweden. She visited Rumania in August as a guest of the youth section of the Rumanian Communist Party.

The Union of Communist Youth in Rumania (UTC) is the only organisation for young people between the ages of 14 and 30 in Rumania. Its junior body, the Pioneers, organises the children from 7-14 years. There is also the Union of Communist Students, closely linked, and in practice very much subordinate to the UTC. All three groups are naturally subordinate to the policies and organisational programme of the Rumanian Communist Party.

The UTC is the main socialising agency for youth. Outside the confines of the educational system, it provides all youth facilities - sporting, cultural, and political-educational. It is the major channel for the promotion of party goals and ideals among young people. The UTC identifies completely with the goals of the Party and the State.

UTC's main aims include: to urge members to work harder in their jobs and studies and to raise their level of skill; raise the political consciousness of youth and educate them in the principles of Marxism-Leninism; raise patriotic consciousness; provide moral and physical



Helen Clark, NZ, 1975

education. Sixty percent of all young people between 14 and 30 are members, but, in theory at least, its activities are open to all. To join the UTC, a person must apply and be approved. Not all young people seem to be 'deserving' of membership, perhaps because of poor school or work records. While reference is made to the 40% non-joiners as those who 'do not want to join' or 'contribute in other ways', somehow the impression is that

these too are considered 'undeserving'.

The problem of the 'undeserving' is a basic one, for even after 25 years of 'correct' government it is difficult to accept that not all young people subscribe wholly to the ruling creed. The criminologist at the Centre for Research into Youth Problems stressed the continuing difficulties with some families in which 'traditional' attitudes continue and serve to counteract the influence of other agencies of socialisation. Blame is attached to the one-parent family, which they claim accounts for much deviance from social norms. However, it is impossible to derive any 'concrete' information about the non-acceptance of Marxism-Leninism among non-delinquents - unless all non-conformists are to be so defined. On the subject of crime among the young, there is also a retreat into vagueness. One is told only that it is decreasing and that methods of rehabilitation are very successful.

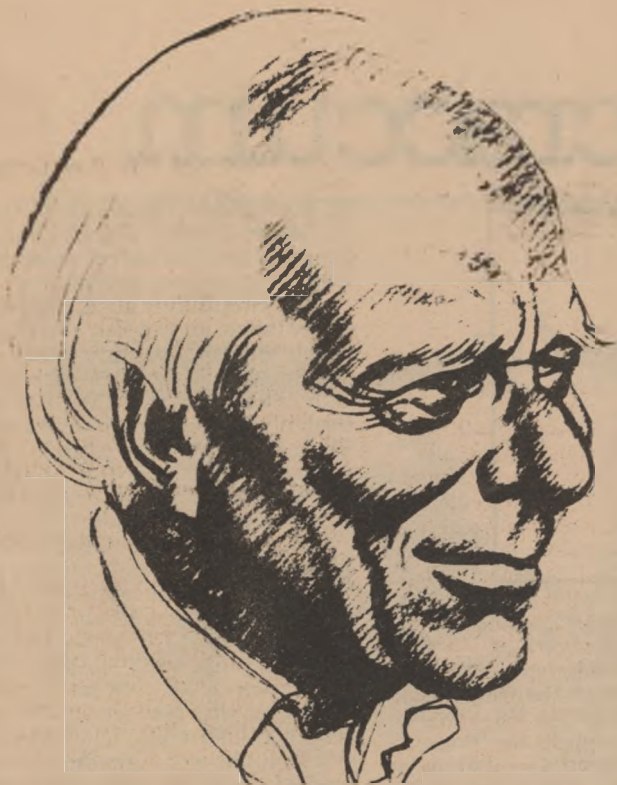
At the district club in Bucharest which I visited, there was an impressive range of activities, and one must note that unlike NZ Youth activities there is an attempt to balance the provision of sporting and cultural outlets. At this club there were opportunities for instruction in music, drama and fine arts. Literary and political discussion circles functioned. Inevitably it all takes place within the Marxist-Leninist framework, but at least a forum for exercising the mind in some way is there. While the political objectives of the entire operation are always present and there is a clear desire to occupy as much as possible of young people's time in UTC - sponsored activities, at least one must observe that balanced youth facilities are probably available to a much wider group than in NZ.

Upwards of 300,000 copies of *Scinteia*, the UTC daily paper, are printed daily. The objectives of the paper are naturally to 'contribute to the building of Communism among the younger generation' and 'to mould young people to know what they want and how to achieve it'. Journalists are said to have the right to criticise in the press - with the support of the chief editor. 'Constructive' criticism and self-criticism are said to be basic to the Communist Party - 'a communist must have nothing to fear from criticism'.

Although the UTC has achieved much in all spheres, it is often done in a way which subordinates the interests of the individual to those of the state. This can be illustrated with particular reference to the position of women. Since the mid-1960's, Rumania has embarked on a programme of population growth with the aim of boosting its population from 21-25 million in order to provide it with the labour force which it calculates it needs for a satisfactory level of industrialisation. In 1967, legal abortion was abolished and there are NO family planning programmes.

Stalinism remains fairly much intact in Rumania. Part of the reason for this is probably to be found in the nature of its relationship with the USSR. In pursuing its present trade and international policy objectives, Rumania is treading a fine line between Soviet interference and Soviet toleration. Were it to add a Czechoslovakian-style individual freedom to its other deviations, the probability of direct Soviet intervention would be high. UTC people often allude to the 'danger from the North' and to the presence of Warsaw Pact armies on the frontiers.

Helen Clark/Glenda Fryer



Malcolm Muggeridge

a voice in the wilderness

From the beginning of my life I never doubted that words were my metier. There was nothing else I ever wanted to do except use them; no other accomplishment or achievement I ever had the slightest regard for, or desire to emulate. I had always loved words, and still love them, for their own sake. For the power and beauty of them, for the wonderful things that can be done with them.

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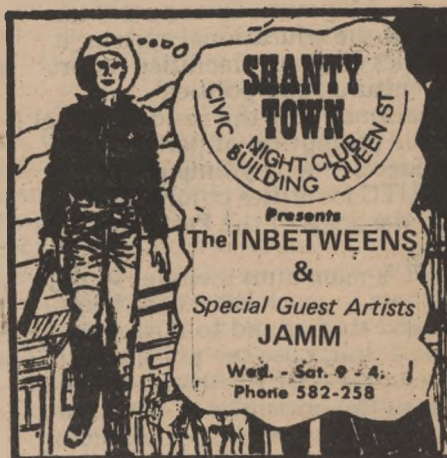
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Coming soon, the London Sinfonietta.

Thanking people in the last issue is always a risky business: someone important is sure to get his nose out of joint because he was left out, and some other lazy good-for-nothing-loafing-son-of-etc gets unearned kudos and everlasting fame on account of an unnecessary mention.

So I won't thank any of the reviewers. They all got a free record or concert ticket per review anyway. But I would like to thank very much, the nice people at P.Y.E. (which I understand is no longer in the record business as of this month), W.E.A., Festival, E.M.I., R.C.A. and Reed/Pacific. These firms bravely donated their product and never insisted that we write nice things. I would also like to thank the many concert organisers who sent us preview tickets and bumpf.

As of this moment, there is a great deal of forthcoming music. Most of it deserves greater space, but this is the last issue so we'll just squeeze it all in in approximately chronological order.

On October 16, the University Music Department goes on display assisted by divers other (mainly University) musicians. This is an opportunity for departing staff members to say goodbye with an appropriate musical flourish, and for some of the original work that goes on around here (it does happen you know) to be put on display. In what promises to be a very wide-ranging and exciting evening of music, the University Choral Society, The Auckland University Singers, The University Chamber Orchestra, and various talented soloists will present works both for choir and orchestra. Some of the music is very new (in case you were thinking that Little Richard is the only person to have done a 'Gloria' since Handel) and two pieces have been written by student composers. The concert is in the Town Hall, and if you can convince the secretary at the Conservatorium of Music that you are a student, then tickets are only a dollar each.

Also in the Town Hall, October 14 comes the London Sinfonietta, an orchestra devoted to performing mainly 20th Century music. Since its formation in 1968, the London Sinfonietta has received enormous praise from the international music press and will be known here in New Zealand for some very fine recordings: notably the much acclaimed *Complete Works for Chamber Ensemble* by Schoenberg. This is perhaps the most ambitious project yet staged by the Auckland Chamber Music Society and it deserves our support. (What's that... FINALS... never mind about them, you can have another go next year but you might never hear this orchestra again). The usual student concessions apply.

Two nights later, His Majesty's will be jumping to the primal electric R and B of one of the originators of the genre. Mr B.B. King in person, live and all that. Too many of these 'Grand-daddy of the Blues' trips turn out to be disappointing because the players are getting a bit too old to "shake rattle and roll". Hence Muddy Waters, Bo Diddley et al were more museum affairs than live happening events. Not so, one suspects with Mr King. This bloke always went in for a subtler brand of the Blues and friends who heard him recently in Europe tell me that he is still VERY good. I heard this cripplingly embarrassing phone interview with him this morning on my radio. One of those Hauraki people with the Aussie/DeeJay type accents... "Of course it was in 1968 that it really started to happen for you didn't it B.B.?" Ignorant bum, if I meet him at the press conference I will cut him dead that's for sure.

Same night as B.B. King, Larry Norman, originator of the band *People* will be giving a concert at the Y.M.C.A. That's October 16 by the way. Larry is regarded as the founder of a phenomenon called "Jesus Rock". (Or so they tell me... I always thought it was Aretha Franklin but never mind...) Tickets are two dollars if you're a student. Get them from Y.F.C. office, 57a High Street.

October 17 is the date of the Red Hot Peppers concert. His Majesty's again. The unavailability of the Town Hall is bad news because, exams or no exams, this concert is an absolute 100 per cent certain sell-out. It was always the plan to do a special feature on this band on this page but somehow it never worked out. Its leader Robbie Laven has been well known in musical circles for a long time, mostly on the folk music scene. He graduated in Law but has since seen the light and devoted his time to playing music, studying music and collecting musical instruments. His band (named after Jelly Roll Morton's New Orleans Orchestra) plays a delightful mixture of Country, Jazz and Rock although not always at the same time.

John Robson

Wishbone Ash
Locked In
Supplied by P.Y.E.

Wishbone Ash is, of course, a British blues band. Long renowned for their "twin lead" sound, they have produced not a few albums of originality and taste. Especially noticeable is the ability to combine raw power with delicate restraint. *Say Goodbye* is a rocker that out-humbles the Pie in the choruses but floats along with mystical ease in the verses. *She was a friend of mine* manages to instil an accurate sense of loneliness and melancholy without resorting to self-pity or sentimentality. The album has eight tracks, all of them strong. In two of the cuts you may hear the instrument that everybody is now playing - the talk-box.

I like the album and find that repeated playings do not dull my appreciation. Way back in the start of the decade, the LP *Argus* won an award as the best



album of the year in England. Fashions have changed and the chances of *Locked In* garnering prizes look remote. Even so, I think it is a better product than any previous outing. At least give it a listen.

Adrian

Speedy Return
Steve Ashley
Gull Records
Supplied by P.Y.E.

Steve Ashley's new album is beautiful. No more needs to be said. But I will.

It's gentle, melancholic, soothing and accessible, winning your attention with its sensitivity and humility. His first solo album *Stroll On* contained songs of time, change and the seasons; full of the lyrical mysticism found in his English folk roots. *The Tale of None Can Tell* continues in this, an allegory on autumn's return. His voice retains the inflexion of his roots, yet is combined with the possibilities offered by modern instrumentation and production. Robert Kirby (producer) sympathetically mixes Ashley's sad clear voice with acoustic guitars (Ashley's), sometimes electric guitar or mandolin (Richard Byers) and the complimentary rhythm section of Dave Pegg or Lyle Harper (bass), and Dave Mattacks or Simon Phillips (drums) adding string or horn arrangements only if it enhances the songs.

Moving more towards themes of unrequited love, vanities and friendships lost and gained, Ashley's songs are always approachable and witty as on *Good Enemies* "We tried to talk on the telephone/but the silence was all too loud/With half the words too humble/the others all too proud" or *Lazy Lament* with a sad dance tune that draws you with it. *Speedy Return* also has a Baroque dance tune that continues the theme begun with *Morris Song* on the first album. *The Duke of Cambridge* is a song to his old haunt, a pub, complete with speedy chorus, as the bell has gone gentlemen! Maddy Prior appears on backing vocals and spoons.

I'm glad of Ashley's speedy return. I hope his next appearance will be as good as this one.

John Kovacevich

New Riders of The Purple Sage
M.C.A. Records
Supplied by P.Y.E.

The New Riders of the Purple Sage originated as an offshoot of the Grateful Dead when Jerry Garcia bought a pedal steel guitar in 1969. It was a time when West Coast rock musicians were discovering that country music was as much a part of their heritage as the blues. Seven years later the New Riders are still in business though any connection with the Dead was severed several years ago when Garcia was replaced on pedal steel by Buddy Cage.

The New Riders have maintained their original purpose: to play country music for hippies and more particularly, on this their debut MCA album, they seem to be attempting to mix rock'n'roll with country music. Thus this record includes songs by the Rolling Stones and Chuck Berry alongside more traditionally country-styled material. Unfortunately they fail woefully in both departments. They haven't got even a half way decent singer and this deficit is compounded by gross insensitivity in their instrumental work. This is especially evident in Skip Battins' plodding bass work but nowhere do the New Riders display the instrumental interplay that characterises the best country music.

Their reading of the Rolling Stones *Dead Flowers* shows they are not as good country musicians as Jagger And Co. and their hamfisted rendition of Chuck Berry's *You Never Can Tell* displays little of the humour and spirit of the original. Worst of all, their criminal version of Otis Redding's *Hard To Handle* has none of the aggression and power of Otis's and is just plain lame. As is most of the rest of the album. If you want good country rock try Gram Parsons or Emmy Lou Harris or Jerry Jeff Walker, but give this one a wide berth.

Robert Douglas

Boz Scaggs
(Re-Issue)
Atlantic Records
Supplied by W.E.A.

This is undoubtedly the definitive Boz Scaggs album to date. This was his first album yet still stands as the finest he has made, although five others have followed over the last 6 years.

It was recorded in 1969 just one year after Scaggs had left the Steve Miller Band where he had acted as support guitarist and singer to the Space Cowboy himself. After a year lay-off, his admiration for the Southern style of soul music led to a decision to record in Muscle Shoals, Alabama and use the premier Southern session men, including Duane Allman on dobro and slide guitar. As Scaggs noted later 'There was a sense that we were doing something different, perhaps a little daring for the times. We were trying different styles of music and after a few days all the musicians opened up, adding ideas, offering material. Much of that feeling was due to Duanex, the spirit he carried with him.'

This album was one of the signposts of the beginning of a new kind of a new kind of Southern music incorporating blues, soul and country music. Here, it ranges from the old Jimmie Rodgers tune from the thirties *Waiting For A Train* to the classic modern blues *Loan Me A Dime* (wrongly accredited here to Scaggs but actually written by Fenton Robinson, I think). And in between, Scaggs' own songs incorporate all these musical elements into a coherent style. This is not to say that this a perfect record: some of the soul influenced songs are overly laboured in their interpretation, while the 11 minute long *Loan Me A Dime* could have lost its last 3 minutes and been stronger for it. Nevertheless the bulk of the album is very fine indeed; a meshing of great musicianship and the keen taste and singing of Boz Scaggs himself. It may have taken 6 years to be released here but it hasn't dated a day.

Alistair Dougal



ARTS AARDVARK



The Shiner with Ivan Beavis and Ian Mune



A Great Day with Bill Smith and David Weatherly

At Aardvark, the phone rings on. This is not a busy morning, I'm told, so don't go away. We advertised in the paper today for actors and the phone will have to be taken off the hook for a while.

Their office/projection room is cool and restful. Erotica on one wall display imagination and taste. Between calls arranging interviews and bar-room brawls, we begin with tea and buns.

Seven years ago Roger Donaldson was a photographer who started a film company. All their work then was in the commercial field. They played a part in the near-successful 'Go Labour' election campaign of 1969. It was Labour's first move away from the staid and static image which people had considered so similar to National's. Making advertisements has been a work staple since then.

They soon branched out into the relatively safe field of documentaries with 'Start Again', on the search for alternative lifestyles. Films followed on Bert Munro, an ancient bike racer, and his ancient bike, and Geoff Perry, a young rider who was killed during the making of the documentary.

Donaldson and former Mercurian Ian Mune had discussed up to this stage the making of a drama feature about your ordinary bloke at his office party. They both had time to spare and Donaldson was slightly solvent so, with David Mitchell, they produced the script for *Derek*. To all intents it was shot in one weekend. The cutting ratio was an extraordinary low 2:1. It was almost a year before the editing was completed with the help of a \$2,500 grant from the QE II Arts Council.

Public reaction was strong whether for or against, mainly because of a well-placed boob in the climax. It won the 1974 Feltex Best Drama Award; Mune as Derek took the Best Actor plaque. Donaldson considers the feature lucky to have ever been shown because of its controversial nature, let alone to win an award.

Another drama feature *Woman at the Store* was produced before work began on *Winners and Losers*. This latter was an ambitious project - six short stories a year to be made, at a cost of \$150,000. It worked though. Critical and public success greeted the series. Donaldson and Mune peddled it at the MIP TV festival at Cannes where it won awards and screening offers. It was the Swedes, renowned for their quality TV productions, who ran around persuading other nations' buyers to come and view the best material at the festival. In the final count ten countries bought the series. Some very large and influential systems such as the US Public Broadcasting Service considered it the most praiseworthy production they had bought in some time.

Donaldson was pleased. Not just with the commercial success, but with the objective praise he received for the series style. No-one confused it with that of a US or British series, or any other country. New Zealand needn't feel naturally inferior about its television drama any longer. Sales in Australia are still lacking, due mainly to government cutbacks in broadcasting funds. But with the international grounding already laid out, that might amount to only a minor financial irritation.

The work Aardvark achieves is, Donaldson feels, successful because

of the enthusiasm of all those concerned with it. Only four members of the company are employed full-time; the rest are freelancers. And most of them are ready to put in more work than they will get paid for.

Donaldson's dream is *Smith's Dream* at present. C.K. Stead's story of a right-wing takeover in this country is currently being adapted to screenplay by Ian Mune and Arthur Baysting. If the \$300,000 finance can be raised, they begin filming in late November. If not

'I'll probably piss off,' says Donaldson. 'The time is right for a film, especially for a film of this kind. And if it can't be arranged, I'd rather go somewhere where there's work to be found.'

If the project does go ahead, which of the two published endings to 'Smith's Dream' will be used?

'Not telling. If it goes through, it'll be an interpretation of the atmosphere in the book. A story of bad economics and apathy more than the story of a dictator.'

And finally, have you ever produced anything you've been unhappy with?

'I wouldn't tell you that either. It's difficult, because we are our strongest critics. After you've seen something so many times, all you can see is mistakes.'

'So we never think of any feature as perfect, although we've spent seven years of hard work and self-sacrifice getting the technical knowledge and experience we have now. It hasn't been as easy or as fun as most people would like to think.'

Grant Dillon

Frank Sargeson
Sunset Village
A.H. & A.W. Reed, Wellington,
1976.
91 pages. \$4.95

For more than thirty years Sargeson, born in 1903, has enjoyed a high reputation in the field of New Zealand letters and in recent years has published two revealing volumes of memoirs *Once is Enough* (1973) and *More than Enough* (1975) both carrying the Reed imprint. He now returns to fiction with a study of the aged and eccentric occupants of a group of Council flats presumably located in Auckland. Overall the elderly tenants are a guarded and suspicious lot, who might exchange greetings and share gossip with their neighbours out-of-doors, but rarely hospitable enough to invite them inside.

Mrs Amy Trigger a widow approaching seventy, a kind of matriarch is a dominating figure:

'It would not be untrue to say that Mrs Trigger secretly thought of herself as the boss of the entire village (would any of the vegetables have wanted to claim the title anyway?) ... There was almost nobody upon whom the fruits of her magnanimous activities had not been visited, cardigans, scarves, slippers, bedsocks, the lot. And she had listened patiently to a thousand complaints about the pains (for the most part rheumatic) and pangs (the ingratitude of sons and daughters and other kinsfolk), of old age.'

So old mother Trigger high on the hillside is invariably seated at her window, knitting and surveying her neighbours, and few happenings around the flats escape her curious and observant eyes; there is much to be inquisitive about.

Other occupants of the block include Clementine Rusling, like Mrs Trigger a former nurse, widower Mr Hornley, who could not only turn back the years for subjects of scandal but ferret them out around the village, and strangely was another with experience in caring for the sick. There is Brixton Brake, a ubiquitous, creepy fellow, invariably dangling binoculars from his neck, and dreamer Murray Piper, with the sobriquet M.P. (Member of Parliament not Mental Patient) whose smile was a deterrent, not an invitation.

Later, plain clothes detectives visit the flats, and mystery and conjecture multiply when several of the tenants come under close scrutiny, which subsequently leads to prosecution.

Ninety pages is rather too long for a short story and too brief for a novel but with its attention to detail the book is akin to a considerably longer work. In one major aspect it lacks variety, for Sargeson is extremely sparse in his use of dialogue. Trollope suggested that dialogue is generally the most agreeable part of a novel and one could add that conversation quickly conveys a guide to character and personality as well as advancing the story. Sargeson's reticence is all the more puzzling as in *More Than Enough* he says: 'I much enjoyed writing the play (*The Cradle and the Egg*) because of all the jobs of donkey-work which literary creation entails, dialogue has always come easiest to me.'

The narrative is slow-moving and I hesitate to describe it as a major work or one that increases his reputation, but in spite of his seventy-three years the sun has not yet set on Frank Sargeson's career, for a third volume is expected of his memoirs, which the reading public will await with some interest.

James Burns

Dylan Thomas Dramatization

Four devotees of the Welsh poet Dylan Thomas are presenting for a three week season a selection of dramatized readings from Thomas's works. The troupe are Richard Moss, an English actor, Terence Cooper and Yvonne Lawley, both seen often on television, and Peter Varley. The performance will include a concert version of *Under Milk Wood* and readings from Thomas's anthology, *The Colour of Saying*. The presentation will be staged within the theatrically unorthodox confines of the Wynard Tavern (in Symonds St) and runs from October 2nd to 23rd.

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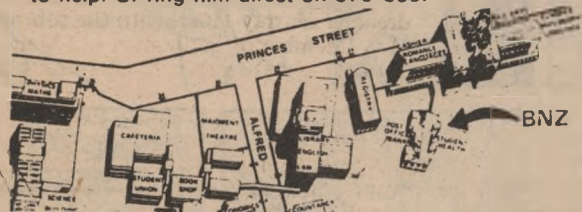
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If you'd like more information on your overseas fund requirements or financial matters, call at the BNZ Campus Branch and arrange for a chat with the Accountant, Geoff Harrop. He'll be very pleased to help. Or ring him direct on 370-385.



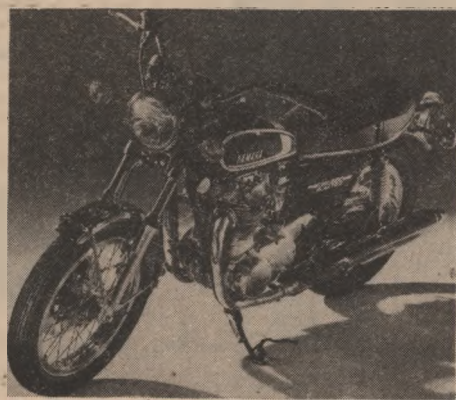
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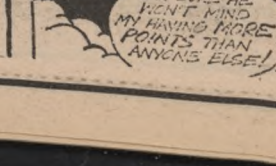
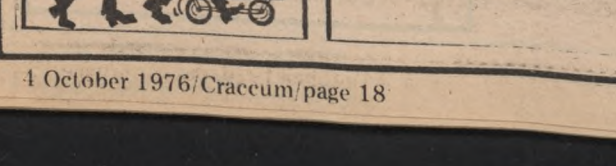
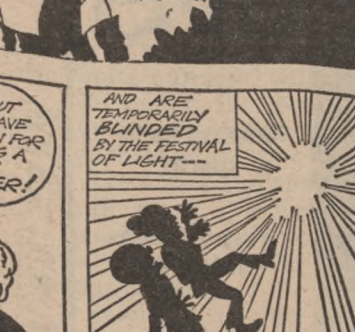
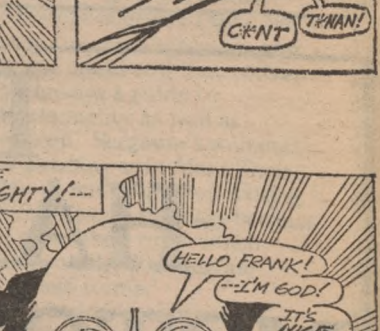
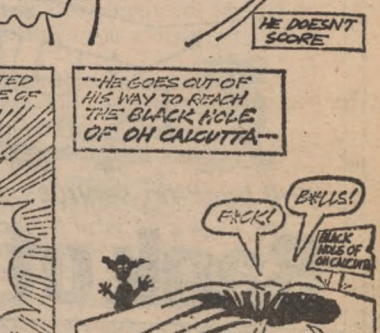
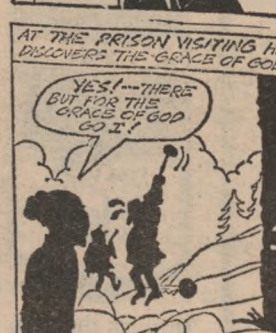
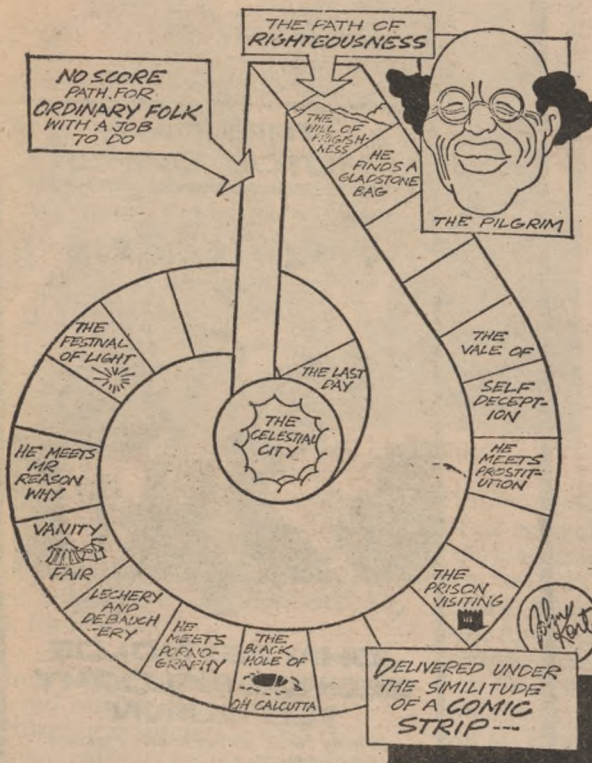
Are you witty, exciting and highly intelligent?
Well, never mind, you'd only show us up.

Radio B. will be broadcasting during Enrolment and Orientation next year and we need people for our Current Affairs and Sundries team. There is plenty of scope for creativity if you're interested in the communication of ideas and music.

We guarantee you'll have a great time. Come up and see us some time (to coin a phrase). Leave your name in the News Studio and we'll meet after the Exams.

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

A GAME IN WHICH THE PILGRIM ATTEMPTS TO STOCKPILE CREDITS IN HEAVEN WHILE TRAVELING FROM THIS WORLD TO THAT WHICH IS TO COME.



The Silent Majority

Quotas

The issue of Malaysian student quotas being cutback by this present Government, has been blown up out of all proportion.

I find that I must disagree entirely when people link the cutbacks to Malaysian internal policy. Surely this has absolutely nothing to do with the Malaysian Government but is the sole affair of the New Zealand Government, which is merely following its own internal policy to curb costs and stabilise the economy. All citizens must share the burden and that means Malaysians as well.

I support the Minister of Immigration wholeheartedly in his decision to halve the number of Malaysian students intending to enter our universities and other such institutions. It is a privilege for Malaysians to come to New Zealand universities to study - to fill a place in the ever decreasing vacancies - while at the same time using New Zealand's taxpayers money on public services.

What Muldoon does is the National Government's policy and as far as these Malaysians are concerned, they are guests of the New Zealand Government - here to work and not to stir trouble up.

If these people don't like it in this country of ours, there is a very simple solution: Get the hell out!

If these people want to create trouble, let them do it in their own country and at their own expense. New Zealand is for New Zealanders - we don't want it polluted with communistic propaganda, and with people who have nothing better to do than spread it. I'm sure that this Government will waste no time in dealing with such idiots.

Concerned

Critics not Wright

I refute Abdulla Sinatambi's letter to CRACCUM (September 20), "Malaysian Cutbacks Round One" using my name "m his criticisms of overseas students."

At no time did I even bother to criticise overseas students and their affairs. I like you and Sinatambi to check and clarify it from CRACCUM September 13.

My letter was regarding "Our troops in S'pore" and the extra \$21 millions overseas revenue spend in our privileged troops station in S'pore. If Sinatambi had paid attention to my letter he shouldn't blindly used my name for his purposes. I Presume Sinatambi wish to include Kiwis into stirring up M'sians but don't use my name.

I leave it to your conscience to make the clarification.

I. Wright (Grammar uncorrected)

P.S. Sinatambi, if you want to start a quarrel with your M'sians, go home and do it. Kiwis like me don't welcome you here.

Clement Cover-up

It appears that in the over zealous moves made by our elitist student politicians to simulate a real political environment, they have produced our very own 'WATERGATE', right here at Auckland University. Last week (20/9/76) CRACCUM reported that B. Clement had been caught attempting to rig the Presidential elections with a number of bogus voting forms.

In one part of the paper, it was reported to be 187 false forms, while in the newsbrief it was 167).

This week's CRACCUM (27/9/76) carries a small section on what the 'disciplinary committee' had to say (which was nothing) but it leaves many questions about this whole occurrence completely unanswered.

To begin with, the number of forms which Clement produced is uncertain but there is little doubt that it was less than 200. Although CRACCUM acknowledges that these forms were produced by Clement, and were found in his possession,

it did not specify that these forms were marked in his favour. Even if Clement marked these forms for himself, a mere 200 would go nowhere near giving him a majority. Clement was never in the running to win this election, and even he must have recognised this. If he wanted to rig the election in his favour he would have to produce at least 600 or 700 forms, and even then he would have to be anticipating a low poll, but Clement produced less than 200. Either Clement is more stupid than everyone thinks he is (which is impossible), or he was rigging the election for someone who only needed 200 votes to tip the balance.

Who was the other person who was "allegedly" in the room with Clement when he was discovered?

Why was Clement let off so lightly for what was such a serious offence?

Why were Mike Walker, Hugh Cook and Jill Frewin the only people on the disciplinary committee i.e. why was Exec or the University Administration not consulted?

Why has CRACCUM not attempted to follow this up?

Why has everyone in Studass treated the attempted (or possibly successful) manipulation of a presidential election so lightly?

Student politics is now a \$30,000 + organisation, which means the election of the head of that organisation is a serious affair.

If everyone is so innocent, then why aren't we, the students informed of exactly what occurred?

R. Woodward

Some of the above queries are answered in Merritt's article among the University news in this issue. To cover the other matters: the number of false forms discovered was 187. It was Exec which set up the Disciplinary Committee: and the conduct, or otherwise, of student elections does not come under the University's administration. The reason Studass - and CRACCUM - treated the thing so lightly is that it is often very difficult to take Herr Clement seriously. It seems quite transparent that Clement wished to be caught in the act: why else would one burgle the ballot boxes with an Exec meeting in progress about ten feet away? Clement was apparently let off lightly because he will not be returning to Auckland University next year. Within the powers available to them, the committee seemed to feel that they could not devise any punishment to fit the crime, although CRACCUM feels that with a little imagination, and the assistance of the Engineers, something could have been done

Malaysia - Wrap-up

I came to this country this year after missing out a year's study when my application to study at the University of Malaya was turned down because of the competitiveness there. To spend my time, I became a temporary school teacher at a stipend of about \$62/- per month, but there was no other job around for a person without a higher education than seventh form. And yet it took a lot of persuasion before I was willing to come to NZ. I have left my family and all my friends behind to this country where I knew not a single person. And yet like all other Malaysian students here, that is the only choice we had. We don't go overseas for an education just for the glamour of it neither do we yearn for the materially more comforting life in NZ. Many times I am tempted to find excuses so that I can go home but I know that's stupid. And yet, in spite of this, my presence in this country, like many of my friends', is not often being received with kindness and understanding of a good number of NZ students and lecturers. Sometimes we are called 'burgers', 'Chins', 'communists', 'anti-socials' and even blamed for raising the academic standards of

this university because we study too hard!

So when the issue on the 'cut-backs' came out, and the many debates in your letter column given commendable airing, I am more and more convinced that there is a general lack of understanding by the people of NZ in the overseas students and yet we have already been here since the early 1950's! We are often told by the more patronizing NZers and our more timid friends, to be nice, to refrain ourselves from offending our NZ hosts - not to bite the hands that feed us - and take whatever being ditched out to us. As a consequence, we are no more than objects of a stereotype curiosity and when the economy of this country is OK or if we are not creating some sort of political embarrassment to the governments which may be entering some sort of 'collusion', we are quietly left alone. So our relationship with the NZ people is not based on any form of lasting friendship. When a gale storm is over, nothing is quite the same. And strangely enough, despite the promises of international understanding, nobody seems really bothered about it.

Malaysian.

P.S. But don't get me wrong. There are still quite a number of students who care. To all of them, I like to remind them that there is a petition at the Studass Office opposing the Malaysian cutbacks. Please support it.

This correspondence is now - mercifully - closed, since this is - also mercifully - the last issue.

Perks

Today in the coffee bar I saw something I believe to be unjust and a rip-off of students.

A white coated gentleman, presumably a custodian, helped himself to a free coffee. What gives him the right to take this? You or I cannot.

If he only does this once a day, on 300 days of the year, he costs us \$45. And what of the other custodians?

Earlier this year I saw one help himself to a filled roll. Once a day for 300 days would cost us \$75.

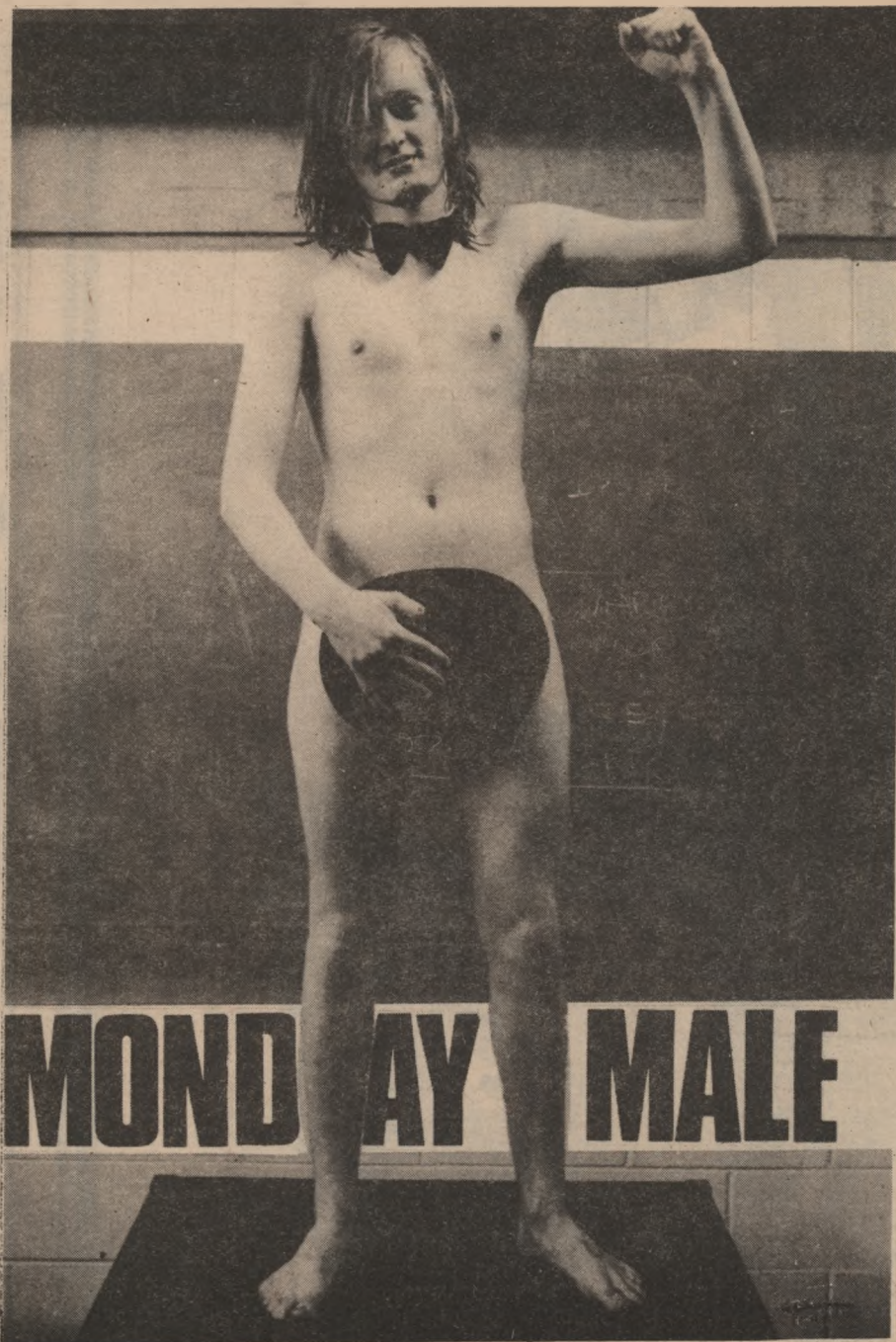
If they are all in the habit of helping themselves, how much does this cost us? I spend little time in the coffee bar, and even less spying on custodians, but it is perturbing to see this by people earning \$5-6,000 while we students are lucky to get \$1,000.

David Watt

Yes, David, you may have seen me have a coffee in the coffee bar or even in the restaurant. I commence my evening shift at 3.30pm for eight hours. I have no scheduled breaks and have my evening meal in the custodians' office making myself available for the duration of my period of duty.

On an eight-hour shift one normally gets two 10-minute breaks and one of 30 minutes, and most organizations provide complimentary tea and coffee. This is most easily obtained from the Coffee Bar. If it perturbs you to see custodians take their coffee break while on the job I suggest you take this up with the proper authority and perhaps our evening shift will be regularized with two coffee breaks and an undisturbed meal break.

Ron Codling/Custodian



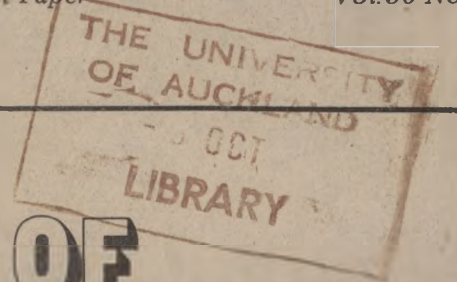


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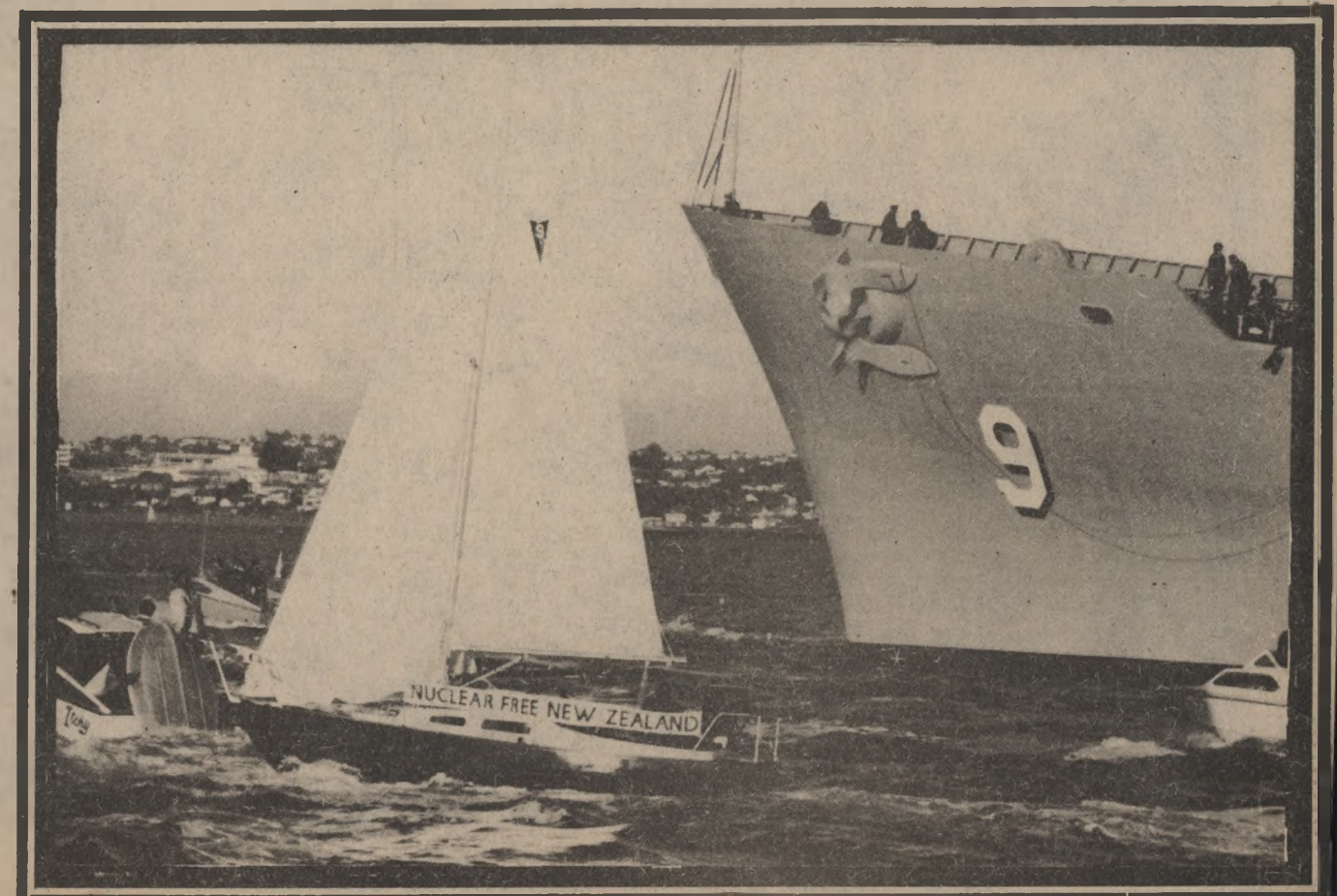
4 October 1976

Auckland University Student Paper

Vol. 50 No. 25



inside 50 YEARS OF CRAGGUM NZUSA IN DOUBLETHINK



Vigil against the Long Beach: Windsor Reserve, Devonport, Admiralty Steps, or the P.M.'s house.