

Craccum

Auckland University
Student Paper 1977
March 21 Vol. 51, No. 4

Mendaces sine discriminante

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND

22 MAR 1977

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Craccum



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BADEN POWELL

Kiwi can

THERE are three major schools of interpretation concerning the actions of our dear and beloved Leader. Firstly, and as of November 1975, the dominant school, is that which might be called the Patriot group. To members of this group our leader appears as a semi-divine figure, a super-human blend of Fred Dagg and Ron Don. His straight-talking approach strikes terror into the hearts of foreign bastards of all descriptions. He has routed those traitorous forces within the motherland itself which would transform us all into ignorant wogs like fill the rest of the world. The Muld is omniscient, omnipotent and the upholder of all that is good and traditional in the New Zealand way of life.

The second school is that generally associated with his majesty's loyal opposition. According to this interpretation we have fallen into the clutches of a twentieth century Machiavelli, an evil genius of almost boundless resource and cunning, a veritable Sauron of the South. The faithful of this group point to the way that every ploy of the forces of goodness and light has been ingeniously outflanked and list the great warriors who came to grief in the most underhand ways when they stepped forward to do battle with him.

The smallest school of interpretation, and the one to which the present writer must confess allegiance, agrees with neither of these. It holds that our leader is a member of a select fellowship of rare individuals such as Caligula, Dr Strangelove and Idi Amin, who simply pursue their own ends free from such hindrances and in fact, downright uneconomic constraints as reason, tradition and just about everything else.

By now, gentle reader, you are probably, according to your own political convictions, either frothing at the mouth with rage, or simply wondering what, if anything at all, the point of all this is. The point is this. Everytime his imperial majesty unfurls another of his grand designs upon us all, we have to try to fit this into the general framework within which we are disposed to interpret such things. And indeed, on occasions, the nature of these grand designs are such as to cause great consternation among these schools of interpretation and to alter the balance of power, as it were among them.

The more astute among you will have come to the realisation that what, in fact, this little note is all about is nothing other than the elevation of Sir Keith Holyoake to the post of Guv General. This is not, of course, to be in any way confused with the similar but different process by which the Ceasars were transformed upon their death into Gods. The chief difference of course being that Holyoake has in fact, not yet passed away.

This latest deed of the Muld would seem to create great difficulties for both the 'Patriotic' and 'Machiavellian' schools, especially the former. In the week since the appointment was announced, I have racked my brains, without even a glimmer of success, to devise some way that it could be seen as representing a boon to the country in any way. It is true that Kiwi Keith, as he used to call himself before Betty Windsor gave him a 'sir' is in fact a NZer born and bread and buttered. However one would never pick



this from either his accent or his actions. However the soon-to-depart Sir Denis (Dominion, Evening Post) Blundell was also, for what little it is worth, a NZer of sorts.

In fact the whole business is rather subversive to all sorts of traditions that themselves might be held to be important to the essence of NZness. The one which has so far occasioned most comment is the convention that the Guv Gen shall not be a political hack of too obvious a variety. After all he is, as the saying goes, the Queen in NZ, a unique position, as opposed to the Queen in the National Party, a post which

according to Carmen would probably attract numerous contenders.

Also, of course, this is certain to lead to the collapse of several other noble and historic NZ traditions such as that thou shalt not hurl abuse or compost at the Guv Gen. In fact from the point of view of the Patriotic school of Muldology, it would appear to involve considerable difficulties.

Similarly, it poses problems for members of the Machiavellian school. For starters there is no obvious gain to the PM arising out of the elevation of Kiwi to the vice regal sinecure. He was already, it would have seemed, fairly effectively out of the Muld's way in his former non-job as Minister of State. The idea that Kiwi may have been in need of a handout doesn't seem tremendously plausible either. Admittedly \$92,000 per year in salary and tax-free allowances is not to be sniffed at. But then it is well known that Kiwi isn't short of a penny.

The attention of some people has been drawn to the recent Australian precedent of a Guv General firing a government, and some have suggested this might be behind the move. If he is then he is going about it very ineptly. Everybody knows that you have to be a Tory to be Guv Gen anyway. Some people would say you would have to be a Tory to want the job, but then again, who knows what Tom Skinner dreams about at nights. The Muld cannot seriously believe such a move is necessary to protect himself from Vice Regal overthrow. The case of the present Guv Gen demonstrates clearly that he can rely just as safely on his party's extraparlimentary supporters as on those who have actually served time inside the House. And one is tempted to believe that if he anticipated removing a future Labour government by this means, then he would still be better off with somebody whose biases were less well known. It is not really on to attempt to explain it all in terms of any evil scheme the Muld might have up his sleeve.

Which leaves us with only the Dr Strangelove theory. In terms of this the PM's latest effort becomes totally explicable. One day while he was combing his teeth it suddenly occurred to the PM that it would be fun to make Kiwi the next Gov General. So he did.

Simple as that.

I mean, when you're Prime Minister you're allowed to do whatever you like aren't you? I mean, that's what the job is all about, right? Of

Continued on Page 4

General Meeting fizzles

On Wednesday of last week, the Student Association attempted to hold a Special General Meeting to discuss two vitally important areas of its future - the structure of the S.R.C. and the setting of policy over the running and financing of the Union. The meeting was very slow in gaining a quorum of the required 200. In fact, it was only one or two minutes away from being declared lapsed when it began.

Discussion started with the initial motion in the planned restructuring of the SRC - THAT the membership of the SRC shall be all members of the Association. After some debate, to very little end, with neither faction really getting to grips with the fundamental issue of the purpose of the SRC, the motion was put to a rapidly dwindling meeting.

It was won by approximately 110 to 45, gaining the requisite two-thirds majority, and also reflecting the inordinate state of the meeting. A quorum count was acknowledged by the Chairman, and the meeting was declared lapsed.

Now we have the situation where the Association has added a new clause to its Constitution which is direct conflict with its neighbours. Obviously, further work will be needed at a subsequent SGM, or at the AGM to clear up the mess. Administrative Vice President, David Merritt, the sponsor of the motions put, and never considered by the SGM, was despondent at the lack of response to the meeting, and most agreed it did not augur particularly well for the future of an all-volunteer SRC.

F.S.



What's Inside

OVERSEAS STUDENTS	P 5
TENANTS	P 6
KISS ME HARDY	P 7
EXEL & AARON	P 9
SHARYN	P 12

LETTERS

Preg. Help!

Dear Frank

In answer to Christine Dann's blazing diatribe on 'Pregnancy Help' in last week's Craccum, I would appreciate the chance to point out that we are not the two-headed monsters she portrays us as.

Miss Dann's chief bugbear seemed to be the fact (and it is a fact) that Pregnancy Help does not actually refer women for abortions. Because of this she feels duty-bound to point out to 'ignorant women' that, in the case of our organisation, the word 'Help' has a very limited meaning. Pregnancy Help is run by women who are pro-life in the sense that they are concerned for the welfare of their pregnant sisters and their unborn children.

It is run by women who are sick and tired of political wrangling over abortion and who realise that, while all the hot air flows, there are women in need of genuine, down-to-earth, practical help.

If a student is pregnant and needs someone to help out, what can she expect from us?

If she wants financial help so that she can continue her studies, we'll try to provide it. If she wants to find a cheap flat we'll help with that too. She may (especially if single) be unnerved at the prospect of telling her parents she is pregnant. In this case we'll definitely give her moral support and contact her parents too if that's how she wants it. If she wants a cup of coffee and a shoulder to cry on she'll get that too in our untidy little office in the Victoria Arcade.

We'll tell her what legal and medical help she can get and we'll drive her to and from ante-natal check ups if she has no transport. We'll advise her what social security benefits she qualifies for.

If she has a houseful of screaming children, no babysitter, a leaking washing machine, a sink full of unwashed dishes and spuds to peel - that all comes under our 'home help' service. We have 10 zones throughout the city with unpaid volunteers who'll find carry-cots, maternity clothing, baby clothes etc etc. That's what we mean by 'Help'. We have no financial interest in getting a woman to continue with her pregnancy and we're not interested in preaching to her. If she feels she can get better counselling elsewhere that's her decision and we respect it.

We're not into wordy advice and hot air but we are into caring for our fellow sisters. Our phone number should you need us is 372 599.

Mary Dunn

Dear Frank

I would like to offer a few comments of my own on the Executive decisions to give assistance to Community Volunteers and Radio Manukau.

I believe there is good case for reconsidering the decision on Community Volunteers, simply on the grounds that the Executive did not consider all the facts available when coming to their decision. No attempt was made to gain information from members of C.V. and the principal grounds for the decision seem to have rested on an alleged, yet totally erroneous connection between SCM and Community Volunteers. My understanding is that Community Volunteers was started by Tim Dyce in Wellington in 1970, in response to a directive from NZUSA. Community Volunteers is one of the few radically-oriented, yet totally practical, organisations that exists in New Zealand. C.V. is oriented around communities determining their own development.

I am also convinced that Radio Manukau is a project that has the support of the South Auckland community. As yet they lack finance, although I am sure that given time, they will get it.

The question facing Executive, as I see it, was one of principle. The principle was one of supporting valid and useful projects for social change. There is certainly no lack of precedent for such principle in AUSA. It is implicit in our policy, in our past projects, our membership in NZUSA, and the role we have created for ourselves in the Auckland community.

Restated, the question is: Do we want to be counted part of the problem, or part of the solution? There is no doubt where the Executive have placed us at the moment. It is up to them to reconsider their actions.

Yours,
Robin Watts

Robin Watts is a life member of the Students' Association

Dear Frank,

Congrats on a very tidy little Rag. Just a note to clear up a small misunderstanding - Jill Ranstead, in her article on the place of Women in NZUSA (I loved it!), said that there were 2 (two) women responsible for the creation of a Women's commission at August Council in 1976 ... actually, there were 6 (six) of us! But having read Jill's article, and having seen what NZUSA almost managed to do to the first Women's Commission, I can only ask - WHY DO WE WASTE OUR TIME WITH FUCKWITS AND FOOLS ???

NZUSA is an amalgam of Maoists/Trots/

OUR (ALMOST) WEEKLY LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Dear Francis,

By now most Stage I students will have been spoken to about the Class Representative system. Most departments were helpful but there were a couple of exceptions. Chinese would not allow a speaker during lecture time and Mr Colgan of the Psychology Department removed a representative of Studass from the Stage because she had broken into his precious lecture time.

Unfortunately, the Association did not get to all classes as planned. I must take this opportunity to apologise to Prof Asher and the Stage One German Class who waited patiently for 20 minutes without anyone appearing.

The Class Rep system evolved in an effort to make the "Student Voice" heard when decisions were being made on lecture content, assessment methods, assessment weightings etc. The system has worked well in some departments but certainly not all. In an effort to revitalize the system Clint Baker and myself wish to meet with every class rep, department by department, to discuss ideas and problems.

To achieve these goals we need your support; firstly, by becoming a Class Rep (every stream of every class should have one), secondly, by ensuring that we know who you are by giving your name to myself or the receptionist and thirdly, by making every effort to come to the proposed meeting.

To those students who don't wish to become Class Reps I suggest you make sure you know who your Class Reps are, and ensure that they are representing you. All class reps should report back to their classes after every Departmental Meeting.

While on the subject of Student Reps, nominations have been opened for three positions of Student Rep on Senate. Mike Kidd who has been a rep for three and a half years has resigned. I would like to acknowledge publicly the work Michael has done for students over these years (details of positions appear in Craccum).

I have yet to have anyone come forward to organize Capping (apathy abounds).

Students should also realize that the A.G. M of the Association is happening on Wednesday 30 March 1977 at 7.00 pm in B 28. At this meeting the Annual Accounts (your \$34) and other interesting items are discussed. For those who have never previously attended an A.G.M., it will be an interesting experience.

As a final comment - I think it is very healthy for Craccum to comment on and criticise the performance of the Executive but one should remember that there are many factors influencing every decision.

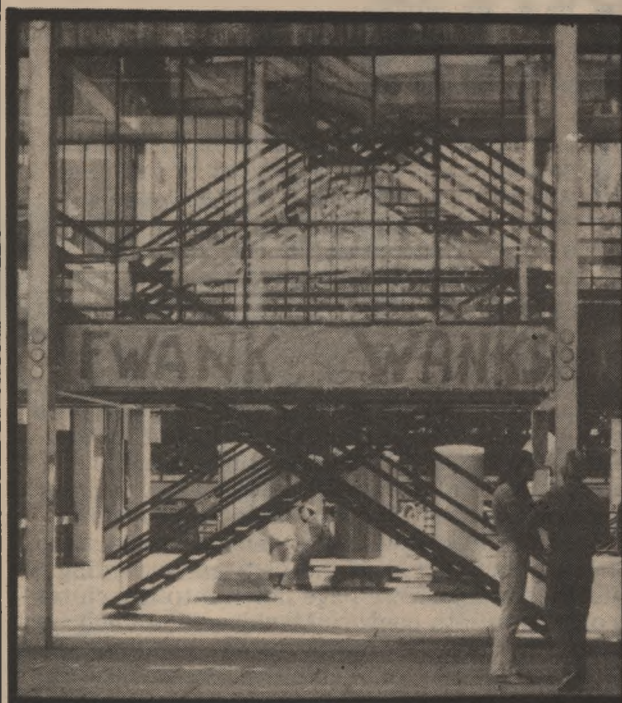
Love,

Bruce

Leftists and the token Values sort, i.e., Male Politicoes. They represent systems that have never done anything for Women, and while they have the choice, never will. We will never progress through those who have a vested interest in our oppression. We must take our futures in our own strong female hands (The future is female!)

Ladies, REVOLT!
Marianne .. from the Deep South.

An open letter to the editor



Dear Readers

I was disappointed to see a certain rudely coloured poster above the quad on Wednesday morning. and I would ask whoever was responsible for its erection to apologise to the person concerned.

Our Students' Association exists to further the common interests of members and such petty attacks on individuals lie far from this aim. Those people elected or appointed to represent students in many spheres are often forced to make difficult decisions, but at no stage are these decisions absolutely final. I am sure that all those concerned with decision making are available to explain their reasoning in person.

Yours sincerely
Anthony Wright



There is a lot in the lore and tradition of the backwoods which naturally comes to be adopted by Rovers. The gypsies, whether in Britain, Southern Europe or the East, all have their customs, signs and languages.

The Red Indians have their picturesque traditions and ceremonial, and so too have the Arabs, the Maoris, the Zulus, the Masai, and others - all of them interesting and worth studying, since they give romantic suggestions.

I have had to do with most of these peoples; and though the Red Indians had been the most imitated, the present-day specimen is not as a rule the inspiring figure that his forefather was. Excepting the few Indians who still go trapping in the woods, the Arab (of the right kind) is the greater gentleman, the Zulu the braver warrior, the Indian gypsy the better hunter, the Maori the better sportsman, and the Australian black the better tracker. All of them have their points until they come under the deadening influence of civilisation and gin.

SIR ROBERT BADEN-POWELL BART

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THE NEWS

Queen of N.Z.

Sir Keith Holyoake for Governor-General. Yes or no? The Students' Association Executive says no. At the last meeting this controversial matter was unexpectedly (?) raised. It was proposed that the Association object to the principle of an ex-Prime Minister whose party is now in power being Governor-General of that democratic and loyal bastion of British colonialism - New Zealand ("God of Nations" etc). Being past closing time the debate was neither heated nor prolonged although a few voices in the bureaucratic wilderness made their opinions felt. A motion that the matter should go forward to a General Meeting was quashed - it takes three weeks to organize one and by then "who's this Holyoake guy?"

To have any impact the objection would have to be made now. So, the motion to make the objection was carried with some notable dissensions. The opposition felt that the Executive ought not to make policy statements on national affairs as 12 students did not represent the opinions of 10,000 students. They should be making policies upon students' affairs instead. Well, you voted the Executive in, and according to them you don't want Sir Keith as Governor-General. Whom do you want? (Robbie? Dave Merritt? Fred Dagg? ...)

BLUES/JAZZ/ROCK SOCIETY

The first meeting for the year will be held at 7.00 pm on Thursday March 22 in the Kate Milligan Edgar Common Room - (i.e. Women's Common Room). This is more like an A.G.M. than a social function. All interested persons are very welcome to attend. The subjects we will be discussing include:

- Putting on concerts in the Maidment Theatre
- Jam Sessions
- Workshops for individual instruments conducted by qualified players
- Social Functions
- Discount for gear
- Publications - if any.
- Election, or appointment of officers
- Financial Report and declaration of intended financial activities
- Use of recording facilities and the Arts Centre.
- Dances.



SPLITZ



In keeping with its unashamedly pro-Split Enz policy CRACCUM has scored in the scoop of the week - an exclusive chat with bass player Jonathan M. Chunn, back in Auckland for a short spell. Split Enz have recently concluded a forty day tour of the United States where they won the attention of such notables as Boz Scaggs, the Mael brothers (Sparks), Ray Davies (Kinks), Daryl Hall (of Hall and Oates), Ken Scott and others. They were the feature act in nightclubs from L.A. to N.Y., where they played the prestigious Bottom Line, and appear pleased with their reception in this their first American tour.

However, all was not hunky dory in MacDonald land. Philip Judd, guitarist and singer/song-writer has decided to leave Split Enz, after five years involvement, and consequently the band are advertising in England for a replacement. Once the man is found, Split Enz will go into rehearsal until April 21st when they headline a month-long British tour, after which the long-promised third album will be recorded.

N.D.

PLOTS

For the first time this year, the Science Faculty spread enrolment time out to 3 days instead of the usual one and a half. This was found to be a good thing, resulting in much less of a strain on the students, making queues shorter, and generally speeding up the process. However, there are rumours that some Faculty staff do not approve of having to spend all of this time, this whole extra day and a half, dealing with enrolling, and wish to see the situation reversed. This desire of theirs is obviously due to vile evil laziness, and a blatant disregard for student wellbeing etc and they should not be allowed to get their way. Studass will be making submissions to the next meeting to this end.

P.H.

Hard Work

At a recent Exec meeting some disagreement emerged as to whether standby fare should be provided for a representative to attend the recent Working Women's Convention. According to Bruce Gulley, Janet Roth, International Affairs Officer, had been provided with travel allowance to attend WONAAC (Women's National Abortion Action Campaign) the previous week, and no sooner had she returned from that, (which, by the way, it seems Exec considered pretty worthless because as it was an inaugural meeting - 'nothing concrete' came out of it), than she was asking for funds to go again, this time to the Working Women's Convention. When questioned as to the relevance of this convention to university women, Janet countered by illustrating that according to studies, it has been shown that a greater proportion of women were working and attending varsity on a parttime basis than men. Also to be considered was the fact that most students undertake holiday work in order to supplement their bursary allowances for the academic year and women consistently receive lower wages than men, although not necessarily in related fields.

As a consequence, there were a greater number of women attempting to hold down full-time study and carry a part-time job, or reduced to attending on a part-time basis. From the 'part-timers' workshop emerged the fact that a great proportion of part-timers were non-unionised and therefore open to discrimination in terms of wages, conditions of employment etc.

It was pointed out that WONAAC and the Working Women's Convention are not university things' but are only strongly supported by NZUSA NZUSA! If Bruce Gulley is indicative of Exec attitudes, it would appear that there is concern as to whether Janet is purely acting in her own interests in her desire to attend these conferences as there is some scepticism as to what benefits Student Exec, or more importantly, the student population in general will derive from them.

I am sure that all female students who have slogged through boring and repetitious, poorly paid holiday jobs can only be grateful for any steps taken in protecting and furthering the rights of part-time workers.

D.B.

LITSOC SUCKS

Literary Society - Tuesday 22nd March, 7.30, English Common Room, English Department. LitSoc coagulates anew this year and respectfully invites persons with wine bottle, pens, poems, stories and words as yet unheard of, to the above meeting. If you are the proud possessor of none such objects d'Art please come for the inspirational atmosphere that lasts lifetimes.

WARNING

Students should note that there have been a number of thefts of wallets and money from the toilets and showers in the Student Union recently. Take care!

VERY LOST

I left my favourite wallet in the foyer of the library 5 pm Sunday 13. You can keep my \$7 if you like but it'd be kind to return the I.D.s and my licence. Please return this very special wallet to the Custodians.

Oops!



In the second issue we reported on the upcoming Women By Women exhibition to be held at Snaps from March 28th to April 16th. The time and venue of the poetry reading planned as part of the show has now been changed to April 6th at 7.00 pm in the Little Theatre. The photographs and drawings will be hung there for one night only. The charge of 50 cents, with wine thrown in, still applies.

AUTUMN GENERAL MEETING

The Autumn General Meeting of the Auckland University Students' Association will be held on Wednesday 30 March, 1977 in Room B28 of the Library Building at 7.00 pm. If a quorum is not reached, the meeting will be held on Thursday 31 March, 1977 at 1.00 pm in the Catering Complex.

LIFERS

There will be a meeting of the Auckland University Right to Life Group at 1 - 2 pm on Wednesday 23 March in Room 202 (2nd floor) of the Student Union Building. The meeting will deal with the Group's plans and prospective activities for 1977. All those persons who are interested in joining or assisting with the group for 1977 are welcome to attend.

Sits Vac.

S.R.C.

Nominations are now being called for SRC positions from the faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce, Fine Arts, Medicine, Engineering, Architecture and Law, Overseas Students and Hostels Representatives. Forms are available from the AUSA office and nominations close on Friday 1 April 1977 at 5.00 pm. Elections will be held if necessary on Wednesday 6 April 1977.

BLUES COMMITTEE

Nominations are now being called for a vacant position on Blues Committee. Nomination forms are available from the AUSA office. Applications close on Wednesday 6 April, 1977 at the Sports Council Meeting.

SENATE REPRESENTATIVES

Nominations are now being called for Senate Representatives for terms ending October, 1977 and April, 1978. Applications close with the Secretary on Tuesday 29 March, 1977 at 5.00 pm; An election will be held if necessary on Wednesday 6 April, 1977.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Nominations are now being called for the position of AUSA representative on Library Committee. Forms are available from the AUSA office and applications close on Wednesday 23 March 1977 at 5.00 pm. Applicants will be required to attend the Executive meeting on Thursday 24 March, 1977 at 6.30 pm in the Studass Council room.

Penelope Gianni
ASSOCIATION SECRETARY

MORE NEWS

FILM SOCIETY AGM

The Auckland Film Society has been in existence for 30 years now showing esoteric arty films to an audience with a high student percentage at a cheap rate in fairly uncomfortable surroundings. It exists primarily to show films and as with most organisations, very few people take an active interest in its actual administration. In general about 60 out of a membership of 1,000 turn up to AGM's. These people are generally of a restricted social group who have been running the society for years. This is not a particularly desirable state of affairs, and if a sizable proportion of the student membership turned up at the AGM on Wednesday 30 March, something could easily be done about it. So make an effort and turn up to look after your interests.

P.H.

BAHA'I

An informal evening of selected readings and friendly discussion, followed by refreshments will be held in the Kate Milligan Edgar Room this Friday, at 7.30 pm. The evening is billed as a "Baha'i Unity Evening".

We leave you with this thought - "Beware of Prejudice! Light is good from whatever lamp it shines." - and that was from Abdu'l-Bahai.

CROSSWORD SOLUTION

ACROSS: 7, Life guard, 8, Signs, 10, Distance, 11, Ostler, 12, Veto, 13, Obstacle, 15, Promote, 17, Protect, 20, Bird cage, 22, Dare, 25, Whiten, 26, Draughts, 27, Skate, 28, Fercious. DOWN: 1, Minim, 2, Nettle, 3, Turncoat, 4, Freedom, 5, Distract, 6, Intellect, 9, Boss, 14, Artichoke, 16, Meditate, 18, Radiator, 19, Needles, 21, Aunt, 23, Regain, 24, Strum.



Craccum

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Whodunit

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Jill Ranstead
Don Mackay
Technical Editor Rod Macdiarmid
Photographer Jan Geary
Advertising Manager..... Anthony Wright

This week CRACCUM has been squeezed into a somewhat smaller hole than usual, hopefully to accommodate a nifty supplement from the Native Forest Action Council. If page 7 follows page 6, like day follows night then they didn't turn up with it. Grrrr ...

All the usual gang of idiots turned up this week plus Clive with the TPA article, various reporters on the News pages, Brigid with the Working Women stuff, Alastair went to Maria Muldaur, and various people reviewed things. John delivered (NAC willing) and Barbara and Mel typeset. Now it's back to the front door to wait

Dear Readers

On February 22 I started work at the University doing a cleaning job from 5 am - 7.30 am. To get in to start work I have to walk down Great North Road, Karangahape Road, Liverpool St, City Rd, and Symonds St, between 4.30 am and 5 am. Approximately one week later, on my way to work, two cops stopped me at the corner of Queen St and Karangahape Rd. They were under the impression that I might have escaped from some particular institution. However after discussing my particulars and peering at a rental car receipt they allowed me to continue on my journey.

The next incident was on the morning of Tuesday 15 March. I had turned into Liverpool St when a car pulled up beside me, and a torch was shone, first in my face and then on a Bastion Point button I was wearing. The person driving said he was police, although he was not wearing a uniform, and the car was not marked. After discussing my identity for a while, he offered me a ride down to Varsity which I accepted.

The very next morning, Wed 16, I only made it as far as the corner of Howe St and Karangahape Rd and two more cops stopped me to discuss my identity. This time though one of them decided to be a little more thorough about it. He was under the impression that 10,000 students at Auckland University were all growing dope and so he wanted to know where my dope was and where I was growing it. Despite protestations of innocence he persisted in roughly searching my bag and then my pockets.

Being 4.30 am I didn't object too much as lack of witnesses appeared to make protestations futile. Just when they finished interrogating me by such subtle means as asking me the same question several times to see if I really did know where I was working someone else came along so they let me go and started the same procedure on him.

All this seemed rather irregular so later that same day I rang the Police Department. The person I got said that was the job of the police to check out people at that time of the morning who were hanging around in these back streets. I was thus enlightened as to the fact that the corner of Karangahape Rd and Queen St is a 'back street'. I pointed out that I actually had been searched that morning

and also said that it seemed like random checking to which I got the reply 'Call it random checks if you like because that's what it is'. I was also assured that I would only have to put up with it for five weeks after which time all the cops would be starting to know who I was. Which means I have a mere two more weeks to go. Comforting isn't it?

Arne Ericson

Continued from Page 1

course a few people always get upset. That doesn't really pose much of a problem, because the Muld has a tried and proven formula for dealing with such situations. Firstly, it is pointed out to the public that the only people who are really upset are politically biased against the Government. From this, one might be led to believe that the National MP for Invercargill has just changed parties.

This hasn't been reported anywhere in the press, but Prime Ministers do not tell lies, so indeed it must be true. The second thing that the PM says is that the whole thing has been blown up out of all proportion by the Press. This would tend to imply that the editors of all the major dailies have been frantically writing letters to themselves, in a carefully pre-arranged ratio of 14 to 1 against the appointment. This may seem improbable, but as we said, the Muld doesn't tell lies. The third step is to dig back into the past for anything even vaguely resembling a precedent. If the best you can come up with is a temporary Supreme Court Judge then that will do as well as anything else. Finally, an appeal is made to cease discussion of the whole issue, in case it might damage the dignity of the Guv Generals office, or whatever will be left of it, after Kiwi pins his National Party life membership certificate on the drawing room wall.

All of this is of course highly irrational. It represents a fairly radical step towards a totally unrestrained attitude towards the bounds of political power. In fact, if the appointment of Kiwi Keith does have any rational basis whatsoever, it can only be as an experiment to establish just how far the rather placid inhabitants of NZ could be pushed without getting up and fighting back.

DON MACKAY

For efficient banking services you name it... BNZ has it on campus!

Complete banking services are available to all students, through the Bank of New Zealand Campus Branch in the Old Student Union Building.

Cheque Accounts, Savings Accounts or a handy combination of both.

Facilities for withdrawal on demand throughout New Zealand. BNZ has more branches and agencies throughout the country than any other bank.

Safe keeping of documents and valuables.

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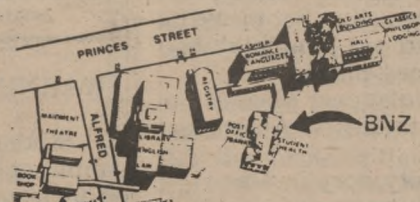
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CAMPUS ARTS
NORTH -

ARTS
CO-ORDINATOR

We require a person to co-ordinate arts and cultural activities on tertiary campuses in Auckland and Hamilton. This is a newly-created position which entails the 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 29 March and must be in writing addressed to:

Chairperson
Campus Arts North
P.O. Box 5671
Wellesley Street
AUCKLAND

Heah Lee

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Malaysian Students

ON the 12th March Malaysian Students delegates from all over the country met in Wellington to take part in a workshop. Also participating in the workshop were Paul Watson, International Vice-President of NZUSA, Lindy Cassidy, President of VUWSA and NZUSA's Research Officer. The primary purpose of the workshop was to discuss thoroughly those issues that affect Malaysian students and to plan for action to counter the recent attacks on them by the Muldoon Government. It was also hoped that the workshop would prepare the way for Malaysian students to participate more actively in such issues and in particular to bridge the communication gap between them and the Student Association. The discussion covered certain important areas:



Heah Lee Lee

This year, the Government has gone ahead with its plans to reduce the number of Malaysian students entering New Zealand Universities to 300. Mr Gill has said that this cut of 45% in the quota of Malaysian students in New Zealand will stand for 1977 and 1978. The reason for this cutback is to achieve a broader geographical group of overseas students here. The magnitude of the reduction and the haste with which it was carried out without even adequate consultation with the Universities concerned, has meant that there are about 230 places to be filled by foreign students outside Malaysia. It is difficult to see how this could be done. The Government has said that preference will be given to students from the Middle East and the Pacific Islanders. But it was only recently that NZ opened embassies in the Middle East. Because of the extensions of courses by the University of the South Pacific, Pacific Islanders will not be allowed to enter NZ to study Arts, science and commerce courses.

While we agree that there should be a broader representation of foreign students in NZ, we feel strongly that this policy should be phased in gradually without any hardship being imposed on the Malaysians. The effect of the cutback will probably mean that around 200 places will go to waste while hundreds of students in Malaysia are without the opportunities to continue with their education.

The Workshop came out with a series of plans to fight the cutback. We will be pressing for a review of the quota when OSAC releases information on the effects of the cutback in July. We will be organising a nation-wide petition against the restriction to be presented to Parliament. The

Malaysian delegates were urged to return to their respective campuses and obtain the support of the students, MPs and the public for their cause.

The Government has also made it more difficult for overseas students to obtain permanent residence in NZ. In order to qualify for PR a person must now -

1. Finish his/her degree
2. Prove that he/she cannot get a job at home
3. Get himself/herself a job in NZ.

The problem is that employers in NZ will not give jobs to overseas students without PR while the Government will not grant PR to them because they cannot get a job in NZ. The workshop resolved to press for changes in such a policy so that overseas students with PR being given to them, could then work in NZ as part of their practical training.

Mr Gill has accused Malaysian students of entering into marriages of convenience. He has made such a sweeping statement without producing any evidence to support it. At the same time, he has announced that in a marriage between a Kiwi and an overseas student, the latter must go through a two-year probationary period before being granted P.R. We see this as an attack on our integrity.

Plans were also made to set up an Overseas Student Service in NZ to be modelled after a similar organisation in Australia. This idea grew out of a resolution passed at the Conference on

Quotas on Private Students at the University of Canterbury in September 1976. The resolution called for the formation of an OSS with the following aims:

- to represent overseas students on a national level;
- to work in close association with the IVP of NZUSA on issues that affect them;
- to co-ordinate overseas students activities on different campuses.

The structure would be roughly as follows: Each campus will elect its own overseas student representative who will either be part of the Executive or the SRC. An Overseas Student director will be appointed on a full-time basis to head the Organisation. The overseas student representative in each campus will act as a link between the overseas students whom they represent and the Overseas Student Director.

Two methods of financing were discussed: a 5 cents levy on all students; a subscription of \$1 to be paid by every overseas student. NZUSA would then be persuaded to subsidize these subscriptions on a 1 : 1 basis. The latter method was preferred by most of us.

The workshop ended with a press release. In the statement, the government was strongly criticised for its unfair policies on Malaysian students. They could only be seen as directed against us. The Government was pressed to review the Quota as soon as OSAC released its report in July.

HEAH LEE LEE

The whisper becomes a voice

THE weekend of March 12-13 saw the gathering together of over 200 working women in Wellington to attend the Working Womens Convention held there. The Convention was organised by the Working Womens Council, set up some 18 months ago as an organised lobby for the special needs of women within the Trade Union Movement. Its aims were to promote policies to assist working women and to encourage greater participation and awareness amongst women union members.

The Convention showed signs of positive development in these directions. The attendance itself was encouraging, as was pointed out by Shirley Carr, a leading Trade Unionist in Canada, who opened the Convention: "A few years ago we could have fitted around a coffee table. Today we fill a hall, and this is only a start," she said.

After she had spoken, the women moved off into the various workshops. Much of the discussion in the Equal Pay and Opportunity Workshop was centred on the Equal Pay Act. Tactics used by employers, such as job reclassification, to avoid implementation of the Act, were deplored by the women, and methods of putting an end to such abuse were discussed. It was also suggested that speakers visit factories to fully explain the Act, and to investigate any complaints concerning it. One of the more inspiring outcomes of this workshop was that proposing paid stopwork meetings on job sites to discuss equal pay. These would be held on April 1, the deadline for full implementation of the Act.

Also of interest was the telegram sent to the PM from the Women and Unemployment Workshop. This expressed opposition to the economic policies followed by the Govt which were causing unemployment and demanded that the unemployment benefit be automatically paid to all regardless of sex, age or marital status.

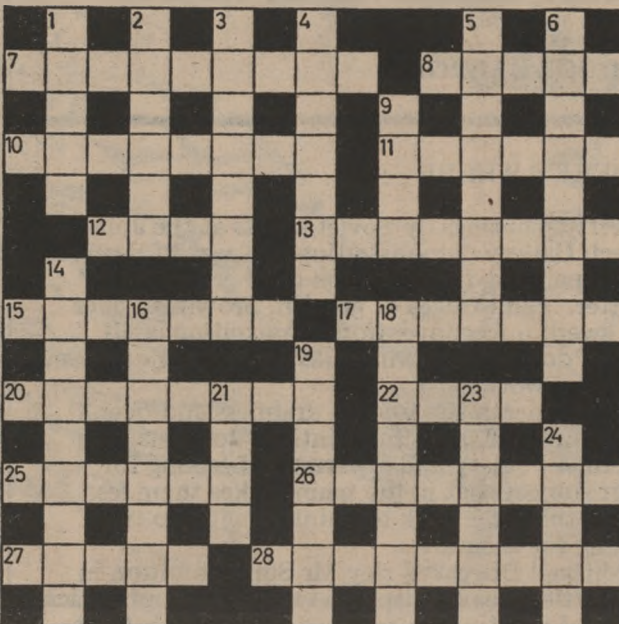
Childcare facilities emerged from most of the workshops as a top priority issue, with almost all the Convention participants recognising the need for a 24 hour childcare service to be funded by the Govt. The right to good abortion, sterilisation and contraception facilities, without the present financial, social and medical restrictions, was also seen as crucial to the needs of working women, and the proposal advocating this right was given overwhelming support.

The final session of the Convention discussed and adopted the Working Womens Charter established by a similar Australian organisation of women. In addition to the above proposals for action and expression of feeling, this Charter contains such aims as the introduction of a shorter working week without loss of pay, flexible working hours and the availability of part-time work opportunities for all workers. Attention is also focused on the requirements of women from ethnic communities as they see them, and the Charter proposes that English classes be provided for migrants at work, in work time, and at the employers' expense. Adequate, paid maternity and paternity leave

Continued on Page 11

Crossword

Solution p.4



ACROSS:

7. Soldier by the sea-shore? (4-5)
8. Notices how one puts one's name. (5)
10. One measure between two! (8)
11. Horseman, so to speak, at an old inn. (6)
12. Forbidding aspect of the Security Council? (4)
13. Something in the way of a race. (8)
15. Advertise the product to raise someone's position. (7)
17. 100 potter about to keep something from harm. (7)
20. Walk in London to keep the fliers in! (8)
22. Find the courage to urge another into danger. (4)
25. Make things paler when it is within. (6)
26. Board game suggests blows! (8)
27. The fish for frozen water? (5)
28. Force out promissory notes - how wild! (9)

DOWN:

1. Note the apothecary's measure. (5)
2. Not painful to the grasping sort, we're told! (6)
3. Spin a garment for Benedict Arnold, for instance. (8)
4. We're at liberty to have it. (7)
5. Draw attention from Sid as he rises from a stretch of land. (8)
6. Thought it's its' capability! (9)
9. Chief part of the shield. (4)
14. Choir take off a vegetable (9)
16. Think what the arbitrator will do about the beginning. (8)
18. It's cooler at the front of the vehicle. (8)
19. Eyed dangerous rocks. (7)
21. Relative is partially daunted. (4)
23. Get something back, for example, in the rain. (6)
24. Must be about right to pluck! (5)

Protection

THE Tenants Protection Association has been in existence now for some two or three years after a somewhat inauspicious beginning. It is primarily a free legal advice body. Tenants may phone, write, or call in person at the office in the Citizens Advice Building next to the YWCA in Queen Street, with their tenancy problems. Most of TPA's work consists of arbitrating disputes between landlords and tenants over such matters as bond recovery, notices to quit a property, and the responsibility for repairs.

T.P.A. has connections with the Social Welfare Department and liaises with the Auckland University Law School, but is run on a day-to-day basis by students. Law students in particular become involved as they can receive credits towards their practical requirements, but there are many others from other faculties who have provided valuable assistance and will be needed again this year. Student involvement consists of manning the office for three hours from 10 am to 1 pm, or 1 to 4 pm, once a fortnight, and dealing with tenants' problems as they arise. There will be a Training Seminar on March 26th for those interested.

The kind of problems tenants face can be gauged from the following incident which occurred some three weeks ago. At around 7 pm a T.P.A. worker received a message via the office answer phone that an immediate eviction was taking place in Mt. Eden. When the TPA worker arrived the police were there and a ferocious argument had broken out between the landlord and tenant that had almost reached the stage of physical violence. The landlord and his two henchmen had ordered the tenant to leave immediately and had carted the tenant's furniture out onto the front lawn. The two constables, understandably enough, were reluctant to become involved in what was basically a dispute in civil rather than criminal law, and were merely there to prevent violence.

They allowed the TPA worker to arbitrate the dispute but their presence was useful in providing some background of authority to the settlement.

The landlord accused the tenant of ignoring several notices to vacate and had several days previously sent him a cursory note giving him one week's notice to leave. He was now trying to evict the tenant forcibly. A landlord cannot evict a tenant immediately under any circumstances.

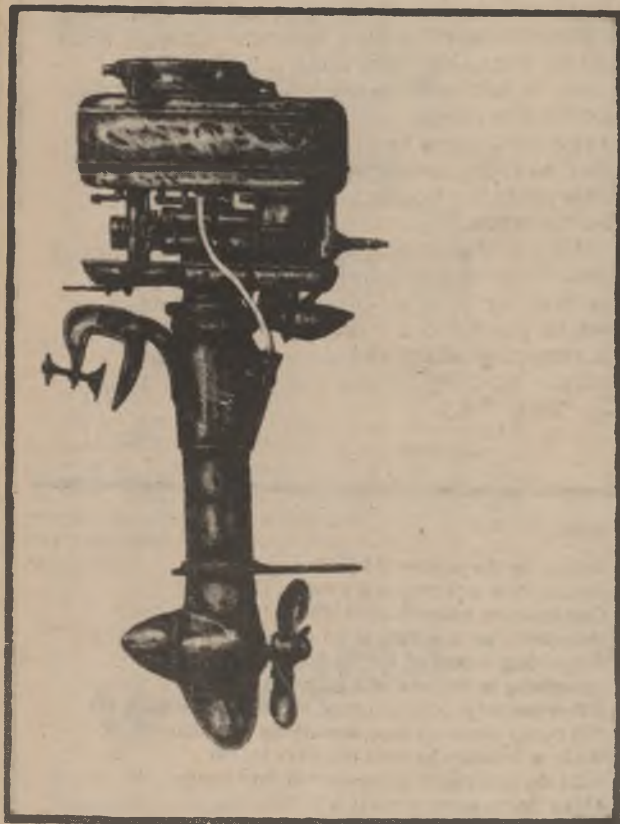
The tenant acknowledged receiving two or three notices before Christmas but had since been put on remand for two weeks. During this period a friend of the tenant had paid the rent which the landlord had accepted and noted in the rent-book. Practically, this constituted a renewal of the tenancy and the tenant was entitled to stay on. In fact, proper notice had never been given as the tenancy agreement stated that two weeks notice in writing taking effect from the day rent was paid, had to be given for the notice to be valid. In this case, if there had been no tenancy agreement in writing, the provisions of the Property Law Act (1952) would have applied: that is, the landlord would have had to give the tenant one month's notice in writing.

Eventually, the tenant and landlord agreed that the tenant would vacate two weeks from the date of the last notice, given several days before the confrontation. The landlord with the aid of the police agreed to move the furniture back into the house, and several days later the tenant quietly vacated the property.

Most tenancy problems are not so dramatic but most usually arise, as in this case, from both a lack of common sense and ignorance of the basic rights and obligations of landlords and tenants.

CLIVE MAKEEF

GALLERIES



TWO EXHIBITIONS -
PAUL CULLEN & JOHN TARLTON
BARRY LETT

THE two exhibitions running concurrently at the Barry Lett Galleries are interesting, if only because they are so unlike each other. Paul Cullen has six sculptures in the main gallery made of a variety of ready-to-handle materials such as sticks, hunks of concrete, strings, and bits of material, while in the adjacent gallery John Tarlton has a series of large charcoal drawings of various articles such as an umbrella, an outboard motor, and so on.

Paul Cullen's work could possibly be described as three-dimensional doodling. They are a

really amusing set of tent-frame-like structures set in delicate equilibria, such that the tension of the strings keeps them standing, with the concrete hunks as cornerstones. I mentioned that they looked like doodles because they seem to have been built fairly spontaneously, for no other reason than absorption in the materials, rather than for formal sculptural reasons. The rawness of the materials and the degree of dexterity with which they have been manipulated are impressive, and the pieces seem to exude energy and wit. The only criticism I have of them is that the six pieces seem pretty uniform in approach, so no progression is apparent.

In contrast, John Tarlton's drawings seem very formal and compositional, and his whole emphasis has been the surface treatment of his objects, which he has reproduced faithfully.

Actually, he brought along all the objects that he drew to the gallery and hung them up so that you could compare them to the drawings - umbrella, rusty outboard motor, the lot. They are very attractive drawings, and I like them a lot.

Nevertheless, the very treatment of these objects - placing them neatly onto large areas of white paper - has divorced them from their functions and made them into purely decorative pictures.

These two shows were well worth the effort of a walk downtown, especially with an ice-cream stop thrown in.

GEORGE BALOGHY

WHERE'S WHERE

Fifty paintings by Soviet artists at the John Leech Gallery demonstrating the powerful use of oil-painting technique on dead end subject matter. Plant ridges of greyish, brownish hues are swept into conventional unexciting landscapes dotted with windmills, trees or anonymous subdued workers.

Yet beneath the surface drabness and overall uniformity of style the paintings do manage to convey gaiety and a warmth of feeling for their subject that in the main makes them less turgid than the work of painters with no true feeling for their art.

Michael Doggart's Hey Mr Sun exhibition in the Little Theatre displayed a pleasant optimistic array of paintings in assorted media. Abstract

shapes - cogs, paper clips, sawteeth, mannikins - in reds, blues and yellows performed carefree dances as if in response to some sub-Blakean rhythm.

Paintings by Gary Waldrom take the edge off some of the dullness of viewing the stock in Moller's Basement. His large portraits are worked up from flashlight photos or sketches and convey a lyrical intensity that sometimes gives his subject matter a trapped, feral quality. This is made semi-explicit in Debbie Riding Her Face. In all the portraits the blurry photographic quality is well rendered, for example in Linda with the huge head and shoulders shot concentrated on the soft or hard face planes and the rumpled hair.

The paintings about a rock crusher done in purples and blues deal with isolation and emptiness but are cruder and less evolved than Waldrom's memorable portraits. This artist seems to possess a sharp sympathetic eye for the human character.

D.E.

THEATRE



Theatre Corporate's home in,
Galatos Street, Newton.

STRANGE SISTERS WOMAN POETS THEATRE CORPORATE

A collection of late 19th century female poets presented by four actresses under the direction of Lois de Latour.

The latest lunchtime show from the Theatre Corporate company succeeds in creating a dramatic event from a fairly gentle poetry reading, as Lois de Latour's stagecraft brings the highly individual styles of Emily Dickinson (spoken by Elizabeth Hawthorne), Amy Lowell (Marion Perry), Edna St Vincent Millay (Linda Cartwright), and Dorothy Parker (Ellen Freeman) to the fore.

Loosely grouped as 'Love in Wartime', 'Storytellers', 'On Poetry', 'On Love', 'On Death', and 'A final Word', the poems, though scarcely socially relevant in modern terms, reflect the attitudes and perspectives of these four feminists of their time. In particular, Ballad of the Harp Weaver by Millay, Wild Nights by Dickinson, Patterns by Lowell and The Chant for Dark Hours by Parker.

Man as the desirable object is still maintained by these lady poets in their elegant gowns and romantic airs and somehow the theme seems to be echoed in the Emily Dickinson 'A Final Word' with "Older sisters are very sobering things".

In association with Campus Arts North, Theatre Corporate will present Strange Sisters in the Little Theatre on Friday March 25th.

ROGER MCGILL

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MARUIA DECLARATION

NATIVE FORESTS ACTION COUNCIL

Auckland Branch - Newsletter Supplement

11th Hour Petition

For more than a century, New Zealanders regarded their forests as ugly, fearsome and unintelligible. It crept on us at night and we beat and burnt it back during the day. Our vision of progress has been synonymous with burning the bush.

Now that it is almost too late, some of us have come to recognise other values and see these forests as central to the special identity of our country. Over thousands of years they have supported a delicate and balanced ecosystem which makes a unique contribution to the botanical diversity of our planet. But more than this they are a source of recreation and inspiration, for in a native forest, the luxuriance, diversity and disorder is a refreshing reminder that man has not been present. The influence of primeval forces glaciation, climatic change, ecological succession and soil formation - all these can be read in the pattern of a virgin forest, and it is an awesome and wonderful story.



In an 11th hour attempt to save the remnants of these forests, the Native Forests Action Council is circulating a petition to show the Government that the people of New Zealand care for their forests. This petition is called the Maruia Declaration. Maruia is actually one of the beautiful valleys destined for destruction in the West Coast Beech Scheme, and symbolises what this campaign is all about.

The reasons for this petition become obvious when it is known just how little forest we have left, for already we have lost 85% of our lowland forests. At the same time, new developments in technology and world markets threaten what's left of our forest in new and sinister ways.

The development of wood-chipping, for instance, and the insatiable market for pulp in Japan, combine to offer a new threat of total destruction to areas of forest that weren't threatened before.

What we are up against is the largest secondary industry in the country - the forest industry, a powerful and rapacious body who see our native forests as an 'instant crop', despite the existence of many millions of acres of land unwisely cleared in the past.

We say, let the pine planters use that before they start ripping into our native forests!

It's often believed that in recent years, more enlightened attitudes have brought a measure of sanity into our forest policies. Don't believe it. Foresters reclassify areas of forest as timber prices rise and technology changes. Thus the area of forest

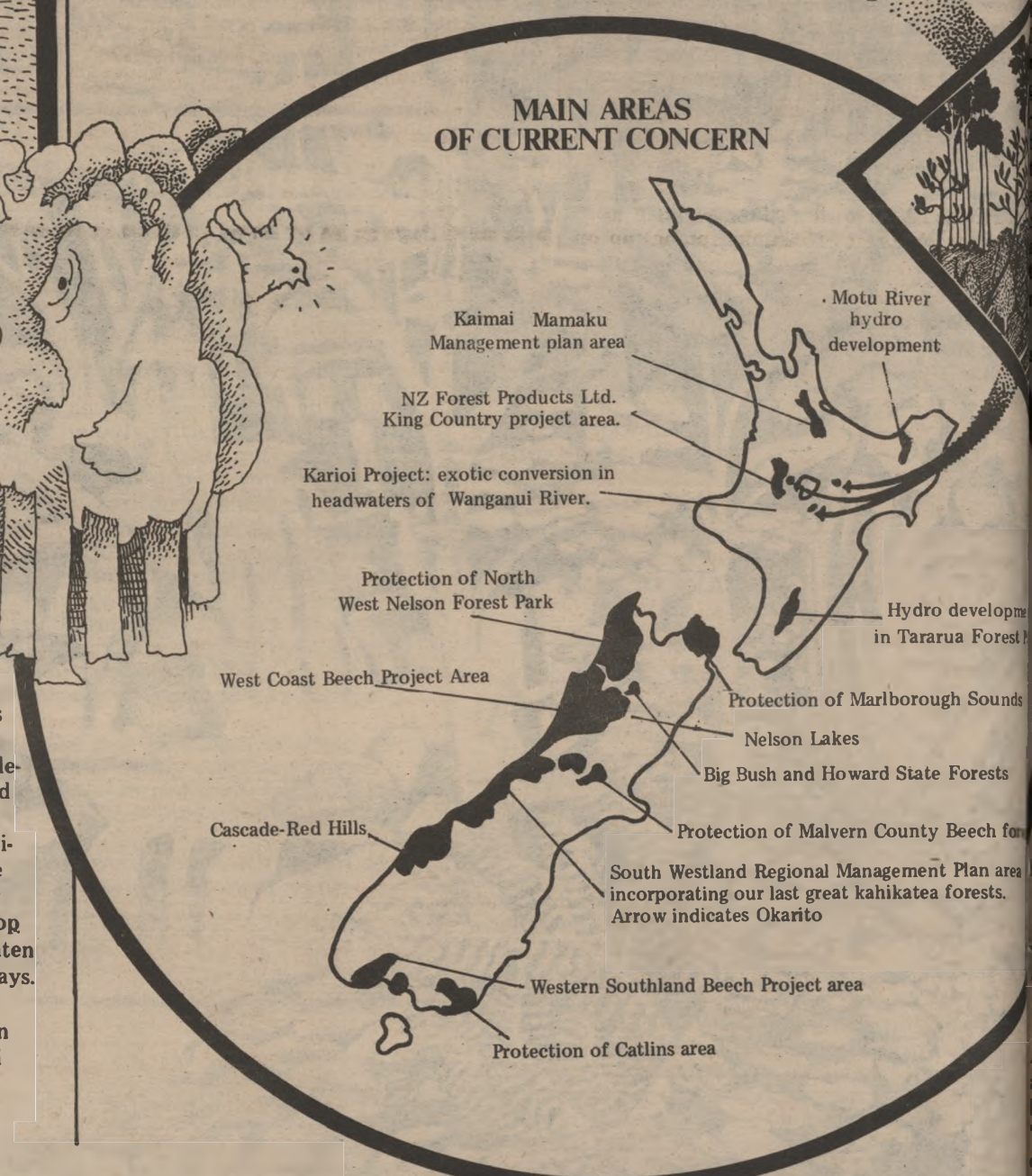


they considered 'exploitable' today, is considerably less than it was at the time of the National Forest Survey of 1955 despite the fact that hundreds of thousands of acres have been logged or cleared in the intervening years.

So we stand on the brink of a very large increase in the destruction of native forests - and at the same time we discover that of the native forests we have left, only ten per cent has any legal protection.

While NFAC groups all over the country are gathering to preserve our native forests in each of the 13 regions, the focus will be on the Central North Island. These are the podocarp forests - for example, such as rimu and miro - and at the same time we discover that of the native forests we have left, only ten per cent has any legal protection.

The last remaining virgin podocarp rain forests of the Central North Island are less than the size of Lake Taupo.



SAVE OUR NATIVE FORESTS

Don't Enclosed \$
Decl. Petition Can
Send Box 5879,



er 'exploit' gathering thousands of signatures considerably to preserve our forests as a whole, at the time ranches in each area are campaigning rest Survey for specific areas of forest that are the fact destined for imminent chop.

thousands of forests in the Central North Island which be the focus of our campaign during 1977. These are the mixed podocarp rain forests - forests containing the 'big trees, such as matai, totara, kahikatea, rimu and miro. These mixed podocarp rain forests were once found in alluvial valleys and on plains throughout New Zealand. They encompass the essence of the great 'New Zealand bush'. These are the forests the pioneers knew. This is what diverse, luxuriant, heavily timbered the general public thinks of as 'real forest' but there is very little left of it.

Over most of the country, this type of forest has long since been cleared to make way for agriculture, and now only tiny pockets remain. However, the same type of forest also grew on Taupo ash in the Central North Island - on soils which for many years were believed to be unsuitable for agriculture. The origins of these forests dates back to 130 AD when a great ash shower blew out of Taupo, covering the central North Island with a fine mantle of ash and pumice. A forest of manuka sprang up on this immense devastated surface - and into the manuka the birds delivered a podocarp forest.

The largest tract of this great forest stretched from the Tongariro National Park up the mountainous western rim of the Taupo basin to the Mangakino area. A quarter of a million acres of this forest was still left by the end of the second world war. Eighty-three per cent of the quarter million acres has been logged out since the war - and the saw mills are still going flat out. The remaining virgin stands (including Waihaha) are mainly in State forest, and if these are logged, only 3 1/2% of that original quarter million acres will be left. That 3 1/2% is what is reserved in Tongariro National Park!

The ash shower also affected the northern and eastern rims of the Taupo basin, and tiny remnants of the mixed podocarp forest still remain in Horohoro State forest on the Paeroa Range, and along the western fringe of the Kaimanawas. The largest remaining areas of mixed podocarp forest on this eastern side lies in Whirnaki State Forest on the edge of the Ureweras. Here, stands exist which are 50% taller and denser than anywhere else in the country. These forests are truly magnificent.

But all of these remnants are small. Almost all of what remains is in State forest and taken altogether, it amounts to barely 55,000 hectares - less than the size of Lake Taupo. The time has come to bring logging of this sort of forest to a halt. Selection logging is a high volume forest is a very damaging technique, and to the visitor, it looks like a battlefield. Economic pressures usually ensure that a high proportion of the merchantable trees are removed. Much of the remaining forest

is churned up by the dragging of logs, the movement of machines. The regeneration on the forest floor is smothered by piled tree crowns slashed from the trees they have taken away.

Selection logging has a drastic effect on bird habitat. Extraction of a high proportion of the older trees, whose rotting wood and epiphytic growths provide the richest food sources for many native birds, drastically upsets the balance between the native forest and the bird life it supports. Particularly associated with the Central North Island rainforest is one of New Zealand's most interesting native birds - the kokako, or blue wattled crow.

This rare and endangered bird is like the kakapo, the moa and the kiwi - a distinctively New Zealand creature whose origins in these islands can be traced back to the extremely distant past. Its nearest relative, the huia, is now extinct. Like other ancient New Zealand birds, the kokako evolved in an environment free of ground predators, and has gradually lost the use of its wings. At this point in evolutionary time, the kokako's wings have reduced to such an extent that they are unable to lift its body. The kokako

can only fly downhill, and it glides like a brick. To make its way round in the forest the kokako relies on the dense intermingling of tall trees, shrubs, understorey plants and vines; using these it can scramble up into the trees tops to sing, to feed, and to glide downwards again in easy stages through the forest.

Selection logging, which tears down the undergrowth and rips the forest open, has a disastrous effect on the home range and habitat needs of the kokako.

Only a few areas of kokako habitat now remain and at least two are currently being logged. Despite pleas from the Wildlife Service a valuable kokako area in the Pureora State Forest is now in the final stages of being clearfelled.

Now, an area which the Wildlife Service considers to be the finest kokako habitat in the country - Horohoro State Forest - is being selection logged by the Forest Service.

The plight of the kokako symbolises the plight of the Central North Island rain forest.

They must be saved together.



Huia - Extinct

Kokako - running out of places to live

We need 10 signatures on this form

Maruia Declaration

We, the undersigned people of New Zealand, Being concerned that the exploitation of our country's native forests has gone too far, Believing that the protection of what remains of these forests is more important to us than further additions to our material affluence gained at their expense,

Yet knowing that the exploitation and destruction of these native forest is accelerating in many regions through the lack of an urgent commitment to protect them, Now declare our support for these six principles:

1. Native forests, wherever they remain, need recognition and protection in law.
2. The wholesale burning of indigenous forests and wildlife has no place in a civilised country.
3. The logging of virgin forests should be phased out by 1978.
4. Our remaining publicly owned native forests should be placed in the hands of an organization that has a clear and undivided responsibility to protect them.
5. To reduce commercial pressures on native forests, the growing of fine quality exotic and native timbers on land not presently forested should be given encouragement.
6. It is prudent to be conservative in our consumption and export of those forest products, especially newsprint and packaging paper, which make heavy demands on our precious resources of land, energy and water.

1. Native forests, wherever they remain, need recognition and protection in law. Today, four and a half million acres of lowland forest can potentially be logged, chipped, pulped, or burnt and converted to exotics: of this, barely ten percent has any form of legal protection. Yet only the law can fully safeguard the forest heritage we hold in trust for future generations. We recognise that in special cases, departures from these principles may be justified. But we believe that the law should first provide broadly for the protection of all native forests, with the important guarantee of full public participation in all cases where exceptions are to be decided.

2. The wholesale burning of indigenous forests and wildlife has no place in a civilised country. Almost a million acres of our remaining native forest lands are considered suitable for conversion to exotics under the new planting program. But ample quantities of timber for New Zealand's domestic and export needs can be produced by planting open land outside indigenous forests, especially land that was unwisely cleared in the past.

3. The logging of virgin forests should be phased out by 1978. Westland is an exception: there the regional economy still depends on some indigenous sawmilling, which must decline over a longer period while alternative industries, including exotic forest industries, are urgently developed. Again, there are a few places where it may be possible to produce high quality, decorative woods in perpetuity. But elsewhere, the logging of virgin native forests is an episode that belongs to history. Today, society's wood needs can be supplied from plantations established outside native forests. Yet indigenous sawmills and chipmills, contributing only nine percent of our total wood production, are still being allowed to devastate more than ten thousand acres of beautiful virgin forests every year. This must be stopped. Such forests are unique and irreplaceable: those we can save now are all we shall ever have.

4. Our remaining publicly owned native forests should be placed in the hands of an organization that has a clear and undivided responsibility to protect them. It is too much to expect departments mainly concerned with wood production or land clearance to adequately protect these forests. The organization we need could be formed by taking the Parks and Reserves division from the Lands Department and the Environmental Forestry division from the Forest Service, and combining these divisions in a new Nature Conservancy charged with safeguarding all our remaining native forests.

5. To reduce commercial pressures on native forests, the growing of fine quality exotic and native timbers on land not presently forested should be given encouragement. Such timbers should not be wastefully used as they are at present, but conserved for their highest uses. Let there be more research into the nurture and growth of our native trees, and of attractive hard wood species from abroad. And as an alternative to the excessive growth of big corporate plantations, we believe individually owned farm forestry woodlots have a special role to play.

6. It is prudent to be conservative in our consumption and export of those forest products, especially newsprint and packaging paper, which make heavy demands on our precious resources of land, energy and water. If, on their maturity, we were to convert into newsprint just half the pines that were planted last year, we would have to consume for this purpose alone more electric power and water than was used last year by the entire country. Surely we must distinguish between people's real needs, and what the forest industries tell us we need. Let us conserve our resources wisely, and recycle them wherever we can.

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3. The logging of virgin forests should be phased out by 1978. Westland is an exception: there the regional economy still depends on some indigenous sawmilling, which must decline over a longer period while alternative industries, including exotic forest industries, are urgently developed. Again, there are a few places where it may be possible to produce high quality, decorative woods in perpetuity. But elsewhere, the logging of virgin native forests is an episode that belongs to history. Today, society's wood needs can be supplied from plantations established outside native forests. Yet indigenous sawmills and chipmills, contributing only nine percent of our total wood production, are still being allowed to devastate more than ten thousand acres of beautiful virgin forests every year. This must be stopped. Such forests are unique and irreplaceable: those we can save now are all we shall ever have.

4. Our remaining publicly owned native forests should be placed in the hands of an organization that has a clear and undivided responsibility to protect them. It is too much to expect departments mainly concerned with wood production or land clearance to adequately protect these forests. The organization we need could be formed by taking the Parks and Reserves division from the Lands Department and the Environmental Forestry division from the Forest Service, and combining these divisions in a new Nature Conservancy charged with safeguarding all our remaining native forests.

5. To reduce commercial pressures on native forests, the growing of fine quality exotic and native timbers on land not presently forested should be given encouragement. Such timbers should not be wastefully used as they are at present, but conserved for their highest uses. Let there be more research into the nurture and growth of our native trees, and of attractive hard wood species from abroad. And as an alternative to the excessive growth of big corporate plantations, we believe individually owned farm forestry woodlots have a special role to play.

6. It is prudent to be conservative in our consumption and export of those forest products, especially newsprint and packaging paper, which make heavy demands on our precious resources of land, energy and water. If, on their maturity, we were to convert into newsprint just half the pines that were planted last year, we would have to consume for this purpose alone more electric power and water than was used last year by the entire country. Surely we must distinguish between people's real needs, and what the forest industries tell us we need. Let us conserve our resources wisely, and recycle them wherever we can.

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JAMES B

RECORDS

RUMOURS
FLEETWOOD MAC
WARNER BROS (thru WEA)

FLEETWOOD Mac first rose to prominence as the most civilised of the British Blues Boom Bands. More recently they have made it big in the States, where their previous album sold something like three million copies. Consequently a great deal of attention is found focused on their follow-up album, 'Rumours'.

I have to confess that I have never been a great fan of Fleetwood Mac and can offer little by way of comparison with their earlier efforts. However I find that this record has an immediate appeal. It is an album of ebullient blues based material, well executed, incisive and varied. Furthermore it comes with all the optional extras; a good cover, lyric sheet, and photos of the stars at work and play.

Instrumentally the emphasis is on overall cohesion rather than individual displays of virtuosity. Despite this, guitarist Lindsey Buckingham makes the most of his opportunities. The rhythm section, Mick Fleetwood and John McVie, is unerringly snappy and precise. Slick vocals by Buckingham, Stevie Nicks, and Christine McVie, a former Melody Maker poll winner in the days she was called Christine Perfect, round off one of the most professional FM hit bands on the scene.

Within the limits of its style 'Rumours' is excellent value. The single taken from it, 'Go Your Own Way', is getting a lot of airplay and if you like it you'll probably find the album good value too.

P.H.

BOOKS

WALTER NASH
KEITH SINCLAIR
A.U.P.

PROFESSOR Sinclair and his researchers have performed a mammoth task in sorting a considerable tonnage of the Nash files, for Sir Walter exceeded the zeal of librarians in hoarding scraps of paper. The author has expertly compressed a long life and times into three hundred and sixty pages. In 1965 Sinclair approached Nash with the object of writing his biography, but the politician wanted to do the job himself; three years later he was dead, the task undone, and his trustees asked Sinclair to do a life. It is interesting to speculate what changes there would be in the present work, had the author opportunities of interviewing his subject and clarifying points, during the lost period.

Nash emerges from this study, genial, hard-working, gregarious and pious, usually exhibiting a calm demeanour, often aided by a propensity for avoiding conflicts by not taking sides. The author examines Nash with some thoroughness although his life was not particularly full of drama, so the finished study is more for the student than the general reader, but it is certain his contemporaries will read it avidly. He was a key figure in the rise and fall of the Labour Party, about which an unknown wrote: 'They came in their rags and voted us in, Then came in their jags and voted us out.'

In his mid-seventies when he became Prime Minister in 1957, his political interests seemed more global than merely New Zealand, though during his three-year term of office, legislation was introduced on PAYE taxation and capitalisation of the family benefit for housing.

Congratulations to the Professor for a penetrating biography which also surveys New Zealand politics over half a century. The 'New Zealand Listener' has two items that will interest readers; an interview with the author, 6.11.76 issue and a letter from John A Lee, 25.12.76.

Auckland University Press must be delighted and proud that their first printing of the work of 5,000 copies sold out in ten days and since reprinting, a further 1,200 buyers have rushed to obtain this major item of our history.

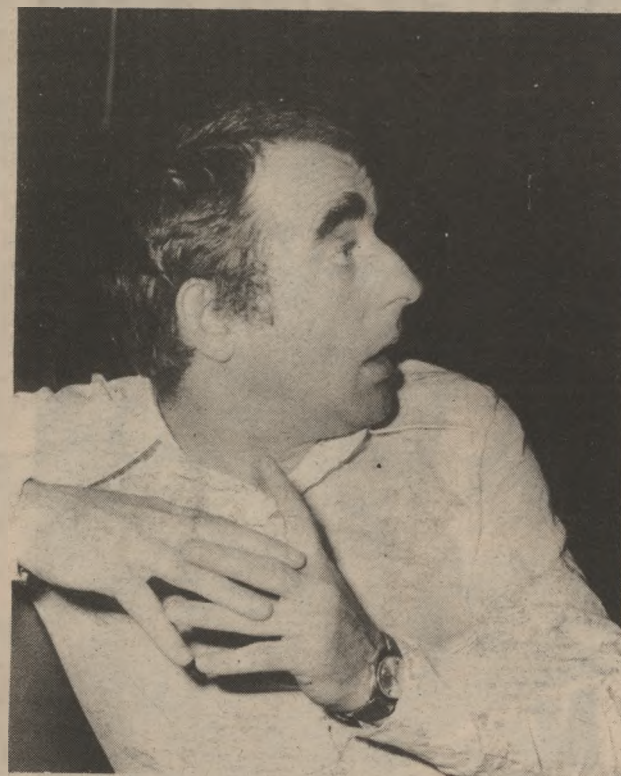
JAMES BURNS

Airport Theatre

WHY, when our art galleries and poetry anthologies so vividly reflect New Zealand artists' environments, are our theatres so remarkably bare of locally-written productions? And why is success in this country measured not by local appreciation but by the ability to transpose the talent of the cast's "star" to another country - namely England? Do culture vultures truly believe that that which is not acclaimed in the New Yorker or the Times, nor applauded on Broadway or the West End, holds no value at all?

Jonathan Hardy, visiting actor/director at the Mercury Theatre, dramatically poses the rhetorical questions. Should one answer or merely rethink the theatrical past of a city such as Auckland and conclude that this, in part, is what has been missing for all those years? Hardy was born in New Zealand, but in the early sixties took part in the mass cultural exodus to England where he worked with the Royal Shakespeare Company and the National Theatre. As a participant in the culture drain he should know what he's talking about. And he does talk - vehemently about theatre in this country.

He believes it is enormously important that New Zealanders realise they are not culturally inferior to the rest of the world. The purist nineteenth century view of theatre must be discarded,



he says, in order that local theatre exploits the untapped talent of New Zealand playwrights who draw from their specifically New Zealand situation. Imported overseas culture - Hardy likes to call it "airport theatre" - is for the most part irrelevant here, and, like aeroplanes, is usually well over the heads of the masses.

In the early seventies, Hardy quit England to live and work in Australia where he is currently a director and teacher-at-large with the prestigious Melbourne Theatre Company. He refuses to subscribe to the New Zealand belief that more than the Tasman separates the two nations. Colonial history may vary slightly but New Zealanders are an equally vulgar people, and therefore, culturally, New Zealand artists share much the same sources as their Australian counterparts. The radical difference is in public acceptance of the artist on his own land. Following the victory of Whitlam's government in 1972, there arose a nationwide determination to promote and augment all that was indigenously Australian. With the flood of locally-written and produced television, feature film and theatre productions that ensued, Australians realised that, in spite of the mythological high art of the British, they too had a cultural heritage peculiar to their continent. At present there are thirty-odd Australian playwrights with works in production. So large a number surely indicates that not only national pride, but also the quality of Australian theatre, has developed far past New Zealand.

Australia then has thrown off its colonial mantle and is advancing fair. But what of New Zealand and the run after run of British, European and American plays? Hardy believes that New Zealand can and has produced first class playwrights, such as Peter Bland, Robert Lord and Bruce Mason. The mistake is not in exploiting, but exporting them, and the same is equally

true for actors. But, says Hardy, local theatre could retain its indigenous talent by rejecting the long-held notion that it is an honour to work in the theatre. If teachers were brought in, and salaries made commensurate with the tremendous amount of work involved, actors would stay. And if their plays were regularly produced, without the pre-requisite of "overseas experience", playwrights would also cease to flee the homeland.

The arts, Hardy believes, are not merely an ornament to adorn the real world; they are an integral part of society, and when the public realise this, New Zealand theatre will cease to stand static while the rest of the world advances on New Zealand talent. The accolade for success, he says, is not that a play should be transferred overseas, but that it should win acclaim with the local public. As an example: Hardy left the Old Vic because he felt that it was at odds with his background and situation, but after his first successful production in Australia he was told, by members of the theatre-going public, that a talented actor such as he really ought to go to England!

Just as local acting and writing prowess should be exploited to the full, Hardy believes that New Zealand theatre companies should put an end to the practice of importing British directors. The Mercury is the perfect example of the inherent belief that only the British have, by mere force of nationality, the right to dignify a piece of work. At its conception Anthony Richardson, an Englishman with no prior experience with the New Zealand situation, was recruited as Executive Director. The end of his term marked what was thought to be the beginning of a new era under New Zealander, Robert Alderton. But now it seems that this is just not good enough and yet another Englishman has been appointed director, superceding one who as a New Zealander, must surely understand the local situation better.

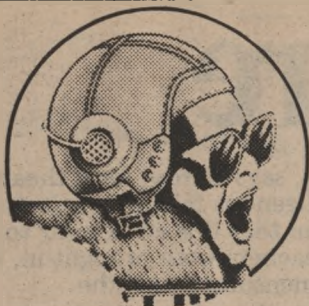
Hardy is fiercely opposed to this concept as he doesn't believe that anything but the most generalized form of theatre can be the result. Although he scorns the frontiers of politics, he does believe that one can only draw from personal experience and that all else is pretence. Nevertheless he does hope that Ian Mullins, the newly appointed Executive Director will prove him wrong and inject new life into the Mercury.

At present, though, it is Hardy who is lighting up the Mercury stage with his production of John Power's *The Last of the Knucklemen*. Hardy's involvement in this piece of purely Australian theatre since its workshop beginnings, prompted Robert Alderton to arrange for him to direct one of the finest of the Mercury's productions to date. (See F. Stark's review in Craccum, Issue 3). For the first time in a long while the critical acclaim has been unanimous and despite the odd puritanical gripe about language, the season (until March 26th) has been phenomenally successful.

In addition to *Knucklemen*, Hardy is producing a one-man show currently running in the Mercury's Theatre Upstairs. It is an adaptation of Nikolai Gogol's *The Diary of a Madman* by Jonathan Hardy and John Kim, which was first staged in Christchurch in 1966. Recently revived by Hardy for the Melbourne Theatre Company, it will, after its Auckland run, travel to Sydney, Perth and perhaps the United States. Hardy is particularly enthusiastic about *Madman* and describes it as a "relevant, enormously consciousness-widening piece of theatre". It is the story of a pretentious little man in the Russian civil service, who has total faith in the system that surrounds him. When he falls in love with his boss's daughter it is this caste system that prevents his passion from reaching fruition as he is not her social equal. This quandary leads to increasing insanity as he elevates himself in rank in his imagination, until he believes himself to be the King of Spain.

Immediately following *Madman*, Hardy is directing another studio production of the Australian play *A Stretch of the Imagination*, by Jack Hibberd, after which he will return to Australia to appear in the feature film, *The Mango Tree*, being shot in Bundaberg, Queensland. Hopefully, a little of his nationalistic fervour will have rubbed off on his New Zealand counterparts, and audiences may be able to look forward to future exploitation of the local breed of playwright and actor.

LOUISE CHUNN



ELTON JOHN
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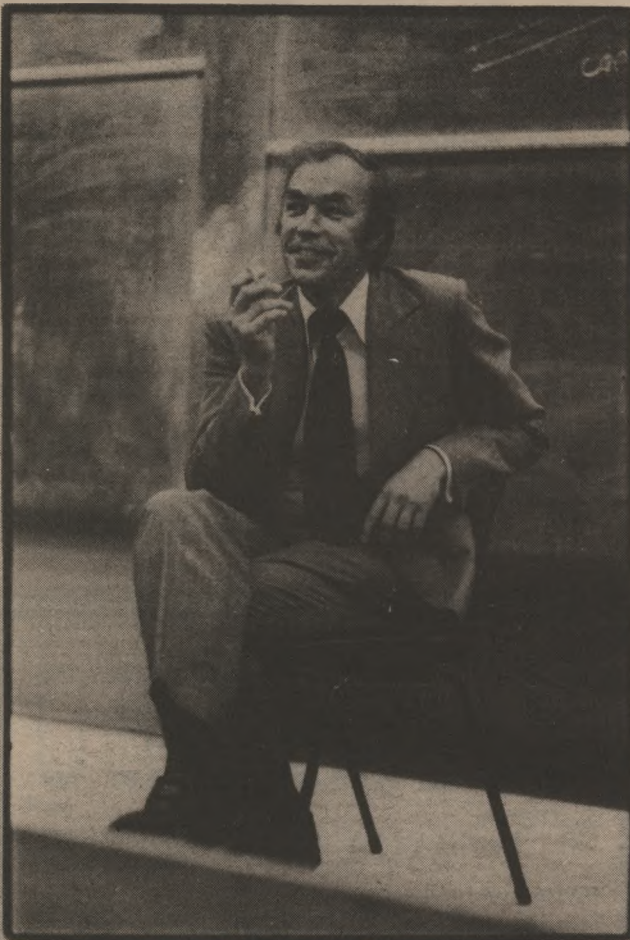
**WT
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coming**

Exel on Main Street

THE last of the Labour Party's series of speakers on campus last week was their National Publicity Director, David Exel. In comparison with the performance of the 'professionals' Moore, Bassett, and the like earlier in the week, Exel's effort came as something of a pleasant surprise. The earlier speakers had shown an equal aversion, on the one hand to the concretes of policy and on the other to the philosophy which underlies their belief in the Labour Party. The result was that they were left without subject matter, performing like vaudeville comics, with nothing to commend them but their entertainment value. In this field they can never hope to match some of the PM's more elaborate slapstick routines.

Mr Exel, however, opted unequivocally for a discussion of ideals, and although lacking in Starsky and Hutch appeal, he provided a far more worthwhile hour's listening. As we all know, Exel is not the normal variety of career politician, having become a full-time practitioner only as a result of bizarre and rather unpleasant circumstances. I can remember when he first appeared on the tube as a current affairs interviewer and was considered hopelessly passive and conservative in comparison with such illustrious predecessors as Austin Mitchell and Brian Edwards. Indeed, in left-wing quarters, opinion of him was so low, that rumours circulated wildly that he had only secured the job because of some sort of family connection with one of the then National cabinet, and was himself a good solid Tory. The exact details varied, according to which of several versions of the story one was hearing.

Somehow this same man went on to found the ill fated 'Citizens for Rowling' campaign, was hounded out of media work by one of the PM's more spectacular exhibitions of vindictiveness, and came to rest as an employee of the Labour Party. Despite the fact that he, probably more than any other individual, would seem to have cause to react emotionally and bitterly to the current political situation his attitude was



"Oh, really?"

measured and moderate. His line, was simply that New Zealand's problems could best be solved through the involvement of as large a number of people as possible, working within the framework of 'Democratic Socialism' as he sees it represented by the Labour Party. As National Publicity Director, he has been involved with the task of trying to re-establish the party at branch level. Over recent decades, the

emphasis in the party has moved away from the importance of the branch membership, although there have always been those who have fought this trend.

With the shock of the defeat in 75, the direction has changed and Exel has been involved in the much-publicised campaign which has listed membership from 20,000 up to around 80,000. It is hoped that it will eventually top the 100,000 mark. Exel makes no effort to disguise his delight at this but stresses "What is important is not the number but the degree of involvement."

This involvement he sees as necessary; both as a result of the 'increasing complexity of the problems' facing society; and as an antidote to the authoritarian trends which, of late, have become more visible than before. However much one might agree with the need for, and desirability of, such involvement it is far from self-evident that the Labour Party is equipped to receive it. Its traditionally centralist and bureaucratic structure certainly militates against the allocation of any meaningful role to the mass membership.

Exel also spoke on the need for change in NZ society to adapt to needs of the future. "The economic system we have adhered to since World War II is showing its cracks", he said. He was unimpressed by the National Party's attitude which he characterised as being one of "leave everything to Rob and everything will be O.K."

However, concerning the manner in which such change is most likely to eventuate, he is conspicuously a gradualist and a libertarian. He believes that although the framework for change can be legislated, the reality of change involves every individual in society, and therefore requires patience and tact. "It is a foolish government", he says "that expects from its people, a higher level of consciousness than it has been able to impart to them."

In the meantime, he sees the Labour Party continuing its present role. "We will continue in Parliament to state this or that on particular issues" he said. All the time however he sees the LP as educating and guiding the population towards social democracy. "A Labour government can nudge, preach, and educate." he

continued on page 11

ADVENTURES OF AARON!

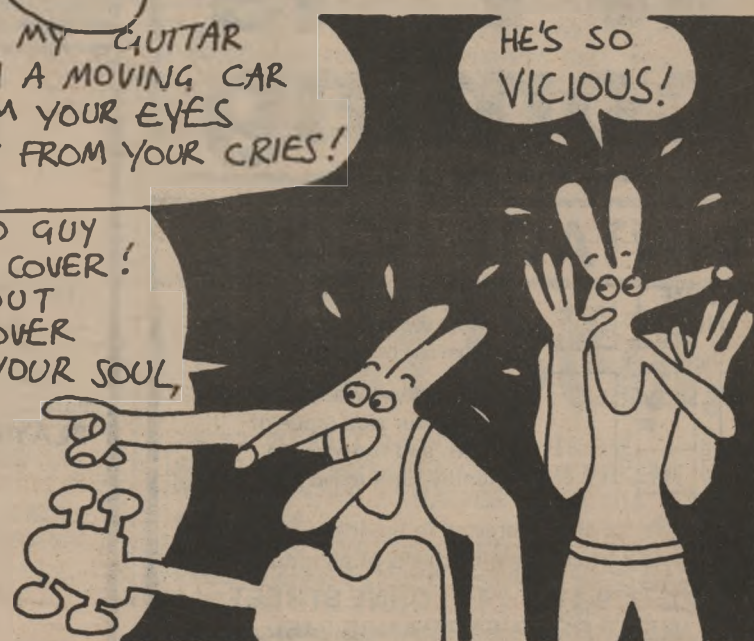
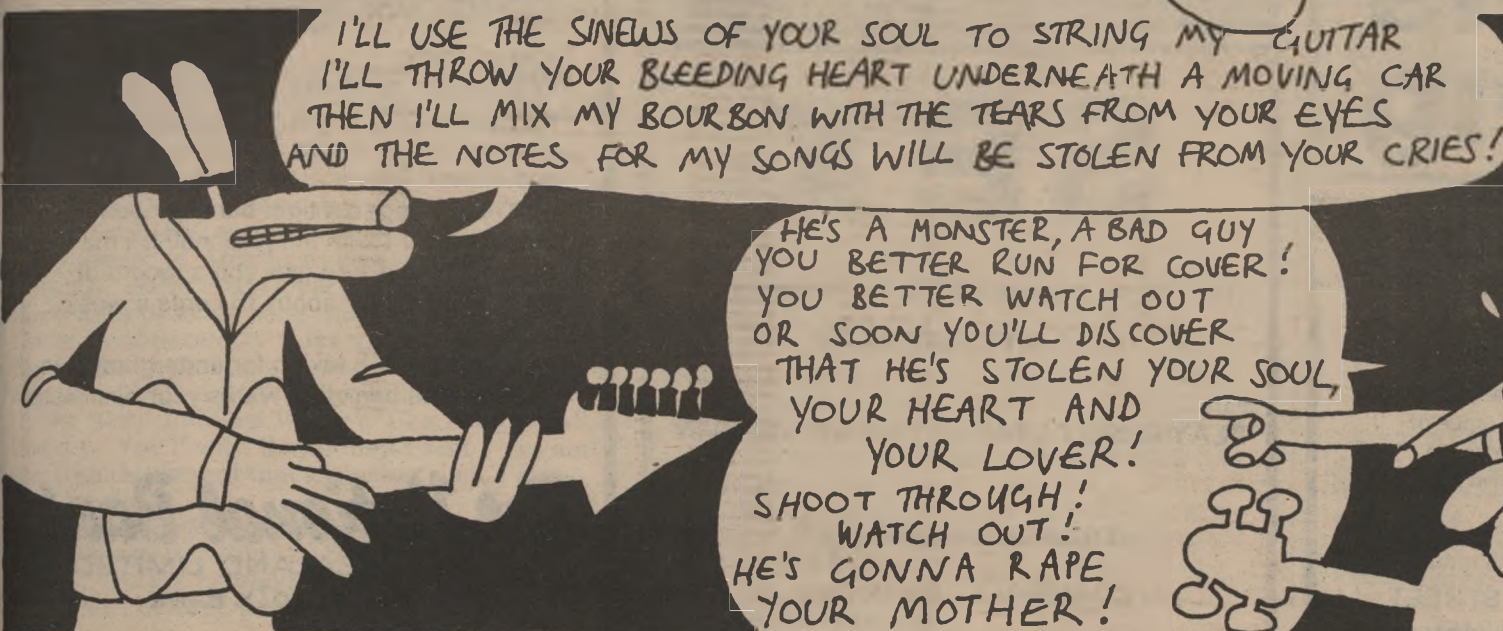


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MUSIC

Smokin'

CONCERTS, it often seems, have a breaking point. Until that point arrives the performer seems ill at ease and to be trying just that bit too hard, while the audience though usually enthusiastic is just slightly out of synch with the act's intentions. With last year's Little Feat concert that moment occurred when for the first time since they'd arrived on stage the Feats slowed down to play Allan Toussaint's beautiful 'On Your Way Down', one of their finest recorded performances. From there on in they played like the brilliant recording unit they are.

Well, with Maria Muldaur the odds seemed stacked against audience and performer ever achieving that kind of empathy. She and her four piece band tried for a hard hitting opening with 'Brickyard Blues' but the technology was not in agreement and screams and squeals from the P.A. were the primary result, while Amos Garrett's much vaunted technique seemed merely misplaced. The technical problems obviously threw everyone, particularly Ms Muldaur, off balance so that even her most well known number 'Midnight at the Oasis' seemed rushed and perfunctory.

But the breaking point arrived in this case with the gospel song 'Brothers and Sisters'. With drummer Jimmy Anderson singing great back-up to Maria's stunning lead, they pushed the band

ORIENTATION CONCERT WAVES & AFTER HOURS OLD MAID

THIS year's Orientation was built around two concert attractions in the Old Maid Theatre, *Hello Sailor* and *Waves*. Both of these managed to do better than similar events last year in terms of audience size and response. The second pair of concerts, those given by *Waves*, was generally well-received. Still, I'm afraid that had they been alone on the bill I would have gone home as usual from a *Waves* affair - still hungry. As it was, I went home singing, "Sergei, he's a dancer,
Knows each dramatic pose.
Rows of ladies, they fall over,
His future's in his toes."

I even had a discreet try at waltzing in front of the mirror.

For about twenty minutes somebody, who could have been twelve or fifty, and his friend with the Latin touch, with their two assistants in the shadows, served up a delightful aperitif for the snack to follow.

Further investigation reveals that the ensemble is known as *After Hours*, and that Neil, with the twit glasses, wrote two of the songs, and Geoffrey wrote the other two. They had rehearsed for only four days before the show, and had a large backlog of other pieces which they hadn't had time to learn up yet.

It is difficult to suggest the slightly anachronistic atmosphere of the music and presentation which *After Hours* exude, but it's definitely caviar and Pernod - fit for the most delicate of musical palates.

The main course came on rather like fish and chips, by comparison. However hard they try, *Waves* can't seem to really cross over the barrier between being a well-rehearsed folk-club act and professionalism. While their harmony singing was as tight as ever, and most of their playing was uniformly skilful, they just never really came to life on stage. Someone should tell them that adding a drummer, and buying some electric guitars to go with the Martin don't make a rock'n'roll band.

The audience went bananas, as you might expect, but it was interesting to note the very different reaction that the band received from a more discriminating audience at the Maria Muldaur show the next night. That audience were bored. I was bored twice.

JOHN SMITH



into the first convincing moment of the night. The band started smiling, the bad beginning was lost and it was all up from then on. Even a generator pouring out smoke at the side of the stage which was only contained by a silver coated fireman with an extinguisher didn't throw them out of step. Her show became a virtual tour of every aspect of American popular music of this century. Maria made a particular point of giving the origins of every song she sang, from Dolly Parton's poor-country-folks songs through to the Forties styled jazz tunes. It was in this style that she excelled, performing Billie Holliday's 'Lover Man' and Fats Waller's 'Gee Baby (Ain't I Good to You)' with that honey-sweet voice and remarkable control that make her such a distinctive stylist.

Amos Garrett, who is something of a cult figure as a guitarist in the States was the featured soloist. To say he plays guitar like nobody you ever heard before, would be one hell of an

understatement. With a curious crab-like movement of his right hand he picks out solos that sound like your standard guitar playing backwards. But when his solos succeed they are amazing pieces of unexpected construction, every note seeming to be the natural but unforeseen successor to the one before. With head-down stance he seems to be straining for the ultimate solo for that song and once or twice he managed to achieve it. Oh, and he sings amazing bass harmonies too. And that is not meant to undermine the contributions of the other musicians - Stan Szelest's fine barrelhouse piano playing, and the solid supporting work of Jimmy Anderson on drums and well known San Francisco bass player, John Kahn.

In Australia Maria Muldaur played support to Jackson Browne and band. Now, that would have been a show.

ALASTAIR DOUGAL

Continued from Page 9

proclaims. However, in the end, it comes down to hard and practical politics and the need to become the government.

Exel presented a type of idealism different both in quality and quantity from that normally evident in LP circles. Firstly, he is sufficiently concerned to try and bring his ends and his means into a reasonably harmonious relationship. Secondly, he has an eye firmly on the emerging problems of the coming decades rather than on an increasingly irrelevant collection of antique bigotries. In fact it becomes less and less obvious what he is doing in the Labour Party.

DON MACKAY

Continued from Page 5

without loss of job security, superannuation or promotion prospects, is another directive contained in the Charter.

It was agreed that the Working Womens Council had an important role in achieving these aims, and the Charter was accordingly adopted by this organisation. To strengthen its basis, and to stimulate more widespread involvement, regional conferences are to be held in the coming year by the Council.

All in all, the Convention expressed a healthy and growing awareness by women in the workforce of their rights as workers and citizens. It is becoming increasingly apparent that women are realising the extent of their potential - how long is it to be before such is also recognized, and made room for, by the male authorities concerned?

JILL RANSTEAD

Next Week

NEXT WEEK CRACCUM IS HUGE, SWOLLEN, PREGNANT WITH PROSE. WE FEATURE 20 PAGES OF SUCH GOODIES AS:
THEATRE BUILDING FIGHT
PHILOSOPHY DEPT ASSASSINATIONS
SOCIAL WELFARE DEPT WOES

Quotes

Sharyn Cederman was Secretary of the Auckland University Students' Association from 1974 to 1977, resigning her position earlier this year to complete her studies for a B.Com. in Management Studies. What follows is a brief record of an interview with Ms Cederman conducted by FRANK STARK. It cannot be a full record for reasons of space, and limited resources.

'I see four major areas of change in my time around Students Associations - First there has been a diminishing of student involvement - a lack of a sense of immediacy on social issues. Second is the change in secondary school education. Perhaps because of the introduction of large Liberal Studies courses, the awakening sense of injustice which students once underwent when they came to University, has gone. There has been an equalising of pressure between school and University.'

'Another factor has been the influence of Television - I think that it has led to increasing individualisation and an inability to see yourself as part of a large group. Finally, there is a loss of prestige attached to Students Associations generally. The quality of people involved - and I'm not just talking about the last two or three years, but the last ten - is definitely diminishing there is a lack of bright people involving themselves as the means to an end, to gain experience.'

'The Association is not particularly aware of its own weaknesses. This comes out in the treatment of staff, for example, where we are just as prone to sexism, racism and so on as any other employer. In fact, the Association generally is a poor employer. It is reluctant and resentful of staff benefits. It took an extraordinarily long time to negotiate an agreement with the technical staff.'

'No, the advantages of being an employee here are more general - the informality, participation in office decisions and a greater degree of control over your actions.'

'The very title Association Secretary could be seen as derogatory when a woman fills it. There is a trend towards saying, 'Women are good at administrative-type work', and still leaving men in charge of the creative, decision-making side of things. Administrative work is seen as women's work, and this can be seen in the downgrading of the Association Secretary's position with regard to the other two high-level employees of the Association, the Union Manager and the Accountant.'

'The Association is an organic organisation, we shouldn't impose a structure on it. We should keep questioning the basis on which things are organised. What we should really be saying is, 'Does the structure adhere to our goals?''



'We can't analyse the whole structure every year, of course, but we could choose one each year, one sub-structure that is, and set a task force to work on it, to find if it is performing its function.'

'It is extraordinary how little the Association knows. It doesn't even know something like what students need in the way of physical facilities.'

'As a student who has come back to full-time study after a long absence, I'm sure I've got much more self-confidence than I had in the beginning, and I think that it is crucial that recognition be given to the importance of older students returning, to encouraging the part-time option. Restrictions on purely academic grounds are wrong.'

'The Students Association is not striving to deal with conceptual issues, it is a very reactive sort of body. This means that student politicians build their way of looking at things on what they can see among their circle of contacts, and those circles are really very small in the context of the whole association.'

Craccum

