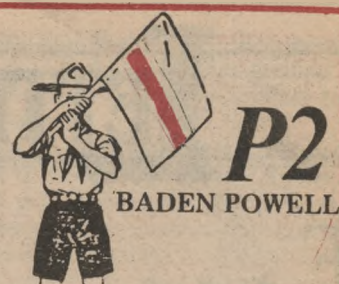


# Craccum

Auckland University  
Student Paper 1977  
April 18. Vol 51. No. 7.  
Mendaces sine discriminante

# Craccum



## Milan Brych

LEFT BEHIND HIM WHEN HE LEFT FOR RAROTONGA, A FURORE OVER HIS PAST, AND HIS QUALIFICATIONS. CRACCUM THIS WEEK INTRODUCES YOU TO THE PUZZLE OF HIS TECHNIQUES, AND OFFERS YOU

# A missing piece

Almost four years have passed since Milan Brych was first prevented from practising immunotherapy at Auckland Hospital pending an official inquiry. The episode has finally ended in Brych's being struck off the medical register. No longer able to practice here as a doctor, and faced with possible criminal charges, Brych, understandably, claims he has no wish to return. And, whilst the press continues to mull over the problem of Brych's true credentials and how he came to be employed by the Hospital Board in the first place, the real issue remains, as always obscured. That is, quite simply what methods does Milan Brych use, and with what degree of success?

SOME doctors are willing to admit, as Brych says himself, that his method is something over and above orthodox chemotherapy, but they claim not to know what that something is. Yet, when speaking to Brych's patients one is immediately hit by the obvious discrepancies between the orthodox, and Brych's treatment - to such a degree, in fact that it is difficult to believe the doctors' claims that they are unsure of what it is that he is doing.

During the last week, I have spoken to six of Dr Brych's patients and the friend of another. All seven tell the same story.

Half were terminal cases, when they started treatment under Brych. They were first given chemotherapy - the application of drugs through a drip, at intervals, plus various injections to help prevent vomiting. Some suffered the familiar side-effects of loss of hair. In addition there were other occasional injections. After Brych left Auckland Hospital, his patients continued to visit him at his clinic, usually once a month, gradually working up to visits every six months, as their condition improved.

Injections were usually administered at each visit.

At this stage, when the patients had achieved what was deemed to be a satisfactory improvement, the first divergence from standard medicine becomes manifest. Six of the seven patients - and the seventh expected to ultimately receive similar treatment - were put on a diet of apricot kernels (the bitter almond-like kernel inside the stone). The amount varied from 12 - 20 a day. All the patients testified that Brych had himself supplied them with the kernels - one woman had been given one year's supply, another said that she had been told by Brych that she must, in no circumstances, cease taking the kernels, as they were responsible for keeping the cancer in remission. Another seemed vague as to how long she was supposed to be taking them for. She'd been taking 20 a day for six months, but since access to Brych was no longer possible, she was worried about what to do in the future.

All the patients had only been put on the apricot kernels in the last eight months or so, in some cases, several years after commencing treatment with Brych.

The interesting thing about talking to the patients of their treatment, at least in some cases, was that they tended not to regard the apricot kernels as an integral part of the treatment. When asked to describe the treatment received, reference to the apricot kernels was either omitted or added as an afterthought. One woman, despite repeatedly being asked to describe the process, as precisely as she could, failed to mention them. It was only after a second conversation in which I asked her if she took them, that she acknowledged that she indeed ate 15 apricot kernels a day. There was certainly no attempt to conceal information about them, rather simply that the harrowing experience of chemotherapy, the vomiting and hair loss, etc ... that dominated their minds.

None of the patients could give any indication

## Laetrile

Laetrile is a convenient name for Laevo Mandello Nitrile Beta Glucuronofide, a substance with a long history traceable as far back as 1830. It was first promoted on a large scale by Dr Krebs.

Those who advocate its use as a partial or complete cure for cancer, claim the following properties for Laetrile.

It is said to promote a reaction with an enzyme contained in the gut called Beta Glucosidase which, in turn liberates cyanide. It is held to be a specific for cancer because there is a high concentration of the enzyme in cancer cells. It is also claimed that normal cells have a higher concentration of a substance known as Thiosulphate Transferase, which converts Cyanide to less toxic Thiocyanate.

Its detractors disagree with these claims. They say that experimental testing (including some apparently done by the Sloane-Kettering Institute, which Brych claims to have worked with) contradicts both of these contentions. They say there are only trace amounts of Beta Glucosidase in animal tissue, and there is no evidence that it is significantly greater in tumorous tissue.

Moreover, they say, there is no evidence of any difference of concentration of Thiosulphate Transferase in cancerous and normal tissue.

of what their injections contained.

What does this seemingly peculiar practice tell us about Brych? One possible explanation is that Brych is experimenting with the drug Laetrile (see insert).

Very basically, the theory behind the use of this substance in cancer treatment is this. The apricot kernel, along with a number of other foods no longer present in western diet, contains a particular substance, known as Laetrile - which contains amongst other things, cyanide.

Laetrile was developed around 1950 by the American Ernst T. Krebs Jr and can be synthetically produced. In its natural form is sometimes goes under the popular name, Vitamin B17 - although it is debateable whether this is a correct term. The antipathy of orthodox medicine to such a simple theory, based on nutritional premises, needs no elaboration. But in America such antipathy goes deeper than one would normally expect. Under the US Food and Drug Administration, the use of the drug in experimentation is banned.

The situation does have a disturbing aspect to it, in that the American Cancer Society, the American Medical Association and the FDA oppose Laetrile on the grounds that it is "unproven". They claim, "there is no evidence either pre-clinical or clinical, that it would be effective. There is not the slightest hint that it would work." There is an increasing body of opinion in the US that disagrees with the FDA decision and yet they are effectively prevented from carrying out any research that might further their knowledge. The FDA, in justifying its decision has sometimes referred to the drug's toxic nature - an odd response given that most of the drugs normally used in chemotherapy are themselves highly toxic.

Despite numerous requests by Krebs and others, including Dr Dean Burk of the chemistry section of the National Cancer Institute for permission to conduct controlled tests on Laetrile, it has been denied. And the overwhelming majority of the medical/scientific profession remain uninterested in what they see as one more in a long list of unproven, quack cancer cures.

Nonetheless, there are doctors in America willing to use the drug. One such doctor, a Dr Richardson, was formally charged and brought to trial in San Francisco last year. And in February 1971, Krebs himself and five others were arrested and charged with conspiracy and violation of the state drug law. Many Americans go to Mexico for Laetrile treatment at the Tijuana clinic of Dr Ernesto Contreras.

Contreras describes Laetrile as "just another chemotherapeutic agent." Given the large number of other drugs on which research is conducted, it does seem peculiar that Laetrile is so consistently singled out, and permission to use it in research denied. In the absence of any intensive research programme it is difficult to know what the FDA based its original decision

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# LETTERS

F ★ ★ ★

Dear Masses,

Hooray, Hooray !! At last someone who has discovered my true educational background. I refer of course to last week's letter signed "Apathetic S---" who seemed very upset by my frequent use of a certain 4 lettered Anglo/Saxon word in the quad recently.

No doubt the writer is an S.I.S. agent of high standing to be able to go through my file and discover that among other things I never did do well in pronunciation. When I was supposedly mouthing off the word F--- I was in reality trying to say "Fuak" which any good average bloke will know is a well used Kiwi space-filler. (My use of it only shows that I have a lot of vacant thoughts).

But blank spaces aside, I am genuinely sorry for someone who apparently is unable to see past vocabulary to the ideals and thoughts behind. On that day I was really pissed off with the Middle-class, smug, complacency that is now upon this campus like some sort of disease. I knew that the week after the rave there would appear in "Crappum" the inevitable letter from someone who had a holier-than-thou complex. Thank you for winning me that bet.

How proud we can be of this shining product of society who retains a puritanical, Victorian attitude to such words and probably sex as well, so much that it makes them feel "unclean" and ill-at-ease by its use.

Yours etc

Dave.

P.S. I don't swear, I just mis-pronunciate profusely.

Dear Frank,

On the evening of Wednesday 30 March I attended what professed to be the Autumn General Meeting of the Auckland Students' Association, the organisation that all students automatically belong to, on payment of their \$34 Student Union fee. At these meetings the student corporate body is represented by the "Democratically" elected executive and all the students are free to attend, 200 being the number to form a quorum. Now, after the events of the 30th concerning S.R.C. in effect, Student Association business can be transacted in the presence of only 50 students out of approximately 10,000. However, I do not wish to analyse any constitutional issues in this letter, but would like to note firstly, what is obvious to most, student apathy. It is always difficult to raise a quorum and the 30th was no exception. There seemed to be a predominance of students from International House and the Medical School; both in attendance because of special notification to attend.

I would also like to suggest, in all seriousness, that a video recording be made of the next such meeting and be shown to as many students as possible to reveal the level that so-called democratic representation has been reduced to on campus. I admit some of the witticisms of the evening are worth keeping, in case the now defunct Capping Magazine is revived, but to see student participation in student affairs reduced to chalk fights, paper darts and a hose, to such a degree, is a pathetic sight that even the apathetic should see. The odd paper dart is, perhaps, acceptable, as Parliament reveals that responsibility of action is never total, particularly when power, however petty, is involved.

It is needless to say that most of the meeting was a waste of effort and that obvious frustration was the major expression of the executive members as they faced an endless barrage of missiles. The students at the meeting may have passed a motion supporting majority rule in South Africa (after a lengthy semantic argument which they then proceeded to ignore) but, anyone attending the meeting would have the distinct impression that these same students certainly support violence. Now that students feel executive should not be paid \$5 per meeting I feel it would be wise that the money be spent on providing crash helmets for those members of the executive who are worthy of salvation for the duration.

Robyn Smith

## HERE COMES THE PRESIDENT

Dear Francis,

There is now less than one month left in the first term. The major event of this month is Capping Week (April 30th - May 6th). A rough outline of the events:

SATURDAY	AM	Underprivileged Children's Party in the Cafe
SATURDAY	PM	Concert in the Maid
MONDAY		Stunts
TUESDAY	AM	Films
	PM	Dance in the Cafe
WEDNESDAY	AM	Raft Race, Bike Ride et al
	PM	Adventure down town
THURSDAY	AM	A continuous concert in the quad.
FRIDAY	PM	Anti Grad Ball in the Cafe
		Grad Ball at Trillos

All these events require student participation i.e. you. Are you building a raft, will you help prepare the food and supervise the underprivileged Children's Party?

Remember stunts are students' ways of slinging off at society so it is up to you to put time into the stunts. It should be remembered that several hundred dollars of student money will be spent on these events, so if you don't participate it is your own fault. Anyone willing to help should come and see me within the next week. Clubs and societies grants will also be given out before the end of term. One question I will be asking all delegates concerns plans your club has for complementing the political, cultural, social etc life on campus. So be prepared.

Whilst on the subject of campus life, I would like to give some thoughts on the Thursday forum. The quad is designed as a place where students can exchange ideas, criticize ideas and formulate new ideas. On most Thursdays, a speaker or a topic will be arranged. One should not be daunted by the "sham professionalism" of the speakers, they are probably shaking at the knees too. If you wish to criticize or reinforce what they have said do not be put off. Remember forum is for students and is perhaps, the last chance students will get to express ideas.

To the students who bait speakers, remember if you haven't the fortitude to speak at the microphone, mainly comments from behind concrete pillars are childish. Continuous heckling to get a cheap laugh from your peer group is not my idea of maturity. If you have something constructive to offer say it but don't be repetitive.

On the brighter side - S.R.C. got off to a great start last week. The next SRC meeting is on this coming Wednesday 20th April. At this meeting all the Executive Minutes for the year will be scrutinized. Copies of the minutes will be available now from the Association Office. Please do not use these papers for darts it only ruins the meeting.

Love

Bruce Gulley



I do not know what it is: ninetyths of the people who live higher than 1,400 ft are Buddhists. The mountains almost talk you into it.

SIR ROBERT BADEN-POWELL BART.

Dear Sir

Once again the Editor of Craccum is at the vanguard of the struggle to bring democracy to Studass politics. This time it is the right of the Executive to go into closed committee, and thereby expel all non-members. On reading the front page article in Craccum No. 6 and the letter on the next page the average student would be greatly impressed. The author (the Editor of Craccum himself) is apparently greatly concerned that "the Executive gives itself the right to rule entirely without observation" and that this is harmful to the correct running of the Association. Very commendable indeed!

It is interesting to note however the circumstances leading up to the article and letter. The article and letter were prompted by the actual expulsion of the Editor of Craccum from and Executive meeting. The present Executive has moved into committee several times with nary a stir from our beloved Editor. Infact at the previous week's meeting, when the issue of cappib book was brought up strict committee was also imposed. This time however, although Lin Roberts and Sue Glazebrook (who normally have speaking rights at Exec.) and the likes of myself were expelled, the Editor of Craccum was not. He did not appear particularly upset by this affront to democracy.

Last year's Executive (of which the present Craccum Editor was a full member) also went into committee several times without noticeable objections.

Without wishing to draw too many loose conclusions, it appears that the Editor of Craccum is far more concerned with his own expulsion from an Executive meeting than any other attack on democracy. Naturally he is perfectly at liberty to use the pages of Craccum to report this, but it is completely hypocritical for him to present this as a public crusade rather than the personal and petty reaction that it is.

The Editor does not improve this by later dragging up all sorts of ghosts from the past to support him. I am sure they all "expressed surprise and in many cases indignation" and that this was a great source of comfort to our set-upon Editor. Nevertheless, if the intention of the inclusion of this part of the article was some sort of veiled threat by dragging up old "political heavies" it reflects badly on the Editor. He obviously thinks that these people who are reaching or have reached the end of their Studass political lives, should remain like an albatross around the neck of the present Executive. This is hardly democratic.

The technicalities of going into committee will presumably be taken up by some Executive member, my concern is with the article. To me it appears that the Editor is feeling sorry for himself. Perhaps he is realising that his years of political power and influence have come to an end with the new crop of student politicoes. He is obviously not willing to go down without a fight. I feel sorry for him. He is like the parent who cannot accept the departure of his/her last child.

But the article is still inexcusable, and more than that, pathetic.

Yours

Chris Gosling

*Without indulging in counter-invective, might I repeat the main point of last week's letter. The Executive of AUSA has not in living memory felt it necessary to physically exclude all observers from a meeting. Why is this year's crop of politicoes more shy? - Ed.*

Dear Frank

On behalf of the couple of hundred people who signed the petition for a quiet room, i.e. a room in which to sit quietly (not a 'silence' room), may I thank the President and Executive for anticipating our hopes and setting aside the Old Women's Common Room (does that somehow sound wrong?) (or is it the new Unisex North Common Room) as a quiet zone.

Yours sincerely

Michael Tyne-Corbould

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1. Falsehood, 6. Capt, 9. Gallant, 10. Close-up, 12. Astride, 13. Steve, 14. Voyage, 16. Asbestos, 18. Recruits, 20. Seemed, 23. Apart, 24. Mansion, 27. Incense, 28. Allimony, 29. Essay, 30. Evergreen.  
DOWN: 1. Flight, 2. Lullaby, 3. Exalt, 4. Obtain, 5. Decrease, 7. Prefect, 8. Impressed, 11. Obscene, 14. Versatile, 15. Glutton, 17. Stamped, 19. Chances, 21. Manhole, 22. Engage, 25. Iching, 26. Rayon.

Dear Fwa

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Yoursfaith

Roland T

Dear Fran

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Dear Frank

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L.B. Sylvan



# THE NEWS

## FOREST WEEK

This week is Native Forest Week at the University. Sign our petition - the Maruia Declaration - to help save what is left of our native forests.

Our public forests are being destroyed by the Forests Service, and the forestry companies. Most of the forest produce is used wastefully. In the meantime many of the rare bird species, although protected, are being destroyed, and some more common forest types are becoming rare. Our heavily timbered forests are now reduced to isolated remnants. These are the podocarp forests, containing giant trees of Rimu, Kahikatea, Totara, Miro and Matai. These remnants are still being logged. The only way to stop this is to have government action.

If we can show the government that the people of New Zealand are concerned they may take notice. Make this the biggest petition New Zealand has seen. Sign it and help save what is left of our native forest and wildlife - near-extinct birds like the Kiwi and Kokako that live in these forests.

Save them and our forests from extinction. Every signature counts.

## YOUTH COUNCIL

There was an overwhelming response of support when more than eighty people attended the meeting to establish an Auckland Regional Youth Council last Wednesday, 30th March.

At a lively meeting chaired by Ken Newlands and spoken to by the Department of Internal Affairs recreation and youth officer, Richard Northey and the President of the National Youth Council, Ross Tanner, it was decided to get down to business and elect an executive committee. The new executive represents most of the youth groups within Auckland and includes the Polynesian Panthers, the Ponsonby Labour Co-op, Youthline, Arohanui, the A.T.I. Students Assoc-



Craccum

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## Whodunit

Editor ..... Francis Stark  
Assistant Editors ..... Louise Chunn  
Don Mackay  
Technical Editor ..... Rod Macdiarmid  
Photographer ..... Jan Geary  
Advertising Manager..... Anthony Wright

This weeks exciting episode was assembled with disgusting efficiency in only two days. Everybody did more or less what they usually do only quicker, except of course for those who didn't. Virginia Shaw exposes the secret lives of Apricot kernals, Glynis provided the pants, the gentlefolk of the Metropolitan College laid out, and the Executive provided laughs through a long Thursday night.

iation, and the Primary and Secondary Teachers' College Association. A.U.S.A. and other groups not present at the meeting will also be invited to put forward representatives.

Some specific issues and projects were discussed, including the lack of facilities in Grey Lynn, (represented by three youth groups). As a result plans are already underway for a new club centre for Grey Lynn. It was also decided to affiliate to the National Youth Council, so that submissions may be made to government and from which the new council will receive a grant.

The executive committee will meet shortly and will discuss making submissions to the Justice and Labour Departments on unemployed young people.

Any enquiries should be directed to Ken Newlands of the A.T.I. Students Association, Ph 372-209.

## S.M.S.

## RESEARCH OFFICER

NZUSA intends to employ an additional Research Officer in its National Office from 1 June 1977.

The Officer will be responsible for preparing submissions to government bodies and parliamentary committees; undertaking short-term research projects and helping to run NZUSA's newly established Resource Centre. Duties will cover a wide range of NZUSA's policies but will concentrate on the areas of student welfare and accommodation.

While no set qualifications and experience are required, the successful applicant will be able to write lucidly and concisely and should be generally sympathetic with NZUSA's policies.

The successful applicant will receive a salary in the range of \$6869 to \$8183 p.a. and will be reimbursed for reasonable removal expenses if required to move to Wellington to take up the position.

Applications in writing should be sent with copies of testimonials, and a summary of personal information and relevant experience to:

The President, NZUSA, P O Box 9047, Courtenay Place, Wellington, and will close at 5 pm on Friday 29 April.

## ECKANKAR

ECKANKAR, The Path of Total Awareness will be making its first presentation on campus this Tuesday, April 19 at 1:00 pm in Room 203 of the Student Union Building.

ECKANKAR believes in the ultimate freedom and survival of the individual throughout eternity and of the individual's unfoldment into self-realization and God realisation. Spiritual Liberation can be manifested in this lifetime by way of the Audible Sound Current and the guidance of the Living ECK Master.

ECK Master Paul Twitchell has said, "Man is a god clothed in rags, he is a master of the universe going about begging a crust of bread. He is a king prostrated by his own servants, a prisoner walled in by his own ignorance, he could be free, he has only to walk out if his self-constructed prison, for none holds him there but himself."

## STEP RIGHT UP

Nominations are now being called for the positions of student representative on Student Union Management Committee (SUMC). Application forms are available from Studass and nominations close with the Secretary on Wednesday 27 April. Applicants will be required to attend the Executive Meeting following closure of nominations.

Nominations are now being called for the position of Senate Representative for the term ending April 1978. Application forms are available from Studass and nominations close with the Secretary on Wednesday 27 April 1977.

Nominations are now being called for the positions of student representative on the Student Union Management Committee (SUMC). Application forms are available from Studass and nominations close with the Secretary on Wednesday 27 April 1977. Applicants will be required to attend the executive meeting following closure of applications - date as yet to be notified.

Dear Fwank

Does one detect a certain confusion in the mind of Master Merritt? In Craccum 6 when speaking of last year's \$67,000 surplus (and by implication the similar surplus which can be anticipated this year) he asks whether it is right that the Association should be making such profits instead of turning the money "back into things which would be of benefit to the masses". An excellent question, and one which many of us have been asking in the context of the lack of action by this year's executive; however it was only a day or two after the publication of his article that Master Merritt was proposing decreases in political expenditure at an SRC meeting. Even more surprising his expressed opinion was not that expenditure of Association funds on feminist issues was inappropriate but simply that SRC did not have enough money available to give the support required!

It is to be hoped that Master Merritt and his comrades will shortly have recovered from their confusion so we may see some worthwhile political leadership from the executive.

Yoursfaithfully  
Roland T Metge

Dear Frank,

Oh I weep for Capping Week. I really do. Capping Book is dead. Capping Controller has resigned and the usual lack of originality prevails. Capping Week as such should form the basis of something much more. A Festival if you like, where the major emphasis would be stunts et al, which would either be for the sheer fun of the act or to raise money for Charity. This of course is in addition to the hardy perennials such as Boat Race, Pub Crawl and Bike Rally. A pie in the sky? Probably.

What a silly idea having Boat Race and Pub Crawl on the same day again this year.

Nigel.

Dear Frank

On Saturday April 30 (ie the weekend before Capping) a children's party is going to be held in the Varsity Cafe and Quad. This is one of the first Capping events.

Some 400 underprivileged children from various institutions around the City will be attending the party between 11.00 am and 3.00 pm. The programme for the day is basically that the children will arrive at 11.00 and will play for an hour around the Studass buildings. At this time there will be ambulance and fire engine rides. Lunch will be at midday and that will be followed by 2 hours during which we hope several varsity groups will put on displays, and films will be shown in the theatre.

As you have guessed by now there is quite a bit of work involved and as this is a charitable function we could do with a few student helpers. So if anyone has got nothing to do on Saturday or a couple of free hours and would like to help prepare, from about 8 - 9 in the morning, assist at the party and/or clean up afterwards they can contact Rory at Plant Path Lab, Botany after hours at ph 603-062, or Stephen Johnson at Organic Chemistry, after hours ph OH 66 638 and tell us what you can do.

Rory O Keefe  
Kay Sanderson

Dear readers,

This is an open letter to the 9,925 members of AUSA who did not vote on whether or not to rescind our existing policy on the Middle East - namely - THAT Israel has a right to exist.

Seventy five who attended the last Student Representative Council Meeting have decided this for us. How sad. Now the struggle against those who would like to see the State of Israel destroyed must continue on Campus. At the next AGM, the beer guzzlers, paper-dart and chalk throwers, so-called leftist activists, and Jewish students and their friends will be locked in the life and death conflict which has become an annual event.

Does the Pakeha Colonialist state of New Zealand have a right to exist? Perhaps not. But if it does, and Israel doesn't, those of us who really don't give a damn deserve to be ruled by the little Hitlers of the Left and Right who really know what's best for us.

L.B. Sylvan



# MORE NEWS

## SRC

IT'S hard to say who was most astonished at the first meeting of the 1977 Student Representative Council on Wednesday April 6. There were those who had convinced themselves, but not enough of their fellows, that the whole scheme would founder from the outset, and there were those who had stoutly maintained that it was perfectly feasible that the new scheme would work, all the while suppressing their own fears.

In the face of the malicious hopes of the one group and the secret dread of the other, the whole thing was a scarcely-qualified success. A large group of students, estimated by the minutes at "approximately 125", appeared and the meeting quickly got under way. While there is little point in going through the business of the meeting, a few points of interest should be noted.

A motion was passed which finally cleared out the contradictory positions this Association has adopted at various times on the Middle East

conflict. Despite a determination by some to see this move as an attack on the state of Israel, the meeting was clearly convinced that the removal of all policies on the books about this subject would finally make the way open for the creation of a unified and consistent policy. It is now up to those interested to bring forward policy motions to the Winter General Meeting.

There was also some debate over the positions of Overseas Students Officer, where the original motion to make this position a full Executive one was amended to reduce its status to an officer of the SRC.

The Education Vice-President was directed to prepare plans for an Education Financing Campaign, currently scheduled for the period between June 15 and June 17. This would also be tied in with a campaign for a cost-of-living Bursary.

The last point of special interest was the donation of \$200 to the University Feminists for the April 15 strike over the Domestic Purposes Benefit. It was only after the meeting had been reminded of the extent of the Association's profit last year that the meeting stopped hesitating and granted the money.

F.S.

## SGM NOTICES

A Special General Meeting of the AUSA to discuss the allocation of money to the residents associations of Grafton Hall, O'Rorke Hall and International House will be held in B28 on Tuesday 26 April 1977 at 1.00 pm. The following resolution will be discussed:

THAT the AUSA Inc pay the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) to each of the Residents Associations of Grafton Hall, International House and O'Rorke Hall before the last day of May in 1977, such sums to be applied as each Residents' Association deems fit.

A Special General Meeting of the AUSA to discuss cigarette sales on Campus will be held in B28 on Friday 22 April 1977 at 1.00 pm. The following resolution will be discussed:

THAT cigarettes do be sold on Campus and that blue and yellow rice papers be sold through the catering outlets.

## PUMPKIN TIME

Graduation Ball - all graduates, students, staff, families friends etc welcome.

Trillos Downtown - wine, dine, dance and floorshow Friday 6 May 1977.

8 pm until 1 am

Tickets on sale from either Colin or Penelope at Studass - \$24 double.

## HELP !

Massey University extra-mural student - an inmate at Mt Eden Prison studying Statistical Analysis Stage II - requires a tutor (or collaborator studying at same or higher level) to assist with this subject. Half-hour or one hour/week or fortnight.

Contact: Mr Parish, Telephone 78-569



*The Investigation* is not really a play at all. Its a kind of ritual experience of horror, stylised and distanced, as if seen through a slightly occluded lens." So says Mervyn Thompson, Senior lecturer in Drama, of his first production with students in the Diploma Course. *The Investigation* subtitled "A Dramatic Stylisation of the Frankfurt War Crime Trials, concerning the Auschwitz Atrocities", is not for the squeamish, nor for the idealists. As Thompson says, "Its a model of twentieth century atrocity and a blueprint for the makers or more recent horrors in Vietnam, Uganda, Indonesia, etc. It's also a warning to us all.

*The Investigation* which plays without an interval for eighty minutes, will be performed in the Little Theatre on Thursday April 21st at 7 pm, Friday 22nd at 1 pm and 7 pm and on Saturday 23rd at 8 pm. Admission for students is \$1 and \$1.50 for the general public.

# RECORDS

ANIMALS  
PINK FLOYD  
CBS



FROM their first album in 1967, Pink Floyd projected themselves into the position of masters of electronic rock and with this growth, intentionally or not, rejected their Underground origins in favour of musical and technical experimentation. With the departure of Syd Barrett in 1968 the music of Pink Floyd became more experimental and removed - possibly to the detriment of their image and success.

'Meddle' in 1971 brought attention back to Pink Floyd with 'Echoes' reflecting the excellence Floyd could achieve, transcending the lack of a clear cut theme with open ended music. 1973 saw for the first time since the demise of Syd Barrett that delicate balance between rock and the electronic/tape effects that characterised Floyd's experimental work, reattained. 'The Dark Side of the Moon' was a huge success for Floyd in all respects in 1973 - marking a new era to their music with Roger Waters critically examining specific issues around him rather than leaving a theme to the imagination as in previous albums.

Two years later 'Wish You Were Here' with its indictment of the recording industry was a big success, with Waters' lyrics more critical and direct than ever before. WYWH was musically superior to DSOTM and the use (dependence?) on electronic effects was diminishing.

We now have 'Animals'. In keeping with tradition, this Pink Floyd album cover is superb - lyrics and photos included and an impressive photo of Battersea Power Station at dusk. Roger Waters' lyrics are his most sinister - reflecting ideas of the future not too far removed from those ideas portrayed in 'Animal Farm,' '1984' and 'Diamond Dogs'.

The album title aptly describes the tracks - five in all and very Orwellian in their characteristics viz, Pigs, Sheep, Dogs.

'Pigs on the Wing - Part 1' begins and finishes rapidly but gives an impressive idea of life in the future and sets the mood of the album very well.

'Dogs' concerns the day-to-day activities of a citizen - collared and chained and 'told what to do by the man'. The soaring guitar work, dog sounds and the penetrative moog give this track a musical edge over 'Shine On You Crazy Diamond' - the equivalent magnum opus on WYWH.

Side Two and 'Pigs - Three Different Ones' is Floyd's most cynical attack on the world around them - capitalism, censorship and some obscure theme in the second verse. Musically the album's most commercial song, it is almost funky and compares in track layout and position to 'Have A Cigar' on WYWH.

'Sheep' is self evident on reading the lyrics. The sheep, will rise and inherit the earth after the disappearance of the dogs - a prophetic idea that one day may prove true.

The album concludes with 'Pigs On the Wing - Part 2' which offers hope and an escape from totalitaria as the bird sounds may portray. It could, however be an escape similar to that of Winston Smith - doomed to failure.

In the year's best album Pink Floyd have proved that in ten years of recording, they have certainly not gone to the dogs.

P. HAMILL

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WARNERS

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**LUXURY LINER**  
**EMMYLOU HARRIS**  
 WARNERS (released through WEA)

**L**UXURY Liner is Emmylou Harris's third solo album, and the best record she has delivered since Gram Parsons's *Greivous Angel*.

The converted (for whom this review is superfluous anyway, as they've been flattening the grooves on their copy ever since it was released) already know the story of E.H. and Gram Parsons' great "contemporary musics" alliance, but for the rest a word of explanation may be necessary.

Gram was a poor-little-rich-boy from Georgia, who frantically made his music from the very emergence of "country-rock", with The Byrds, The Flying Burrito Brothers and on his own. He and Emmylou were lovers from the day they met. This "crown prince of excess" died aged 26 in a small desert town of too many and too much of those too nice things. Since then, in concert and on record, Emmylou has gone on to the stardom that Gram only saw as a stoned vision.

But the songs, what of the songs? The album swings off with *Luxury Liner* a very upbeat, previously unrecorded truck song of Gram's. *Pancho & Lefty*, next up, is a shower, freezer, bandits and bad hotels song, where Emmylou's memory-wringing voice begins to take off. Love that slide.

*Making Believe* (that you still love me), musically is, well, tasteful, but makes me believe it's a filler. *You're supposed to be feeling good* brings us all back home, Emmylou back in her niche, the sad lost love song, coping with life.

The searing, weeping voice detailing despair. Love it. The side closes with one of the stunners of the record "*I'll be your San Antone Rose*". A barroom piano and tears in the whisky song that shows her to beautiful effect. Dare we say poignant?

Side Two starts with Chuck Berry! *C'est La Vie* (you never can tell) is all rhythm and violin, a song for barrelling along the highway. *When I Stop Dreaming* provides a show break before the best song on the album *Hullo Stranger*. This song is wonderful: clean mandolin and girta sounds, with your basic floating fiddle that tries, but cannot match, the drifting harmonies of Emmylou, Fayssoux Starling and Nicolette Carson.

She is a Gram Parsons favorite, first heard on *G.P.* She covers it well but nothing like the original.

*Tulsa Queen* is her own effort, a lonely song of trains and death, Gram is gone and here am I surviving. And doing it well.

Those up on their L.A. session men stamp album, will be reassured by the reappearance of Glen D. Harding - Piano; Hank de Vito-Steel Guitar; Brian Ahern - Acoustic Guitar; Herb Pedersen, Fayssoux Starling and Nicolette Carson - Supporting vocals from previous albums. Ricky Scaggs on fiddle, Emory Gordy (drums) and Albert Lee (electric guitar) are all welcome additions.

This record sounds good, the recording and stereo mixing are excellent and all but let's face it, I'd love it on your great aunt's \$10 mono player.

M.P.R. ANDERSON

## MUSIC

**BEETHOVEN CONCERT**  
**N.Z. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**  
 TOWN HALL, 2/4/77

**T**HE star of this concert was Michi Inoue the brilliant 31-year-old musician who won first prize at the Guido Canelli Competition, making his debut at La Scala within days of this success. The hall was set tittering immediately the tall, thin, long-haired Michi reached the podium. He put great energy into Beethoven's *FIDELIO OVERTURE*, with unexpected exaggeration of all his gestures which were, however, also precise and clearly defined.

The orchestra's reaction was instant, playing with great immediacy and tremendous vitality. Michi seemed to revel in Beethoven's heavy German humour. It was a pity that intonation problems with oboe and 1st violins detracted from an otherwise fine performance.

It was heartening not to hear the usual 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th or 8th Beethoven Symphony, but rather

continued on page 15

# Rubbish!

**R**UBBISH is our only growing resource! To make full use of it we must all realise that we are all responsible. In everyone

of our places of residence - be it a house, a flat, a hotel, a motel, a hostel or a hovel, everyday there is something that is of no further use.

Food scraps, extra packaging, old tin cans, broken toys, broken books - the list is endless. Yet apart from the energy initially used to make these goods their basic raw materials are not yet lost. The raw material does not become totally lost to us until we mix them up with other rubbish and throw them onto the dump. In a hundred years time, present rubbish dumps will be bountiful mines of raw materials.



Jan Geary

But why has it taken until the late 1970's for us to begin to realise that these materials are being lost? The reason can only be that until the early 1970's there was only very limited knowledge of the expected lifetimes of our raw materials. Lead, tin and many other metals appeared so abundant that business felt no need to reclaim and recycle them. With the publishing of *Limits to Growth* in 1972 it was brought to the general public's attention that many minerals we expected to be unavailable from traditional mining after the end of the century. The 'oil crisis' belongs not to the Arab nations of OPEC, but to a realisation that oil production has exceeded the rate of discovery of new oil fields. Thus production will peak by the early 1990's - only 13 years away. Many other minerals are in similar situations. Tin was expected, in *Limits to Growth* to be available only until 1987 - again before next century, and only ten years away.

In such a world situation what can the individual do? The economists tell us that the scarcity of raw materials will lead to enormous price increases and hence a reduction in demand. They forget about the very many people dependent on these materials - both as employment and as part of their life styles. We may all agree that the throwaway soft drink can is the most pointless piece of consumer packaging invented by a man, but the fact remains that a section of our society is dependent on this example of throw-away society as their source of livelihood.

Society will not change overnight and we must retrain many people into more environmentally acceptable jobs. Thus it is essential to consider reuse and recycling now, without waiting until increased costs force us to do so. The individual may reuse things in the home - jars need not be thrown away but can be refilled, tin cans used as pot plant holders, plastic bottles as storage, packaging as toys for children - the list is endless.

In the early 1970's the Auckland Regional Authority began planning for a city-wide rubbish scheme. After many detailed reports, largely ignoring simply recycling, they decided that large scale pulverisers were the answer to Auckland's rubbish problems. All rubbish could be collected by a method similar to that used now, taken to one of four pulveriser sites, pulverised,

loaded into large trucks and carted to a sanitary landfill site. The pulverising reduces the bulk of the rubbish, allowing fewer, larger trucks to carry the same amount of rubbish. In the long term, it was hoped to be able to use the pulverised rubbish for recycling by an extremely expensive method. A representative of the DSIR at ENVIRONMENT 77 gave a figure of \$30 million for such a plant.

However, to less technological people the idea of mixing up rubbish, pulverising it, and then using a selection method for recycling seemed a little crazy. It would be far more logical to help the source of the rubbish (and in Auckland most rubbish comes from homes), sort the rubbish into a few categories e.g. paper metal glass and food. An investment in rubbish containers at this end would mean there was no need for such an enormous investment in mechanical sorting machinery. When the Environmental Defence Society said this last year the

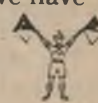
ARA was offended and stated that they felt EDS could not solve Auckland's rubbish problems.

So a small number of environmental groups got together and formulated a rubbish policy which was presented to the ARA. At this stage the Devonport Borough Council was approached with the aim of setting up a practical recycling scheme. If the scheme was to be a model for the rest of the city, it had to be independent of problems specific to Devonport - for example the fact that every car entering or leaving or entering Devonport has to pass the dump could not be used. The council, having been elected in the wake of the Ngataranga Bay issue was environmentally aware and gave their full support. This scheme appeared to be the most suitable - both environmentally and economically, to allow the Devonport dump, which is reaching the end of its useful life at present dumping levels, to remain open for many years.

The operation of the scheme is designed to minimise inconvenience for the public. House holds are encouraged by the availability of reduced price compost bins through the Council - to compost their food scraps and use them on their gardens. Inorganic rubbish is to be collected in rotation - glass one week, paper the next, and plastics and metals the following. Tip charges are reduced for residents who bring their rubbish to the tip in a recycleable form - e.g. a whole load of glass, a whole load of roofing iron etc. The greater cost of the scheme is expected to be met from the sale of the recycleable materials and the tip life should be extended considerably.

In the longer term it is hoped that other parts of Auckland will develop their own recycling schemes. Food scraps could still be collected separately for use in the Auckland City Council composting plant for people who do not have a garden, but other modifications will come about as the scheme comes into full operation and its limitations are recognised. One other advantage to the scheme is that it will lead us all to recognise how much rubbish we do make - every discarded piece of material is not only a waste to ourselves but also to future use by people who may have a better use than we have for it now.

NIGEL ISAACS





# Metropolitan College

Jan Geary

The AMC is a secondary school which works within the state education system and is financed by the Department of Education. Unlike most other secondary schools it is not zoned, that is, it is open to any student of secondary school age in Auckland. The school has no forms, no uniforms, and rules are kept to an absolute minimum.

The most important aspects of the school, however, is that it aims to involve the students more directly in determining their own education as well as developing critical acumen, communication skills and a true sense of responsibility. This is done by providing free choice in courses and subjects as well as using all the community resources.

UE and SC courses are catered for as well as 3rd and 4th form units of work. These are presented in a much more involved interesting manner. For example the UE and SC English topics are divided into blocks of drama, 20th century American poets, novels, etc so that intensive coverage of topics is possible. The year is divided into six six-week modules. Classes may last for 1 or more modules which makes it easier for people in the community to offer classes. External exam courses last the whole year. Every six weeks the students are given a list of classes for the following module. The students then make their own timetable from this so for 82 students there are 82 different timetables. The day is divided into 5 periods with half an hour between each. This allows for those students who have to travel between classes.

On the second module about 100 different classes were offered to the students, and it looks as if the choice will continue to grow as the school becomes better established and increases its involvement in the community.



Among the second module classes were classes on Philosophy, Video Communications, newspapers, how to choose a job, producing a videotape of old Ponsonby, Women's Studies, Polynesian Studies, Law and Order, Printmaking, Batik. An introduction to the Blues, Creative Dance, Sound recording at a recording studio, panelbeating, motorbike repair, sculpture at Elam, and boatbuilding.

On Thursday afternoons the school is involved in various community work with the hospitals, pre-school centres, assisting elderly people, charity work and environmental protection.

At present the school is based in Vermont St in an old Manual Training centre and it consists of two buildings, a prefab divided into two rooms and a similarly-sized concrete building built in 1920. These are hopelessly inadequate for 80 students each of whom is working at different subjects. However some of the classes are held at the Vocational Guidance Centre.

At present there are four full time and six part time teachers. Andy Begg who is the director, was previously head of Green Bay High School's maths department and is the author editor and publisher of several mathematics textbooks. Andy is disappointed that it is still necessary to emphasise external exams as students feel through social pressure that they have to follow UE and SC prescriptions rather than looking at their subjects from a different angle. He also feels that student-teacher relationships could be better - there is still a division even with first names being used.

David Hoskins, who teaches Humanities, Language and Literature, is an American philosophy graduate who first presented the idea of a school without walls to the education Department.

Ann Channings who also teaches humanities and was previously at Green Bay High has for a long time had ideals about teaching similar to the way this school has developed.

Glynn Kell and Barbara Lusk who teach science are both part time. Barbara likes the happier and less tense atmosphere and feels this is because many needless restrictions have been removed. "I find teaching here more satisfying as students have chosen their own courses and are well motivated."

Frances Salt who teaches Lang. and Lit. and Arts was previously at Onehunga High.

We are establishing a completely new system of organising at the school. Eight students, eight teachers and 4 parents are elected to form a senate, which will meet once a week. It will have almost complete control of the school; taking all of the decision making from Andy Begg. The running of the school will therefore be done by the Board of Governors and the Senate. Other members of the three groups are invited to come to the meeting but have no voting rights.

## School's out

*This article was prepared, written, proof-read and partially laid-out by students of the Auckland Metropolitan College. Its contents are the opinions of its writers, and not necessarily those of the Editor or staff.*

### Alternative School

Jan Geary

**M**OST people realise the existence of an alternative private school in Auckland city.

The school is situated in Court House Lane. Approximately 40 secondary school age kids are seeking self-development and freedom in one room.

Coming from homes that can afford seven dollars a week, most kids are proud of the school and its image. Our first contact with the alternative school was a fifteen minute expedition.

In the time we were there, we saw no work being done. An apathetic atmosphere prevailed and seemed to smother any enthusiasm. Perhaps tiredness could account for this, but it was only ten in the morning.

As one person said, the school is more than a 'social centre' and the building quite inadequate for serious study. Exam subjects are covered by correspondence school with the exception of English, maths and art.

Many of the people we interviewed were unable to give definite answers to some of our questions.

"Well, what do you think of your school?"

"It's ... um ... well it's okay ..."

So we are still in the dark about some matters.

Our two main interviews gave us contradictory views.

Interviewee one, Charles was disillusioned with previous schools and went to the Alternative School in his senior year. Charles was enthusiastic over the theory of the school. Its aims appealed to him and his parents. He soon realised, though, that in practice, it wasn't self development, it was more 'group pressure'. He claimed that because he did not conform, he was left out and classed as an outsider.

The areas most obvious in acceptance were drugs and sex.



Charles was surprised that the other students did not become bored, as he did, with the amount of correspondence teaching and the general attitudes. He said many of the students seemed childish in manner; the important activities of the day being, buying ice creams and blowing raspberries at policemen. Charles said how appalled he was that many of the students had problems and no one was there to help or even admit that they had these difficulties.

During the first year, Charles found himself

slipping quickly into depression. He thought that everyone at the school had the wrong attitude and he felt helpless to change it. Although he thinks the accepted school system is much better than the alternative school he feels that the amount of freedom and responsibility given to secondary school students in this situation could work if it was not abused and the right atmosphere prevailed.

John, who went to the school for a number of years, claimed that the 'group pressure' was a good thing. He believed there was a definite closeness between the students and everyone knew each other well. There were fewer cliques than in a traditional school. The group pressure was an essential part of the school, as it helped students who came to the school, with problems to cope. Because many had troubles and felt there was a big flaw in the education system and in society itself the school had a definite bond.

Being part of what he called the 'fuckwit fringe' John wasn't very concerned about the organisation of the school, or preparation for the future.

He said he didn't understand why people, after leaving the school, could run it down, and he himself had been content with the school as it was.

As the two people we interviewed had such conflicting views we hesitate to make generalisations as to what the alternative school is all about. But we can see here how two people react to the same atmosphere.

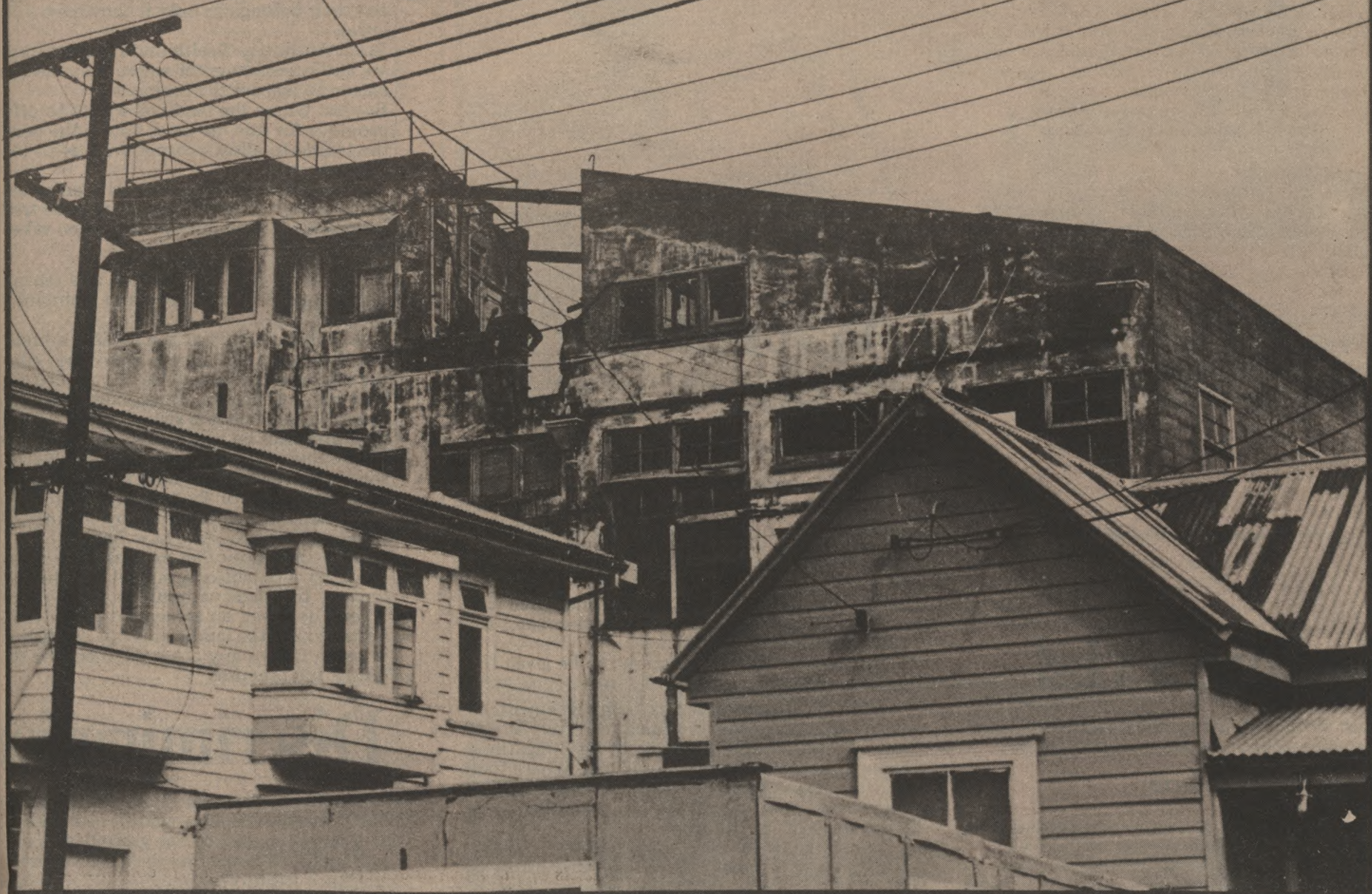
There are two kinds of structure which people work in. One is recognised as formal and maybe imposed by an institutions such as a school; the other tends to be less obvious but it still has definite rules and regulations. Maybe in the Alternative School some of the structures that exist need to be recognised.

SALLY MCDONALD  
KERRY BOYLE  
DEBBIE SMITH  
JEREMY DART





# You & your landlord



This Guide has been prepared by the Tenants Protection Association (Auckland Branch) Inc.

**A**UCKLAND has about 70,000 rental houses and flats, and 28% of the population lives in rental accommodation. Though the proportion of population housed in rental accommodation is much greater in some overseas cities, there has been an increasing number of problems straining the normally amicable relations between landlord and tenant in Auckland in the last year. The increase is reflected in the growing number of enquiries and complaints handled by the voluntary advisory groups that attempt to mediate in tenancy disputes. The problems appear to have arisen partly from the strained economic circumstances of the times, partly from the crisis in the building industry which is forcing more and more young married people to seek rental accommodation, and partly from a lack of investment in rental accommodation.

Problems are accentuated by the fact that the vast majority of landlords are small investors who have only one or two properties and have a vital and personal interest in their investment, but who, like most tenants, are unaware of the rights and obligations that legally devolve upon them, and their tenants. Since the relationship between the landlord and tenant is a contractual one, the two parties are free to write virtually any terms at all into the agreement. Consequently, some ridiculous and grossly unfair tenancy agreements are drawn up that take no notice of the minimum standards of the local authority by-laws and the implied provisions of the Property Law Act (1952) and its Amendment (1975) or of the Rent Appeal Act (1973). For example, one agreement that Tenants Protection Association investigated last year stated that if the rent was in arrears by three days or more the landlord could, without prior notice, re-enter and possess the flat. In fact, under the Property Law Amendment Act, a landlord can only do so if the rent is in arrears for 21 days or more, and so this clause of the agreement had no legal standing. Similarly, the agreement stated that the landlord could enter the flat at any time without prior notice. This clause again is contradicted by the Property Law Amendment Act, which stipulates that a

landlord must give at least 24 hours notice to enter the premises, and then may only do so to inspect the state of repair or to carry out any work he is obliged to do. So the moral of the story is: get a written tenancy agreement, as verbal agreements are sometimes worse than useless, and make sure that you read it carefully to avoid being bound to an agreement that is unfair if not downright illegal. Efforts are being made by the Law Society and the Real Estate Institute to introduce a standardised tenancy agreement, but as yet the best a tenant can do is to check with one of the tenancy advisory groups if he or she is not sure of the legality of the terms of an agreement.

**A**BOUT 75% of the complaints and enquiries TPA receives relate to landlords withholding the refund of bond money. A bond in theory is monetary security that the tenant will keep his obligations under a tenancy agreement. In practice the problem of refunding bond money usually involves questions of who will pay for the repairs to a property. According to the Property Law Amendment Act, the landlord is responsible for "fair wear and tear", decorative repairs, and damage caused by fire or flood, and the tenant for any wilful or negligent damage. Often the responsibility is hard to determine and usually a compromise arbitrated by TPA is the best solution. Typically a confrontation has developed between landlord and tenant where the landlord refuses to refund the whole bond, but if the tenant assumes at least part of the responsibility for the repairs, very often the landlord will refund part if not most of the bond. A case in point: a Kohimarama landlady refused to refund the bond of \$80 on the grounds that the carpet was stained and two pillows were missing. When the tenant agreed

to pay for the carpet to be shampooed and to return the pillows, \$55 of the bond was refunded.

It has been estimated that about \$3 million is being currently held by Auckland landlords as bond, and the idea of establishing an independent public body to hold this money and arbitrate its return is being discussed by tenancy advisory groups, lawyers, and politicians in the light of legal and administrative experiments in Canada over the past five years. In the meantime, however, the tenant should remember that it is illegal for bonds to exceed the equivalent of one month's rent.

Government intervention in the whole area of tenancy problems is confined to the Labour Department's administration of the Rent Appeal Act (1973). Under this Act, a Rent Appeal Board of three members was set up to determine fair rents. The Board had dealt with 1126 cases to January 1977. Applications may be made to have a fair rent assessed by either the landlord or the tenant by filling in the appropriate forms available from the Post Office or the Labour Department, and appearing before the Board's regular Monday meetings. The Board does not guarantee to reduce rents though. In fact, 464 appeals were settled before the Board heard them; 179 rents were increased, 184 decreased, 55 remained the same, and the rest are awaiting further action. Though the Labour Department and tenancy groups are satisfied that the Board is performing reasonably well in a difficult area of the law, the process is still rather slow and the means of redress rather cumbersome. One consolation is that when a tenant or landlord does receive a fair rent assessment, it remains in force for twelve months regardless of any change in the tenants.

An innovation to improve the administration of the law that has interested tenancy groups and lawyers in the last year or two, is the appointment of a "rentalsman", an independent public official who has wide powers to arbitrate

**Craccum** SUPPLEMENT

continued on Supplement P. 4



# Legal Guide

## Finding a flat

Apart from replying to private advertisements, the common sources of accommodation are:

### 1. REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Probably the most common form of flatletting service, Real Estate Agents must be licensed members of the Real Estate Institute of New Zealand (PH 364 812) and are subject to its code of ethics. The most relevant provisions of the code are:

- agents can only be paid by one party to the agreement - usually the tenant.
- agents are not permitted to collect their commission until the tenancy agreement has been arranged.

Where a tenant has any complaints relating to the conduct or fees charged by an agent, he or she should notify the Real Estate Institute who can and will censure their members.

### 2. OTHER FLATLETING ORGANIZATIONS

There are other flatletting organizations that are not governed by the Real Estate Institute. These should be treated with extreme caution. In fact, the Rent Appeal Act (1973) prohibits such unlicensed agencies from charging fees or commissions for obtaining accommodation for their clients.

### 3. STUDENT ACCOMMODATION BUREAU

This service is run by the University Phone 74-740 Ext 9496 and enquiries should be made to the Student Accommodation Officer who is able to offer students a range of flats, hostel accommodation and private board.

### 4. HOUSING CORPORATION

State rental accommodation may be obtained from the Housing Corporation under a graded system of priorities which are periodically revised. All enquiries should be made to the Housing Corporation, on the corner of Rutland and Lorne Streets. Phone 764-010.

### 5. EMERGENCY HOUSING

Some emergency accommodation is provided by the Auckland City Council Phone 74-650 and by various church groups under certain criteria and these may be contacted through local Citizens Advice Bureaus. Ph 73-313.

## Tenancy Agreements

It is essential to obtain a tenancy agreement in writing. Verbal agreements are almost useless. Note also, that it is illegal for the landlord to ask for any payment other than bond, rent-in-advance, or rent. "Key money" is illegal. The agreement should contain:

- A description of the premises, ie the address of the property and a description of its contents, including a list of chattels, eg 'furnished' or 'unfurnished', with a dining table and four chairs, two beds etc.
- The amount of rent to be paid and when it is to be paid, and the amount of the bond and who is to hold the bond.
- The period of notice required to be given to end the tenancy.

When the tenant enters into an agreement, the tenant must read the agreement carefully and be sure he understands the scope of his obligations to repair and maintain the premises. Where these obligations are not specified in the agreement, or there is no agreement at all, the respective obligations are as follows:

- The tenant must keep the premises in "good and tenantable repair". He is also responsible for any wilful or negligent damage resulting from his own actions or those of any person he permits upon the premises.
- The landlord is responsible for repairs resulting from "fair wear and tear", for decorative repairs, eg wallpapering and painting, and for damage caused by fire or flood.

Both the tenant and landlord may be liable if they allow the premises to get into such a condition as to amount to a nuisance under the Health Act. A "nuisance" includes such things as defective drains, the presence of rubbish or vermin, dampness and overcrowding. Either the landlord or the tenant may apply to the local authority to abate the nuisance.

Where the tenant wishes to carry out improvements to the property he should obtain a written authority from the landlord that he will reimburse the tenant for any expenses he incurs. It should be noted, however, that the landlord may raise the rent as a consequence.

## Privacy

The tenant has a right of "quiet enjoyment" of the premises subject to certain rights of entry recognized at law:

- Landlords. Normally the conditions under which a landlord may enter the premises will be specified in the agreement. There they are not so specified or there is no agreement, the landlord or his agent may, after giving the tenant not less than 24 hours notice, enter the property at any reasonable time, to either inspect the state of repair, or carry out any work he is obliged to do.

However, he may enter the premises without prior notice to the tenant if the tenant consents, or where the landlord believes on reasonable grounds that the property is being damaged or where the tenant has vacated the property.

Apart from the provisions outlined above, the landlord has no more right than any other person to enter the premises without the permission of the tenant.

- Police. Police may only enter the property if they have been invited by the occupier, unless:
  - under the provisions of the Arms Act (1958) and the Narcotics Act (1965)
  - they can produce a warrant

c. or without a warrant they believe a serious offence is being committed.

Once the police have lawfully entered a property they may remain there if they discover evidence of an offence other than that which prompted their initial entry. They may not enter the property for any other reasons, and the tenant may treat them as trespassers and ask them to leave.

### 3. Others

Bailiffs: A bailiff can evict tenants and move out their belongings only if they have a court order.

Local Authority Health and Housing Inspectors are authorized to enter where they have good reason to inspect the premises.

Buyers: Where the landlord wishes to offer the property for sale, he must obtain the consent of the tenant to allow prospective buyers to view the property.

All unauthorized persons who enter the property uninvited by the tenant may be treated as trespassers if they fail to leave when asked to do so.

- A statement of the landlord and tenants obligations as to the repair and maintenance of the property.

It is imperative that the tenant carefully read the agreement before it is signed and either ask the landlord or seek advice on any provisions that may be capable of misunderstanding. For once the agreement is signed under ordinary circumstances he will be bound by the agreement. Where there is no agreement in writing, or where the written agreement does not contain all the necessary terms of the tenancy, both landlord and tenant will be governed by the implied provisions of the Property Law Act (1952 & 1973).

In the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, a tenant may sub-let or assign the tenancy to others without the landlords consent. Where, however, an agreement permitting sub-letting exists the landlord is not entitled to charge a fine or any other payment for sub-letting the premises.

## Discrimination

It is illegal under the Race Relations Act (1971) to discriminate against or refuse to grant a tenancy on the grounds of race or nationality. Complaints should be addressed to the Race Relations Conciliator Phone 71-294. Nor is it legal to refuse to let on the grounds that a prospective tenant has children. (Rent Appeal Act 1973) In such cases of discrimination the onus is on the landlord to prove that he is not so discriminating.

## Bonds

The Rent Appeal Act limits the aggregate amount of a bond and/or rent-in-advance to an equivalent of one months rent. Amounts paid in excess of this limit are illegal and may be recovered by the tenant as a debt due to him as a deduction from future rent.

The landlord must refund the bond in whole or in part when the tenant vacates the premises unless the tenant has caused him loss or damage. The Labour Department administers this Act. Any inquiries about withholding of bonds should be addressed to the Rent and Bonds Section (Ph 761-149).

## Rent

The amount of the rent will rarely be set for a fixed period and normally the landlord has a right to increase the rent periodically. It is an offence though for the landlord not to provide the tenant with a receipt for rent paid. The receipt must show the amount, the date of payment, and the date up to which rent is paid.

### RENT APPEAL

Where the tenant believes he is paying an unfair rent or that an increase is unjustifiable, he may apply to the Rent Appeal Board to have a fair rent determined. The tenant must fill in a Rent Appeal form obtainable from the Post Office, Labour Dept, or any of the tenancy advisory agencies. When completed it must be sent to the local office of the Labour Dept, who will later notify the tenant of the date of the hearing of his application by the Rent Appeal Board.

The landlord and tenant may appear in person



# Workers

In last week's N.Z. Herald, Mr Green, Chairman of ICI N.Z. Ltd. called for the establishment of "... effective works councils consisting of both management and worker representatives."

Mr Green made this statement when making a report to the Institute of Directors (NZ division) on the recently published Bullock Committee report on Worker participation in Britain.

The point of interest in Mr Green's report is not that he actually called for the setting up of work councils, but the fact that he did not deal with the main issue in relation to the whole concept of worker participation. Moreover his whole understanding of worker participation and worker councils seems to be based on very undeveloped notions of the role of workers, industry and society itself.

In his report, Mr Green dealt with three main issues, firstly industrial democracy, secondly, the role of politics in industry and thirdly worker education.

For Mr Green industrial democracy does not mean "government by the people", as the Concise Oxford Dictionary defines democracy, and as the Bullock report's recommendations of an equal number of workers to management on an industrial board, would term democracy.

Mr Green describes that type of democracy as "... private enterprise dominated by workers;" therefore, he recommends that "... if New Zealand were to have an industrial democracy, then it would be better to consider the German system." where representation is only one third workers, two-thirds management. This type of statement leads to the question of whether Mr Green is thinking of work councils as perhaps being mere consultation bodies, rather than as effective shares in the decision-making process.

Secondly, Mr Green recommends that New Zealand worker participation not be 'political' as the British system would seem to be going to be. If the belief still exists among company directors of Mr Green's standing, that work can be considered separately from political activity, personal life, or leisure activity, then we all have a long way to go before a real humanisation of the work place and society takes place. Perhaps Mr Green should inform the Minister of Labour, that his portfolio is redundant, and his interest in the affairs of Trade Unions therefore untenable.

This idea that somehow industry can exist in a vacuum separate from not only the other aspects of a worker's life, but also from society at large, is brought across again, in the third point Mr Green deals with, that of worker education.

Mr Green sees the need for "... educating workers on the needs by companies to earn profits". Perhaps, rather, worker participation should go hand in hand, firstly with the education of the worker about his own work, and the performance of the whole enterprise. It might also foster an awareness on the part of the worker of the economic function of the enterprise he is working for, and its relationship to the economic needs and problems of the community as a whole.

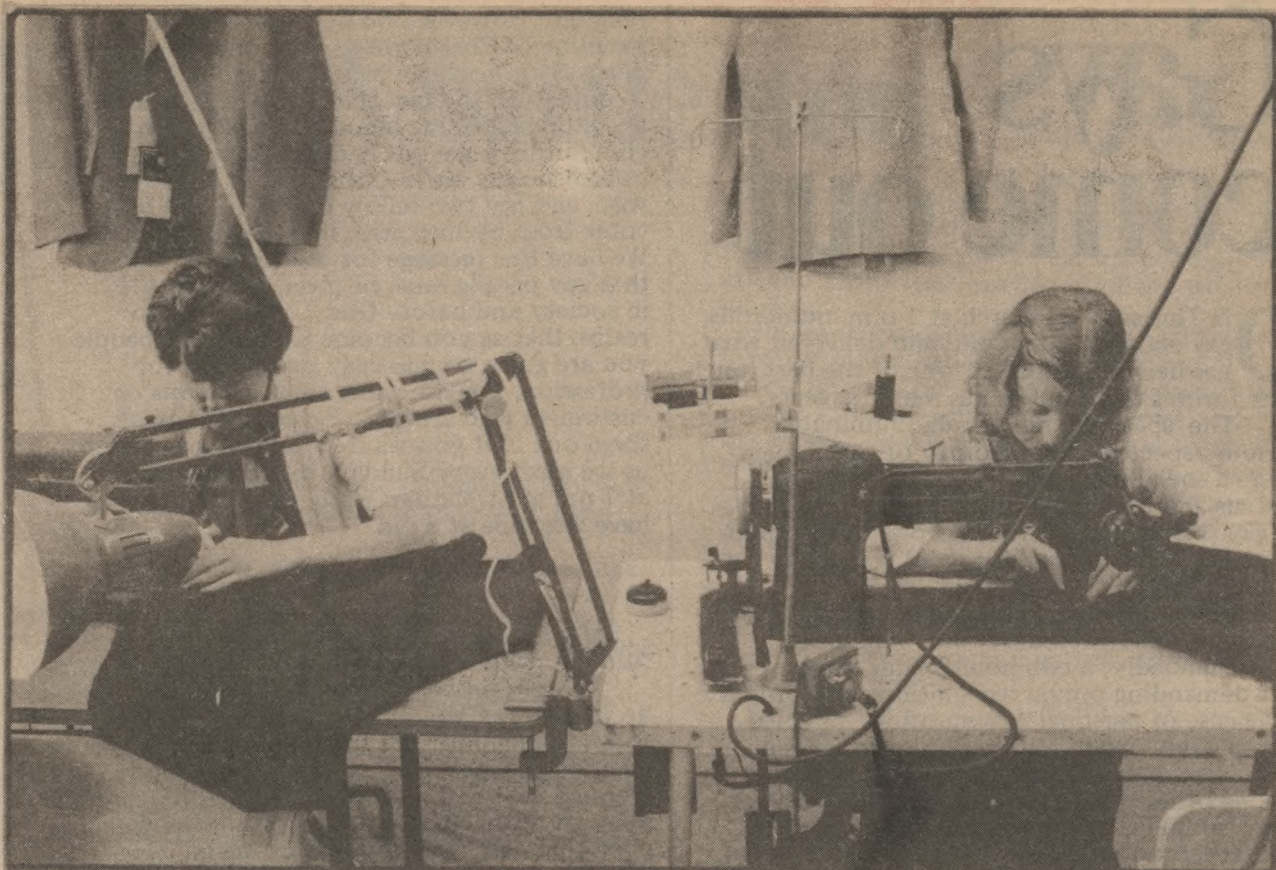
Thirdly it should give an understanding of the social structures within the enterprise, and in the larger society, which must be changed, adapted, or demolished if each worker is to be able to influence decisions which bear upon himself as an individual, his workplace and the enterprise's role in the wider community.

Mr Green's main failure in making his report was in not dealing with the central question in the issue of worker participation in industry: that of the willingness of management to share their present monopoly on power with the workers. From Mr Green's recommendation to follow the German rather than the British system of representation, it would seem that there may be an unwillingness on the part of management in NZ to give workers a real share in decision-making. The question is why?

If we are to value every worker as a thinking person, and to give to work the dignity it deserves, we cannot afford not to answer that question. Why is management unwilling to share its decision-making role with the workers?

At the same time we should be concerned with the present state of the Trade Unions and equally with the Government's present stance towards them.

Work can be a place where workers can grow and develop as persons, and can serve in the building up of society. If this concept of work is to be developed, then worker participation can be a vital means towards this goal. This will not



Jan Geary

be achieved by the type of worker participation Mr Green is talking about, which when considered, can be seen to be an inadequate response to the real needs of workers today.

R. SMITH



*Clad in their candy pink combat gear, crowned by a glorious shock of golden hair, few would not recognise the ladies from the Space Corps - Fluffy Evangelina D'Art and Waitemata Winnie. Vaporisers at the ready, those intrepid lasses prepare for battle at the New Independent Theatre. There they will appear from April 27th to 29th and May 4th to 6th at 1.10 pm in John Curry's sci-fi comedy, The Real Woman.*

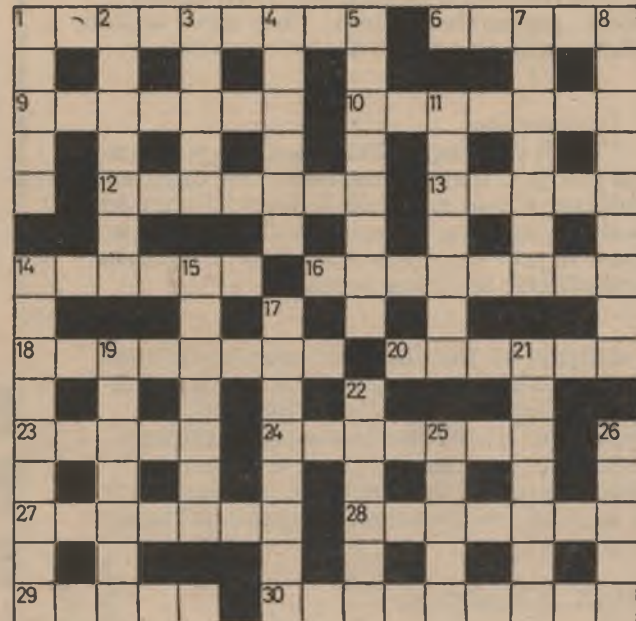


## Crossword

Solution P 2.

ACROSS:

1. It's not true it looks like a treacherous American gangster! (9)
6. Madcap ribaldry in a Mediterranean island. (5)



9. Annoy a worker - that's brave! (7)
10. Bring the straggling ranks together for a kind of 'photo. (5-2)
12. A long walk on a horse! (7)
13. Should give the housewife a fine result. (5)
14. Go from one place to another, in the main. (6)
16. Protective fibre is best in the middle. (8)
18. Forces people who join them. (8)
20. Appeared to surround me in the grain. (6)
23. Separate from a role. (5)
24. Unusual maison in the North is a big house by English standards! (7)
27. Something burnt in church is to cause rage. (7)
28. Paid to support unmarried women, as it were. (7)
29. Try to find a piece of prose. (5)
30. Type of tree continually inexperienced? (9).

DOWN:

1. In the sporting sense, one is roped in to battle by the rules! (5)
2. If an encore is required, this song has failed. (7)
3. Some sex alterations give honour above others. (5)
4. Get a bit on; strange! (6)
5. Get smaller to become cared about, see! (8)
7. High Roman officer has authority over the children. (7)
8. It's printed, and forced to join the Navy, once. (9)
11. Be twisted in cones. How disgusting! (7)
14. One with wide talents to serve tail badly. (9)
15. A lot to start with for one who eats too much. (7)
17. Runaway disaster in the stock-breeding business! (8)
19. Often taken by the careless. (7)
21. Gives entrée to the sewer! (7)
22. Hire to get the gear in. (6)
25. Sounds like cold comfort for the cake-maker! (5)
26. Beam on a fabric. (5)



# Gays come out

ON Thursday 24 March at 1 p.m. numerous gay activists 'came out' and delivered what has been described as 'one of the best lunch time forums this campus has seen for years'

The speakers, nine in all, illuminated various aspects of the ideology of Gay Liberation - a social movement organised by homosexuals and lesbians to work for the civil rights of gay people and for the acceptance of homosexuality as a valid, creative and personally fulfilling lifestyle.

It was almost five years ago to the very day that a gay Maori feminist had conducted, single handedly, a two hour forum session. She was demanding public recognition and support for a case of personal victimisation. She had won a study award but had been refused an entry visa since she said she wanted to study, among other things, gay power in the States. She also said that she was a lesbian.

It is somewhat ironic that after five years of fighting for civil rights for homosexuals and lesbians, gay activists still encounter students labouring under the same misconceptions that were encountered in 1972.

Excerpts of the speeches are reprinted below in an attempt to educate not only the fresher, but the liberal, and also the straight.

Janet Roth, Young Socialist, Radical Lesbian, and member of Studass Exec:

"If you look at the people standing (here) in couples, they are heterosexual couples. If you go into the post office and look at the ads for home ownership accounts, it is for heterosexual couples that they advertise. Or if you go into the bookshop or into the library, there is hardly any literature about lesbianism and homosexuality. And that's the way lesbians and homosexuals grow up. Most of us grew up in the nuclear family which is in itself a heterosexual unit. It's a unit that teaches women to be weak, submissive and passive. In this formula there is no room for lesbians, no room for homosexuals. And for any lesbian and for any homosexual that actually does come out and say 'I am lesbian' 'I am homosexual' means that they open themselves up for derision, not to mention applecores."

Chris Moran, Gay Activist University:  
"Homosexuals are beginning to realise that although we have several proud movements which speak of our pride, there is still the matter of our emotional and economic support. The political becomes personal, and the dialectics of sex don't numb the pain of being thrown out of your job. It is time that gay people were offered the same opportunities that straights have always taken for granted. It is of little wonder that many gays flee to the relative safety of jobs where we are tolerated, often to the stunting of our personal, intellectual and economic growth."

Sue Glazebrook, Women's Rights Officer on Campus:

"NZUSA policy calls for the end of all discrimination against homosexuals. Last August Council at the newly established Womens Commission, a policy was initiated, recognising the special oppression of lesbian women - oppression both as women and as homosexuals. Lesbians are a great challenge to the male patriarchal system; they are the ultimate insult to the male world; they are independent of men in their personal relationships. The result has been for the male to deny the very existence of the lesbian community..... Lesbianism and the fear of being branded as a lesbian has been used in another way to keep women in line. Feminists who are challenging the patriarchal system are often called 'dyke' or 'lesbian' and told that they are not 'real women', i.e. women as defined by men. Now the feminist movement is stating that by allowing this to happen, we are allowing ourselves to be controlled by the male culture."

Rev. Peter Alexander-Smith, Pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church:

"I'm a man; I'm not queer, although I am homosexual. I am also a minister of

religion. However I do not represent the mainline of Christianity - I did once for many years as an Anglican priest, but when I came to grips with the fact that I was homosexual and stopped hiding behind unreality, the church threw me out because they say you cannot be gay and a Christian. I know otherwise, and my two fellow ministers who have come from Sydney with me, they know too. We have this message for the whole of NZ - that gay people must be given a proper life in society and before God ... Please try to realise that as you become professional people you are going to meet gay people in your profession, you are going to have clients or customers who are gay. Please, don't freak them out ... If you want to know more about us we meet every Sunday for a Social Hour at 7 pm at St Mathers in the City, and we have a service at 8 pm.

Sally Side-Effects, Co-ordinator of Addicts Welfare Association:

"A Night on the Town - Be Lusty, he wanted sex and if lucky warmth. Meet Paul my pick-up. We agreed on a price - men are cheaper than women, thank God. Walking to his car, not together for his sake. A musician being seen with me and possibly being seen as bedding me is paranoia. At home - after small talk - we relaxed - a few gin and tonics and then to bed. After 2 hours of lovemaking, much beyond the agreed price, we talked - I paid - He said he'd pay me back and that he'd like to see me again. Heard it before - still - who knows? After screwing and being screwed and the rest of the pleasure, who is going to label who what? Who is what? And what is why?

Bruce Hutton, Gay Activist University:

"So what does it mean to be a male homosexual, among other things it means being sexually attracted to other guys; having a strong desire to touch other guys and be touched by them; kissing and carressing them; holding or being held in the arms of another guy; being sexually aroused by other guys ... Thus to be gay does not just mean finding your own sex attractive or loving or just wanting to have sex with them. It means all of these things. All in all, homosexuals are as nice or nasty as the rest of society, as happy or unhappy, as promiscuous or as celibate. For society to single out 10% of the population as perverted shows a sickness, not in us, but in society."

Question by unknown woman:

"How can the gay minister possibly correlate what the Bible says about homosexuality with what he claims to be as a homosexual?"

Rev. Peter:

"When Jesus was asked what is the greatest law, he said 'That you shall love' - and if I find myself falling in love with a person, before Almighty God, anything I want to do, provided that it is loving, I believe I have a right to do."

Sue Glazebrook:

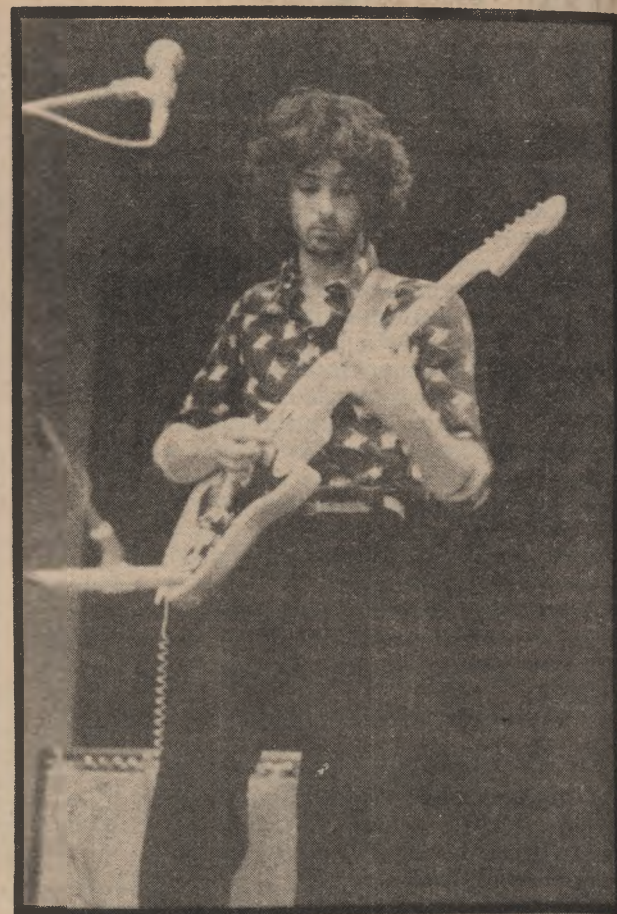
"I'd just like to make a point here for those people who don't believe in religion. The parts that have been read to us from the Bible show us that religion is just another basis of our sexist patriarchal system. They show us that religion and revolution are incompatible."

Transvestite:

"To all you happy heterosexuals out there one day you may get married. One day, without realising it you may take a fancy to your wife's clothing, and start wearing it. You might not know it yet - so ... you want to be a bit more sympathetic to other people."

Judging by the dearth of people who took up our invitation to voice their opinions, all we can conclude about our "Straight Oppressor" is that we as homosexuals were once again used as objects of derision and humiliation on the one hand, and as objects of humour on the other. Things don't seem to change!

NIGEL BAUMBER



Well, AFTER HOURS came and went. The concert in the Old Maid last Thursday was pretty much a success. The addition of a drummer, and an expanded repertoire both added to the impact of the previous performance as a support act for Waves.

All those of you who missed out on seeing them at either of their two performances have done your chips this time. You see, Neil has gone to London to play with Split Enz (replacing Philip Judd) and Geoffrey (above) is left trying to figure out what to do next. Could be that his brother might have a surprise in store for him.

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**T**WO issues ago we carried a story on East Timor's forgotten war - an ex-Portuguese territory fighting unsuccessfully to maintain its independence from Indonesia. Timor's plight is reminiscent of that of Portugal's African colonies during the 1960's - the world just didn't want to know about them.

The 1960's were the years of Vietnam and the small and medium scale guerilla activities in the last remaining outposts of African colonialism were not of interest. At least not until Portugal finally gave up the ghost, the Cubans moved in, and the US realised that Angola wasn't going to become another Zaire, ie a fertile land for US investment.

With the resolution of the Vietnam conflict the African colonies finally caught the attention of the Western powers, but a decade had already passed. A period of big power rivalry ensued with the West acting to prevent what it interpreted as the eventual Russian domination of Central and Southern Africa. They had, of course, little in aid to the guerrillas, preferring instead to foot the Portuguese military bill through NATO.

With the granting of independence the Socialist regimes of Mozambique and Angola, through their size, strategic location, and potential wealth, have become new and important forces in African and world politics. But the third Portuguese colony that gained independence, Guinea-Bissau, remains as forgotten as ever. And yet it was the frustrations of a stalemated guerrilla war in the sweltering tidal swamps of Guinea-Bissau that led to the resignation of General Spínola. This in turn, triggered the coup of April 1974 which toppled the Caetano regime. Furthermore, of the three colonies, it was the revolutionary movement in Guinea-Bissau that was the most successful in liberating territory, mobilising the populace and creating new government and social structures.

Whilst during the mid and late 1960's, it was the ill-conceived adventures of Che Guevara that captured the attention of a romantic Western youth, the real struggles were taking place in such places as Guinea-Bissau. Here the struggle was under the direction of one of the most original revolutionaries yet produced by Africa, Amílcar Cabral.

Who was Cabral? What was his vision? How has Guinea-Bissau fared in its attempts since independence to realise that vision?

Guinea-Bissau, a small section of the West Coast of Africa between Senegal and former French Guinea, plus the Cape Verde Islands, is in all, about 40% of the size of Portugal. Most of it is low-lying, inundated by tidal waters and has a rainy tropical climate. Its half million inhabitants are for the most part illiterate (99%) subsistence farmers.

From the early 1950's as in most parts of Africa, nationalist feelings became apparent. This was especially apparent amongst the better educated urban workers. 1956 saw the establishment of the clandestine PAIGC, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, headed by Cabral. At first the tactics of the PAIGC were relatively peaceful, centering on strikes and demonstrations by urban workers. But such tactics soon proved fatal. The death of fifty strikers in the 'Pijiti massacre' in 1959 convinced Cabral of the necessity of a new strat-



## A battle won

VIRGINIA SHAW

egy. This was based on the mobilisation of the rural populace for a period of extended rural insurgency.

Contacts were made with Nationalist groups in Angola and Mozambique. However it was the PAIGC which was to be the best organised, at least initially, and the most resistant to factional rivalries among these movements. The years 1959 - 61 were spent consolidating the party structure in rural base areas, and proselytising among the peasants, to overcome their traditional orientation and suspicion of the revolutionaries. The majority of the recruits came from the under employed workers, recently arrived in the towns from the country.

Early 1973 saw the beginnings of full scale guerrilla warfare and by 1965 the PAIGC claimed control over 40% of the country. By the late 60's the figure had grown to 80%. The Portuguese became restricted to the coastal cities and to fortified areas.

The campaign against the Portuguese followed the classical Maoist strategy of 'peoples war'. Political revolution and social revolution were to go hand in hand. The administration of the liberated areas aimed to bring the rural people into the political process. Liberated areas came under the control of a provisional government, thus creating a state within a state. This included its own rudimentary health and education programmes, trading centres, co-operative food production schemes, and judicial and political committees. Unlike their Chinese and Vietnamese counterparts the PAIGC did not include rent reduction or land reform. Land tenure had never been the source of dissatisfaction under Portuguese rule. Ownership had remained with the tribe or village community. It was the labour policies of the Portuguese companies that were the cause of unrest.

Efforts were made to break the privileged position of traditional leaders and chiefs who were often heavily compromised with the colonial administration. Overall, the fighting was characterised by the absence of Vietcong-like terrorist activities, in contrast to the brutal blanket retaliation policies and fortified village schemes of the Portuguese.

Throughout the long years of fighting, the Portuguese attitude towards the emergent nationalism, was characterised by a total blindness to the processes of history. This was especially evident among top military personnel. General Kaulza de Arriga, appointed commander in Mozambique in 1970, epitomised such thinking. In 1967 he wrote: "Subversion is a war above all of intelligence. One needs to have a

high level of intelligence to conduct it. Not every one can do this, the Blacks do not have a high level of intelligence. On the contrary they are one of the least intelligent of the world's peoples."

He was subsequently sacked in 1973, but by then the lesson had already been learned.

The driving force behind the success of the PAIGC was its leader Amílcar Cabral, one of the world's least known but most successful revolutionaries. Cabral was a Lisbon educated "mulatto" from the Cape Verde Island and was married to a Portuguese. In the early 1950's he worked for the Portuguese government as an agronomist, and was responsible for the preparation of a report on Guinea's land resources, agricultural output and problems. This knowledge was to serve him well during the time in the countryside.

In those early years his writings are indicative of an awareness of the problems of African development. However his early association with the colonial government, plus his favoured racial and social status made him, at first suspect to his fellow black Africans. Consequently it was not until 1956 that he began to participate actively in the nationalist movement.

Terms of organisation Cabral was much influenced by Lenin. "Democratic Centralism" provided the model both for fighting the revolution and the organisation of the new state. Individualism and "personalities" were seen as forces that often worked to undermine the ideals of a collectivist society. For Cabral it was the duty of the individual to become integrated into the national framework, and work towards the development of the nation. Tragically Cabral was assassinated by the Portuguese in 1971 and thus did not survive to see the completion of his work. His death was as much a loss for Africa as it was for Guinea-Bissau.

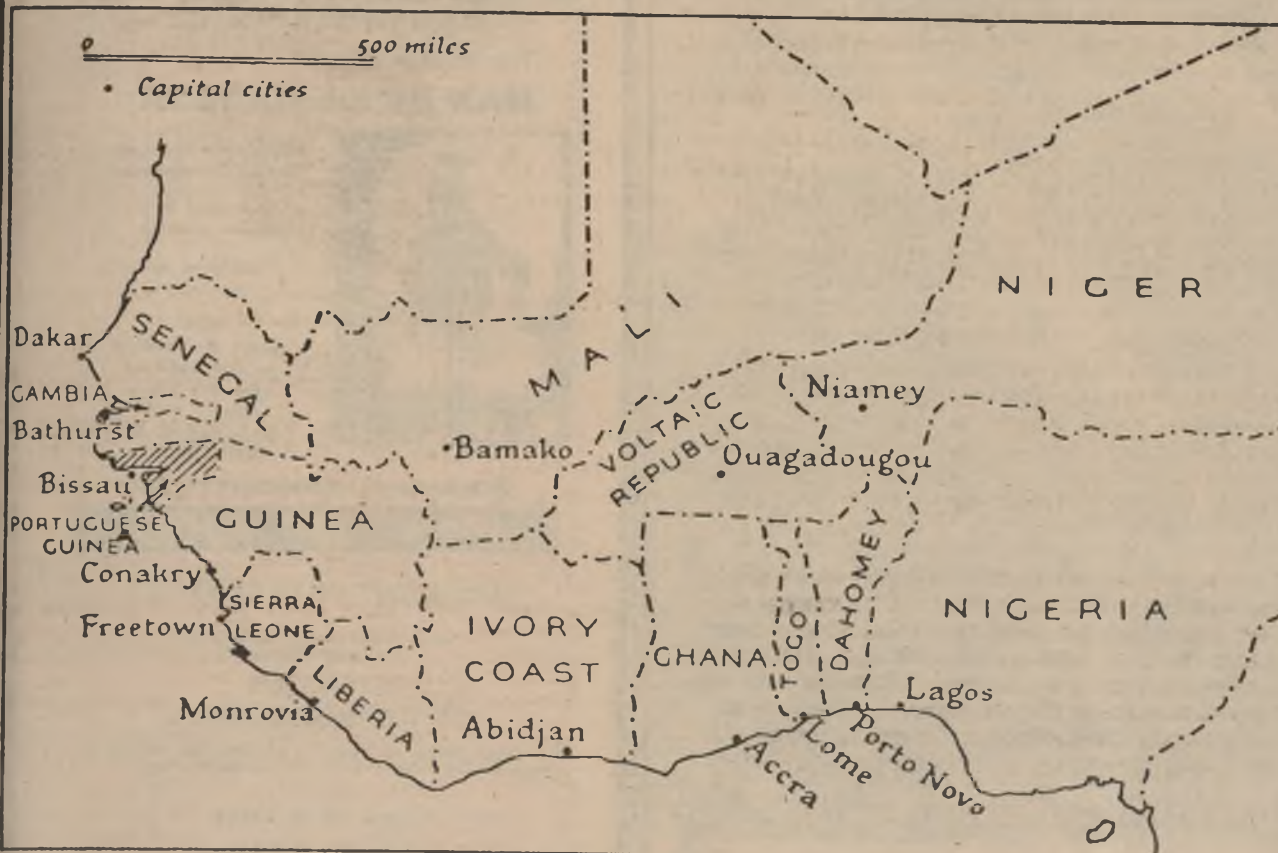
Since independence the PAIGC, headed by Luís Cabral, his brother, has concentrated on the following three tasks. Firstly to consolidate its rule, secondly to bring about unification with the Cape Verde Islands and thirdly to repair the damage done to the economy by decades of colonialism and eleven years of war. Consolidation of party rule has not come automatically. Despite being able to capitalise on its role in the liberation struggle, the PAIGC has had difficulties in finding sufficiently qualified people to administer the state and the party. The building of a party structure in urban areas has tended to drain the old liberated areas of personnel;

The Third Party Congress is set for July 26-31 and it is hoped a full party programme for the post-independence period will be drawn up, and some decision reached on the status of the Cape Verde Islands. So far the PAIGC has maintained separate governments in the two areas, displaying a cautious and gradual approach.

The most acute problems are in the economy. In 1975 the bill for imports was six times greater than export earnings. 20 % of all imports are still rice the staple food. There is little or no industry, and an overdependence on groundnuts as a source of export earnings (46%). The Cape Verde Islands are even worse off. They are in the ninth year of continuous drought with a corresponding drop in production. Starvation has been avoided only by massive food imports.

As a consequence of its economic difficulties, the PAIGC has embarked on a programme of international diplomacy aimed at encouraging Western aid and inviting greater regional co-operation, with Senegal and Gambia. During the war with Portugal, the PAIGC was dependent on Soviet aid with some help from Cuba and North Vietnam. This is now viewed as inadequate and attempts are being made to establish ties with countries of all political shades. Most recent aid has come from Sweden, the US and EEC countries.

The future is fraught with problems, but at least it is arguable that provided the PAIGC is able to resist any tendency to degenerate into a self serving national bourgeois elite, as are prevalent in other areas of Africa, the burdens of the next few years will be relatively evenly distributed, along with those gains which must inevitably come in the future.





# Satchel snatch

DON MACKAY

OVER the last couple of years there has been much silly talk to the effect that the current PM must without doubt be the seediest and most anti-democratic figure to ever make the big time in NZ politics. This rather convenient fallacy allows us to pretend that by and large we are a nation of fair, honest and liberal characters and that our leaders by and large have reflected this. Such is by no means the case. We have a long heritage of such dubious characters. Indeed if one were to draw up an inventory of our homegrown would be 'Little Hitlers' it would include not just one but at least three of the seven NZ PM's since the end of the war. The following story should illustrate the point.

The political situation in 1948 was in most respects like it is today. Such is the extent of stagnation in NZ society that we have progressed not one inch in nearly thirty years. To understand the events that follow one need only remember that the government at that stage was Labour rather than National and that in those days politicians wore thin black ties rather than wide coloured ones. All else was essentially the same.

The government's big problem was, of course inflation. And equally obviously the government's policy was to freeze wages as tightly as possible while policing price rises rather less vigorously than it might. And as everybody knows the result of this is that wage and salary earners feel that their standard of living is being undermined. In such situations one would expect the Trade Unions to be in an uproar. However the Labour government at that stage had the unions on a short leash which was held by F P Walsh, Prime Minister Fraser's chief hatchet man. Also of course Walsh had the unions busy full time searching under their beds for Communists.

The result of all this was that the only worker organisation which was standing up against the government and campaigning for wage increases was the PSA, at that stage led by one J P Lewin. In doing so the PSA was perhaps on shakier ground than it realised. Not only was it up against the government but also against the FOL which was in no mind to stand and watch outsiders win wage rises while its own members were being asked to acquiesce for the sake of protecting Labour government. This is in itself an interesting phenomenon. Once upon a time the idea was held that Trade Unions existed to serve the interests of their members and that the Parliamentary Labour Party in turn existed to do the bidding of the unions. This may or may not have been a good idea but it was certainly what people believed. However we have here a remarkable display of bureaucratic decadence with the entire show working in reverse.

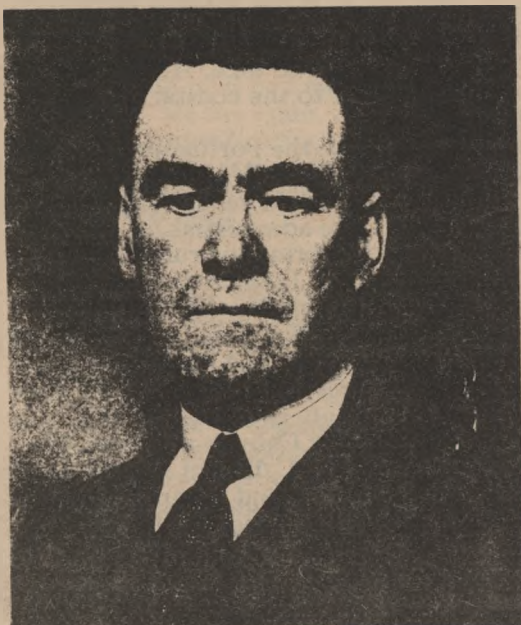
So we have the Government and the FOL leadership out gunning for the PSA and in particular its leader Lewin. What follows is what deserves to be remembered as one of the most degraded events in our political history. The Satchel Snatch.

There was at that time an employee of the National Film Unit called Cecil Holmes. He was a member of the PSA and in fact was a delegate to the Association. At some stage in November 1948 he took the rather unexceptionable step of writing to his union Secretary Lewin, suggesting that he get his A into G and call a stopwork meeting to press the wage claims which were being put forward. By one of those specially obnoxious pieces of legislation which NZ governments traditionally reserve for civil servants the PSA unlike other unions was not legally allowed to hold such meetings. As became apparent later the PSA National Officers had already discussed and rejected such a course of action.

However on November 26 Mr Holmes had a left his satchel in a car in the carpark at Parliament Buildings. And when he returned he found that the car had been burgled and his satchel stolen. He reported this to the Police. Nothing was heard of the missing satchel until after the Christmas break when lo and behold it was suddenly on the front page of the newspapers. The contents of the satchel were being touted by the then acting PM Nash, and by Walsh, as proof that the PSA wage rise campaign was part of a Communist plot. In the satchel were a copy of the letter which Holmes had sent to Lewin and Holmes' CP membership card. Holmes was fired from his job and Lewin was officially reprimanded by the Public Works Commissioner. Walsh had written to Fraser, who was overseas,

pleading with him to have Lewin fired as well. Fraser declined, perhaps reasoning that a live bogey man has more value than a dead one.

What had happened then between the satchel's disappearance and its magical resurrection? It had been stolen by a still anonymous civil servant, who had handed it over to the police. Since it is not the normal habit of civil servants to lurk in carparks stealing satchels out of idle curiosity one assumes he was doing it on somebody's orders. Prime candidate is Walsh possibly per medium of the Police Special Branch, who were as much in his pocket as the successors of the SIS are in Muldoon's. Indeed when Walsh died SIS files on several of his political opponents were found amongst his personal effects. Don't believe for a minute that the forces of Laura Norda are politically neutral. The Police although they told Holmes they knew nothing of his satchel then handed it to Nash. Nash is reputed to have agonised for some time over what to do with it and even corresponded with the absent Fraser about it. One gains the impression that it was only under pressure from Walsh and the FOL heavies and more than likely also from Fraser himself that Nash went ahead with the smear.



F.P. Walsh ran the FOL for 15 years. By comparison Muldoon looks like the Values Party.

The attempt to discredit Lewin as a tool of the Communists was not remarkably successful. He emerges as one of the more respectable figures in the whole business through his attempts to rally the PSA around the victimised Holmes although this cost him some popularity at the time. Poor Holmes trapped in the middle however, really got worked over. After losing his job he sued for wrongful dismissal, and won. On appeal to the Supreme Court however a rather unpleasant smelling decision went against him. The Court rationalised the whole thing by inventing the story that Holmes wasn't fired because of the satchel snatch at all. The government simply fired him for no reason at all which it claimed was quite fine and dandy. Justice must be seen, even if it isn't done, it seems.

What happened to poor Holmes after that I do not know. Fraser and the Labour government lost the election at the end of 1949. Through their outlandishly authoritarian behaviour they had decimated and demoralised their own party ranks. Walsh ruled the FOL as his private domain for many years and went on to bigger and better things in helping engineer the Carpenter's (1949), and the Waterfront (1951) lockouts. New Zealand as a nation has slowly but steadily continued its drift towards authoritarianism and an escapist stance towards the world in general. The repressive politics of the late forties and early fifties have not slipped away into history as easily as we might like to believe. Great damage was done to the cause of democracy in NZ during that period and because we have been so willing to ignore it the blight has spread rather than disappeared. That is the real meaning of Muldoon. He is just another authoritarian opportunist building upon an already strong tradition of anti-democratic government. The blight is not in Muldoon. He is simply a symptom of a blight in New Zealand as a whole.



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April 19 at 7 pm

April 20 at 11 am



and may be represented by any counsel of their choice, such as a Tenants Protection Association worker. The factors considered by the Board in determining a fair rent are:

- 1. The prevailing level of rents in the locality.
- 2. The state of repair of the premises.
- 3. The landlords outgoings and what is considered a reasonable return for the landlord.
- 4. The Board can either make an immediate decision or inspect the property. Once it gives an assessment it remains in force for twelve months irrespective of any change in the tenancy. This decision does not guarantee to reduce the rent; the Board has the power to increase the rent. It is an offence, however, for the landlord to threaten or dissuade the tenant from taking a rent appeal action.

Until the rent has been assessed by the Board the tenant must continue to pay any increase in rent. When a fair rent has been determined, the tenant can then treat any excess rent paid as a deduction from future rent payments.

Where the landlord gives the tenant notice to quit the property either six months from the date of application or during the period of assessment, it is for the landlord to show that the notice was given for reasons other than that the tenant made a Rent Appeal application.

A final very important note on Rent: where the rent is in arrears for 21 days or more the landlord may re-enter the premises and end the tenancy BUT he now has no right to 'distrain' i.e. to sell the property of the tenant, to satisfy arrears in rent, unless he has obtained judgement from the Court on the debt due to him. (Property Law Amendment Act 1975)

## Repairs

There are many statutes and local authority by-laws which lay down minimum building standards before a property can be let for residential purposes. Every house must have adequate kitchen, livingroom bathroom, toilet, laundry and bedroom facilities, with an adequate supply of hot and cold running water, and effective means of heating and artificial lighting. There are further requirements relating to building construction, room size, ceiling height, floor standards, drainage, and overcrowding. (Housing Improvement Regulations 1948). The tenant should address any enquiries relating to these requirements to the local authority health or housing inspectors.

In addition to these minimum requirements, the 1975 Amendment to the Property Law Act implies in every tenancy agreement a covenant that the premises are in a "fit and habitable condition" regardless of whether the property has been let as furnished or unfurnished. This covenant includes consideration of the general state of repair and decoration, the stability of the building, the presence of dampness, the adequacy of ventilation and lighting, and the quality of its cooking, sanitary and drainage facilities.

Where the tenant has entered into possession of the premises and considers that they are not in a "fit and habitable condition", he may serve the landlord a notice in writing requiring the landlord to remedy particular defects within a period of not less than one month. Where the landlord does not comply with the notice, the tenant may either:

1. Apply to the Magistrates Court to establish that the landlord is breaching his obligations, whereupon the Court will make an order that the landlord will carry out all necessary repairs within a fixed period. The Court can also require him to pay compensation to the tenant and order that the tenant pay a reduced rent while the landlord is carrying out the repair.

2. Where the defects are such that urgent work is necessary to protect the safety and health of the tenant, or prevent further damage to the property, the tenant may carry out the work himself and apply to the Court for an order requiring the landlord to reimburse any costs the tenant has incurred.

## Notice

### WHERE NOTICE IS REQUIRED:

Where there is a tenancy agreement, both landlord and tenant must comply with its provisions as to the period of notice required to be given. Where there is no agreement, the tenancy may be ended by either the landlord or tenant giving one months notice in writing either personally or by registered letter.

however, that a notice may be invalid where:

- a. a breach of the Race Relations Act has been committed by discriminating against an existing tenant on the grounds of race, colour or nationality.
- b. a tenant, under the Property Law Amendment Act (1975), has exercised, or makes known his intention to exercise, his rights to require the landlord to put the premises in a "fit and habitable condition" or where he has carried out any urgent work required, and as a consequence the landlord has given notice to quit the premises. Where the notice is given within six months of the tenant exercising his rights, the onus is on the landlord to prove that the notice is valid.
- c. the landlord gives notice to the tenant either while a fair rent assessment is in force, or within six months of a tenant making application for assessment to the Rent Appeal Board. It is for the landlord to prove that he was not trying to end the tenancy because the tenant was exercising these rights under the Rent Appeal Act.
- 3. Where the tenancy has been ended by a valid notice to quit, the tenant is a trespasser if he remains, and the landlord is entitled to evict him as such. A landlord may do this either by repossessing the premises using reasonable force where necessary or by applying to the Court for an eviction order which authorizes a bailiff to remove the tenant from the premises.
- 4. Where a notice to quit has expired an implied monthly tenancy may spring up where the landlord accepts payment for the rent from the tenant.

### WHERE NOTICE IS NOT REQUIRED:

- 5. A landlord may re-enter the premises and end the tenancy without giving notice, where the rent is in arrears for a period of 21 days, or where the tenant has failed to perform the conditions of the tenancy agreement.

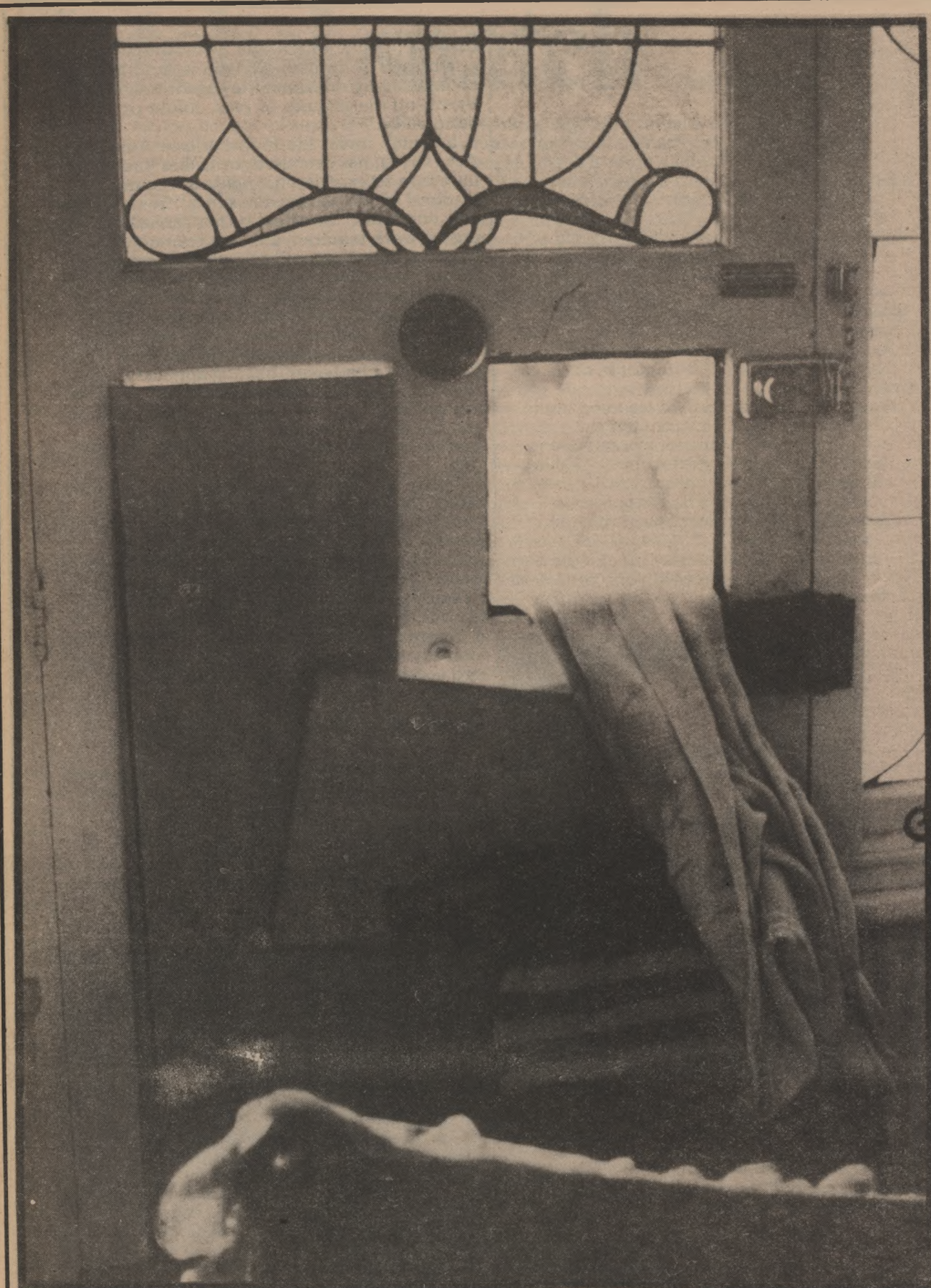
CHARLES JOHNSTON/CLIVE MAKEEF

### WHERE NOTICES ARE INVALID:

- 2. The landlord does not need to provide any reason for giving notice to the tenant. Note,







## Reform

SOME MORE GRIST FOR THE MILL

**P**ERHAPS the time has come for a longer-term perspective to be adopted to tenancy law which may involve the present law and its administration in both systematic and far-reaching changes. The growing trend away from owner-occupied dwellings toward an increasing separation of roles between the user and owner of residential property would seem to necessitate this kind of re-evaluation.

Few would dispute that this trend should develop unregulated. The provision of housing like other basic human needs is seen not merely in terms of individual responsibility but also in terms of community obligation. The real problem is in establishing a basis upon which the law ought to proceed in resolving the problems of this separation of roles and in regulating the consequences in landlord tenant relations.

Several enquiries need to be made:

1. Is there a long-term future for private landlords, and if, as most people feel there is, what further limitations need to be placed on his right to let property for housing purposes?
2. How then should the law compensate for the inequality in bargaining power existing between landlord and tenant?
3. What security of tenure ought to be accorded to those who use but have no rights of ownership in the property which they occupy?

4. What is the proper role of local authorities and central government in the provision and regulation of our housing needs?
5. What should be the form and extent of any new administrative structure set up to regulate rental accommodation?
6. In what way ought the costs of use and ownership of housing facilities be borne by the community at large?



These are essentially broad questions of policy, which cannot be considered in isolation from other long term developments in society. It will not be, however, until the answers to these and similar questions are determined satisfactorily, that any more than the present unstructured and piecemeal reform can proceed.

CHARLES JOHNSTON

continued from Supplement P. 1

and settle tenancy disputes. The State of Manitoba in Canada has had such an official attached to the Department of Consumer Affairs since 1971 and the speed and efficiency with which such an official is able to operate has resulted in the success of the scheme as described by an article in the Auckland Star recently.

**S**O where are we? We have a situation in which over one-quarter of Auckland's population lives in rental accommodation. We have two major pieces of legislation, the Property Law Act (1952) and its Amendment (1975) and the Rent Appeal Act (1973), only one of which is administered by the Government, in this case through the Labour Department. Groups representing the interests of both landlord and tenant agree, albeit for different reasons, that the legislation introduced by the Labour Government is an inadequate ad hoc solution to the growing tenancy problems. To advise, comfort, and dress the wounds of the victims of the system there are several voluntary agencies - Tenants Protection Association, Tenants Union Society, and the Citizens Advice Bureau, a landlords' association, a race relations conciliator, and an overburdened rent appeal body. As a final backstop, the Auckland City Council provides ten houses in Grey Lynn and Ponsonby as emergency accommodation, one of which is due to be demolished to make way for the Beresford St. school.

Rent for this accommodation ranges from \$10.50 for a one-bedroomed flat to \$22.50 for a five-bedroomed house, and the tenancy is normally granted for a two month period. Similarly, the Mt Eden Borough Council and the Papakura Borough Council provide a few houses for emergency accommodation. As well, the Salvation Army operates Salem House for women and children, and other organizations provide accommodation for men, such as Allens House in Otara. It is perhaps significant that the Auckland City Council has in March this year had the highest number of applications for emergency housing in the last year.

The Government has said it will review the Rent Appeal Act but it is obvious that, with an increasing proportion of the population living in rental accommodation, a review of the problems of rental accommodation that is systematic and broader in scope is urgently needed.

CLIVE MAKEEF

## Community service

**T**ENANTS Protection Association was formed by tenants to help tenants at the end of 1971. Our notable successes have been to pioneer the emergency-house concept, successfully press for the Rent Justification process and a rent freeze. Our major ongoing activity is the giving of free legal advice to Tenants and helping the two sides to communicate. We do provide advocates at Rent Appeals and conduct educational seminars. It is difficult for an agency such as ours to survive existing as it does on part-time contributions from willing people.

Our offices are at 395 Queen St Auckland next to the Y.W.C.A. (in the Citizens Advice Bureau). Our hours are 10 am to 4 pm, if we are not there ring 32-212 to be connected to our after hours number.

Betty Wark is our president, Fred Ellis is actively involved in giving after hours advice from his home. Both are foundation members. Clive Makeef and Charles Johnston have been involved since the beginning of 1975.

More volunteers are needed to man our telephones, three hours once a fortnight. Other activities can be arranged for those working during the week.

Donations (made to the above address) would be appreciated. Associate membership is available to tenants and other willing bodies at \$2 a year for which you receive literature thru' the mail.

Tenants must in the end, solve their own problems. T.P.A. and other social/legal agencies can only help with advice and occasional intercession in the form of emergency housing and mediation. Peoples Union of Ponsonby provide a tenancy service with a more activist approach (phone 765-231).

This guide is to help you to help yourself. Telephone numbers have been provided for you to do this.

MICHAEL KIDD



# Walkland Wonderland

DAVID  
EGGLETON

**T**HERE isn't much architectural surprise in Auckland. Little that's devastating. We seem to have practiced inexhaustible caution like a monkey suffering from brain damage who tries to unpeel a banana or a professional fund-raiser when asked to be candid about his beliefs.



Our architecture is apple pie in the sky!

In Ponsonby, now, vigorously shaped individual building elements ignoring generally agreed-upon principles of order have been erected, unfettered in shape and related organically. These buildings are like organic stratifications. All over the inner city you will find geometrically developed complexes with multi-cellular patterned facades. Take the vigorous thrust of Fisher House in Waterloo Quadrant which squares in very concisely with its sub-tropical hillside setting.

Or West Plaza building:

"Gazing up from the conch-like canopy blustering, delighted, puffed with vanity. 'The poise the tension - a slab that's floating!' Only a cow-cockie from Puhoi but verbally emoting."

Just two of the better examples from the chaos of Auckland building.

In the Western Suburbs almost every new house seemed a memorial to Keith Hay. Small house blocks the way people wanted them. Gradually the emphasis on conformity is changing and flashier projects go up.

From Oakley they bring the basket-cases to walk past Western Springs Lake and as you watch the expanse of water seen in sun as a sheet of ice emblazoned with combs of crystal or as cutlery from the Ritz you can catch snatches of fair-ground music from the Imperial German pump organ at Motat.

Grey Lynn, abandoned to decay is littered with unimportant scraps on corners or sandwiched between houses. An abandoned concrete staircase like half a ziggurat acts as a small generator or a place of holiness for the abstracted stare of the eye while the mind goes on about something else. Diversions from New Trends In Geography or Perfect Solids or Choirs of the World-Trinidad, Abu Dhabi. The eye presents a moving target for light.

Auckland's Bible Belt is no longer limited to Upper Queen St. Refurbished houses serve as Island chapels igniting the tang of salt, surf breaking, coconuts plopping, mangoes ripening, in the viscous memory of any Pacific traveller hearing again the splendid harmonies of the choir.

Walking around here, semi-tropical, you get the astringent flavour of raw fruit salad.

In the morning newspaper a throat-mike for sale, electric wheelchairs just arrived, coup-plotting colonels arrested, multiple graft attempted for burnt pensioner and a high kick corps at the Mercury.

In the storeroom the new boy was flicking through the calendar of pin-ups. The rubberised

faces, shiny orange vinyl skin and polystyrene strips of hair. Other models were like slack pink wetsuits puffed taut with air and possessing glittering enamel fingertips.

At factories all over the city, men and women were being implicated in a world of industrial design.

Product Design, Tool Design, Injection Moulding, Blow Moulding, Compression Moulding, Hot Stamping, Screen Printing, Ultra-Sonic Assembly and they luxuriated in it.

This is Wonderland. This is the happiest kingdom of them all.

Auckland is now a world of spare parts availability, body panels, sun-traps, and, at the appointed time, sonic booms. One is surrounded by colour portables, upright freezers and Kodak pocket instamatics and invitations to visit the "high technology tourism" of Fiji. There are rumours of a device called Amuso-a humanoid for your pet.

T.V. celebrities still get underwear and pubic hair in the mail. The routine of a metropolis remains linked to capitalist exploitation for the profit motive. But also the Queen City exists as a regal confection. An air spun sweet foam expanding out of a wafer cornet.

But the real dope on the palatial fantasy that is one's own madcap version of a personal fiction emerges piecemeal. It is a form of paradise to be living in it and you are therefore trapped inside the involved circuitry of heaven's electrons as it were.

Along the waterfront the sculpture of installations, gas tanks, concrete silos shapes into an emotional configuration, romantic yet dangerous like empty floodlit swimming pools. The early colonists, of course, would observe this triumphal progress in astonishment if they gazed through a loop in time. Yet they would recognise the sentiments of Auckland's book totem "Decently And In Order."

Hymn us with the apocalyptic decibels of International Airport touchdowns. City laved with a metalescent sheen by mid-afternoon you seem more abundant with sterility - the sterile touch of an artificial landscape, than ever

And of course that Pacific locating point is always present. The blue sky rich with the piled up altars of clouds as mock classic as those walls adorned with Atlases holding up walls on marble muscles. Our churches are bare prosaic. Here we have no tortured artistic creations except perhaps one or two faces in certain pubs.

Entry into a Public Bar usually reveals a pub clapping in progress. A Maori with a superabundant beergut keeping time with the ding of a glass on a beerjug. A dutch kiwi whistling and waving. The uproarious pubgoers revel in the easy familiarity of the chorus. Cracked and strained voices pull into one track like a cable running over a winch drum to the swing of a three chord guitar. The perforated surface of a face smiles, talks; the closely knit muscles of another face tightens; a sartorial Negro buys drinks for a chromed crone at a table .....

## LIVING IN AUCKLAND

It's so cute living here each day is like a futurama of the previous day. That's what I need. It fragments so beautifully into experiences. Gaze through faded flannel cloth. Gaze through the washed worn fabric at a refined world. The Pacific sunset as almost the umbilical point of consciousness.

"It says here that according to the new eugenics they are breeding the stubby girl out."

Decorative as blancmange or fruit syrup or trifle, switches of hair, bunches of curls, pink sponge rubberbreasts, artificial fingernails adorn dames. These fruity beauties who totter about as you gawp are the transexuals of the city. The queens of Queerdom who share the atmosphere of the nightclub and chat up the off-duty female performers behind the plush backdrop. With the props of slanting black glasses and parasol lying discarded beside her chair Tui sits inactive, etiolated, her tired performing mammary glands seem to loll on her body like grey dollops of mashed potatoe while the transvestites bitch, coo and ponce with one another in a corner.

Visualise the Patrician of Remuera clad in a velvet t.v. jacket, and ensconced in a beanbag in front of a glowering goggle box. In his hand he's got a fine Hawkes Bay sherry which he places on a cubed table of smoked glass in order to reach for the remote control with which he switches away to the other channel. Ponder at how a thousand coloured dots dance and bob at his

command to resolve into a picture of a situation comedy. His wife children and grandchildren are ranged around. A conservative down to his red, white and blue, heart, here, truly, is the Pater-familias at home.

In the curious effulgent softness of the Pacific sunlight with its mild humidity in which you



can smell the sweetness of the early flowering daffodils you can almost imagine the starched presence of a formal group of young ladies on the rolled lawn in gingham, crinoline, taffeta, lace and brocade. Their straw boaters beribboned. The dresses rustling and crackling. A suggestion of spice in the merriment, the clack of the croquet mallet as the ball drives towards the hoop. The dull, pork chopped and bearded husbands waiting decently in the shadows.

Hard-boiled advert men employ this scene for their own ends as the secretary on cork stilts whirls the mid-morning coffee around in the cup with a spoon.

But a Victorian brass band in the Albert Park rotunda is still prone to leave scepticism behind for a naive joy.

## TARARABOOM TARANTARA

TARANTARA  
OOMPAH OOMPAH OOMPA OOMPA  
OOMPAPA OOMPAPA PINK PINK  
POM POM POM DAH DAH DAH

Like rub-on transfers on a kid's bike, plastic joke lips, a complete model of Manukau City Centre or Rainton Haisties snap album, it remains a stand out novelty to imagine nothing more than this simple vulgarity: the non-existent Queen Victoria Jubilee Noise Makers.

## WALKLAND WONDERLAND SUNDAY ADORATION. IMAGE ON.

Stopped at the lights, ten Chinese men in their twenties go past in a Leyland van.

The car stereo goes on and the cup of beauty lifts to my lips.

Striped candy music. Enhancing devices echo the main beat. The tangled slogan-like textures are car horns all blaring in unison with syncopation. Strident multiple guitar twirls are the debris of sound. It's a rag.

A car pulling a horsefloat on its way north to an A & P show. Container trucks loaded by straddle carrier operators. Trucks bulking huge payloads have their cabs decorated with psychedelic paintwork. Tow trucks whizz past on a razz.

Mt Eden Boobhead's Anthem:

"O.K. inky pinky white man king pin out  
We will turn the white man out  
And the black man and the brown will march  
Arm in arm with the weka and the kiwi.

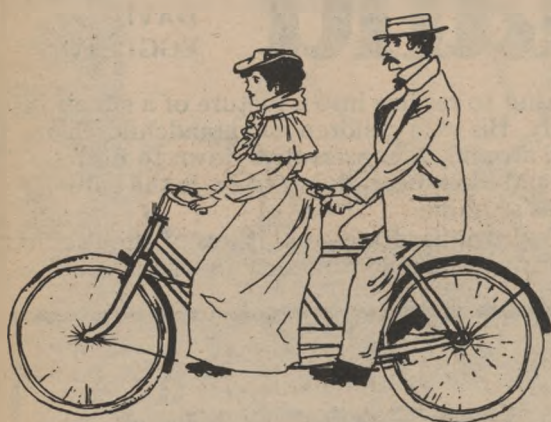
Elsewhere a man blows the froth off a glass of draught and shouts:

"Thank God I say! Thank God for New Zealand!"





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1.00 pm

OLD BILLIARDS ROOM

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TIONS.



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clergy, creed or ritual.

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Quakers seek to experience  
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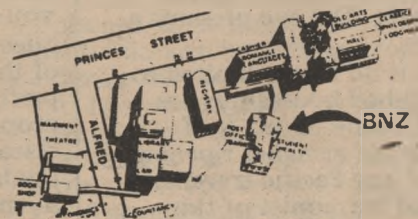
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# Sports shorts

## Tennis

1977 has been something of a boom year for the tennis club, with membership more than doubling to over a hundred members, and at the ridiculously low sub of \$5 this Club must be the best value in Auckland.

We were fortunate to be able to use the grass courts at Stanley St at the beginning of the year, but the A.L.T.A. pulled them up at the beginning of April prior to laying a new surface, and many will mourn their passing. Since the end of March the club has been playing under lights at the Clive Rd courts, and our regular club nights are on Wednesdays. As well as club nights there are also the Club Championships, and this year over seventy people contested the singles and doubles. The finals of these events will be played on Wednesday the 6th of April. The Mixed Doubles will be run as a separate tournament, and starts on Wednesday April 13th. With the strong interest in competitive play being shown this year, it is hoped that the club can field interclub teams next season, although the present lack of home courts presents some problems.

For players wishing to improve their games, the club has arranged coaching at beginner and intermediate levels with the Auckland Regional Coach, Bruce Murdoch, and there has been sufficient interest to run three classes. The present courses finish in about a month, and anyone wanting coaching in the next groups should contact the club before then (see noticeboard in quad.)

As well as tennis, the committee have also planned a number of social events. The tradition-

al introductory Wine and Cheese evening was embarrassingly popular, with about a hundred and thirty people, while the pyromaniacal tendencies of certain members ensured the success of the barbeque. Coming up is a Bar Evening on the 18th of April, and all members are urged to purchase their tickets for the Formal Dinner on the 26th.

## Canoes

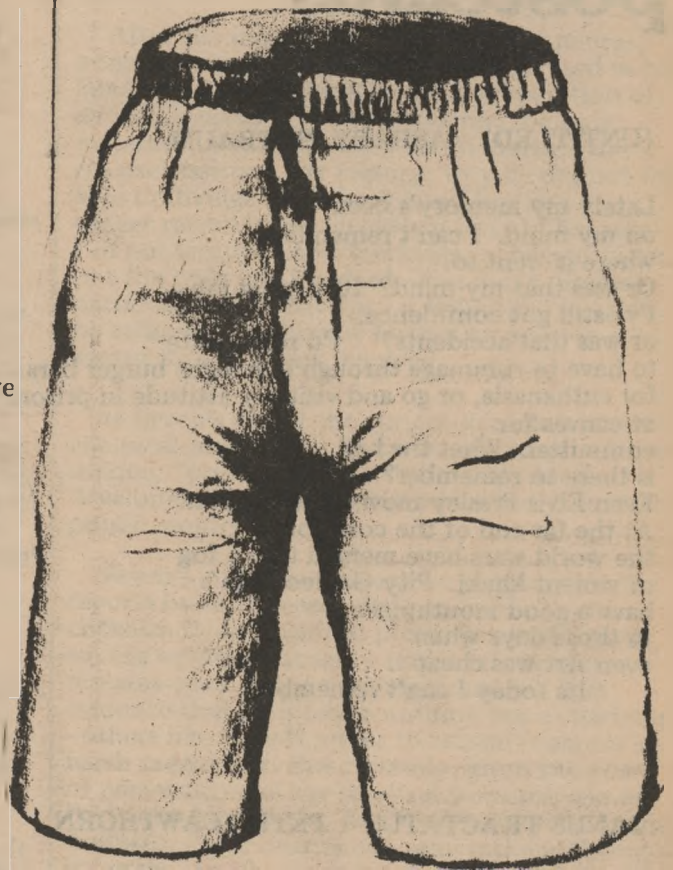
CANOE Club . . . Young Alan Broadbent accosted me just the other day and says, "How about a blurb for Craccum from Canoe Club, know the stuff, what you've done, what you're doing in the future . . ."

"Hell, I said, I haven't got time! Look Canoe Club's so busy I'm not even sure what's happening, and I'm supposed to be the President! We've had a freshers' trip to Whangamata for surfing, a first class trip to Fulljames at Wairakei for some big-water rapids, a raging Vino and Suds stir in the Functions room, slide evenings, and NZUSA won't give us a grant for winter tournament!!"

"Yes, well . . ." starts young Alan, being such a hesitant young fella.

" . . . And there are already two big trips for Easter, one to Kawerau for some river canoeing, a trip which personnel wise is twice as big as we anticipated, and another trip to Lake Tarawera for some dubious socialising and that trip's overflowing too. Talk about enthusiastic, hot and cold running women, contributions to the A B Scond fund for New Guinea (Argentina no longer suitable), ah . . . Christmas in Capri!!!! With the May holidays coming up the sky's the limit - actually we're looking into a new canoe design that'd beat the concorde to take off . . . but hell I really can't stand round like this Alan, got a club magazine to print, baths training to organise, canoes to build and just a little time for some swot over Easter. So if you've got any keen females that might be interested in doing a bit of relaxed paddling some time give me a call. Anyway there's always the ski trip to Ruapehu

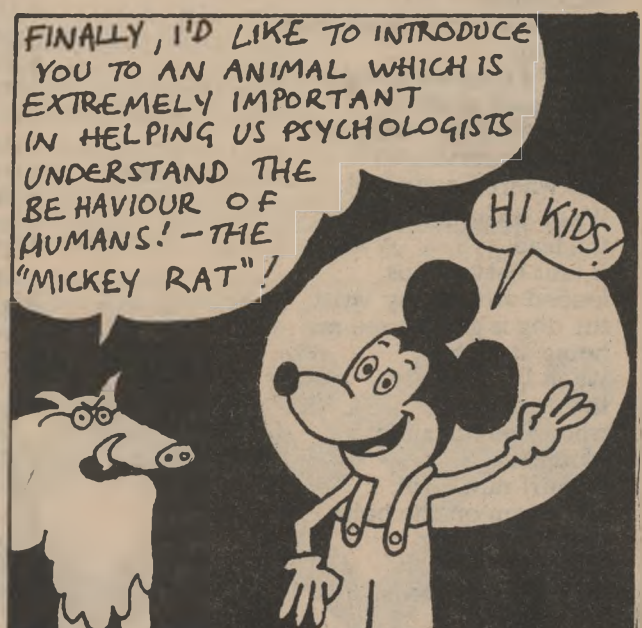
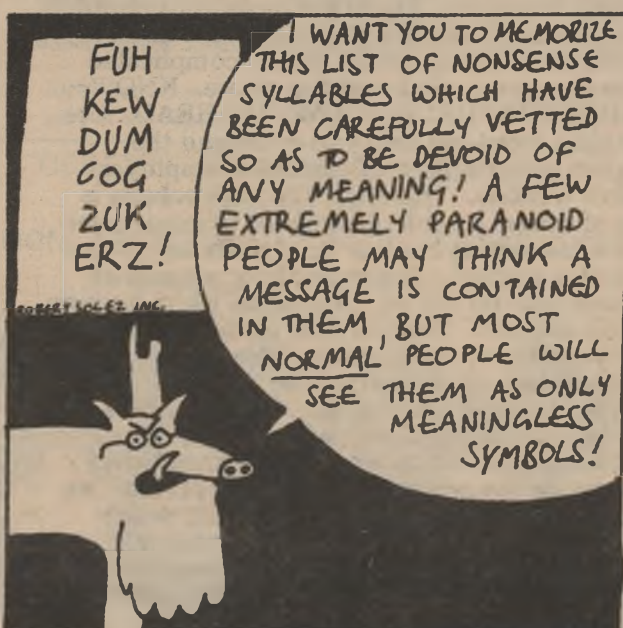
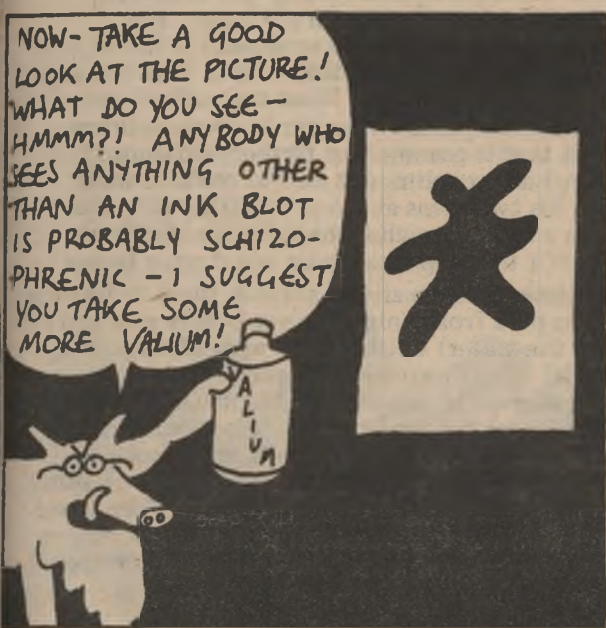
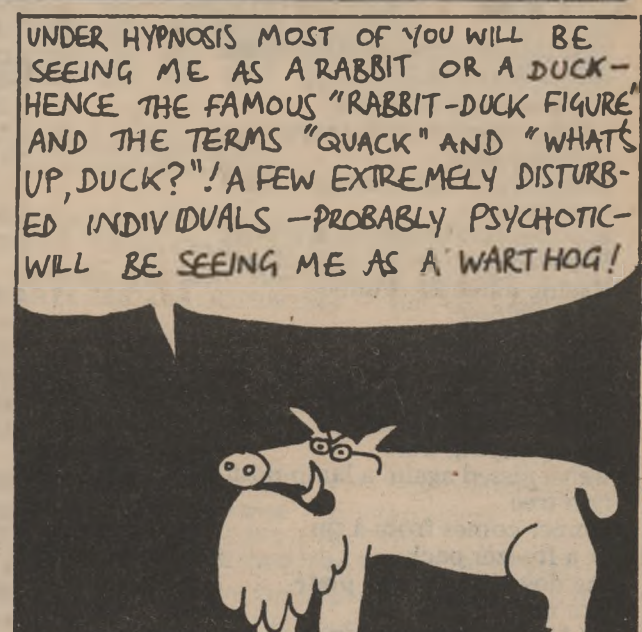
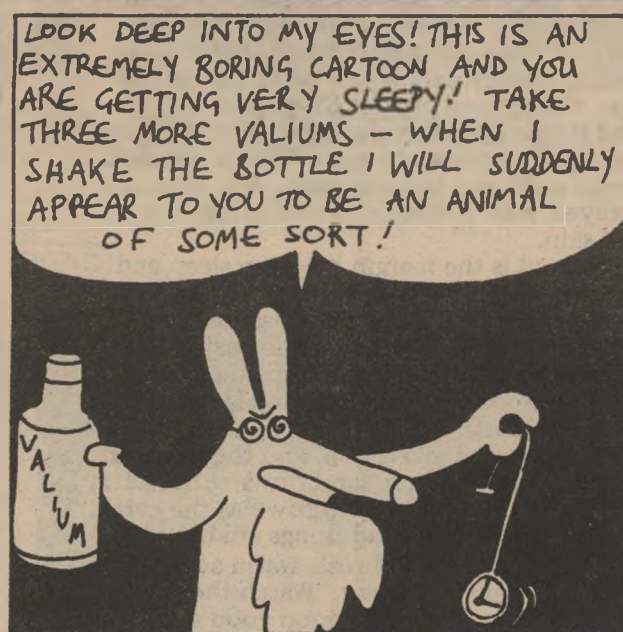
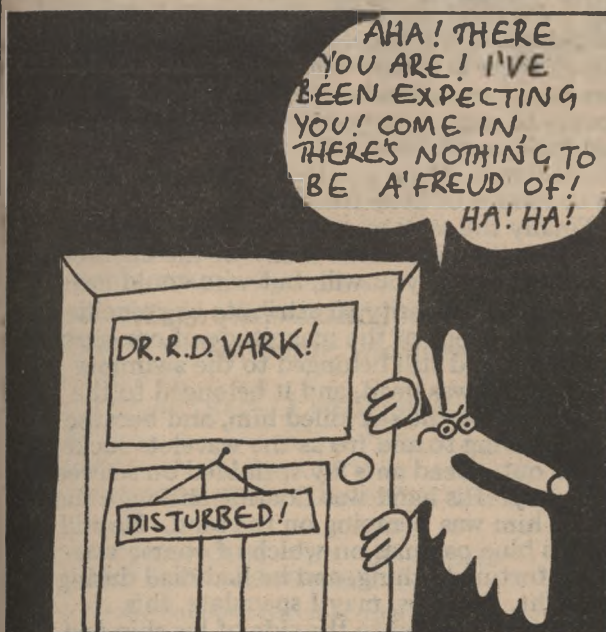
for a week in August to consider for a break. Nice seeing you again Alan . . ." (exit stage right carrying favourite overflowing cash box).



Glenys Parry

Ends piece: (as opposed to frontispiece, of which there was none . . .) All keen bodies - especially female - phone Stephen McCarthy 68 823 Manurewa or Tim Cross 766421 or David Anderson 85404 Papatoetoe. Always glad to oblige Alan.

# ADVENTURES OF AARON!





# & the singing postcards

(UNTITLED) ASHLEY ZEITBAUM

Lately my memory's been  
on my mind. I can't remember  
where it went to.  
Or was that my mind? Its a good job  
I've still got confidence,  
or was that 'accidents?' I'd really hate  
to have to rummage through late night burger bars  
for euthanasia, or go and visit my attitude in prison,  
or canvas for  
committal. What the hell  
is there to remember?  
Even Elvis Presley moves like Chaplin.  
At the far end of the corridor  
the world wars have merged into a fog  
of violent khaki. Pity Galileo didn't  
have a good mouthpiece  
in those days when  
even Art was cheap...  
Its today I can't remember!

JANUS TRACTATUS PETER CAWTHORN

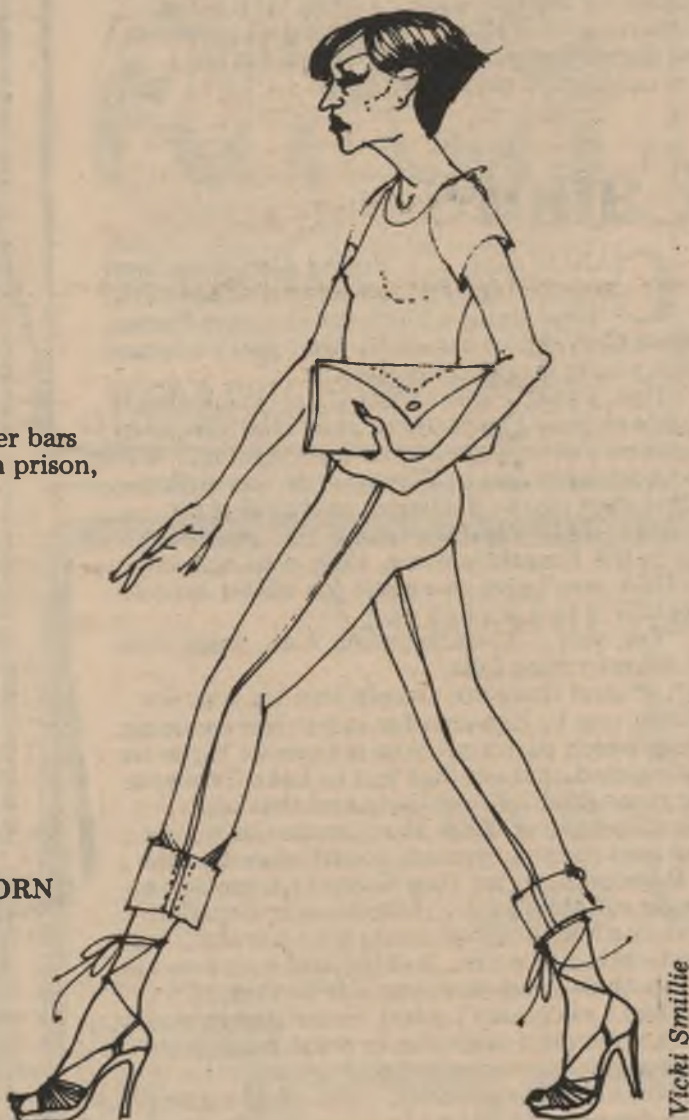
Perennial force, asphodel  
No more dark receding  
To brows that make a gaze immortal  
Bending, servile to wooden floors,  
Lines and indentations - face on living  
Comfort 'cause pneumatic.

Imposing figures those two,  
Who point and laugh and mesmerize  
Bodily self-polluters dancing wild

To a strumpet voice

DOG JOHN GHENT  
(wife's bitching)

This dog of mine likes ice cream  
cheese on toast  
and chasing butterflies  
he likes the fire, soft chairs  
and company  
affectionate like a mongol child  
and dumb  
this mongrel thinks he is a man.  
Sometimes I think I am a dog.  
Having much in common  
we get along  
this way; my way  
we do not wet on the floor  
nor mess on the carpet  
but many's the time  
the satisfying time  
we've pissed again' a lamp-post  
or a tree.  
Dinner comes from a tin  
or a freezer pack  
the dog has a dinner plate  
like me  
we both dig the garden  
sometimes  
but never at the same time  
not ever  
and if I uncover a bone  
it's tossed aside -  
like one of my cabbages  
or seed potatoes  
left where I can see it.  
When we go for a walk  
the lead  
is taut between us  
looped around my wrist  
the dog is glad to see me  
home at night.  
When I beg nicely  
the dog sits up  
when I go nuzzling  
crutches  
or sniff rare meat  
still warm on the bone  
that's my affair  
the dog and I  
have separate beds.



THE FIRST NIGHT OF THE MARRIAGE

SIMON LEWIS

I haven't too much energy for writing.  
Most of it goes into the war. Nevertheless  
I may dribble on to a conclusion. It was  
twenty years ago, but the moment of birth  
is still near. I am tired of dying. This is a  
revolt of the heart. First heart of the world  
opening and breathing, a rose to the end of  
time. Purest and highest thorn past it.  
Need it like a hole in the head. But what am  
I doing talking about roses? This is autumn.  
Leaves scattered like shrapnel. The trees are  
betrayed with promises of everlasting punctured  
skin.

The soul is the margin between sleep and  
sleeplessness. The soul is the increment between  
a ceaseless war of flesh and ceaseless narrow  
victory. But it is a small margin easily recovered  
darling I would not mourn the lack of  
it. You are perfect now. Go to sleep, I will  
tell you a story:

At first it was afternoon, and they were at  
the beach, both. Here sand flows with water,  
and animals come to turn brown as the earth  
The beach is where dead things are beautiful.  
I AM WITH YOU. Halitosis warm as the sun.  
Warm as a hole in the sky. Watch the princes  
and princesses of fun the good good good. Know  
the centre way. We can smell your bare feet  
Judge. Romping. Dear Dear hows your photo-  
graph album especially the ones of me hows my  
brown face do you realise what a complicated  
tube you won? And read this please. KNOW-  
LEDGETHATHELPSYOU MOVEAHEAD. Use  
the right word can help you command the  
respect and attention of customers employers  
fellow workers. This giant 726 page volume is  
not of course a book of games or language rules  
it is a fascinating book of brief pithy essays and  
now it is realised. The anomaly of a squall of  
golden hairs on her leg. And some warm up porn  
in the abstract. Not everyone learns to swim but  
everyone learns the language. Bees have dances  
that indicate where nectar is to be found. Back-  
stroke freestyle, breaststroke, freestyle, back-  
stroke. And butterflies hovering, butterflies  
fluttering as white laundry on the line. Now I  
can spread my wings, like a door hinge, like two  
lovers walking hand in hand. Pressing closely  
and through the arch, stumbling in midair.  
Let's have the light on its not morning yet, but  
wings crushed on the ground only the small

LABORATORY HOURS HUGH COOK

The dogfish is a finny beast  
And meant for briny waters;  
And yet we find him here a-swim  
In formalin.

His fame is high:  
And highness is his claim to fame.  
And I am wandering here alone  
In his reflected glory.

BACKSTREET DIVER JOHNNY DAGGER

He brushes off the vinyl  
from his eyes  
the plastic  
glass light - hustler -  
clear space  
liquid

steps off into  
orbit  
Queen St cowboy  
space age rustler  
burger dreams

it seems

he's at the controls

HELLO R. McG. MURRAY

I am as restless as a toitoi  
bending back and forth  
beneath a tyrant summer.  
Straining...  
But when I see you  
wonder wells inside  
and rolls across me  
and I smile.  
Hello.

round hard head left. Glosses of gold pollen  
dust. Its the big scene of the sack, its almost  
done. The red sack's warp and woof. The  
floor's warp. The real carpet's warp and woof.  
The red. The real floor dog! Warp and the  
woof. The sack and warped carpet. Really warp.  
Really red. Red red red. Woof. Woof. Woof.

Now the morning and the sun coming up  
like an orange. Its skin is burning like mine  
I'll bet. Reading sweet and early correspondences  
Simon there is a little cold meat in the fridge  
you could make sandwiches - also there are a  
couple of eggs - plenty of cheese - scones cake  
and fruit on the trees - yes cheese. Don't think  
you'll starve. Mum and Dad. And she's waking  
up to visions of little fractions.

Finally the section called Wet Hand which  
describes the main news event of the day. Call  
it coincidence if you will, but who could have  
the spiritual temerity to attribute to coincidence  
a religious event of the magnitude of conception?  
The Wet Hand still belonged to the swimmer  
although he was dead, and it belonged to the  
water because the sea killed him, and because  
it was waving to and fro as the wavelets sucked  
in and out. Dead ants lay sprinkled on seaweed  
like curry. His hand was floating although the  
rest of him was scraping on the sand. He still  
had his blue pajamas on which of course was  
a very fortunate thing, and he had died during  
the night. Perhaps, may I speculate, this  
passenger staggered to the side of his ship and  
fell over, tried to tread water and drowned,  
churning salt and water in his lungs. But  
enough of this prismatic sentiment, I know you.  
And therefore the question of loss does not enter,  
that's God's question. What say subject was a  
common or garden labourer in some builders'  
yards that is common or timberyard damnit.  
Or he had trenchmouth and to see him walk  
with his two arms and one on either side was  
quite a sight. I realise that you are not there,  
there ( ( to weep like a wise old doctor brings  
unseemly ice to a stick - stubbly face) or like the  
moon on a frosty night moves beside you and me  
over the water) but his arms were clumsy and  
hands! quel dommage! in such a colanderous  
state and quite unsuited to manual work. So be  
it, moon moon, and thus the essential connect-  
ions are made. In and out of focus, moon on  
water water on sand man on sand moon on hotel  
man in hotel man on wife broken broken never  
quite rejoined though sometimes almost among  
the shifting, and groaning, and the achievements  
of wise meat.



# Brych

continued from page 1

on. The important question here is, was Milan Brych using Laetrile?

According to one patient I approached, Brych denied using Laetrile in the initial phase of treatment disclaiming any value in the drug. According to the patient, Brych told him that, by giving him the apricot kernels he had "built into my system, an immune system which was triggered by the apricot kernel". The "immune system" had been "built around the apricot kernel". The patient, from memory felt that Brych had given the impression that it wasn't the Laetrile in the kernel "that he was after". He had just decided to use it because it was something that wasn't readily available to people, therefore they wouldn't be tempted to take too many and upset the system. In other words a number of different substances could have been used, but he just happened to choose apricot kernels because of their inaccessibility. Is this really plausible?

Perhaps Brych has not been using Laetrile in the earlier phases of treatment as he claims. I have no evidence to the contrary, but it is difficult to believe otherwise as far as the later stages are concerned.

The original decision to stop Brych's immunotherapy treatment was based, according to Dr Moody of the Hospital Board, on Brych's alleged secrecy about his methods, incomplete and conflicting records, no acceptable account given by him as to where he prepared his immunotherapy agents and no properly-controlled clinical trials. Brych's answers before the enquiry bore this out. According to him, his treatment known as chemo-immunotherapy involved the use of drugs and treated serums. It differed from conventional chemotherapy in that there was a considerable time interval between the administration of cytotoxic drugs to allow the patient's immune mechanisms to recover. Orthodox chemotherapy, on the other hand, involved daily doses which led to the suppression of the bone marrow and the immune

mechanisms of the patient. But apart from that, Brych consistently refused to divulge any further information on his methods, despite repeated requests to do so. He claimed he was not prepared to publish details of his private research into "possible future, far-reaching developments in his methods." This research, according to Brych, did not at that stage (1974) involve any Hospital Board patient, and had not yet been applied. It was both the treatment itself and the application of it to patients that was unique. It was a treatment, he said, that "was not practised elsewhere."

## BEETHOVEN continued from page 5

the beautiful and light-hearted Second Symphony. The strings provided a strong, rich tone while the woodwind ensemble was perfect. Special mention must be made of the Horns' fine playing, notably in the slow movement. This work - and the 1st & 4th symphonies - deserves more frequent hearings.

Everything a mature conductor does effortlessly is done deliberately by Michi. It was most apparent in this work where control and understanding of the broad forms employed are at least as important as concern for the immediacy of the music.

What a disappointment the second-half was! After the build-up of the first-half and all the advertising bumph about Szymon Goldberg, he came across as a once high-class violinist who was probably making his last tour before retiring to teach somewhere, just as Yehudi Menuhin did. If his technique shone in one passage, then it lacked the necessary musicianship, and when he gave a masterful stroke to a particular line, for some frustrating reason, his technique would fail him. It was a constant up-hill battle for Goldberg, yet, remarkably, the beauty of Beethoven's concerto shone through almost continuously - only to be spoiled by scratchy playing in the cadenzas. The orchestra gave a well-balanced thoroughly-competent accompaniment.

This concert showed us a once fine fiddle-player towards the end of his career against the stature of a young conductor whose craftsmanship and brilliance must ensure him a secure place among the top exponents of his art.

DAVID R. BRITTEN

There was some debate over the possible use by Brych of the enzyme neuraminidase, but he adamantly refused to answer questions on the use of it or anything concerning his private laboratory.

After the inquiry, he admitted that neuraminidase was one of the preparations used in his laboratory work preceding the preparation of antigenic material, "but it was not the only material". When asked by Mr Nicholson, the counsel assisting the inquiry, why he did not feel able to divulge his accumulated findings in cancer research, Brych simply stated "Because I'm not entitled to at this stage .... because I am not the only one involved. You don't disclose particulars of a boat until it is finished." Again he refused to comment further on who he meant by the others involved.

Is Brych's use of the apricot kernels and the chemical processes it initiates associated with the unique, "possible future, further-reaching developments in his methods he alluded to in the public inquiry?

Brych's consistent refusal to publish detailed reports on his research does open him up to criticism by the medical profession and rightly so. His original refusal to reveal information remains open to speculation. Some see it as evidence that he is really nothing but a charlatan - others like myself prefer to refrain from such a harsh judgement. But certainly, given the years of persecution he has received from the trio of Professor John Scott, Dr Gordon Nicholson, and Professor John Buchannon, any rational dialogue is for the time being precluded.

Then again, reasoned discussion has never been a hallmark of the medical profession, especially when it comes to persons whose work steps outside the bounds of received orthodoxy.

Until Brych decides to reveal his methods, such reasoned debate cannot take place. But certainly, doctors' claims that Brych is simply doing "normal chemo-therapy" are either highly questionable or extremely naive.

VIRGINIA SHAW

# MAIDMENT ARTS FESTIVAL 77

## KENNETH MAIDMENT THEATRE

ARTS FESTIVAL OPENING: 6 pm April 15  
AUSA ROCK CONCERT: 8 pm April 16  
ARTS FESTIVAL OPEN DAY: 1 pm - 6 pm April 17  
THEATRE TOUR: 1 pm & 5 pm  
EXPERIMENTAL MUSIC GROUP rehearsal: 2 pm  
UNIVERSITY MUSIC GROUP: Shostakovich programme 7.30 pm April 17  
HUIS CLOS/SARTRE & LE MEDECIN MALGRE LUI/MOLIERE: Waikato French Club 7.30 pm April 19  
MOTORWAY SOUTH CONCERT: 8 pm April 20  
UNIVERSITY CHAMBER CONCERT - Conductor Glynne Adams: 8 pm April 21  
LUNCHTIME CONCERT: 1 pm April 22 & 29  
AUCKLAND MUSIC ROSTRUM:  
Contemporary Sounds Ensemble 8.15 pm April 22  
Milton Parker Guitar Recital: 8.15 pm April 23  
Themus Music Group: 8.15 pm April 24  
Colin Hemmingsen Jazz/rock: 8.15 pm April 25  
FLICKS: 6.30 pm April 26 9.30 am May 3 (students only)  
BAM - written and directed by Robert Leek: Theatre workshop: 8 pm April 27-29  
CAPPING FOLK CONCERT: 8.30 pm April 30  
THE CAPPING REVUE: 8 pm May 3-7

## MACLAURIN CHAPEL

LUNCHTIME CONCERT: 1 pm April 15  
UNIVERSITY SINGERS - Conductor Peter Godfrey: 8 pm May 1

## CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION

CHAMBER MUSIC ENSEMBLE WEEKEND: 7.30 pm April 29 9.30 am & 1.30 pm April 30 & May 1

## QUAD

AUSA CAPPING CONCERT: noon May 5



Students from Theatre Workshop who will be taking part in the Maidment Arts Festival.

## TICKETS FROM MAIDMENT BOX OFFICE

PHONE 371-121

MON - FRI NOON TO 2 PM OR BEFORE EVENT

ENQUIRIES PHONE 30-789 ext 52

## LITTLE THEATRE

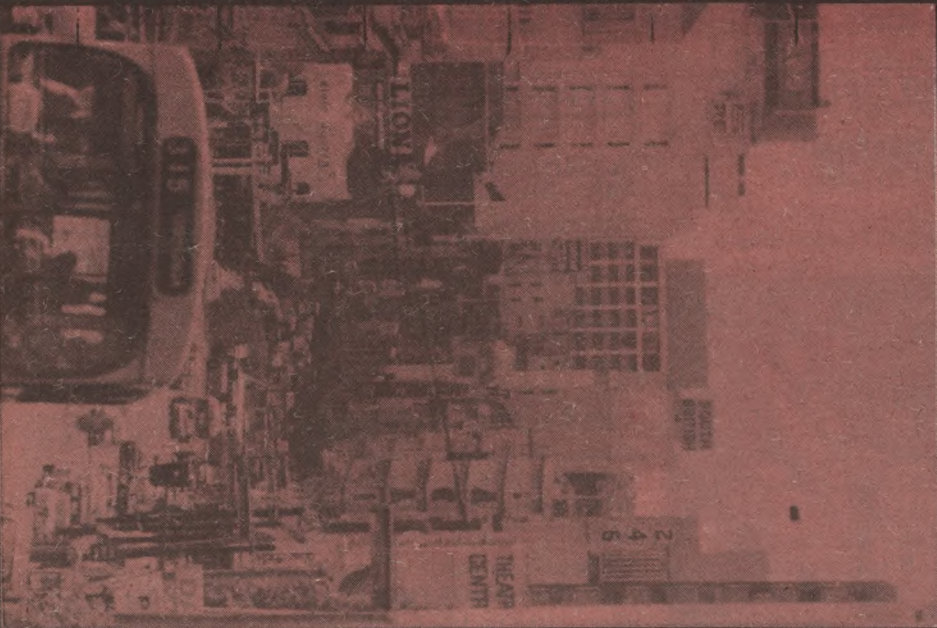
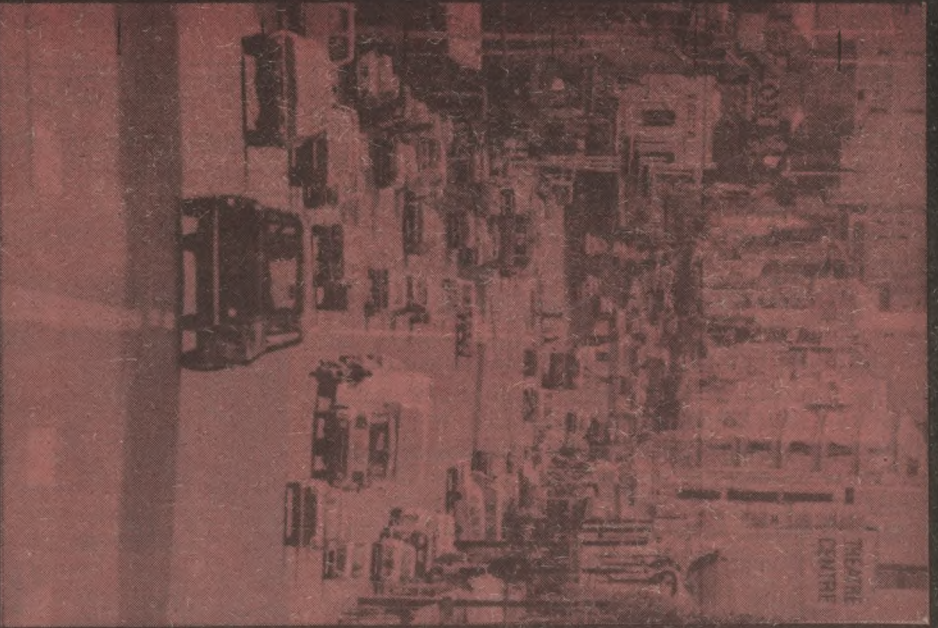
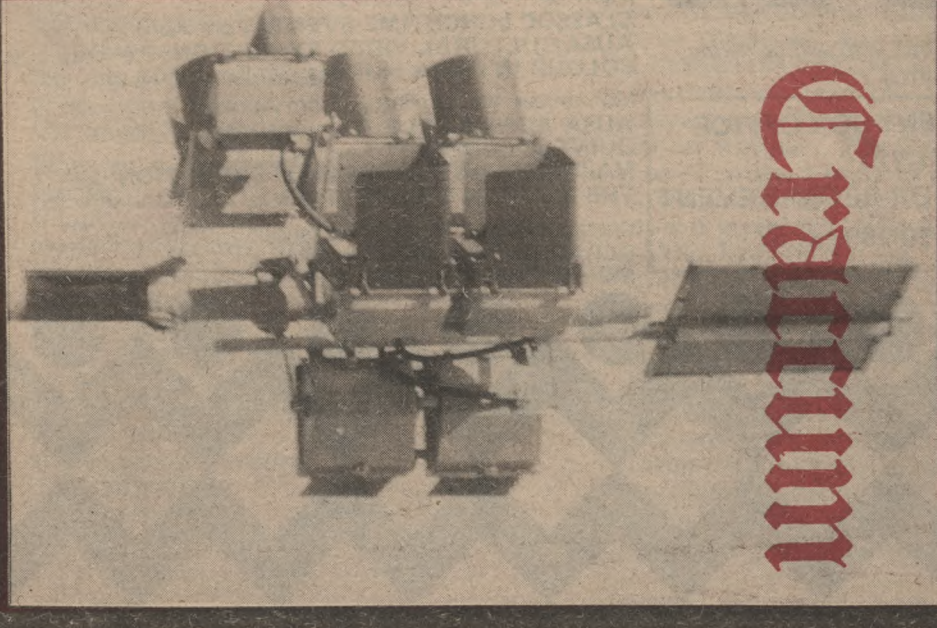

NZSAC PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION: April 15-28  
UBU - DADA DECEIVED by Alfred Jarry - directed by Colin Duckworth - French Club 1 pm April 15  
ARTS FESTIVAL OPEN DAY: 1 pm - 6 pm April 17  
THE EVEREST HOTEL rehearsal: 1 pm  
THE PROPHET OF SEX rehearsal: 3 pm  
PROPHET OF SEX: D.H. Lawrence anthology directed by Roy Patrick: Theatre Corporate. 6.30 pm and 10.15 pm April 17 & 24.  
THE EVEREST HOTEL by Snoo Wilson directed by John Curry: Theatre Workshop: 1 pm April 18-20  
CAMPUS POETS: 7.30 pm April 18  
STRETCH OF THE IMAGINATION by Jack Hibberd: Mercury Theatre directed by Jonathan Hardy with Roger Oakley. 7 pm April 19 11 am April 20.  
THE INVESTIGATION by Peter Weiss: Drama Diploma production by Mervyn Thompson: 7 pm April 21 1 pm & 7 pm April 22 8 pm April 23  
CLASSOC LUNCHTIME EVENT: 1 pm April 25  
AUSA CULTURAL VIDEO EXHIBITION: 9 am April 26  
COLOUR IN theatre activities: Sef Townsend, Ian Montanjees, Warren Parry: 1 pm April 27  
AUSA JUMBLE SALE: 9 am April 29  
QUINTUS CONCERT: 7 pm April 30  
MAIDMENT ARTS WORKSHOP EXHIBITION: May 2-7  
THE RUFFIAN ON THE STAIR by Joe Orton directed by Murray Beasley: Theatre Workshop: 1 pm May 2-4  
DEBATING SOCIETY: 1 pm May 5  
MOVEMENT THEATRE: 6 pm May 5-7



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