

Craccum

Auckland University Student Newspaper

Volume 51 No. 11 June 7 1977

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND

-9 JUN 1977

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BURSARIES? BRIBERY!

MR. Muldoon is really in the wrong job. Fine though he may be as an accountant, his true talent obviously lies in the field of teaching. The rank and file of the National Party have blossomed under his tutelage from mere politicians to being masters of their leader's skills of conquest by division.

Mr. Gandar, the Minister of Education book-keeping, exhibited his abilities in this direction last week in the much-publicised secret meeting with the leaders of NZUSA, and the Presidents of all the various members of that body.

The meeting was called through the correct discrete channels on Friday, and the Presidents gathered last Monday in Wellington for a preliminary discussion. At this initial meeting of the National Executive, it was decided to set a list of minimum negotiating points from which NZUSA would not retreat. Briefly stated, these were:

There should be an increase in the third payment of this year, and this increase should be no less than 15% to try to recover some of the ground lost since the last increase in bursary rates - in 1975).

The practice of abatement for those not living away from their parents' home town should be stopped immediately.

After this year, the Standard Tertiary Bursary should be tied to a cost-of-living index.

The restriction on employment during University hours should be immediately lifted.

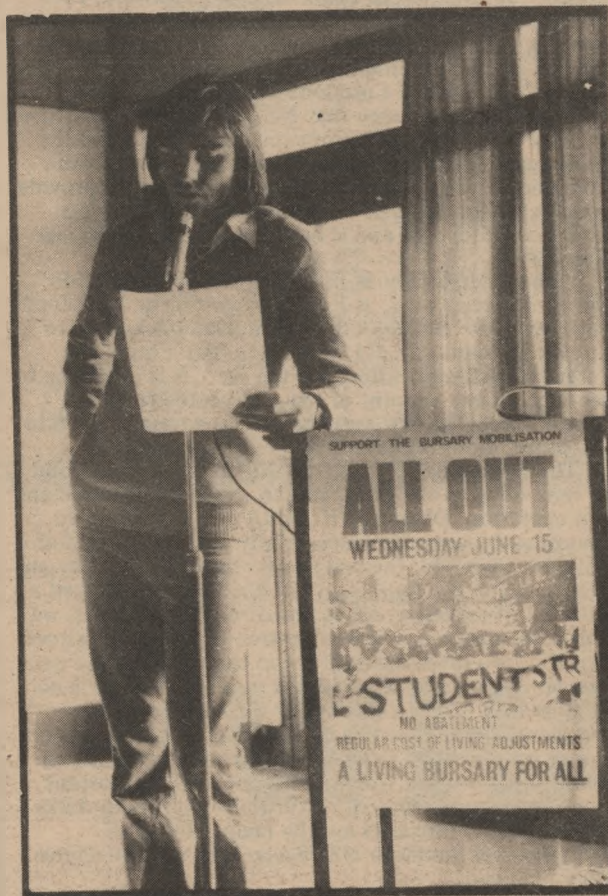
In addition, it was decided to use the terms of reference laid down by NZUSA's report on a multi-party Bursaries Conference held last December as the initial submission to the Minister in order to provide a solid basis for discussions.

These were quite easily agreed upon and a determination to see them achieved was expressed by the various participants. When the actual audience with the Minister began the next day, only fifteen minutes late, the NZUSA delegation entered feeling buoyed up by the prospect of achieving a real advance for their members on the Bursary issue. In fact, they emerged thirty minutes later baffled and frustrated. The Minister had managed to cloud the waters, and leave them with no concrete gain whatever, simply a series of vague hints. After dissection by a further National Executive meeting that day, the following analysis of the Ministers message was arrived at.

On the question of an increased third term payment, the Minister was quite clear - it was out of the question. The next most significant question - the indexing of the Standard Tertiary Bursary, was similarly firmly dealt with - it also could not be contemplated. There was some

chance, however, of the regular annual adjustments promised by the National Party in 1975 being instituted next year. Abatement, another thorny problem, was also gingerly handled. First came the out-of-hand rejection - there could be no immediate cessation of abatement - then the palliative - something might be done to phase it out.

On the other points, Mr Gandar tended to give more ground, knowing that they were of less importance. His answers were more encouraging on the questions of the anomalies caused by Semester teaching, and by short and block-courses. Similarly, his hints were described as



Bruce Gulley: March would not be called off without good reason.

"promising" of the issue of second-course entitlement and provision for students to study overseas. The only point on which Mr Gandar acceded to the demands of the student representatives was the employment restrictions. Presumably knowing that these have always been regard-

ed by the Education Department as unenforceable, he accepted that they should be done away with.

To those among you with a taste for logic, the outcome of the proceedings must seem quite inevitable. The various student groups had expressed quite clearly before hand, their intention of sticking to their principles over the Bursaries issue, and not allowing themselves to be fobbed off by a Minister obviously intent on defusing a potentially embarrassing clamour, by offering sufficient hope to give the faint of heart opportunity to withdraw.

In fact, that is exactly what seems to have happened. Both Victoria University and Massey University students' associations decided to cancel planned demonstrations for the Education Action Day - June 15. The decisions were taken on the spot, despite the stated intention not to waver. Only Auckland now still plans to conduct a demonstration on June 15, President Bruce Gulley saying that he considered that since Auckland's planned action was so far under way, he was not prepared to call it off 'without good reason' and the Minister's vaguenesses fell far short of that.

It is interesting to speculate whether Mr. Gandar's meeting was so well-timed by accident or whether he had wind of the falterings within NZUSA over the question of holding marches, and acted to capitalise on that indecision.

Certainly, there has been a great deal of vacillation on the timing and desirability of the marches, with AUSA being the only member of NZUSA committed to immediate action on bursaries from the outset. Mr Gandar acted either extremely shrewdly, or with great good fortune, in timing his summons. Now NZUSA, through its members' unwillingness to commit themselves to direct retaliation for their rejection by the Government, finds itself embarrassingly divided over the issue.

FRANCIS STARK

WITHIN~

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LETTERS



Dear Don,

A political system which allows one Party with only 38% of all eligible votes to have 63% of the seats in Parliament is far from representative government. This is the system we have now.

In a true democracy, any Party with more than about 5% of the total vote is represented in Parliament. This is usually achieved by Proportional Representation, the system that Continental countries have.

Although there are several forms of it, the petition available at the Students' Centre is to establish the principle. You are invited to sign for a fair and accurate political system; please participate in this major political step.

Some anomalies in our present system are: That after one election, Labour had more votes but we had a National government because that Party had more elected M.P.s. The reverse could happen too.

Marginal electorates hold the balance of power. County votes have more power than city votes. The Government's decision is one Party line, instead of being the decision of elected representatives from all Parties with more than about 5% of the votes.

When Britain changes to Proportional Representation in 1981 (as part of the Common Market agreement) only South Africa and New Zealand will still have the first-past-the-post voting system. Values voters would be entitled to four candidates in Parliament, and Social Credit seven candidates on the last election results if our voting system was accurately representative.

Besides fighting the elections, the smaller parties have to fight the system, as well as having to fund elections on their own money rather than at the taxpayers' expense.

Back the Proportional Representation petition with Auckland signatures. Participate in history making.

Yours sincerely,
Elaine Freer.

And so say all of us!

Dear Don,

It doesn't surprise me that NZ is in such bad economic trouble when we fail to trust our own professional people. The enclosed attractive jobs were advertised in the "Canberra Times" on the 22nd May 1977. I would be interested to know whether these positions were advertised in Auckland or Wellington. You will notice that the salaries are very attractive by NZ standards, surely it is irresponsible of the NZ govt to pander to those so-called "overseas experts" and thus remove what little incentive our engineering students have. Let's not hear any complaints of 'the brain drain' from such a government. If you have a degree or the brains to get one, get the hell out.

Yours sincerely,
Jeff Gilbert

See you in Frisco.

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT MINISTRY OF WORKS AND DEVELOPMENT MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL DRAUGHTSMEN

House and Electrical Installations in Buildings.

The Minister of Works and Development is responsible for providing a technical and advisory service to Government departments, local authorities, and the private sector in the fields of engineering, architectural, and construction. The Ministry has a large number of civil, electrical, mechanical, and electrical draughtsmen employed throughout New Zealand.

Vacancies in Wellington and Auckland are for draughtsmen with wide experience in the field of design and preparation of tender documentation for mechanical and electrical installations in buildings.

All successful applicants should have at least six years' relevant experience and should be able to comply with the Australian Patent, Service Classification Office Grade 1, or equivalent, for Senior Drafting Officer, for New Zealand Design Draughtsmen, or equivalent, for New Zealand Draughtsmen.

Successful applicants would be required to meet the costs of moving to New Zealand.

Indicate, please, on the details of qualifications, experience, and personal circumstances (marital status, number of children, etc.) Further details and an interview may be requested later.

Address applications to:
High Commissioner for New Zealand
New Zealand High Commission
Corner of Victoria Avenue
Wellington, ACT 6000

Closing date for applications: June 28, 1977.

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT MINISTRY OF WORKS AND DEVELOPMENT PROFESSIONAL MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

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Dear Don,

Scarcely one year ago, following AUSA debate on middle East policy, an anonymous and rather obstreperous Zionist told me that Menahem Begin and his ideals were a forgotten and anachronistic segment of Israeli politics.

Like most student Zionists, he espoused the myth of a socialist Israel with Kibbutzim, social welfare and the desert which had been made to bloom.

The Israeli electorate themselves have laid bare this lie in choosing the Likud bloc to administer the Israeli state. Its leader, Begin, was leader of the Irgun terrorist gang who massacred 254 men, women and children in the Arab village of Dir Yassin in 1948.

Begin will be more enthusiastic in changing the boundaries of Israel than his Labour predecessors: he believes "hisrael" was even larger than the territory which the Israeli state currently occupies.

Worth thinking about isn't it?

Regards,
Don Carson

I think so.

Dear People,

It was with amusement turning to annoyance that I read Frank's article entitled "Let's Split" on the front page of last week's CRACCUM. In this article, Mr Stark outlines his feelings towards NZUSA and ends with the climax of suggesting AUSA pull out of NZUSA. However, going through the article, I feel that there are a few points that need comment.

1. Frank claims, quite rightly, that there has not been a person from AUSA elected to NZUSA National Office for some years. Yet Frank seems to imply that this is due to National Office "getting" at the other campuses and telling them not to vote for an AUSA candidate. For Christ's sake, Frank, there hasn't been an AUSA candidate since 1974, with the exception of yourself as Chair of Arts Council last year where you gained election. The lack of AUSA candidates is probably a truer indication of the lack of political activity at Auckland and a dearth of Auckland "politicoes" - people capable of filling positions with NZUSA in Wellington.

2. Elections for NZUSA are not incestuous, back-stabbing affairs, they are held at full Council with every Students' Association voting. It is AUSA's right to vote against candidates standing for election (or re-election); along with everybody else, but it is unfortunate that when somebody is elected who we do not approve, AUSA has this habit of acting like a small child who hasn't got its own bloody way.

It is this Association's unquestionable right to query NZUSA at every turn of the road if need be, but if AUSA does so and loses, then we should not retire back "north of Papakura" to sulk but accept the fact, and help NZUSA as much as possible in any way. And as Mr Stark said; "Auckland with the largest number of votes seems to suffer from a strange inability to understand the realities of political life in student politics". No doubt Mr Stark does, yet he spares us from enlightenment and possible future embarrassment.

3. "Aucklanders went to May Council of NZUSA ready to argue out the implications of the possession of a number of commercial concerns" says Mr Stark. I for one apologise to Frank for not doing as he wished but he seemingly forgets that May Councils do considerably more than discuss Finance and Administration. It is true that F/A has gained a predominance recently, but perhaps it is a good sign that NZUSA and its constituents are now more wary of commercial operations and the subsequent spending of student money. However the commercial wing which was originally set-up to provide monies for the political wing now appears to have a direction of its own and it has lost sight of its original foundation.

Perhaps Mr Guley as F/A delegate wanted to "do" the commercial wing, as F/A delegate this he is perfectly entitled to do. But the other 7 Auckland delegates to my knowledge certainly did NOT go to May Council to "argue about implications for etc etc". It is upsetting to see such a large amount of space allocated for the Editor's wheelbarrow-pushing and no coverage given to the other, more important parts of May Council.

4. The Education Action Day which Franks is so fond of reminding us all about, was an Auckland-inspired and run operation. Obviously if AUSA is in a position to mount such campaigns successfully without the aid of NZUSA, then why the hell should they have to play an active part in the Campaign? AUSA last year showed a little bit of initiative, spent lots of money and, yes, we had a few thousand students march down Queen street. But if AUSA gives the impression that "it's alright we can get along quite fine without you etc" then it is no wonder that NZUSA don't play a greater role if they see there is little they can do. The question whether or not to have a broad front Demonstration involving all education groups in Auckland is not really important since Auckland is the only city where everybody talks to each other. Bursaries are the main interest of Students and therefore NZUSA so that was the course they followed.

NZUSA cannot function properly without sound campus-level organisation and the healthy active interest of their 39,000 constituents. This is probably the main problem facing NZUSA at the moment.

If we are to go about crying, "what is the justification of membership of NZUSA?" then we may equally pose the question justifying our own existence to Auckland students. After all they pay \$220,000 per year. Isn't it better we tidy our own back yard before peering over fences into everybody else's?

David Merritt
SRC Chair

Dear Don,

I think Ms Chunn's problem is that she is trying to adopt that new image for the 70s - languorous indifference occasionally illuminated with a devastatingly cynical remark.

Like a cow with a taste for Oscar Wilde.

Her review of Last Tycoon is another in a now well-established tradition. I haven't yet seen a review in which she has approved of the work under her jaded regard.

What interests me is that her opinion is always at odds with that of other reviewers - in this case many others. While this in itself is perhaps an admirable thing - Louise Chunn as NZ's Tom Wolfe (radical chic beware) - it seems nevertheless significant that she so consistently disagrees with everyone else.

Perhaps you need an extra reviewer for a more balanced perspective - and hopefully for better-informed criticism.

A. Browning

She does not have a taste for Oscar Wilde.

Dear Don,

As Chairman of Auckland University Theatre Workshop, I have no intention of becoming involved in the Maidment Muck-flinging Festival which culminated in the letter of 'Outraged Student' published in last week's CRACCUM. The utter spinelessness of a correspondent who, after expressing such vehemently abrasive views about Bam, feels the need to shelter behind a stock pseudonym marks his/her opinions as unworthy of comment.

Rather than contribute a token shovelfull of verbal excrement, I would like simply to extend an invitation to all 'students with talent and enthusiasm' in the theatrical field who feel that they are 'being denied use of Maidment facilities' to contact me (ph. 549-899) if they have any definite proposals which they feel could be put before the committee of our organisation.

Although the policies of the Maidment administration tend in practice to be not particularly conducive to student use of the theatres (except by certain closely affiliated groups among which Theatre Workshop is not privileged enough to number), I can give my assurance that anyone who produces a practical idea for a theatre project will have his/her proposal fairly and impartially considered by our committee. We might even consider creating a 'Theatre of Outrage' if we did not feel that its anonymous writers are already sufficiently 'indulged' in this column.

Yours sincerely,
Murray Beasley.

Dear Don,

Being closely involved in various performing and administrative activities throughout the recent Maidment Arts Festival we were particularly interested in Louise Chunn's article in the May 2nd issue of Craccum.

The article in question appears to have been based on either complete ignorance of the workings of the theatre or else complete ignorance. Ms Chunn (or her superior?) makes several ill-founded accusations, especially concerning the work of Ms Ros Clark - Theatre Manager and Student Activities Officer. Despite the fact that she is coping admirably with these two separate positions, working Monday through to Saturday, "Student Apathy" still occasionally results in low attendance at performances.

The theatre, contrary to Ms Chunn's claims, does, in fact, provide plenty of scope for student involvement, the least time consuming of which is the Friday night workshop which caters for the interests of the large group of students who attend for the small fee of 50 cents a class. Workshops are also held for children on Saturday mornings where students help. Apart from this there is a free Wednesday lunchtime event in the Little Theatre. This is available to any group wishing to perform. It may be noted that several of these performances, including modern dance and experimental music have had people standing in the aisles.

Besides all this the Maidment Arts Centre promoted the recent 3 week art festival, which included such events as: photographic exhibition, bi-lingual plays, poetry reading, video exhibitions, dance events, a slide evening, craft and hobby demonstration, a jumble sale, debate, rock concert, experimental music, contemporary music, jazz, folk, choral and chamber music, films, the Revue and straight theatre plays which were cast almost entirely with students. If this variety of events fails to satisfy the student's lust for diversity then it is difficult to decide what would, short of bring in the Ridgeway Brothers.

It appears to have escaped Ms Chunn's (or her superior's) notice that the arts always draw minority interest. If her criticism lies in the theatre not providing something for everybody, then she might as well re-write her article and regurgitate it when the multi-million dollar sports complex opens, since, just as there will always be people who are not interested in theatre, so there are those who are not interested in sport.

If Craccum would like a picture of the theatre with people in it - since they seem only to have photographs of it empty - then they should call in at the theatre office where there are plenty.

Yours faithfully,
S. Clements & 10 others.

Ms. Chunn's piece on the Festival simply pointed out the dangers of elitism in a Theatre paid for by all students. I hope that the self-righteous tone of much of the correspondence doesn't really express just that elitism as much as it seems to.

Francis Stark

Dear Don,

With selections for the NZUSA China Trip, I feel, as a lover of sour grapes, that I should give a few tips to those students who would sincerely like to go.

1. Between now and the time of selection try to get to know as many national student politicians as possible.
2. Piss in their pockets.
3. Don't start to learn Chinese.
4. Don't swot up on Chinese history.
5. Develop a taste for Chinese takeaways.
6. But don't whatever you do, tell the selection committee that you really love Chinese takeaways - they'd rather you scratch their back beforehand.

Regards,
Paul Gilmour



Dear Don,

I am writing to correct a few misleading statements by Mr S.W. Yee concerning the appointment of Overseas Students Officer and overseas students' reluctance to stand for the post. First of all, why equate 'overseas students' only to the Malaysians since the term mean all students from overseas - i.e. Malaysians, Fijians, Singaporeans, and a host of others.

Malaysians are ambitious in having their own reps. but the potential ones are usually hampered by inability to speak well in public or to do the dirty work which the position entails. They might as well fill in their time at the races or the TAB or at their mahjong or poker tables rather than fighting for the overseas students rights.

Kiwi students are in the main very responsive and understanding to the needs or 'Handicaps' of overseas students but there must be a two-way process. It is the Overseas students who put barriers to their communication. It is bad enough that they don't drink like Kiwis but when one sees them group together in the cafe talking their own lingo, which kiwi is not annoyed. Perhaps people like Mr SW Yee could well break the ice do something and stop talking.

Yours etc.
SKJ. TSEU

Dear Don,

A couple of things have happened lately which have raised a few interesting questions: For example; what does "Law" mean in this University? Does it mean an understanding of the ways of the jungle or an understanding of the role of law in a free and civilised society? Perhaps it means that fundamental freedoms must necessarily be disavowed as a prerequisite for entry into the race for the dollar. What has happened is that the Dean of the Law School has decided to go to Fiji and a law students has exercised his undoubted democratic right and legal liberty to pursue the Tramways Union through the courts.

As to the Dean's departure: You may have noticed the intervention of keen young legal minds; CRACCUM was flooded by one or two anonymous letters protesting the Dean's precipitate withdrawal. Only a Mr. Rankin, with whose views I agree, committed himself responsibly to his action. What intrigues me is; why all the anonymity? There are a number of possibilities

The Dean is a despot. But surely if this were or had been so the staff of the Law School would have usurped Professor Northey. This can be discounted as a serious possibility.

Law students lack the courage of their convictions; Miss Northey's thesis. The actions of Mr Harder certainly belie any general validity for this assertion. More particularly, however, there may be a relationship between the second and the third possibility which is that an intermediate position of fear obtains, whereby expressing any opinion contrary to that of the Dean will result in penalties, either academic or vocational. There is no evidence to support possibility three. If possibility did exist in the form stated, this institution would no longer be a forum for the free exchange of ideas.

This is a free university in a free society. Surely, by seeking the 'cloak of anonymity', these students denigrate the Dean and demean themselves. Would any man of integrity stoop to exacting reprisals against his critics, no matter how footling they be? As a student I ask myself; if I must give up my freedom of expression to enter the legal profession, is it worth entering? And if I give up my rights and liberties so easily, am I worth anything to the profession? It seems most ironic to me that free speech is being renounced by those who have chosen the profession which is most suited to being its guardian.

As to Mr Harder and the Tramways Union: I will not presume to discuss the social issues avoided by the legal determination of that matter but, what is of importance in this discussion, is the obfuscation of issues by the touting of inanities such as "the rule of law must prevail" "The rule of law", as used by politicians and the New Zealand Herald, is a cliché significant only for the reality it disguises behind a facade of spurious legalistic respectability. It might cool the ardour of advocates of the enforcement of laws to consider that the law does not provide unions or the public with remedies against employers who refuse to complete negotiations; nor does the law provide a procedure for imprisoning employers or freezing company funds as the "natural" consequence of a lockout.

Is it acceptable that the law should not provide like treatment for like protagonists? The Editor of the New Zealand Herald seems to think so. Indeed, there seems to be very little disagreement with that Editor's views. This may well be because of the eminently respectable political company that he keeps. The following politicians have all used "The rule of law" as a mobilising slogan; Nixon, Kirk, Muldoon. Perhaps there is a common factor here which escapes me. I do wonder; is the use of this slogan responsible government and responsible editorial comment? Does it make the law appealed to just? Apartheid is quite legal.

"The rule of law" is a phrase associated with dicey, a noted nineteenth century constitutional authority. To him and his contemporaries "the rule of law" meant that like classes of people were to be treated alike. It did not occur to them that this formulation of the principle of equality could be abused. For example; if like classes are to be treated alike then all white men should be treated the same and so should all black men be treated the same. But black men cannot be treated the same as white men since they are different. Thus was segregation of the races in United States education institutions rationalised until the Supreme Court decision of 1954; Brown v The Board of Education.

The point I am labelling, and which may have been missed, is that black men and trade unionists are human beings and deserve to be treated as such. I wonder if the fallacies inherent in a "Rule of law" approach to complex problems could be operating in any other areas of our social-legal-political system? Putting it more concretely, does the sort of attitude which I have heard expressed by a bigot on the law students society that "They're only Pommie stirrers", have any other socio-legal expression? Perhaps.....; the rule of law means that women can't have abortions. But then, men can't have children

Chris Muston.

Letter of the Week Award.

FILM

FRIENDS

GRAFTON HALL

Sunday 12 June 7.30 pm

ADMISSION 50c

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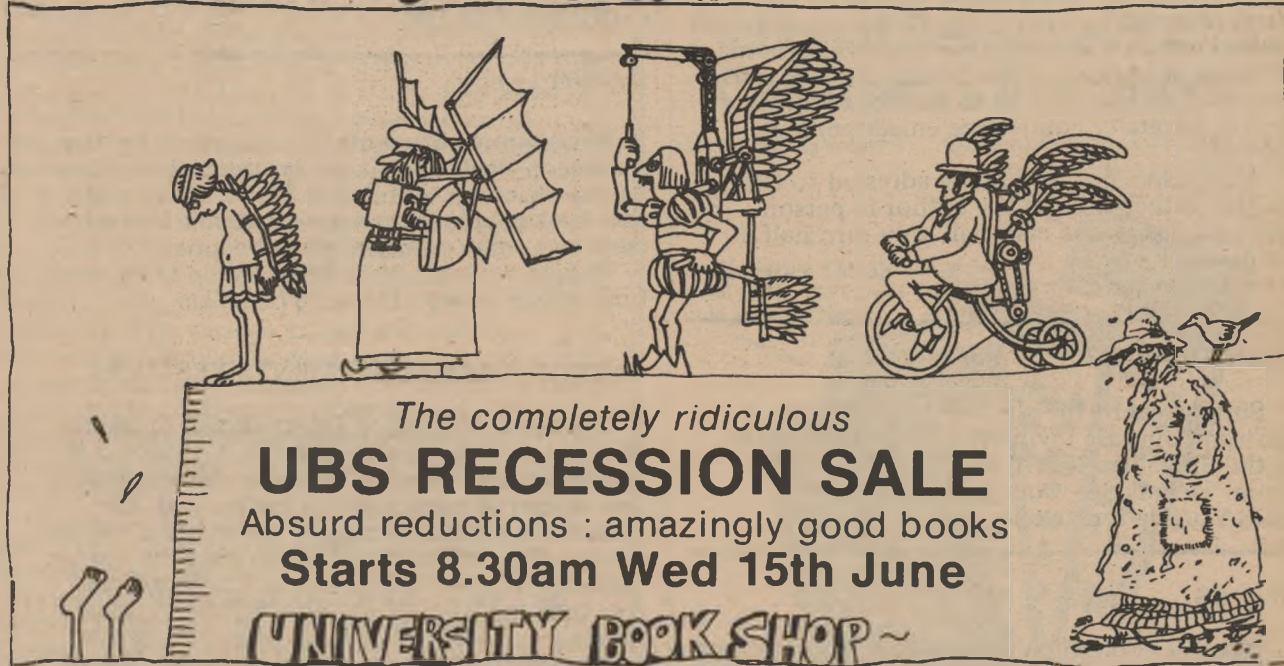
HAPPY DAYS

by Samuel Beckett

Directed by Roy Patrick

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WHALES

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NEWS

FORUM

FORUM, FORUM, FORI, FORO, FORO.

LAST week's SRC forum featured Mr. Henry Stubbs, National Secretary of the Tramways Union, and Ms. Lisa Saksen, President of NZUSA. Both spoke about the current dispute involving Mr. Stbbs' union. Both expressed concern, not only at the legislation allowing non-involved persons to interfere in the workings of Trade Unions, but also at the Government's apparent overall aim of crippling the Trade Union movement. Ms. Saksen reminded students that the same legislation was available for outsiders wishing to interfere in the affairs of Student Associations. She also pointed out that the suggestion was afoot in certain National Party quarters to have Student Associations subject to the same debilitating compulsory referendum provisions as the Government is attempting to impose on Trade Unions. The argument that such referenda are in keeping with the dictates of democracy was, she explained, quite ingenious. The purpose of them being, in fact, to involve such organisations in a constant struggle for survival, thus rendering them helpless to protect their members against the Government's implementation of 'Creeping Facism', as she termed it.

Later, AUSA President Bruce Gulley explained the situation regarding the institution of disciplinary proceedings against legal fiddler Christopher Harder;

Complaints that Harder had breached Association rules by begging on campus without Executive permission had been made, and, Gulley explained, the Executive is bound by the Constitution to act. However, Harder's enthusiasm for the strict letter of the law seems to have waned now that his own conduct is in question, and it has proven impossible even to persuade him to give his side of the story.

The majority of the audience reacted favourably to the speakers. There was, however, a minority, conspicuous by their youth and obvious affluence, who amused themselves by parroting right-wing slogans at every possible occasion. One wonders what will become of these little dears, if the family fortune fails and they are ever forced to work for a living. Out of adversity comes true enlightenment, perhaps.

All abusive mail should be addressed to CRACCUM, rather than to the author in person. Anonymous phone calls will only earn half a point.

D. M.

BASTION POINT

Supporters of the Ngatiwhataua struggle at Bastion Point are invited to: DANCE/SOCIAL at the St Heliers R.S.A. Hall. Sat June 11th 8 pm. Tickets \$6 - Contact Mike Treen AUSA office for tickets.

SLIDES

Pictures - Sound - Video of the occupation of Bastion Pt. Snaps Gallery, which is situated at 30 Airedale St in the city, has given space to people from the Ngati Whataua struggle from now until the 18th of June between 11 am and 5 pm from Monday to Saturday.

EDUCATION ACTION CTTEE MEETINGS

Tuesday 7th June 1 pm, SRC Lounge, 1st Floor, Student Union Building Tuesday 14th June, 1 pm, SRC Lounge.

Come along to help organise campaign against Education cuts and for a Cost-of-Living Bursary.

CROSSWORD SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1. Get the upper hand, 8. Ribbing, 9. Capital, 10. Leers, 11. Dismissal, 12. Stair, 14. Milk Teeth, 16. Indicated, 17. Ducks, 19. Test pilot, 22. Mound, 23. Garment, 24. Restless, 25. Rogers' Treasurer, 26. Down: 1. Gurgles, 2. Tabland, 3. Hairs, 4. Urged, 5. Reprinted, 6. Autos, 7. Delilah, 8. Castled, 13. Reclined, 14. Motel, 15. Encounter, 16. Integ. er, 18. Sadists, 20. Spring, 21. Terse, 22. Mafia.

VARSITY FOLK

After a long period of cryogenic unconsciousness, the Varsity Folk Club has at last begun to thaw out. All students and staff interested in playing or learning about folk are invited to attend the Club's A.G.M. on Thursday June 9th at 1 pm in the Executive Lounge, on the first floor of the Students Union.

The Folk Club has already organised a concert on June 10th at 8.00 pm in the Old Maid, featuring such artist as Colin and Pat Bowley, Bev Young, Cathy Woodman and Steve Moffat. The Club plans to put on further concerts throughout the year.

Workshops will start up soon after the A.G.M. in guitar (learner to advanced) banjo (under the baton of Wayne Robinson), and for the really keen, dulcimer workshops with Martha Louise. It is hoped that British Traditional Folk workshops will also be held.

If you are interested in joining the Varsity Folk Club, but can't make it to the A.G.M., then ring Quentin Maxwell-Jackson on 30-789 Ext. 72 or 502-769

NEW!

The Christians on campus are interested in your study. Therefore we have introduced something new to the University, i.e. the idea of a STUDY CAMP where you can come away to an informal, friendly camp atmosphere and put in a few concentrated hours of study on your own subjects at your own pace. This idea has been put into practice overseas and has proved very successful. For many of us, we learn more quickly and grasp new concepts when we do things together. We are interested in getting higher grades ourselves and helping you to get them too. There will be a number of University graduates coming to participate in this exciting and practical venture. We would like you to come.

The location that we have chosen is the new addition of Camp Adair - a camp of thirty acres, sixteen kilometres from Papakura. We have arranged a programme that allows us to study well, eat well and have times of mutual relaxation. The cooking will be superb. Total cost is only eight dollars and transport will be provided from the university if you need it. For any further help 'phone Mary. Her number is 478-9414.

CHRISTIAN CLUB

HOSPITALITY

International Students' Hospitality is holding a dance in the Cafeteria on Saturday, 18th June. All are welcome. Admission \$1.50. Come along and meet people from overseas, dance to a good band and enjoy an international supper.

Tickets available from Brian Lythe at Student Counselling or Jean Downs 370-122.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS FESTIVAL

Studass is holding an International Students Festival on Saturday August 6th at 8.00 pm in the Maidment Theatre. Overseas student groups are invited to participate in the festival. The programme will be arranged rather like a variety show, with each national group given five to ten minutes to present their items. Contributions can take the form of national dances, musical items, poems, short sketches or anything else representative of the particular culture. If you are interested in participating, have any ideas, or would generally like to lend a hand, then ring Quentin Maxwell-Jackson at 30-789 Ext 72 or 502-769.

PHOTOS

AMMSSA is running a photographic exhibition and a slide show on Malaysia and Singapore in conjunction with the anti-cutback campaign.

It will be in the SRC room (1st floor above Cafeteria) on June 10 (Friday) from 10.00 am to 9.00 pm.

All students are welcome.



This will take place in the Gymnasium between six and seven this Wednesday, June 8.

The University Dancers will be staging an Hawaiian Evening with Island music and dancers.

ELECTIONS

Every year the Student Association undergoes a number of by-elections as the strain begins to tell upon our elected representatives. This time around, we all have the chance to select the Administrative Vice-President. Polling will be this Thursday at various points around the Campus.



ANDY EWING
ADMIN. VICE-PRESIDENT

Some Maths students may remember me in relation to a petition which I circulated earlier in the year. I regret to inform those students concerned that I carried the matter no further. My petition called for "all responsibilities undertaken by the Students' Association to be put into the hands of the University Administration". Mr Bruce Gulley now proposes that the AUSA negotiate with the Administration "with a view towards the University of Auckland taking over the financial administration and responsibility of the catering, theatre, common room and recreation facilities of the Union" (Craccum Vol. 51, Nol, Pagel). This move would free more student funds to support political causes, eg \$300 to the protesters at Bastion Point, \$500 to the University Feminists etc. The Executive maintains that political support is the proper function of a Union. However, the Students' Association is not a Union, it is an Incorporated Society (see University of Auckland Act 1961). I intend to get elected to the Executive in order to attempt to protect my \$34 (and in the process your \$34 also.) Executive Unionism costs students money, and it's time it stopped.



NIGEL GOODINSON
ADMIN. VICE-PRESIDENT

There are several reasons why I am standing for the position of A.V.P. Foremost among these, however, is the desire both to involve and inform students to a much greater extent with and of the Association's activities. One of the major failures of the Executive both this year and in the past has been this failure to inform the people that they represent of its actions and the consequences of these actions, almost as if they were done in 'secret'.

I also believe that much more time and effort should be spent in involving students in the Association's activities and that the Association itself should be more active both in a political and social sense. I think students at large should have the opportunity to say how the Association is run and it is for this reason that I am in favour of increasing S.R.C.'s power and effectiveness as a counterweight to Executive. I believe that the Association has a role to play in society as a political and social force but that the Association's policy should represent its members' views as closely as possible. Other plans that I have for the year are: formation of a

NEWS cont.

Social Committee to improve social life on Campus; investigations of the possibility of holding a British-style 'Rag Week'; and finally the re-creation of a Liaison Officer on Executive to improve Association-student interaction.



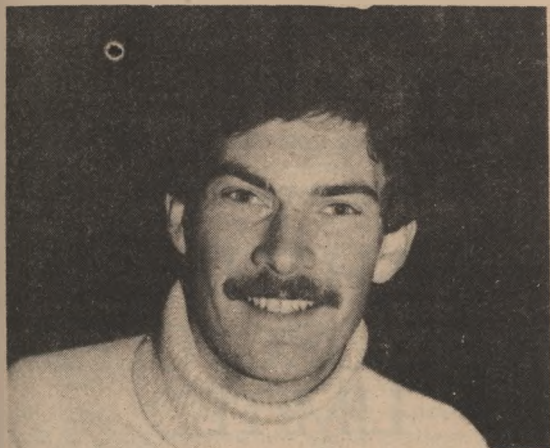
CHRIS GOSLING
ADMIN. VICE-PRESIDENT

The position of A.V.P. has some set tasks attached to it, such as inter-university correspondence, aiding the President in his duties and co-ordinating Executive activities. It provides a great deal of scope however for the initiative of the holder in such areas as student involvement and feedback, co-ordinating campaigns and promoting areas not specifically covered by other Exec. members. I would like to get the potential of this position turned into concrete action. I believe I have the qualifications (as a member of Student Union Management Committee, Union Financing Committee etc) to fulfill the basic administrative role, while having the interest and initiative to extend the position fully.

I have several basic areas of policy which I shall outline briefly: I will work closely with the president, relieving him of some of his burdens and perhaps as a liaison between him and other Exec. members to gain other opinions on issues; I will keep Exec. members aware of central issues being dealt with at various times; I believe that it is vital to gain more 'student involvement' in the Association, in this area I shall work closely with S.R.C. and the S.R.C. Chair, make available summaries of Exec. and S.R.C. minutes - being more readable than the present form, I will encourage Exec. members to produce regular reports of their activities over the last months in their portfolios, I will ensure that students know when major issues are coming up at S.R.C. or Exec. - these things will be done by introducing more noticeboards as soon as possible. I will keep Exec members informed of each other's activities; I will use this central position to help co-ordinate major campaigns such as bursaries, overseas students cut-back; I will also communicate regularly with other campuses to see how they are treating issues such as assessment and union financing.

I believe that because of my widespread interest in A.U.S.A. affairs I can work as an effective aid in co-ordinating the various matters concerning this Association.

If you would like any more info. on my policy I can be found somewhere around the Association main office.



ANTHONY WRIGHT
ADMINISTRATIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

A fifth-year science student currently Publications Officer on Executive and on the following committees: Student Union Management, Catering, Finance, Publications and the CRACCUM Administration Board.

The remainder of 1977 is a crucial time in the administration of the Students' Association. Action is needed in a variety of fields, the most urgent of which is Union Financing. The problems facing Studass have been well publicised by the President in CRACCUM, Forums and General Meetings.

I wish to transfer from Publications Officer to AVP to allow full use of my time in preparing for Union Financing negotiations. I have been present at all discussions to date and hope to apply this knowledge and experience in speeding up decision making. It is vital that the problems over Union Financing are settled by the end of this year at the very latest, before those who understand the situation move on.

Despite the poorly-defined role of AVP, I intend to work hard on administrative matters of direct concern to students - e.g. catering and adequate publicity of Studass activities and Executive decisions. Don't hesitate to come up to Room 208 in the Studass building with any questions or suggestions.

SENATE

There is a single vacancy available as a student representative on the University Senate. Elections for this post will be held on Thursday.

CAROLYN MCGINLEY SENATE REPRESENTATIVE

I am a second year BA student majoring in Education and Psychology. Prior to University enrolment I taught in Auckland primary schools for 3 years. My aim is toward post-graduate work in educational psychology. As a first year student I served as Stage I representative for the Education Staff/Student Committee. This year I am chairing that committee as well as representing Stage II classes in both Education and Psychology. My involvement with staff/student committees has helped crystalized my interest in University communication.

It is necessary to convey clear and accurate statements of class opinions about workloads, course content and assessment procedures to lecturers and Departments. It is my concern that the formal channels open to students be used effectively and efficiently, and as a general policy it would be my task in Senate to represent general student body opinion and AUSA policy in this way.

Future orientation for representatives needs to move in the direction of initiating and supporting student policies in Senate which will benefit University life. These policies should be formulated by various groups and should encompass a broad range of topics e.g. current concerns include enrolment procedures for future years and the autonomy of students in AUSA affairs. Efforts must be made to ensure that considerations beyond narrow academic interests are included.

Students need to be made aware of the policies which directly and indirectly affect their success in all aspects of University life. Senate representatives have an obligation to assist in providing this feedback to students as the continuation of a meaningful communication system.

HAMISH SMITH SENATE REPRESENTATIVE

Senate represents the policy making body and hence it is important to have students involved at this level as many of its decisions affect the major populace of the student body for a long time.

I hope to represent the student body by listening to students and their representatives and conveying their wishes to this level. Their ideas upon the welfare and education of themselves are prime examples where Senate requires active student representation.

Speaking upon my own experiences which encompasses the Sciences, I can appreciate the problems these students endure, and I hope by my presence on Senate, their feelings are conveyed.

Hamish Smith is a third Professional Civil Engineering Student and Secretary of the Engineering Society.

BAND TH' DUDES

DANCE

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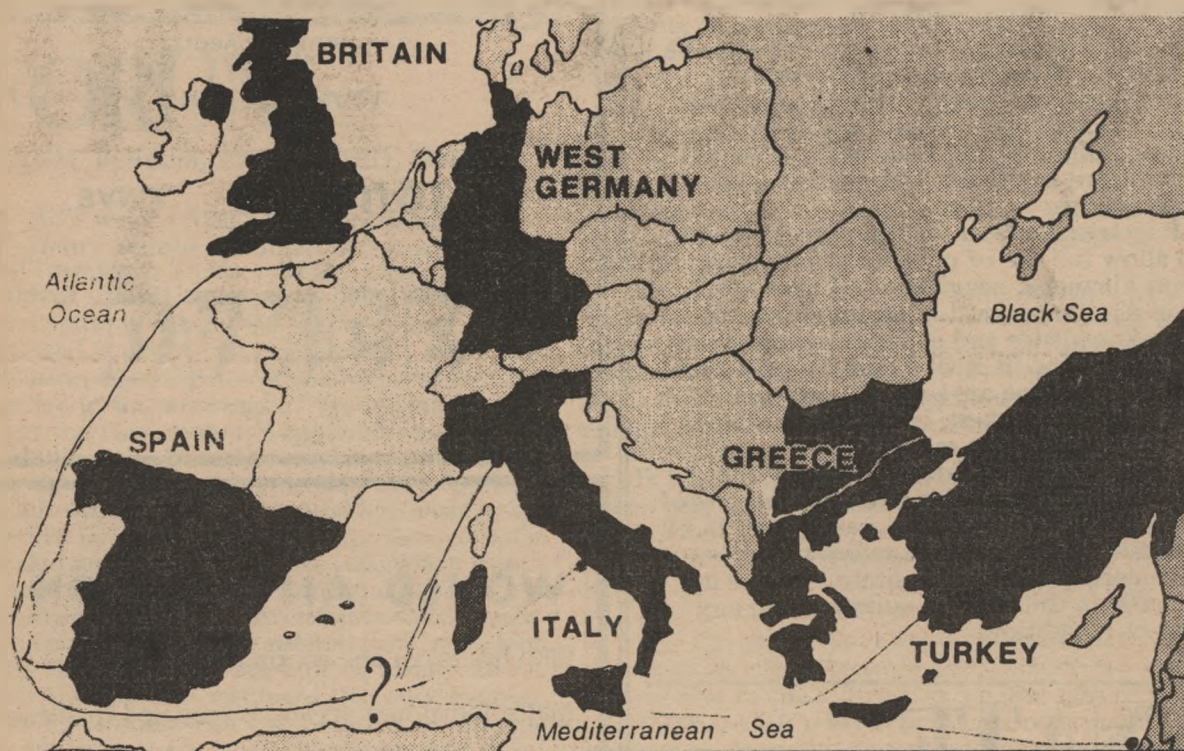
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Anybody seen my U₂₃₈?

At the recent hearings of the Royal Commission on Nuclear Energy the question of possible blackmail by terrorist organisations was raised. Given this current debate of the enormous problems associated with the handling of nuclear material, it is surprising that our newspapers have given so little coverage to the "Plumpat" Affair.

The incident, which has caused international repercussions in recent weeks, involves the unexplained disappearance of 200 tons of natural uranium (enough to manufacture 30 atom bombs) from a merchant ship eight years ago.

The affair, predictably, has been the subject of a massive cover-up by Euratom officials and security organisations responsible for its investigation. Early this month Paul Leventhal, a campaigner for tighter supervision of fissionable material, made public statements drawing attention to an extraordinary chain of events. Euratom has now been forced to admit that at the end of 1968 two European companies arranged a transfer of uranium for the specific purpose of circumventing existing Euratom control regulations, and that the cargo subsequently vanished. All attempts by them and the security services of West Germany, Belgium, the United States and Italy to discover its whereabouts supposedly failed.

In fact Euratom claims that the joint report by security organisations involved in the investigation was withheld from Euratom itself. According to the reports in the London Observer and London Sunday Times (May 8) the facts of the incident involve the following:-

On November 17, 1968, a ship left Antwerp carrying 560 drums each marked with the word "Plumpat", a trade name for uranium. The uranium was originally brought to Europe from Zaire by a Belgium company, Societe General des Minierian, as part of an order from a small West German firm, Asmara Chemie, for 200 tons of natural uranium.

Asmara, apparently was acting on behalf of a Casablanca chemical company. It was pointed out to Asmara that any deal involving the export of nuclear material outside Europe would require a special EEC permit. Under the existing regulations it is permissible for European countries to draw up contracts for the movement of uranium between themselves for enrichment or reprocessing purposes without formal approval. All that is needed is for Euratom to be informed of the deal. Asmara decided to adopt this approach by sending the 200 tons of uranium to an Italian firm for reprocessing. They informed Euratom that the uranium would be shipped by sea to Milan via Genoa to be treated before being sent back to Asmara in West Germany.

Euratom issued an export license. The Uranium was meant to go to an Italian paint

company called Saica to be mixed with other products. But about 15 days before it was due to arrive Saica was notified by Asmara that they had decided to let a more specialised company handle the uranium.

On January 17, 1969, two months after the uranium left Antwerp, Euratom inquired of Saica if all was well. Eventually its inspectors were sent to Milan and confirmed that the cargo had indeed vanished. Saica claims that as far as they are concerned the affair is a mystery. Asmara, the German company which initiated the deal, has now dissolved and claims no knowledge of what happened.

Euratom began an investigation into the disappearance, but was confronted with a baffling lack of knowledge by all the parties. Eventually Euratom closed its inquiry leaving it in the hands of the security forces of the countries involved - West Germany, Belgium and Italy. Their investigation also appears to have failed although their report was never disclosed, perhaps due to pressure from the US Government. Under treaty obligations the US Government was informed of the missing uranium.

Very little is known of the events surrounding the actual shipment of the uranium. A month before the voyage the ship that carried the cargo, the Scheersberg, was sold by its Hamberg owners to a Liberian company, Biscayne Traders Shipping Corporation. Their representative, described as a Greek or Turkish citizen, paid cash for the ship. According to the Sunday Times there appears to be ambiguities about the identities of the people involved and the ship itself. After the sale the ship was registered with Lloyds of London under the new name of the Scheersberg A. On November 17, the Scheersberg A left Antwerp with the uranium, supposedly heading for Genoa, and was next recorded by Lloyds as having arrived at Iskenderun, Turkey, on Dec. 2, 1968.

On arrival at the Turkish port the ship claimed its last port of call had been Naples, although there is no record of her having stopped there.

Euratom officials concluded that the uranium did not reach Genoa and that a diversion had been made. They later claimed that following the November voyage the Scheersberg A "disappeared" for a year until it was spotted in Morocco sailing under a new Liberian flag. Her original crew could not be traced. This information, according to Euratom, came from US intelligence, but, says the Sunday Times, this is incorrect.

During the time of the so-called investigation the ship was a regular visitor to Antwerp, which should have given security authorities adequate opportunities to interview the crew if they wanted to.

There are a number of theories as to what happened to the uranium. The most likely one is that the shipment was hijacked by the Israelis, although this cannot be proved. The ore could have been transferred at sea, or the Scheersberg A could have called at Haifa rather than Naples. At the time of the disappearance Israel had had a set back in its relations with France from whom she had acquired a 26-megawatt reactor. France refused to supply further fuel. Israel could have obtained uranium legitimately on the open market, although there might have been military advantages in establishing a secret stockpile. According to the Observer (May 8) Norwegian intelligence is now claiming that a Dan Aerbel, member of an Israeli hit team, who had participated in the Munich massacre which assassinated 11 Arab terrorists in Europe, told them, on being arrested in Norway in 1973 that his role in the Plumpat Affair was to fuel the ship that was to be loaded with uranium in Hamberg. According to him acquiring the uranium had not been difficult and the operation was carried out with the consent of the CIA.

The Israeli Government has denied the allegation, as has Dan Aerbel, who says he believed he would have been freed by the Norwegians if he could persuade them that he was a member of Israeli intelligence. Aerbel says he read of the disappearance of the uranium in a newspaper article and fabricated the story of Israeli - and his own - involvement.

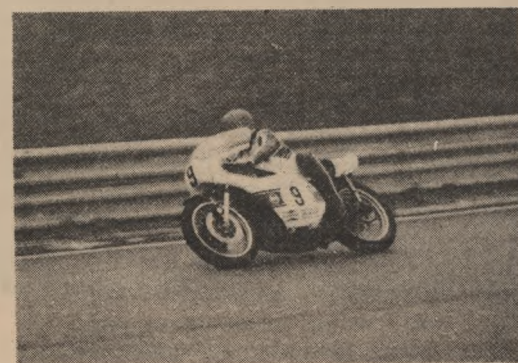
But there is evidence that the uranium switch enjoyed the collusion of certain European and American intelligence organisations.

The European Parliament has noted its disquiet over the affair and the US Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has announced it will conduct an investigation. The importance of the affair cannot be overstated. It illustrates both the inadequate nature of the regulations dealing with the handling of nuclear materials and the degree of vested interests that official bodies such as Euratom and the United States Atomic Energy Commission have in hushing up any dangerous irregularities in nuclear transactions.

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ENERGY SCENARIOS FOR NEW ZEALAND

The Scenario Approach

Everything from tea leaves to sophisticated electronic computers has been used to try to foretell the future. Unfortunately, unforeseen economic, social and technological changes make even short-term predictions very risky. As the time scale increases, so does the margin for error.

When looking at something as complex as the future of energy in New Zealand in the next 50 years, it is pointless to expect a precise forecast. It is, however, prudent to examine possible futures. Lacking a reliable set of tea-leaves, the Energy Research Group used the scenario approach to look at three different energy futures for New Zealand.

The word "scenario" comes from "scaena", the Latin word for a stage. It means an outline or synopsis of a play, especially a plot outline used by actors. The energy scenarios are akin to three different plays about New Zealand's energy future. But instead of an exchange of words between actors there are exchanges of energy between the sources of supply and the various sectors of demand.

The idea of a scenario is NOT to produce a forecast of what the writers think will happen in the future. These are invariably inaccurate because they assume that things will happen in the future on the same basis as they did in the past. The scenarios instead ask the question "if society were to adopt a particular set of values, and live by them, what would be the likely consequences for the energy system?"

In one of the scenarios, called CONTINUATION, society's values continue to stress economic growth and material wealth. It assumes that past trends, policies and attitudes affecting energy will remain basically unchanged for the next 50 years. But the scenario is not meant to say "this is how we will be in 50 years time." Rather it says, if we maintain economic growth close to historic levels and make policy decisions on the same bases that we have in the past, this is what energy demands and supplies might look like.

The great advantage of scenario studies is that by changing the scenario theme you produce a different "future". In the LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION scenario it is assumed that society places a very high value on the quality of the physical environment. This is interpreted by the scenario writers in the way restrictions are placed on the output of industries with a high environmental impact and in the ways energy is supplied. In the third scenario, LIMITED GROWTH, we see a society which is concerned with the problems of a world running short of natural resources and suffering from environmental damage. New Zealand's dependence on the rest of the world for energy and other resources is reduced by lower population growth, slow economic growth and using our own renewable resources.

The research uses these broad sets of social values as the context in which to examine the effects of choices between major policy options in the energy sector.

Each scenario theme was used in turn to deter-

mine the energy demand of the various economic sectors - domestic, industrial, commercial and transport. To do this it was necessary to look carefully at the processes involved. Pulp mills, for instance, can have a high environmental impact. The production level of paper and paper products was therefore set lower in LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION than in CONTINUATION where there is less concern for the environment. Some improvements in efficiency can be expected in paper manufacturing so this was taken into account in calculating the industry's energy requirements. These calculations were repeated for all the other demand sectors and the results balanced with overall economic growth. The national consumer

energy demand was derived by combining the demands of the individual sectors.

The next step was to see how these demands could be met in a manner which is consistent with the theme of the scenario. Nuclear power, for instance, was acceptable in CONTINUATION but not the other two scenarios. Each form of energy supply is subject to economic, environmental and resource constraints and these affect the balance between the various energy sources in the different scenarios.

In the end we have three pictures of energy supplies and demands, of the way resources are used up, the quality of the environment, and life style - that is, we have three Energy Scenarios for New Zealand.



LOOK KID WE'RE AWARE OF THE PROBLEMS BESETTING OUR SOCIETY.
WE'RE WORKING ON THEM

(Christian Science Monitor)

Energy Planning Needed Now

The days of cheap energy in New Zealand have gone. The four-fold OPEC price rises of late 1973 saw to that. Also hydro, our traditional electricity source can not meet rising demands. More often now we have to rely on thermal power stations to meet shortfalls in electricity supplies.

Since the OPEC price rises we have begun to realise more clearly that the world's oil resources are limited. Even the fabulously productive Middle Eastern fields are exhaustible. It is inevitable that oil will become progressively more scarce and more expensive. We must plan now for an orderly shift to other energy sources.

Over the last 30 years oil has become the dominant world fuel. Up to January 1974 approximately 300 million barrels of crude oil had been produced worldwide in a little over 120 years. The world has estimated recoverable reserves of 1700 million barrels. But if we continue to use oil at 1973 rates then we will have shortages before 2000.

These reserves are distributed very unequally. There is as much in the Middle East as the rest of the world put together. New Zealand has no major oil fields and in 1975 imported 95% of its oil. Condensate from Kapuni and Maui gas will help our liquid fuel supplies over the next years,

and major efforts are going on world-wide to discover oil. But overall, oil is now being used faster than it is being discovered.

World coal reserves contain four times as much energy as the reserves of oil. The reserves totalling 600 billion tonnes are mainly in the U.S., U.S.S.R. and the Peoples Republic of China. By comparison, New Zealand has reserves conservatively estimated at 835 million tonnes. At present rates of consumption these would last us 300 years. However, we can not be complacent. Ten power stations the size of Huntly could consume all of New Zealand's reserves in 30 years.

New Zealand has two natural gas fields. Kapuni is producing now and the off-shore Maui field is due to start in 1978. World-wide natural gas reserves contain only half the energy of oil reserves. On a world scale we cannot expect a widespread substitution of natural gas for petroleum. Here in New Zealand there is a good deal of optimism amongst people concerned with the natural gas industry that we will make further discoveries of natural gas, probably off-shore. Much of the present resource is earmarked for burning in large thermal stations for electricity generation.

continued over



At the moment world resources of uranium are poorly defined and may be expected to increase. Nevertheless there are prospects of shortages around the turn of the century if breeder reactors don't replace the existing reactor type. New Zealand doesn't have any commercial deposits of uranium so any nuclear programme would depend on imported fuel.

Overall the local and worldwide outlook for fossil fuels is not bright. Eventually we must find alternatives. The impending shortages represent a challenge to our technical ingenuity. Perhaps more importantly, they make us look carefully at the values which lie behind our energy demands. The options before us are really social ones even if the issue of energy resources looks basically technical.

The energy scenario research presented here points up many of the long term effects of short term policies. By extending the time horizon, we obtain a clearer view of problems such as resource depletion and environmental impact. The research was sponsored by the New Zealand Energy Research and Development Committee. It was undertaken by a group consisting of an economist, two engineers, a mathematician and a social scientist. The study is intended to provide a framework for debate on long-term energy options for New Zealand whilst avoiding the errors and implied accuracy of long run forecasts. On the following pages there is a discussion of what the scenarios are and some of the technical and social issues which have arisen from the research. More information can be obtained by writing to the Executive Officer, NZER&DC, The University, Auckland.

The Scenario Themes

The scenarios are built on the cornerstones of material wealth, environment and resources. The three scenarios each put emphasis on one at the expense, to a greater or lesser extent, of the other two. Naturally the pictures which emerge are exaggerated. But it is not the intention to produce a forecast which pretends to be realistic.

CONTINUATION

The main concern of the CONTINUATION society is material wealth. In the energy sector we see the effects of preserving the basic character of the energy system over a 50 year period. It is not a simple extrapolation of historic data. At any point in time there are a number of conflicting forces. Over time their relative influence changes so we see forces emerging today which play a greater role in the future. Nevertheless, it is basically a continuation of all past policies, attitudes and institutions affecting the energy sector.

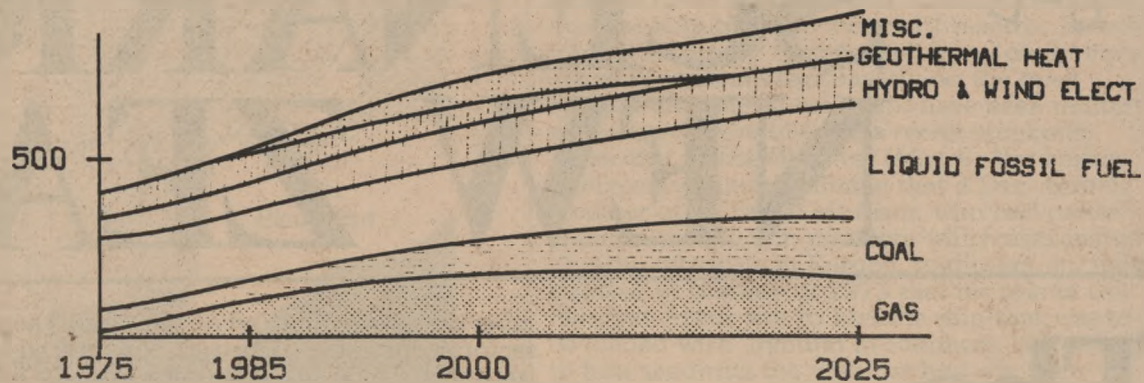
LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION

A high quality physical environment is society's main aim in this scenario. Growth in major polluting industries and users of large amounts of energy is cut. Some economic growth is sacrificed to minimise pollution. Society is less concerned with material wealth than in CONTINUATION. But great attention is paid to increasing the efficiency of energy use. This gives high levels of comfort and large amounts of personal travel, with reduced energy demand.

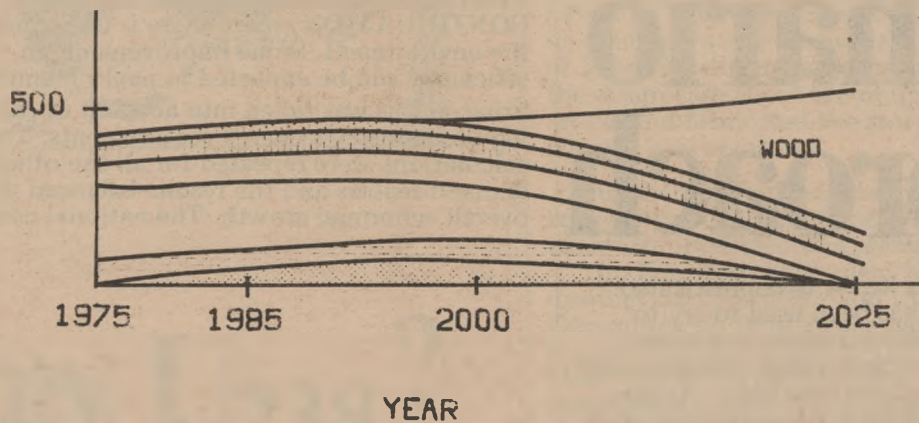
LIMITED GROWTH

Society in this scenario is preoccupied with the problems of impending shortages of natural resources. A shift to renewable sources is seen

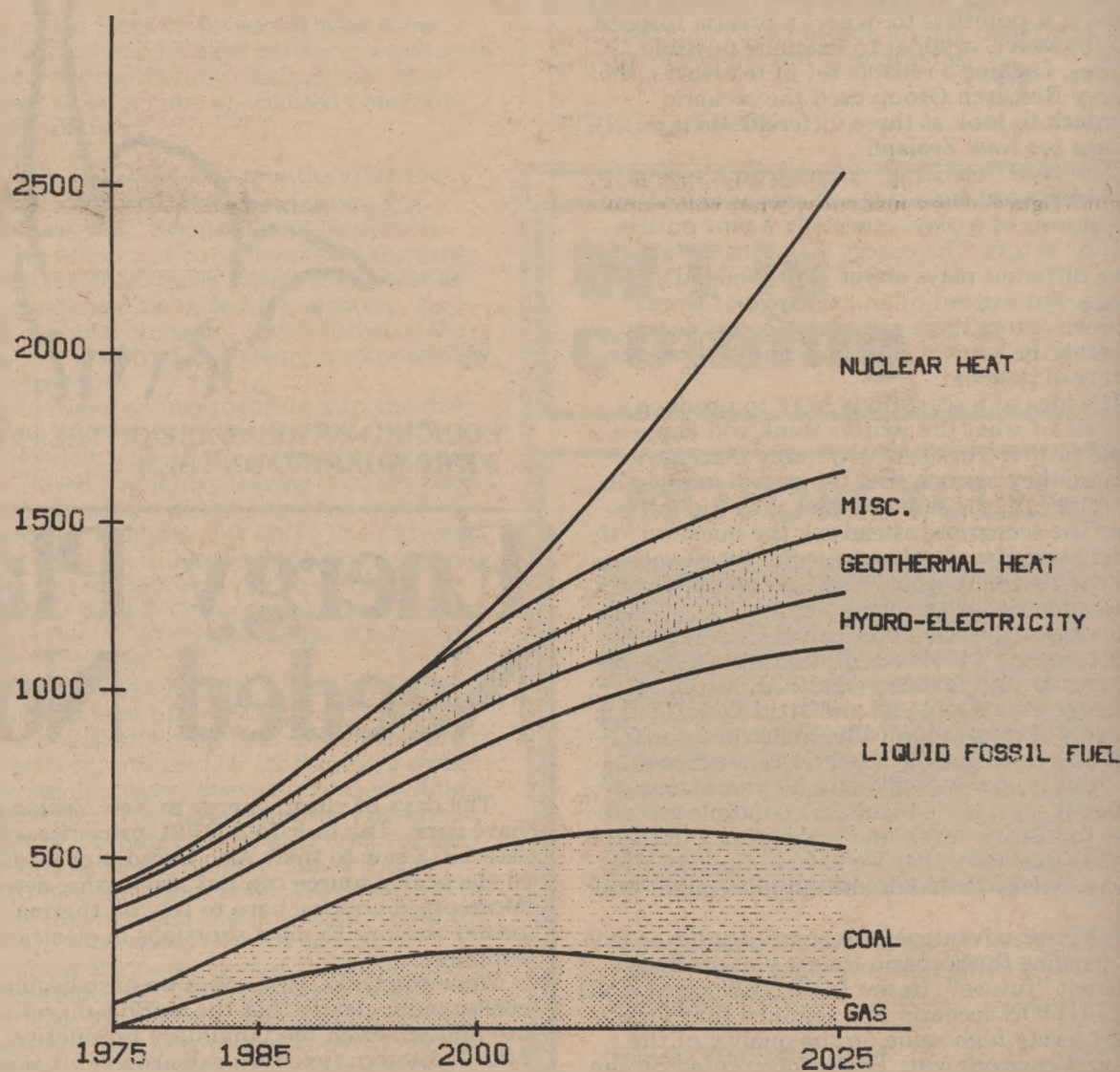
LOW N.Z. POLLUTION



LIMITED GROWTH



PRIMARY ENERGY - CONTINUATION PJ



as crucial to the long term future of the country. Limited economic growth is chosen in order to achieve this goal.

LIMITED GROWTH is the least conventional of the scenarios. How might such a situation develop? The pressures for a LIMITED GROWTH society might come from a world-wide response to problems of population growth, resource depletion and environmental pollution. This might produce a new co-operative global political and economic order. Or closing political ranks and tougher trading relations might make it necessary to become self-sufficient to avoid being vulnerable in an unstable world.

FORECASTING

Each scenario is dominated by one particular theme throughout the study period. No attempt has been made to show how society might adapt to the changing situation. In CONTINUATION, for instance, it could be argued that social values would change as the implications of rising energy demand, resource depletion and environmental pollution became clear. This study does not attempt this type of long-run social forecasting. The intention has been to isolate trends, and to demonstrate their implications. Solutions to the problems which arise are a matter of public debate in which we can all participate.

Material Wealth

The scenarios are based on the idea that you never get something for nothing. High economic growth and a high material standard of living in CONTINUATION must result in more rapid use of our energy resources. We also greatly increase the risk of polluting our environment. The other two scenarios have lower rates of economic growth and lower material living standards but affect our resources and environment less. Some very important value judgments are made explicit in the scenarios. They show clearly the differences in energy consumption between an extreme consumer society, one prepared to make sacrifices to protect the environment, and one concerned to use mainly renewable resources. Even in the LIMITED GROWTH scenario, however, the material standard of living is on average higher than today.

Population

A vital factor in energy demand is the size of the population. For a given lifestyle, the larger population the greater the demand for energy in homes. The population also affects the demand in all other sectors - industry, transport and commerce. Population and lifestyle also influence pollution levels and the rate at which resources are used. In the CONTINUATION and LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION scenarios population grows to 5 million by 2025 whereas it reaches only 3.7 million in LIMITED GROWTH. This results from the assumption of lower fertility rates and zero net migration. All other things being equal, the smaller the population, the smaller are the problems which it causes. It must be remembered, however, that some social and economic activities need a large number of people to support them. The scenarios make no judgements as to whether 3.7 or 5 million is the "right" figure. They just show what role population size can play in our energy futures.

Energy Supply

Imported oil supplied half of our energy needs in 1975. Starting from this benchmark, by 2025 the energy supplies in the three scenarios look very different. Total energy use is much less in LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION and LIMITED GROWTH than in CONTINUATION. The mix of energy sources is also quite different. These variations reflect the different attitudes to energy use, resource depletion and environmental quality in the three scenarios.

CONTINUATION

In CONTINUATION liquid fuel imports treble. But the rapid growth of nuclear power after 2000 results in the share of liquid fuels of primary energy falling to 25% by 2025. By then the share of nuclear heat has risen to 33% from 2% at the turn of the century. Nuclear power is the only new energy source used in CONTINUATION. Natural gas use grows rapidly up to 2000 when it peaks. Then it supplies just under 20 per cent of primary energy. Its rapid use means that by 2025 about 1.6 times the amount of gas in the Maui field has been used and supplies are rapidly running out. Extensive use is made in CONTINUATION of hydro. By 2025 hydro electricity production is over two and a half times 1975 levels. Coal is widely used in industry. After 2000 it is necessary to import increasing amounts. The use of geothermal heat trebles over the 50 year period but by 2025 it still only represents 7 per cent of primary energy. The overall annual average growth rate of total primary energy between 1975 and 2025 is 3.6%. This means that by 2025 six times as much energy is being used. The majority of this is imported.

Energy Demands

In CONTINUATION, energy use per capita trebles by 2025. In LIMITED GROWTH, it is roughly constant. This is partly due to the level of demand in different sectors of the economy. The type of activity and its energy efficiency are also very important. Looking at the different



LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION

The emphasis is on low-polluting energy sources in this scenario. Much of the growth in demand up to 2000 is met by natural gas, a clean burning fuel. On the other hand there are environmental problems in the extraction, transport and burning of coal, so its use is restricted. The country continues to import liquid fuels in this scenario because they cause relatively little pollution. Imports are down to almost half CONTINUATION levels by 2025. Hydro developments follow the same pattern as CONTINUATION till after 2000. Then increasing concern for the flooding of river valleys overrides the other benefits of hydro and growth slows. Other renewable sources, wind and solar are also used in this scenario. By 2025 they provide about 8 per cent of primary energy, with wind supplying 14% of the electricity. Nuclear power is not used in LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION and thermal electricity generation is minimised. By 2025 the primary energy use is only 37% of that of CONTINUATION.

LIMITED GROWTH

The main objective in energy supply in this scenario is to shift to renewable sources. This is achieved by 2025, mainly by using wood. As the forests would take some time to develop, most of the change occurs after 2000. Low growth in electricity demands would mean that hydro would meet almost all the country's needs, with a small amount generated from geothermal sources. Some of the NZED's current projects, such as Huntly, would be unnecessary. Similarly coal production would be phased out after 2000 when wood became available. By 2025 when production would have ceased, only 14% of present reserves would have been used. Gas use follows a similar pattern with 80% the source remaining in 2025. Imports of liquid fuels in LIMITED GROWTH fall to zero by 2025. The growth of fuel use in transport is very limited and electrification starts in 1995. This enables the full demand to be met by liquid fuels from wood in 2025. Then primary energy is 34% up on the 1975 levels but only 22% of that of CONTINUATION.

sectors we can see marked differences between the scenarios.

DOMESTIC

More comfortable homes, more energy-consuming appliances and little emphasis on conservation - that is the CONTINUATION scenario. Concern for conservation in LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION would probably give similar standards of comfort with less energy. In LIMITED GROWTH average use would not be up much on today's levels but there would be more attention paid to conservation. Electricity remains the main source in all scenarios although gas is increasingly important in LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION. Solar is not used in CONTINUATION but makes a useful contribution in the other two scenarios.

COMMERCIAL

Effective energy demand per employee more than trebles in CONTINUATION. The picture is very similar to the domestic sector with conservation being important in the non-CONTINUATION scenarios. Electricity is again preferred in CONTINUATION, with gas, heat pumps and solar heating important in LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION. Wood is substituted for fossil fuels after 2000 in LIMITED GROWTH and solar heating rises to about 10% of total energy supplies.

INDUSTRY

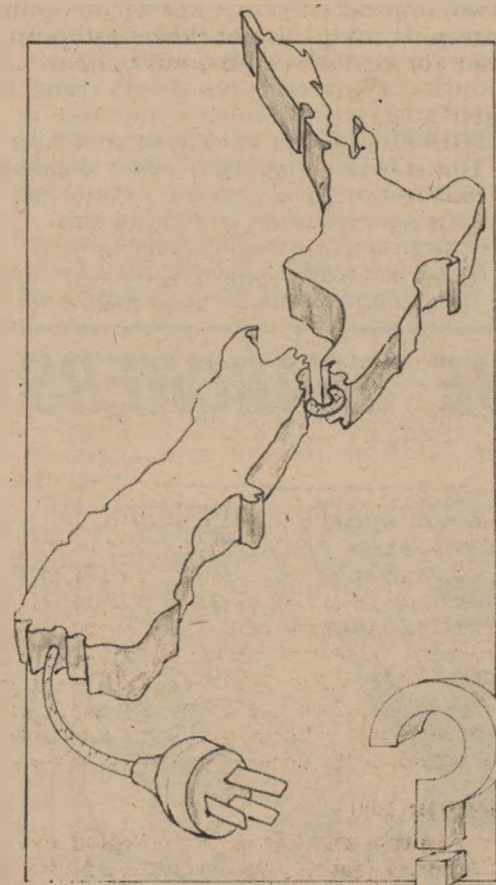
The industrial sector has marked differences between the scenarios. The restraints placed on major polluting industries in LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION result in a significant reduction in energy demand. The Other Manufacturing activities which are low energy intensive are particularly important in LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION and LIMITED GROWTH. Industrial fuel use is almost 8 times greater in CONTINUATION than LIMITED GROWTH.

TRANSPORT

Compared with 1975 levels, by 2025 energy use is up four fold in CONTINUATION and has trebled in LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION. In LIMITED GROWTH it is only 25% higher. In CONTINUATION all modes of transport are much the same as today. But some allowance has been made for improvements in fuel economy and greater use of diesel engines. There is a move to smaller cars in LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION whereas in LIMITED GROWTH many cars, buses, trucks and trains are electrified.

SUMMARY

These and variations in demand in other sectors, including energy production activities, add up to marked differences between the scenarios in the quantity of energy demanded and the fuel types. Overall to 2025 consumer energy demand grows 3.5% per year in CONTINUATION, 2.0% in LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION and 0.2% per year in LIMITED GROWTH.





Depletion of N.Z.'s Fossil Fuel Reserves

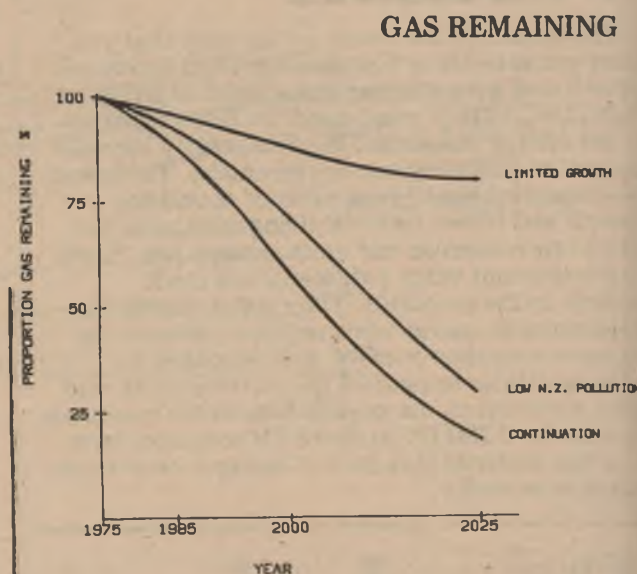
If economic growth in New Zealand continues at something like past rates then we will have virtually used up our reserves of coal and natural gas by 2030. Even assuming that we find another gas field the size of Maui, using CONTINUATION rates of demand, less than 20% of gas reserves would remain by 2025. By then 35% of our coal would be left - just 14 years' supply.

Running out of our own supplies of fossil fuels would not matter if we could be assured that imports would be readily available at prices we could afford. Unfortunately, although a number of countries, including Australia, have vast coal resources, we cannot be sure that in a world becoming increasingly short of oil and natural gas they would be available to us. Rapid use of our fossil fuels also closes off options for the future, such as the possible liquefaction of coal and natural gas to provide liquid fuels for transport or for conversion to plastics or fertilisers. The question of future options also raises issues about the way our choices affect future generations and our moral responsibilities to them - do we have the right to embark on courses of action which will leave little of the known resources of coal, gas and oil for future generations?

There are a number of strategies we could

adopt to husband our reserves. Conservation and increased efficiency is an obvious common thread between them. The major difference between them is the amount of economic and technical reorganisation required. In the LIMITED GROWTH scenario we can see the implications of a social decision to eliminate the use of fossil fuels entirely. This is achieved by 2025, except for a small amount of coal for steel making, when 70% of Primary Energy is supplied by wood. Solar and geothermal provide the main back-up to hydro which continues as the main source of electricity. The key to the success in achieving this objective, however, is the low growth of energy demand in LIMITED GROWTH. With high rates of increase in demand the task becomes increasingly difficult.

Technical solutions to one problem often conflict with other objectives. One way we could protect our own reserves would be to import more. At a time when there is considerable concern over the balance of payments this might not be very popular or practical. Its sense or nonsense, however, depends on the long term value placed on our own resources. An alternative would be to introduce nuclear power, but we are by no means assured that sufficient uranium will be available after



2000. We might then have to rely on breeder reactors to reduce the significance of uranium imports but breeders have yet to be proven on a commercial scale.

In LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION we see the effect of a considerable degree of conservation, more efficient use of energy and a move away from industries with high energy demand. By 2025 we still have substantial reserves of coal though natural gas is much depleted.

In the end it boils down to a question of the growth rate in energy demand. If it keeps growing at historic rates after 2000 we will face some very severe domestic supply problems which need to be seen in the context of a world shortage of oil and natural gas as well as uranium.

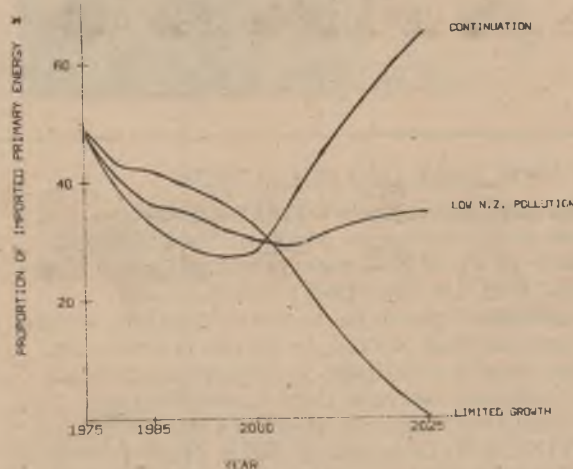
Energy Independence

In 1975 imported oil made up 50% of our primary supplies. It cost us \$300 million which represented about 4% of Gross National Product. This was 13% of total value of merchandise imports, nearly double the 1973 figure. It was also roughly two-thirds of what the Government spent on Health services. Large energy imports make a country economically and politically vulnerable. What do the scenarios tell us about the effects of different growth patterns on our dependence on foreign suppliers?

The size of energy imports and their share of total supplies varies markedly between the scenarios. In CONTINUATION liquid fuel imports almost treble between 1975 and 2025 whilst coal imports are required after the turn of the century. It would also be necessary to import uranium for the nuclear power plants.

Although the quantities are always rising, the fraction of total energy which is imported in CONTINUATION drops initially as shown in figure. This is because we make heavy demands on our own resources of coal and natural gas. Then as our reserves begin to run out this fraction rises rapidly, reaching over 60% by 2025. By then we would have about 14 years supply of coal and about 20 years supply of

INDEPENDENCE :



natural gas left.

Liquid fuels are the only energy imports in LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION. By 2025 they are 50% up on 1975 levels. The fraction of primary energy imported is 17% down on CONTINUATION levels by then because transport demand, the main use, grows more slowly than other sectors of the economy. The fraction of energy imported is actually higher than in CONTINUATION till after the turn of the century but the amounts are much less.

Energy independence is one of the basic objectives of LIMITED GROWTH. Oil imports are cut by 25% from 1975 levels by 2000 and

eliminated by 2025 when independence is achieved. The liquid fuels needed then are supplied from wood.

In all the scenarios it is assumed there will be no major off-shore oil discoveries in New Zealand waters. One of the key factors in the question of imports is that world oil production will almost certainly peak before the end of this century. Because it will take a long time for the developed countries to make substantial supplies of alternative forms of liquid fuels, dramatic rises in the real price of oil appear likely in the 1990's, if not the late 1980's. As oil supplies run out after 2000 we will be forced to import the substitutes which are certain to be more expensive than oil is now. Similarly nuclear energy will be more expensive than hydro and thermal electricity today. Much of the expensive capital and equipment we would need would have to come from overseas. The uranium fuel would also need to be imported. This would mean that very large amounts of foreign exchange would be needed to pay for the imported liquid fuels and the nuclear programme.

It is possible that we could find the markets needed to generate these large overseas earnings. But we must look at the consequences of doing so. We have to ask if the benefits of the use of large amounts of imported energy are worth the environmental and social costs we would have to pay. There is a vicious circle in the logic of needing rapid economic growth to pay for energy imports which are needed to support rapid economic growth.

THE SEARCHERS

by Judith Johnson



Do We Need Nuclear ?

For many years people believed that nuclear power would solve all our energy problems. More recently questions have been raised about reactor safety, the difficulties of managing radioactive wastes, and possible shortages of uranium. Because we have no commercial uranium resources, New Zealand would have to import both the technology and the fuel if we decided to "go nuclear". There is now a mass of conflicting technical opinion on nuclear power. Before we attempt to answer the questions on safety, wastes and economics, we should first see if we need nuclear power at all.

Electricity from nuclear generation is first used in CONTINUATION shortly before 2000. Nuclear capacity doubles roughly every seven years after 2005. Whether this is feasible is uncertain but such a rapid growth (there are 20 reactors by 2025) would place great financial, technical, physical and environmental strains on New Zealand. Such a large nuclear programme probably implies reliance on fast breeder reactors and the need to consider fuel reprocessing in this country by 2025.

In the CONTINUATION scenario the decision to adopt nuclear power is based on the assumption that it will be the cheapest way of generating electricity in New Zealand when our natural gas

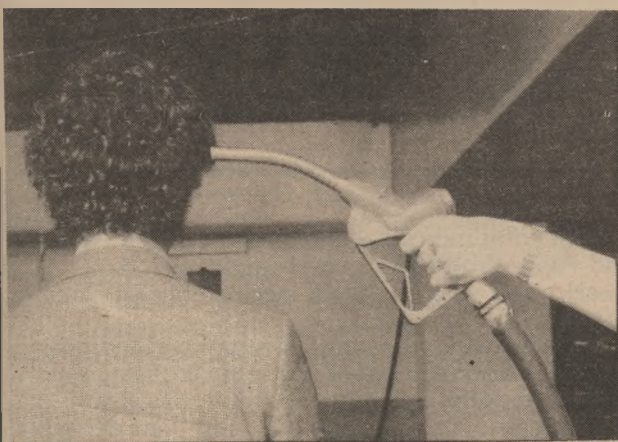
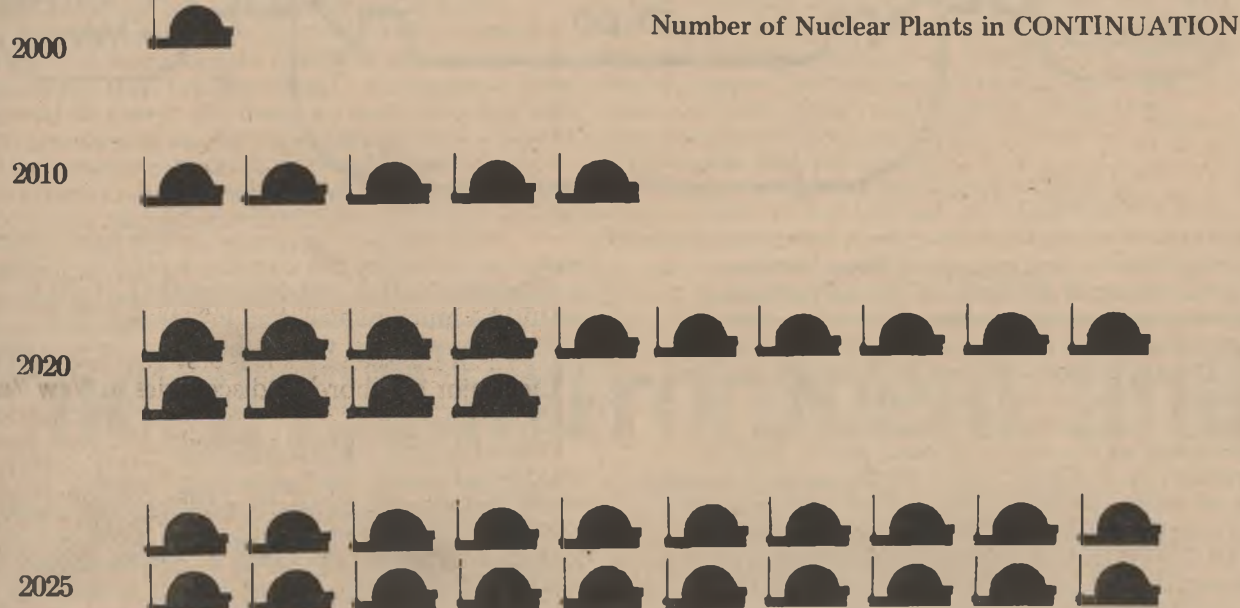
and coal supplies run short. Whether this assumption is correct is open to some doubt. Even if it is right, nuclear power will certainly be more expensive than our present ways of generating electricity. In economic terms it would be desirable to postpone the introduction of more expensive energy sources as long as possible. At the point in time when nuclear becomes the cheapest source of new energy there would be some productivity losses and economic growth would suffer if we then chose not to use it.

The scenarios show that if we wanted to, we could avoid nuclear power till at least 2020. To do this we would need an energy policy which:

- included a highly motivated energy conservation programme
- cut the growth rate in the demand for electricity

Within this policy it would be particularly important to eliminate the use of electricity in resistance heaters and replace them with heat pumps, natural gas, solar heating and district heating. If we had such a policy, economic growth could be close to the levels reached if nuclear power was introduced much earlier.

The scenarios show that we do not need nuclear power even if we have a high rate of economic growth. But the research also shows that it would be difficult to have a high economic growth without nuclear energy if we do not have a concerted conservation programme and a reduced emphasis on electricity.



Liquid Fuels

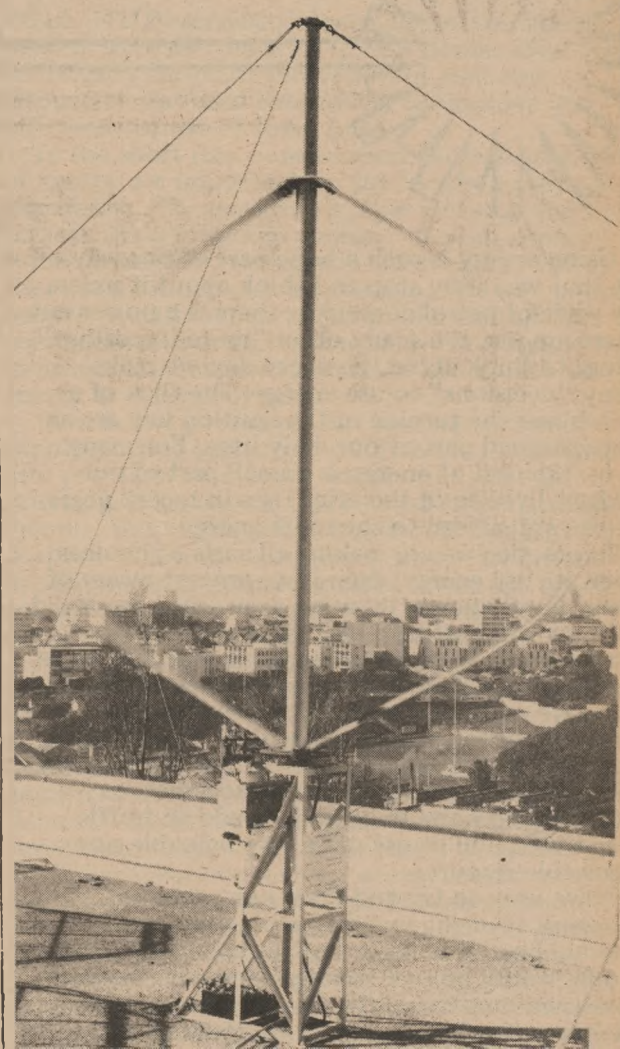
The liquid fuels problem will be the most difficult energy issue this country will face in the next 50 years in the absence of a major find of oil in New Zealand waters. New Zealand's dependence on imported oil has been steadily increasing since the 1920's. Now 50% of our Primary Energy supplies are from oil and it fuels virtually all our transport. It seems certain that world oil production will peak before the end of the century. Dramatic rises in the real price of oil can be expected in the 1990's, if not the late 1980's.

On a world scale, a solution will eventually have to be found. This solution could take one of several forms; at best it would be a low cost, low pollution, synthetic fuel, at worst it could be very expensive, severely restricting mobility. Because we depend on overseas car manufacturers it appears unlikely that the internal combustion engine will be replaced before 2000 by such things as electric cars.

The scenarios illustrate three different liquid fuels supply situations. In CONTINUATION, the 2% annual growth in demand is basically met by a trebling of oil imports, much of which occurs after 2000. In LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION there is a modest reduction on CONTINUATION travel demands. Coupled to a major emphasis on fuel economy and small cars this results in a much lower fuel demand in the transport sector. Power station use of oil is phased out after 1985 and by 2025 energy imports are only 50% higher than 1975 levels. But in both CONTINUATION and LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION there is considerable doubt as to whether alternatives to oil will be available then and whether we will be able to afford to import them.

LIMITED GROWTH represents one rather extreme solution. The emphasis on renewable sources results in a shift to liquid fuels from wood. But we don't know what the future cost of this fuel might be. New Zealanders might also not be happy with the large areas of exotic forest which would be needed. Other technical solutions not studied in the scenario research could assist with the problem of keeping up a high level of transport energy demand and being free of oil imports. It may be that we could have our cake and eat it. By electrifying much of our transport system and by cutting fossil fuel use in all non-transport sectors to a minimum, we could liquify our coal and natural gas and use nuclear electricity on a large scale as a replacement for oil and coal in industry.

Basically it comes down to what are our mobility needs and how we satisfy them. The more rapid the growth rate in energy demand, the sooner this issue is going to hit us and the more we will be affected by the sharp price rises of the late 1980's and 1990's. We have technical and social alternatives but implementation of these would not be easy.



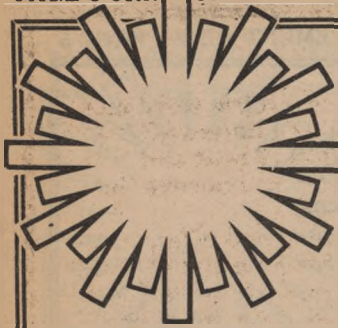
Alternative Energy Supply Strategies

Traditionally we have looked to coal, oil and hydro for the bulk of our energy supplies. More recently, natural gas has become increasingly important. But there is a growing range of alternatives to conventional sources. Some of these such as wind have been used for centuries while others such as heat pumps are new. Geothermal energy for heat and electricity is familiar and capable of much greater use. More research, development and demonstration could produce useful energy supplies from:

- wind for electricity generation
- solar directly for heat
- heat pumps
- wood for solid fuel and for conversion to liquid and gas fuels
- in-house heat and electricity generation in industry.

It appears that wind energy could supply 10% of the country's electricity requirements and possibly even more. The public is becoming increasingly interested in solar panels, and heat pumps already appear economic in some parts of New Zealand. Energy farming has a vast potential as suggested in the LIMITED GROWTH scenario, and could usefully reduce our dependence on liquid fuel imports. There would also appear to be a lot of scope for "in-house" generation of heat with electricity in industry. This would make more efficient use of fossil fuels than the conventional large thermal electricity generating stations.

In general the energy supply strategies in the scenarios were kept deliberately simple. However, the scenarios show that if a concerted effort were made, a high proportion of our energy needs could come from these new sources. Broadening the range of sources would give us more flexibility in energy supplies. We could also take advantage of local conditions such as windy areas and the availability of geothermal heat. If we are to make the most of these opportunities we should be prepared to spend some money now on demonstration projects. For instance, in the next few years we should consider buying a wind turbine to test its use in our conditions and build up operating experience. There are major benefits to be gained from "alternative" sources but we have to be positive in taking advantage of them.



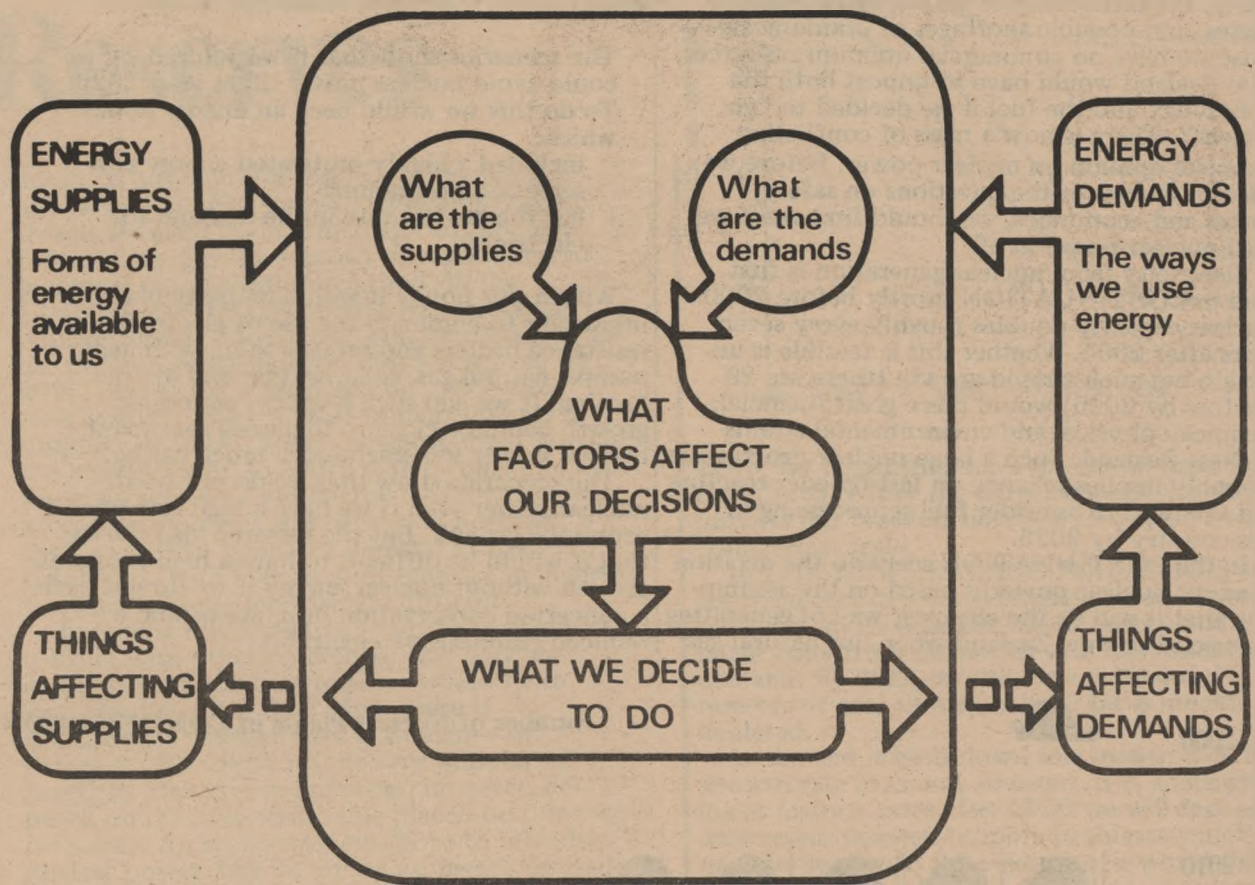
Energy Choices

Using energy is such a basic part of our way of life that we rarely stop and think about it unless the price of petrol goes up or there is a power cut. There are just too many other "more important" things to think about. So every day we make many "decisions" to use energy. The flick of a switch and the turning of the ignition key are an unquestioned part of our daily lives. For many of us, the cost of energy is a small part of our budget. In spite of the price rises in recent years, we can still afford to squander energy.

In practice we are making all sorts of choices when we use energy, even if we are not aware of them. For instance, by using a car when we could walk, we are putting a high value on our own convenience. We are in fact saying that it is more important to spend our money on petrol than it is to save money or spend it on anything else. That is the choice, even if we don't consciously make it! At the same time as we are choosing to drive we are choosing to risk an accident, to cause air and noise pollution, to add to traffic congestion, and to use oil, a very valuable non-renewable resource.

If we were to try and draw our process of choosing, it might look something like the diagram here. The basic starting point for most people would be their energy demands. We can produce a long list of the ways we use energy in the home (for heating, lighting, cooking, water heating, running appliances, etc.) at work, in our leisure activities, and whilst travelling. When we 'see' one of these demands arise we automatically 'look' to the supply side of the picture to see how the demand can be met. If the demand is familiar, it will probably be met by a familiar source of supply. For instance, when it gets dark, we switch on the electric light, or when we feel hungry we switch on the stove and cook something.

Because we have developed regular energy using habits we don't often examine critically our energy demands to make sure that there is a real need. Naturally we rarely see the big picture of how we affect the environment and resources when we choose to use energy if we are not even conscious of a choice. What we decide is conditioned by a wide range of factors including our social values, habits, the laws affecting what we are doing, and our budgets. When we have made our 'decision' we affect both energy supplies and energy demands. It may be that individually our impact is small but the country, after all, is made up of individuals. The final demand for energy over the whole country is nothing more than the sum total of a vast number of decisions by individuals, at home, at work, in recreation and travel. The emerging problems of using up the world's resources of oil, coal and natural gas reflect millions of choices to use



energy over a long period of time. Because these resources are finite, a day of reckoning for any particular resource must come when it becomes scarce and too expensive to use.

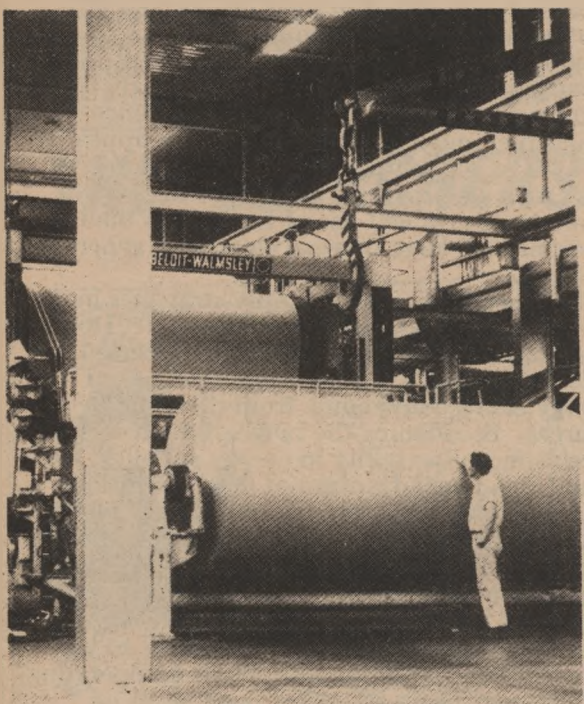
The same basic decision-making process lies behind the scenarios. With the scenarios, however, we are concerned with choices and decisions at the national level, rather than the individual. In CONTINUATION, society chooses in all its decisions to place a very high value of material wealth, in LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION it is primarily concerned with the minimisation of pollution, and in LIMITED GROWTH the basic concern is natural resources. The scenarios take these themes and trace their impact over the 50 year time period. They show the "trade-offs" involved in any of our decisions. If we choose material wealth this must be at some expense of environmental quality and our reserves of natural resources.

The CONTINUATION scenario shows, for instance, some of the effects rapid growth could have on our reserves of fossil fuels. By

early next century the country would be highly industrialised. Our material standard of living would be much higher than it is today. Our natural gas reserves would, however, be virtually used up. By 2025 we would only have 14 years' supply of coal left from today's reserves of 835 million tonnes.

The scenarios are not forecasts of the future. The actual course we follow is obviously complicated and essentially political - we could choose to adopt policies out of all three scenarios. What is important is that we should be aware of the choices we are making in the way we use our energy resources and the way these choices will affect the rate at which we use those resources and the effects on the environment. Our value judgments must be brought out into the open. The choice of the nation may be greater material wealth and convenience at a high cost to the environment and resources. We should be aware that choices are being made, if only by default, and that there are other options open to us.

Forest Industries



Auckland Star picture

One of the real advantages of scenario research is that it lets us see the long-run affects of our short-term decisions. Take, for instance, what happens to the forest industries in CONTINUATION. It shows us very clearly the way decisions are interrelated, and why it is necessary to have long range planning.

In 1975 we had about 0.6 million hectares of exotic forests. In CONTINUATION we see forest planting at 55,000 ha per year. At this rate it takes only 40 years before all the land which could be converted to forestry without taking any but marginal farmland is used up. By then there would be 2.7 million ha of exotic forests, four times as much as we have now. This means that one-tenth total land area of New Zealand would be in exotic forests, much of it Pinus Radiata.

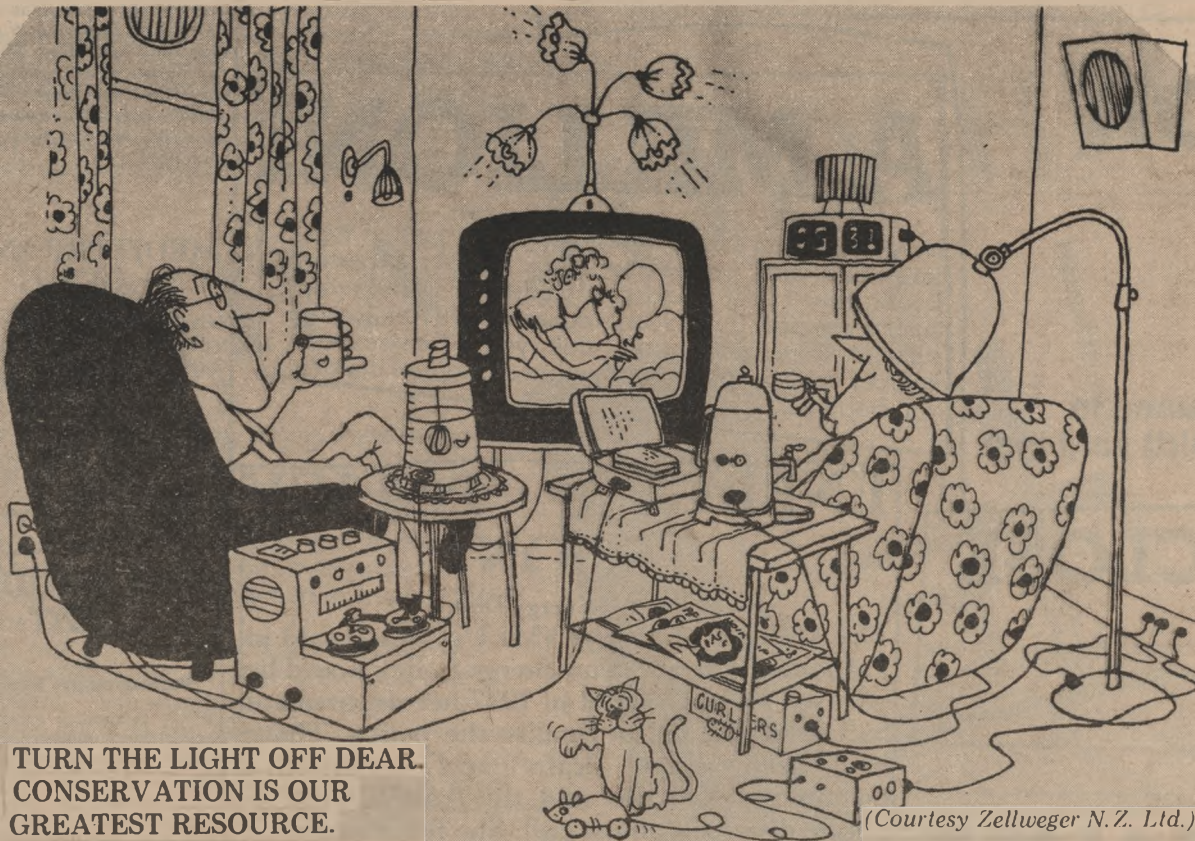
Assuming that the product mix stays the same, then such a growth has many important implications. Firstly by 2015 there would be the equivalent of 30 Tokoroa's engaged in processing wood for pulp and paper products. There would be a significant waste management problem and the possibility of a large water and air pollution load. The industry's energy demand goes up by 11 times in CONTINUATION with the propor-

tion of total industrial energy used in the Paper and Paper Products sector rising from 13% to nearly 25% with the main increase taking place after 2000.

This growing impact of forestry on land use, and the paper and paper products industry on energy supplies, and the economy, raises two basic issues. Is this level of development desirable and if we are going to commit such resources to forestry, are we making the best use of the output?

Even if the conversion of 1 in every 10 hectares of New Zealand to exotic forestry were acceptable, we should seriously consider the policy of pulping large quantities of wood. In many ways it might be desirable to export the wood before this energy intensive processing or go one stage further and use the pulp in a printing industry where large value-added gains could be made with low energy input. In other words, export logs or books but not pulp. Should we be looking at the possibilities of New Zealand becoming a major publishing centre? Would we be prepared to tolerate the air and water pollution, the waste problem and the smells associated with large scale pulping operations? Is it sensible to commit such a large proportion of the country to a single species with all the risk that implies to pest infestation? Does this make the best use of our energy resources? The scenarios point up and help define the questions, but leave the answers to New Zealanders.

Conservation Benefits



TURN THE LIGHT OFF DEAR.
CONSERVATION IS OUR
GREATEST RESOURCE.

(Courtesy Zellweger N.Z. Ltd.)

A 30% reduction in primary energy demand across the board by 2025. This could be achieved if a major effort was made to conserve energy and use it efficiently. The benefits would be enormous. Less investment in energy production, less environmental impact, less of a strain on the economy and a slower use of our energy resources. It would take a great deal in effort and imagination and would result in a slightly lower rate of economic growth. What would be involved and are we prepared to make the choice?

Large energy savings could be made if we improv-

ed fuel economy in cars, insulated homes and other buildings, and improved processes and cut energy waste in industry. Many such conservation measures involve simple "good housekeeping" and could be easy to achieve. Some energy users could make these savings virtually overnight. Others are more difficult and will take longer.

Efficient energy use involves matching the energy source to the end use. It is inefficient to use thermally generated electricity - a high grade source, for space heating - a low grade end use. Concern for efficiency is shown in the LOW NEW ZEALAND

POLLUTION scenario. Hence electric resistance heaters were not installed in new homes after 1985. In industry, in-plant generation of heat and electricity was used extensively to improve the efficiency of use of fossil fuels.

In the short run, conservation and efficient use of energy are important. In the long run they are imperative. The question is, how are we going to achieve these potential savings? We can expect some measures to be introduced as energy prices rise, but a lot depends on changing the way people behave. A national survey of public attitudes to energy use and conservation has shown that people in favour of conservation tend to use as much energy as everybody else.

How do we get people to conserve without simply putting up the price? This obviously runs into problems of income distribution. Energy pricing policies should not be used to redistribute income. But tariffs and prices should not make the position of low income people worse. In Britain there have been numerous cases of old age pensioners suffering from extreme cold because they cannot afford to eat and heat their homes.

Part of the answer must lie in increasing social responsibility. This is absent from CONTINUATION but in the other scenarios there is a greater measure of social control. Is this unreasonable? Would New Zealanders accept, for instance, a law which required insulation to be installed in new homes? Almost 70% of those replying to the attitude survey said they would. There are a wide variety of similar measures such as 'energy labels' on new appliances which would help. The labels would show how much the appliance would cost to run. Some use very much more power than others.

In most sectors, savings of 10% to 20% could be quite easily achieved by conservation measures without any hardship, or loss of economic growth. Beyond those energy savings, additional conservation would be more difficult, but the rewards of energy conservation are so high that it is a challenge we must face. The main problems are not technical - they are sociological, financial and managerial problems. It will require imaginative leadership and bold political decisions over many years to implement a substantial energy conservation programme.

Energy, Environment and Economics

Nobody would argue with the idea of having a high quality environment but many people would ask about the cost of achieving it. What has to be sacrificed in terms of economic growth and material wealth to preserve or improve environmental quality? What would we have to change in our way of life? What would it mean for agriculture, industry and commerce?

Life is based on energy conversion and the processing of raw materials. When we convert natural resources to useful goods and services we also produce wastes. The environment can assimilate some wastes but if we overload the air or our rivers, lakes and streams, we get pollution.

The more rapid our economic growth, the faster we use our natural resources and the greater the chance that too large a quantity of pollutants will end up in the wrong place at the wrong time. Although it is not possible to be precise about the level of environmental quality in the different scenarios, it is clear that in broad terms, the environment in LIMITED GROWTH and LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION is a much high quality than in CONTINUATION.

Outputs are reduced in all the sectors making heavy demands on the environment, such as agriculture, paper and paper products, cement, aluminium and food manufacturing. The level of energy production is also much lower and its conversion efficiency is higher. This combination of conservation and increased efficiency of use enables the country to avoid being forced to adopt the forms of energy production generally thought to be environmentally undesirable.

Economic growth in CONTINUATION is based on a rapid expansion of the primary resource processing industries - food manufacturing, paper and paper products, non-metallic mineral products and steel and aluminium. These industries have large energy requirements for what they produce. With high economic growth New Zealand's primary energy requirements are six times higher in 2025 than in 1975. By that time, our own fossil fuel reserves would be nearing exhaustion. There would be a heavy reliance on nuclear energy and other imported energy sources and the costs of energy would be much higher than at present.

What the country is doing in CONTINUATION

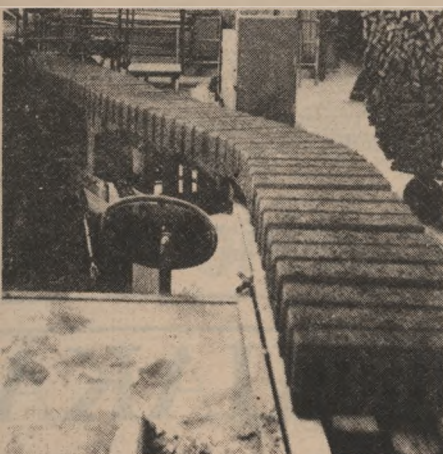
is in effect exporting energy and importing pollution by emphasising exports based on processing and exploitation of our natural resources. The LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION scenario is an attempt to avoid the energy supply and pollution problems which beset CONTINUATION. Whether we can develop an industrial structure which minimises pollution of the environment but which generates sufficient foreign exchange through exports we don't know.

The LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION scenario suggests that the sacrifice in the material standard of living which we would have to accept to ensure a higher level of environmental quality may not be very great. In order to implement the ideas of LOW NEW ZEALAND POLLUTION we would have to adopt these policies:

- * restructure industrial development plans towards manufacturing sectors which do not have large direct or indirect energy needs and can collectively earn sufficient foreign exchange to finance their own import requirements.
- * export primary products before energy-intensive processing or take processing to higher levels beyond the energy-intensive stage to raise the ratio of value-added to energy e.g. export logs or books but not pulp.
- * use new technologies and conservation measures to lower energy demand in industry, transport, offices and homes.
- * increase the efficiency of conversion of primary energy into consumer energy, e.g. simultaneous generation of heat and electricity.
- * find substitutes for energy intensive imports.

To tackle any one of these may appear a daunting prospect. Taken together they would require considerable effort and imagination. We can expect some of them to come about slowly in response to rising energy prices but if the environmental quality is important it will require a positive effort to implement such policies.

These are not the sort of choices we have faced in the past but these issues will have to be addressed deliberately or the choices will be made by default. If we are to maintain environmental quality and have fairly rapid economic growth, we will have to work for it.



\$



Auckland Star picture

This supplement was produced for the New Zealand Energy Research & Development Committee by Peter Phillips, Garth Harris and Nigel Isaacs. Copies of the scenario reports are available from the Executive Officer, NZER&DC, The University, Auckland. The summary volume costs \$1 and the full report entitled "Energy Scenarios for New Zealand" costs \$5.

THE CONDOMINIUM

Printed on 100% Recycled Paper

12th February, 2000

NEW POLLUTION CODES FOR INDUSTRY

New tougher pollution codes were introduced in Parliament today. Ecology Minister (Mr Old) said that

COAL MINES TO CLOSE

Sun Energy Reporter

The days of coal mining in the Waikato will soon be over. In the next 10 years all the mines will close. Local coal miners union secretary, Mr I. Richard, said his members were happy that the uncertainty over the future of the mines was now gone. Coal miners are looking forward to leaving their dirty working conditions. Many will find jobs in the new industrial park at Huntly. Retraining schemes will begin next year. Making furniture and clothing will be two of the first courses available.

ENVIRONMENTALIST LASHES SMELTER

Condominion Energy Reporter

Kaitia environmentalist, Roberta Woman, said today the Bluff smelter should be closed. Addressing the Environment 2000 Conference, she said that the nation could ill-afford the large amounts of power used by the smelter. Even though fuel consumption was pegged in 1985, she said this profligate waste

8th NUCLEAR PLANT BEGUN

Presson Energy Desk

A start was made today at Christchurch on the foundations of New Zealand's eighth nuclear power station. The first at Waiau Pa was commissioned last year. At present seven more are under construction. The next to generate power will be Napier A which will be officially opened by the Minister of Energy next year.

The Minister today denied Opposition allegations that the new power stations will each have 200 security guards. But she refused to state the actual figure. She did not wish to help possible terrorist groups, she said. New plans for offshore dumping of radioactive wastes have been challenged.

GAS GUZZLERS GOING

Condominion Exclusive

The days of the gas-guzzler are numbered. Most cars are now under 1000 c.c.'s. New import rules limit engine size next year to 850 c.c. Cars now go 14% further on a litre of fuel than in 1975. Legislation in Europe and the US in the early 1990's gave dramatic improvements in engine efficiency. These are now being felt in New Zealand. A spokesman for the sole importers, New Zealand Motor Holdings, said today that manufacturers will continue to improve fuel economy. But he added that meeting the very high emission standards makes this task more difficult.

HEMS PLUNGE

Ankles are out. This stunning development was clear at the latest Natural Fibres Fashion Show in Pohangina last night. Ngaruawahia nickerbockers dominated this year's show.

EXPORT AWARD

Condominion Energy Reporter

New Zealand's heat pump makers were awarded this year's "Other Manufacturing Exporters Award" at the Industries Convention in Penrose last night. Heat pump exports have jumped dramatically in the last two years. New Zealand heat pumps are now exported to 30 countries. Heat pumps also supply 15% of all energy used in homes in this country.

A MILLION!

New Zealand's exotic forests topped a million hectares this year, writes the Sun's forestry reporter, Bogor. Now 1 in 25 hectares are in Pinus Radiata and similar species. The Nation's buses will be running on alcohol from wood later this year. Government sources confidentially predict that liquid fuel imports will stop by 2025.

ENERGY POLICY SOON

Presson Energy Desk

The Minister of Energy (Ms Usa Watt) said in Parliament this week an energy policy would be released soon. Created in 1977 her department had worked hard to finalise the policy. There had been many drafts and consultative documents. Now, she said, this fruitful phase of public discussion must end. She felt it might be the time for decisions.

Sun Energy Reporter

Cottage industries using wind power have recently sprung up in Wellington. Many small wind turbines now dot the skyline above the Town Belt.

NEW OIL FLOWS

Presson Energy Desk

Synthetic oil imports from Australia are to start next week. Costing \$205 a barrel, the new fuel will be used to meet the shortfall in imported crude oil from the Middle East. The once enormous Arab reserves are now running short. Despite massive expenditure on exploration, oil men are finding less each year.

MEDITERRANEAN DYING

Scientists in Rome revealed today that the Mediterranean may be totally eutrophic within ten years. Algal blooms from fertiliser run-off and sewage occur every year. Bathing was banned on all European coasts over 15 years ago because of polluted beaches.

P.M. SHOULD QUIT

Sun Parliamentary Reporter

In a slashing attack on government mismanagement of the economy, the Opposition leader (Mr O. Poze) today called on the Prime Minister to resign. Unemployment was now 873, he said. At 0.02% this was the highest figure in 10 years. It showed the government was not dedicated to the national goals of full employment and low energy used in industry he said.

SUN PEOPLE

New Zealand pedal car racing champion, Christine Amon, said today she owed her success to yogurt break.

ENERGY IMPORTS FALL

Presson Energy Desk

The share of imports in our primary energy dropped to an all-time low this year. We are now only importing 26% of our energy needs. The amounts imported, however, continue to climb. We are now importing nearly twice as much liquid fuels as in 1975. This year we also started to import coal for the first time in our history. Shipments of uranium are also expected to grow as more nuclear plants start up.

NAC SEEKS FARE RISE

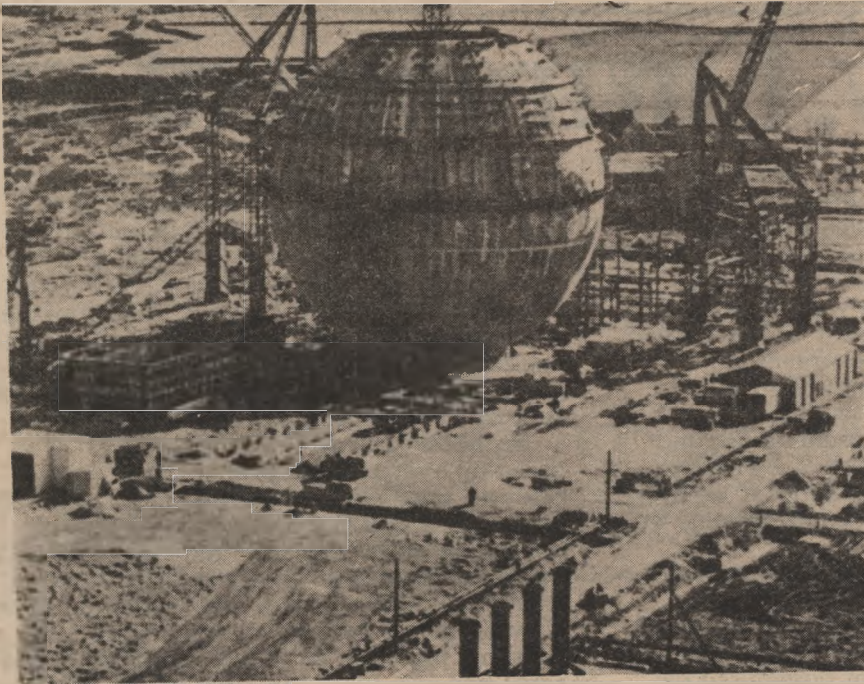
Presson Energy Desk

Despite record numbers of passengers NAC will ask the Price Board for a 12½% price hike today. Rising fuel costs is given as the main reason. NAC's fuel use has increased six-fold in the last 25 years. Air travel now uses half the amount of fuel used in cars. In 1975 this fraction was only a third.

MOHAKA DAMMED

Presson Energy Desk

The new Mohaka dam was officially topped off today by the Minister of Energy (Ms Usa Watt). New dams being built on the Wanganui and the Motu-Rangitikei are due



ROBERT Palmer does have a nice line in album covers. His first, "Sneaking Sally Through the Alley", shows our Robert rushing a scantily clad young lady through one of the Heathrow Airport tunnels, while car headlights cut through the night in pursuit; the second depicts him playing idly with the remote control of a TV while a totally unclad lady with one of the more amazingly shaped bodies in existence, gazes out the window. Significantly, Palmer stands beside a rumpled bed. The latest shows him playing strip poker (again with an

musicians like that there was no way he could make a totally bad album, and he didn't.

"Sneaking Sally Through the Alley" is hardly indispensable to your record collection, but it is a fine achievement. With a vocal sound in the tradition of Otis Redding and phrasing more in

12 minutes is about 8 too long for a melody as slight as this, and only Purdie's drum work keeps it at all interesting. So, on the whole, it's a promising debut, but not the stuff legends are made of.

WITH A LITTLE HELP...

attractive woman) while a taxi waits in the background in darkness.

This concern with visual style extends to the man himself. With a reputation for wearing snappy tailored suits onstage and music of the clean-cut soul variety, you begin to get the idea that this boy's being launched as a sex symbol for the '70's.

But just how did an unknown British lad become the up-and-coming white-soul star in the States? Vinegar Joe was probably Palmer's first real crack at the big-time. They were a hard-rocking unit, but Palmer was very firmly in the shadow of his co-singer Elkie Brooks. A wild-haired woman with a legs apart stance, it was not surprising that few people noticed the demure young Englishman in the background. However, their record label boss did. Chris Blackwell of Island records had his eye on Palmer and when Vinegar Joe finally died, Blackwell sent Palmer off to the States (presumably with a blank cheque in his hand) to record a solo album.

Palmer recruited some of the finest session men working in the US of A. For four tracks he used famed New Orleans musicians the Meters with Little Feat's Lowell George on slide and for the remaining tracks, the basic unit was New York's finest: Richard Tee, Bernard Purdie, Gordon Edwards and Cornell Dupree. With



the elegant heart-throb style of a Marvin Gaye, he nevertheless shows signs of a distinctive singing style. Particularly fine are the Meters/George tracks, especially George's "Sailing Shoes" and Allan Toussaint's "From A Whisper To a Scream". But only on "Through It All There's You" does Palmer go right off the rails.

"Pressure Drop" came next. This time, Palmer had recruited the entire Little Feat crew to back him on several tracks and, to this Little Feat devotee, these are by far the best. Palmer takes more risks with his singing and it all pays off; the reworking of Toussaint's "River Boat" is great and Side Two with "Fine Time" and "Here With You Tonight" is fine laid back R'n'B. But the style seems to owe more to Little Feat than to Palmer. Any half-way respectable singer couldn't help but sound good in front of a band like that. And while Palmer sings excellently, the Feat-less cuts display an alarming movement away from the rhythmic approach to a more string laden soul style. Unfortunately, the two halves sit somewhat uneasily together.

His third album, "Some People Can Do What They Like" is his least impressive to date. Without Little Feat as a unit (though several individual members appear on certain tracks) he seems less sure of what he is doing. However, there are two outstanding tracks. "One Last Look" by L. Feat's Bill Payne is possibly the finest song he's ever written and here is given an outstanding treatment. The calypso "Man Smart, Woman Smarter" is amusing in its reggae/calypso backing and Palmer's wry approach to the lyrics. But the rest of the album is a disappointment. The, by now, obligatory George song ("Spanish Moon") is attacked in a totally unimaginative way and Don Covay's "Have Mercy" is just plain leaden.

The approach here seems to be too much on the funk and too little on the melodies. And without Little Feat to provide their typically imaginative backdrops he seems somewhat lost. He may be able to do what he likes but does he know how to do what he want s? I dunno, the next album might tell.

ROBERT DOUGLAS

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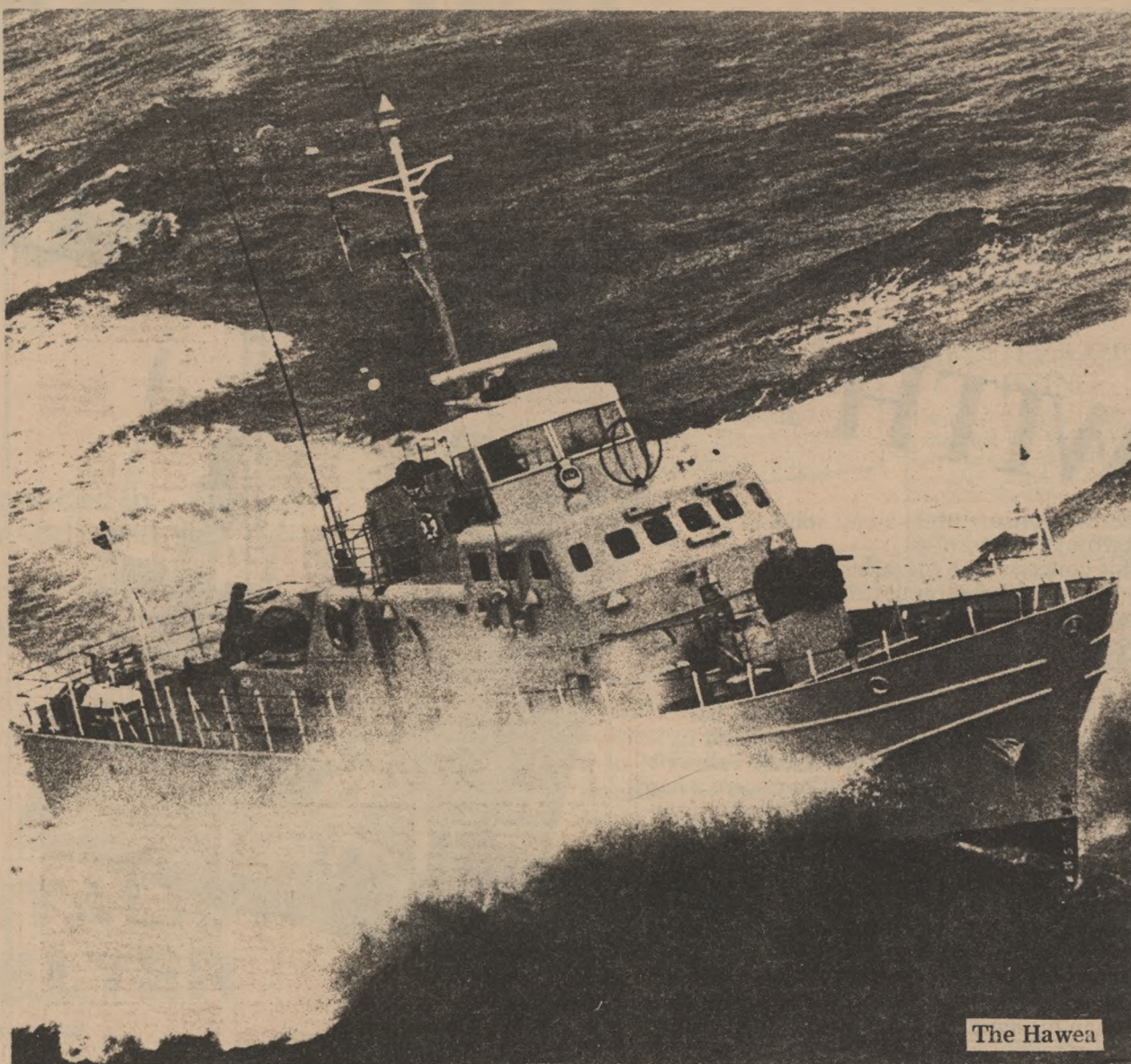
AT THE ACE OF CLUBS BOOK: 379-187

The following article has also been submitted to the "Manchester Guardian". We would be surprised to see it appear there.

WHEN the Commonwealth leaders gather in conference next week their attitudes to sporting contact with South Africa will come under close scrutiny, and what emerges will be crucial for the future of the Commonwealth Games and perhaps even the Commonwealth itself. With racial problems coming to a climax in Southern Africa, it is not very likely that many Afro-Asian or Caribbean members will show much patience with countries which persist in welcoming, encouraging or giving official recognition to apartheid sports teams.

For all the Commonwealth nations except three, there is no problem, since they simply refuse visas to such teams, thus expressing firm support of the United Nations boycott by deed as well as word. There remain Britain, Canada and New Zealand. The first two are unlikely to be in the firing line, for their governments directly approach any sports bodies which are known to be contemplating exchanges with apartheid teams, express their repugnance and make it clear that government approval and financial support will be withheld from such exchanges.

What of New Zealand? The present government was elected in November 1975 on a declared policy of "welcoming the Springboks" and despite world-wide condemnation Mr. Muldoon insists that his government's policy is



A Question of Goodwill

unchanged. There is abundant evidence that this is true.

Within hours of his election victory his Government had reversed the previous Government's policy and issued visas for a South African softball team to take part in an international tournament. Ignoring a specific United Nations appeal and the boycott imposed by Tanzania, Philippines, Mexico and other countries, Mr. Muldoon expressed confidence that the public would welcome the South Africans and sent the Governor-General to perform the official opening ceremony. For the next few weeks a specially-formed police contingent several hundred strong guarded the South Africans as they moved around the country and some 30 arrests were made of people protesting against apartheid and the South African visit.

Six months later, the New Zealand rugby team, the All Blacks, was preparing to leave for South Africa at the very moment when hundreds there were being gunned down as they sought to express their opposition to apartheid. The Under-Secretary for Sport and Recreation, Mr. Comber was sent to the official farewell where he transmitted to the team the "goodwill and blessing" of the Government. This was later endorsed by the Prime Minister.

It was to express their disgust at what they termed this "collaboration with apartheid sport" that some 30 nations withdrew from the Montreal Olympic Games because of the presence of the New Zealand team, and because neither the New Zealand Government nor the New Zealand Olympic Committee would publicly disassociate itself from the All Black tour.

(It is not widely known that most of the African teams waited 48 hours while the Secretary of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, J.C. Ganga, awaited for such an assurance. His request had been made to Mr Lance Cross, Chairman of the New Zealand Olympic Committee who had agreed to transmit it to New Zealand. No reply was received and the teams departed.)

This international disgrace had some effect on the New Zealand government. The Minister of State, Sir Keith Holyoake, was sent to the United Nations where he signed a joint communique with the Chairman of the Special Committee Against Apartheid which stated that the New Zealand Government "does not welcome, encourage or give official recognition to sports contacts with teams selected on a basis other

than merit." Then Deputy Prime Minister Brian Talboys was sent on a mission to African states where he stated that his government would attempt to "dissuade" such contacts. Such "dissuasion" however, was to fall short of advising sports bodies which were contemplating tours with South Africa, unless they approached the government first.

Of course the sporting bodies have regarded such a policy as impotent, if not insincere. During the last six months there have been sports exchanges between New Zealand and South Africa in billiards, golf, squash, cricket, rugby and angling. The Deputy-Prime Minister has struggled manfully within an impossible straight jacket - he has failed to dissuade any sporting bodies, but has managed to convince one high school rugby team that it should not tour South Africa!

The recent visit by a South African deep-sea fishing team to take part in an international bill-fishing tournament makes an excellent case study of where the New Zealand government really stands on this vexed issue. The organisers of the event announced publicly as early as November 1976 that they would consider the question of participation by a South African team "in the light of New Zealand and world opinion." Nonetheless, the New Zealand Government made no attempt to dissuade them from the invitation. On the contrary, visas were issued without demur and the Minister of Defence even sent a naval vessel HMNZS "Hawea" to officially open the tournament.

Protest meetings were held, the tournament was picketed, and anti-apartheid organisations lodged the strongest protests at this blatant breach of the government's promise not to "welcome, encourage or give official recognition" to apartheid teams. The final touch came as recently as 2nd May when the Minister of Defence replied to the protest lodged by the Citizens Association for Racial Equality. He quite clearly endorsed the action of the Commodore, Auckland in sending the vessel to participate in what was, in effect, an apartheid sports tournament of the kind specifically condemned by the United Nations, and furthermore he wrote "the assistance provided was simply a goodwill gesture towards the organisers of the fishing tournament".

This then, is the essence of the case against New Zealand, which sets it apart from Britain and Canada at the bar of Commonwealth opinion.

Whereas those two governments actively and sincerely endeavour to dissuade sports contacts with apartheid teams, the New Zealand government has gone out of its way to conspicuously express its goodwill to the organisers of such exchanges.

TOM NEWNHAM

AHEM...

GOT A SPARE MOMENT?

MENTION the word "Christianity" and what is your immediate response: - Cynicism? Admiration? It's very likely that you've never really thought about it seriously and by now, you may have passed over this article altogether.

What sort of image do you have of a group of Christians? No doubt there will be some who perceive us as a group of Bible-bashing, crusading fanatics - to be avoided at all costs! (There may be a few like this who do call themselves Christians, but we beg to differ!). Or, perhaps, Christians to you represent a band of stiff-frocked, Calvinistic types who continually criticise the rest of the world, while sitting pretty in their comfortable vicarages.

But, in reality, we are just ordinary people, except that we have realised our all-too-obvious weaknesses and have decided to let Christ handle our lives much more capably than we ever could.

Many of us in E.U., before we truly became Christians, would have looked askance at the mere idea of attending a Christian meeting, or going to Church. Why did we then? Because we felt, and later came to believe, that Christianity has something more to offer us. Like many of you, we felt we needed to do something better with ourselves. Perhaps we were insecure - not at all sure about life and this crazy world we live in.

Don't think that since we became Christians, we suddenly unlocked the door to ever lasting-happiness! We all hold the key to life in our hands, but it is up to us to find the door it opens.

We aren't an exclusive band of goody-goodies who delight in periodically preaching to the world about its sins; we sin too, as archaic as that expression may sound. But we consider ourselves fortunate, because somebody has already paid the price of that sin. It might be a good investment to find out who this anonymous benefactor is.

This article was submitted by the Evangelical Union.



CRACCUM

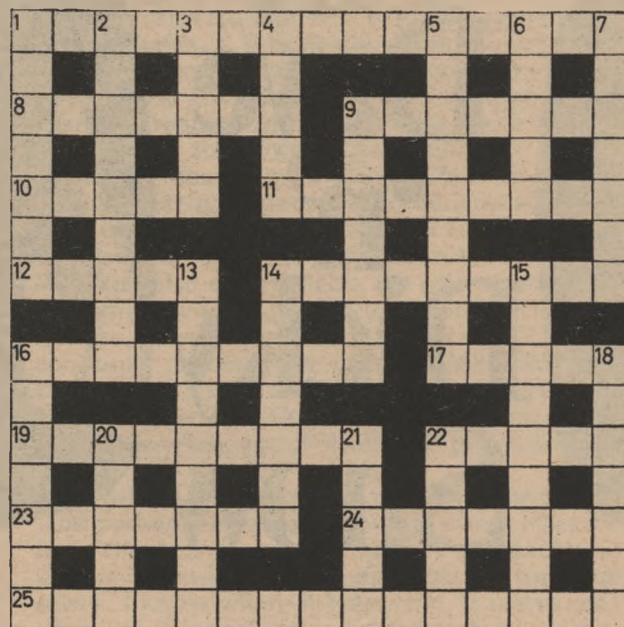
CRACCUM is registered with the Post Office as a newspaper. It is published by the Craccum Administration Board for the Auckland University Students' Association, Private Bag, Auckland; typeset on the Association's IBM machine; and printed by Wanganui Newspapers Ltd., 20 Drews Avenue, Wanganui. Opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Editorial staff, and in no way represent the official policy of the Students' Association.

ROLL CALL

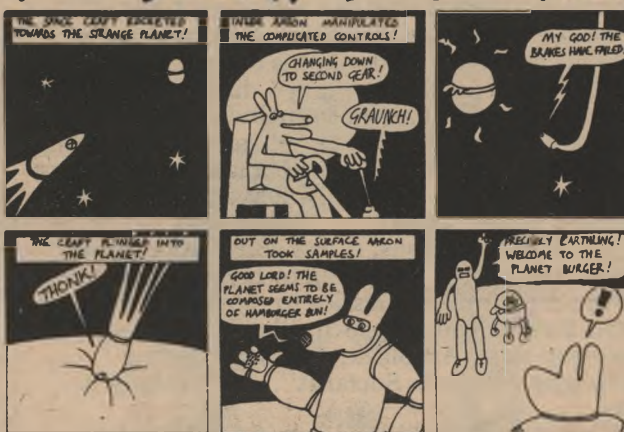
Editor Francis Stark
 Assistant Editors Louise Chunn
 Don Mackay
 Technical Editor Rod Macdiarmid
 Photographer Jan Geary
 Advertising Manager..... Anthony Wright

This week the credits are brought to you with even more pride than usual. They have been created right bed (oops) before your very eyes on this wonderful IBM typesetting machine. You may notice that this week's CRACCUM is much more energetic than before. This is doubtless because of the strain imposed by trying to ward off Nigel who was responsible for the Supplement - how about that? Andrew and Mike helped enormously, while Jan once again was indispensable with her flashing shutter and ready good humour. And now that I have been nice about every body who doesn't deserve it you can go and look at the snazzy layout of the Nixon article - I did that.

Crossword



THE STORY SO FAR...



Next Week

NEXT WEEK CRACCUM TAKES ITS PLACE AMONGST THE PROPHETS OF DOOM. YES, FOLKS, IT'S THE LONG-AWAITED EDITION OF "TALES OF THE NEW DEPRESSION" A TRAGEDY IN ONE PART.

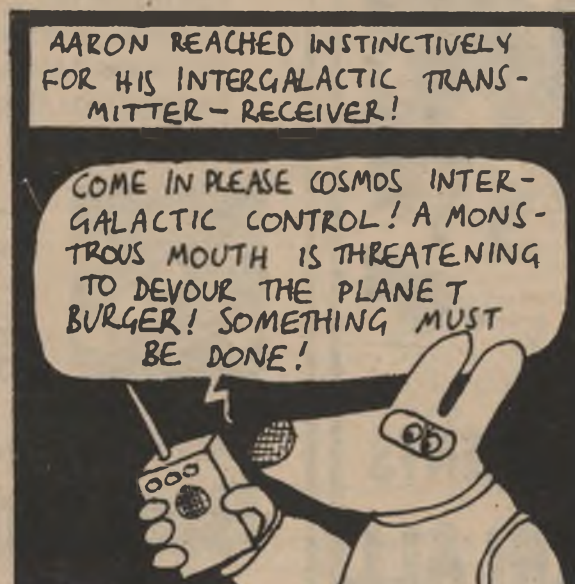
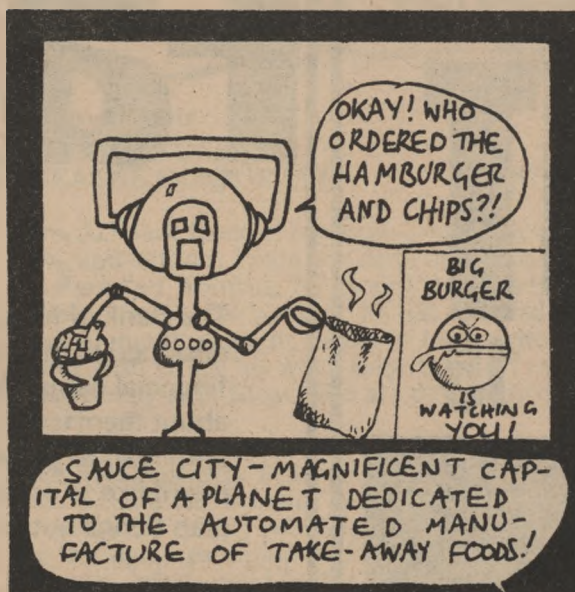
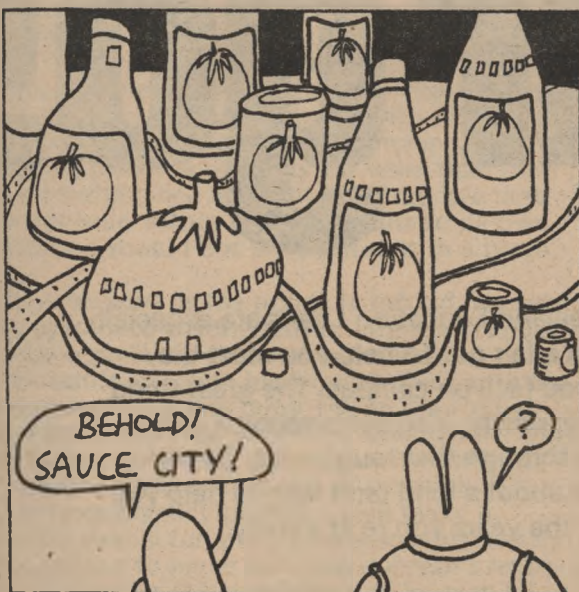
ACROSS:

1. Contact the senior factory worker (3, 3, 5, 4)
8. An arrangement of struts is teasing! (7)
9. Excellent letter. (7)
10. Looks lecherous! (5)
11. I join the ship in dismal surroundings, and get the sack. (9)
12. On which we move a step at a time. (5)
14. Ideal for eating clotted cream? (4, 5)
16. It danced and I capered, it's pointed out. (9)
17. They count for nothing on the playing field. (5)
19. He goes up to try the machines. (4-5)
22. Mixed mud on a hill. (5)
23. A small gentleman takes in a weapon to get something to wear. (7)
24. Proves to be not so. (7)
25. Work of reference useful as a crib in word-association tests? (6, 9)

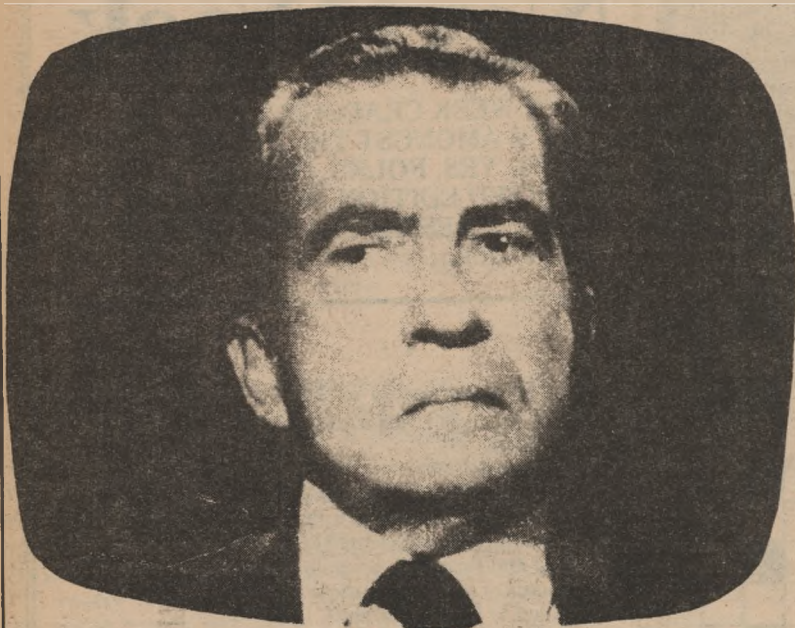
DOWN:

1. Bubbles, by the sound of it! (7)
2. Flat terrain for the gourmet? (9)
3. I come out in a rash on the head, mostly. (5)
4. Dickens' Barnaby is about to be egged on. (5)
5. Gave another impression of the work. (9)
6. Short American cars! (5)
7. She unlocked a strong man! (7)
9. Being set with fortresses, transposed king and rook. (7)
13. One who gets nice tripe cut up. (9)
14. Companion with a lot for the sailor. (7)
15. Meeting points used as a substitute for money. (9)
16. Whole number turns green with it. (7)
18. Do they take pains to give pleasure? Quite the opposite! (7)
20. Grips break a small shoot. (5)
21. Minister senses something compact within! (5)
22. Bad Italian organisation. (5)

ADVENTURES OF AARON!



CONTINUED NEXT WEEK!



The Dave 'n' Dicky Show



TV. Soap Operas, as we all know, come and go like the seasons. However occasionally one appears which promises to be something really special. Such were my expectations of the new Dicky and Dave Show on TV Monday nights. The secret of Soap Operas, so greater minds than our own tell us, is their ability to get us emotionally involved in the characters. Here I thought must be the ultimate of the genre, a show with only two characters, locked in mortal combat in such a way that everybody would join in and take sides.

For those people, God bless their simple, red-neck souls, whose sympathies lie with Nixon, the series would be about the heroic last stand of a great and much-wronged man. Picture, for instance, Bert Walker, after a hard day's work on his new plan to stabilise the family by having registration numbers tatooed on women's foreheads, resting up in front of the tube. Dicky Nixon, the ex-champ coming back out of retirement dances out of his corner. "Come on Dicky!" screams Bert, bouncing up and down in his chair.

But Dave, with well-placed jabs, is scoring well and Dicky's punches are missing wildly. Bert now has his sleeves rolled up and has broken into a sweat. Finally, the inevitable happens. Dave, showing the benefit of his better preparation, lays Dicky out with a well-aimed left hook, Bert blubbers and sucks his thumb as he dips his chocolate bikky in his coffee.

Meanwhile, across town in a disreputable neighbourhood, (known to include several solo mothers), a group of hippy subversives are rolling around the floor in hysterical laughter, screaming obscenities at the defeated Dicky, and preparing to roll a victory joint.

By all expectations, it was going to be great entertainment. It was going to be one of those all-too-rare comedy classics to rate along side John Kirk's maiden speech, Blair Furlong's selection as an All Black, and Bill Rowling becoming a re-born Socialist". And initially it was.

There was the old turd, caught red-handed, lying through his teeth, waffling evading, feigning tears: the most outrageous over-acting since

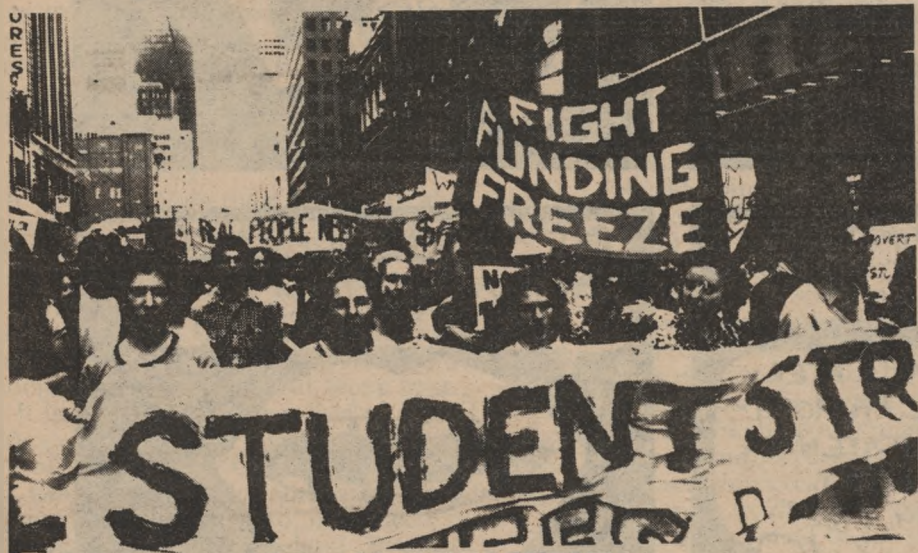
TV2 Killed off "The Box".

However, the longer the programme went on, the less funny and the more grotesque it became. Nixon began to look less and less like the abomination he is generally cast as these days, and began to look more and more like an average sort of politician. Maybe not average in all senses, but average at least in so far as his basic precepts and attitudes were concerned. It is tempting to think of all political villains in terms of somebody like Hitler who invented some new lunatic theory to justify his actions. Nixon, although unquestionably an ace nasty, was not at all like this. He simply indulged himself in the lunacy which was already taken for granted in the political system. The absurdities in his arguments were common absurdities such as housewives exchange over back fences and their husbands over bar tables. In terms of the quality of his thoughts and deeds he appeared as an average politician, only in matters of degree did he seem at all exceptional.

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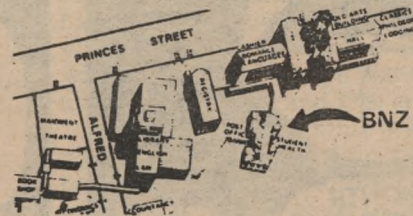


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In fact, the absurdity which seems to have contributed most to carrying him beyond the threshold of sanity is one which is proclaimed as a principle both of our two-party political system, and of our legal system. This is the notion that whenever truth, justice, or whatever is at dispute it can be settled by a contest between people taking unequivocally opposed views. To put it another way, if A says black and B says white then an equitable grey will emerge as if by magic as the fair and just settlement.

This, stated plainly, is an obvious absurdity, since it assumes that every statement of fact ever made is precisely 50% accurate and 50% inaccurate. This of course is not to say that the fallacy cannot be a useful tool so long as its falsehood is recognised. The point is that it isn't. What became clear in the Nixon interview was that he felt totally justified to go to virtually any length against an opponent because he believed this was the way the world worked, and he assumed that his opponents did likewise.

Not only did Nixon do this, but we must assume, so did all those people who supported him, and we may safely say so did a goodly portion of his opponents. Have Western so-called Democratic institutions really reached that point of decadent decay whereby they accept their own convenient fallacies as truths? One cannot help thinking that even if they have not yet (after all, Nixon came to grief eventually), then that day is not far away.

If one likes to be especially bloodthirsty, one can go so far as to argue that the logical outcome of the adversary system in government is nothing other than the big lie method of politics. The basic assumption is that two competing teams, Government and Opposition, will, by ritual combat, arrive at some sort of consensus. The side that succeeds in telling the biggest lie will win by precisely half the amount by which their best lie outdid their opponent's best. At this point, it is interesting to note the different ways in which this whole adversary idea has come to work in the spheres of law and politics.

In the legal system, which God knows is flimsy enough, the adversary idea is kept within the bounds of reason by the manner in which it is modified by other principles and conventions. The size of the lies which can be told is partly controlled by the prohibition on perjury. Rules relating to the presentation of evidence, curtail other areas of potential abuse. Even granted all this, its imperfection is recognised by the availability of rights of appeal. With all these other factors in operation the adversary system in law creaks uncertainly, but tolerably, along.

In the sphere of politics, we find the opposite. There is not even the most flimsy of prohibitions on telling the most monstrous lies. Even the threat of physical violence is only partly out of bounds, largely denied to the Opposition party but constantly available (if used with sufficient circumspection) as an emergency weapon to the governing party. Some-body far wiser than the current scribe once said that any principle that does not hold within itself the limits to its own application should not be touched with a barge pole.

What we have as the principle behind our two-party system of government is only a hop and a skip from precisely that sort of situation.

The limits are quite inadequate. Even with the safeguard of a written constitution the United States produced Nixon. In New Zealand, the only limit is each politician's awareness that one day he might be on the other end of the stick. We also have emergency powers which make it perfectly simple for any government sufficiently unscrupulous to make sure that it doesn't really have to consider this possibility, as we may all find out rather sooner than we like to believe. It is, after all, not yet thirty years since a planned election rally by the Leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition was held by the Police to be illegal, interpreting the strict letter of the law.

In fact, the whole scene by which two contending political parties go about mindlessly opposing one another is destructive in other ways too. One might well pause to consider the proposition that under our current set-up the very skills necessary for a person to be a success as a politician in the inter-party brawl utterly preclude those attributes desirable for the effective government of the country. To put it another way, we have the situation whereby the Nixon figure is both the type of being best equipped to win control of the government, and the least well-equipped to wield the power of government as we would wish. When a country reaches the point, long since past in both the US and NZ, where it selects a leader on the basis of which man can fabricate the most enormous untruths in his role as a party leader, have we any right to complain when in his role as leader of the Government the same person does not miraculously transform himself into a paragon of virtue?

There are other dimensions to the whole thing as well. Consider for a moment how a politically contentious issue comes into being. As any stage I Pol. Studies student will willingly explain at greater depth, it is basically a function of whether the contenders for power disagree over it or not. It does not take a genius to see that in our current situation with two power-seeking giants doing battle for power, there is going to be a natural tendency for political debate to centre around heavily stage-managed debates about irrelevancies and even downright fabrications. This was basically the domestic role of the Cold War, and also one suspects the role of our current Government's much fabled economic crisis. To be sure, there was a real Cold War and NZ's economic problems are in fact somewhat worse than anyone is yet willing to let on. But they were not the same Cold War, or the same economic crisis, about which the politicians talked.

So where, gentle reader, does this leave us? And perhaps more to the point, where does it leave our pals Dicky and Dave? Perhaps it's best you ponder these great questions for yourselves. I know where it leaves me. It leaves me with my allotted quota of nightmares used up so I can go and catch up on some sleep.

DON MACKAY



HAPPY DAYS
SAMUEL BECKETT
THEATRE CORPORATE F.S.

SAD Sam Beckett has been greivously misunderstood. From the derision which greeted 'Waiting for Godot' to the effusive nonsense of recent pundits, he has suffered terrible maulings at the hands of those who either wish to see his work forgotten, or, more dangerously still, those who are determined to enshrine it.

'Happy Days' is possibly the play to send both sides into raptures. What could be more ridiculous than an old woman, buried to her waist in the earth, calmly retailing her life, while sorting through a shopping bag? Or, to the true believers, what could better sum up the quintessential nature of something-or-other in Beckett's Cartesian thingy-mabob.

Well, actually, it's all equally silly. The play is quite simple in its content and intentions. Beckett doesn't hide things from his audience, and in a piece like 'happy Days', the obscurities tend to lurk much more in the minds of the detractors and theoreticians than on the stage.

Theatre Corporate have something of a reputation for "heavy" drama, for plays that are worthy but seldom actually funny. This has often been the result of a more determined pursuit of interesting material than their more financial neighbour generally presents. It is doubly gratifying, then to see them producing a play that is both interesting and also graced with humour. Elizabeth McRae as Winnie, manages to inject a well-judged comic touch into the pathetic aging process, forcing the audience into frequent bursts of laughter almost against their better judgement.

The play, and Corporates handling of it, represent to me the brightest hope for imported drama in Auckland at the moment - and after their successful production of the Bergman play, 'Seventh Seal' the people at Galatos St have a perfect right to a spot of self-congratulation.

eat in your cafe SOUP

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SRC

WEDNESDAY 8 JUNE

1.00 pm

S.R.C. LOUNGE

& the singing postcards?

SPEAKING TREE DAVID MAHON

Earth's full tide
feels urge
of sun & moon/
saps
its many coloured bloods
fill veins of trees
They whisper
'Come child
show your pain
your unmapped tragedies'

In giant silence
my soundless voice is hung



errant erotica h. tracey

the newly-weds, the glazed look scarcely dimmed
triumphantly bear their ice-buckets, cavier spoons
matching pillowcases

and new improved handy home vitimixer
into their new home
(which isn't really theirs because
9/10 of it belongs to the state
because 6/8 of it is mortgaged)
and unload their priceless trivia
onto the bench.
relaxing, they sit on the couch

slightly
embarrassed,

and turn the tellie (which is colour
and cost 972 dollars but
they raised the money by
missing
out
two
payments
for the deep freeze
and cutting down (drastically) on cigarettes
and beer).

they sit watching/not seeing
the gay flashing clours
don't they look realistic dear
and Lucy's having a ball,
they're thinking about the white sheetness
under the bedspread
and unconsciously mutal they drift

drawn

to, where they give a reasonable rendition
of enjoyment
and for one breif climactic moment
indulge in sexual fantasia.

YELLOW BALCONY DAVID MAHON

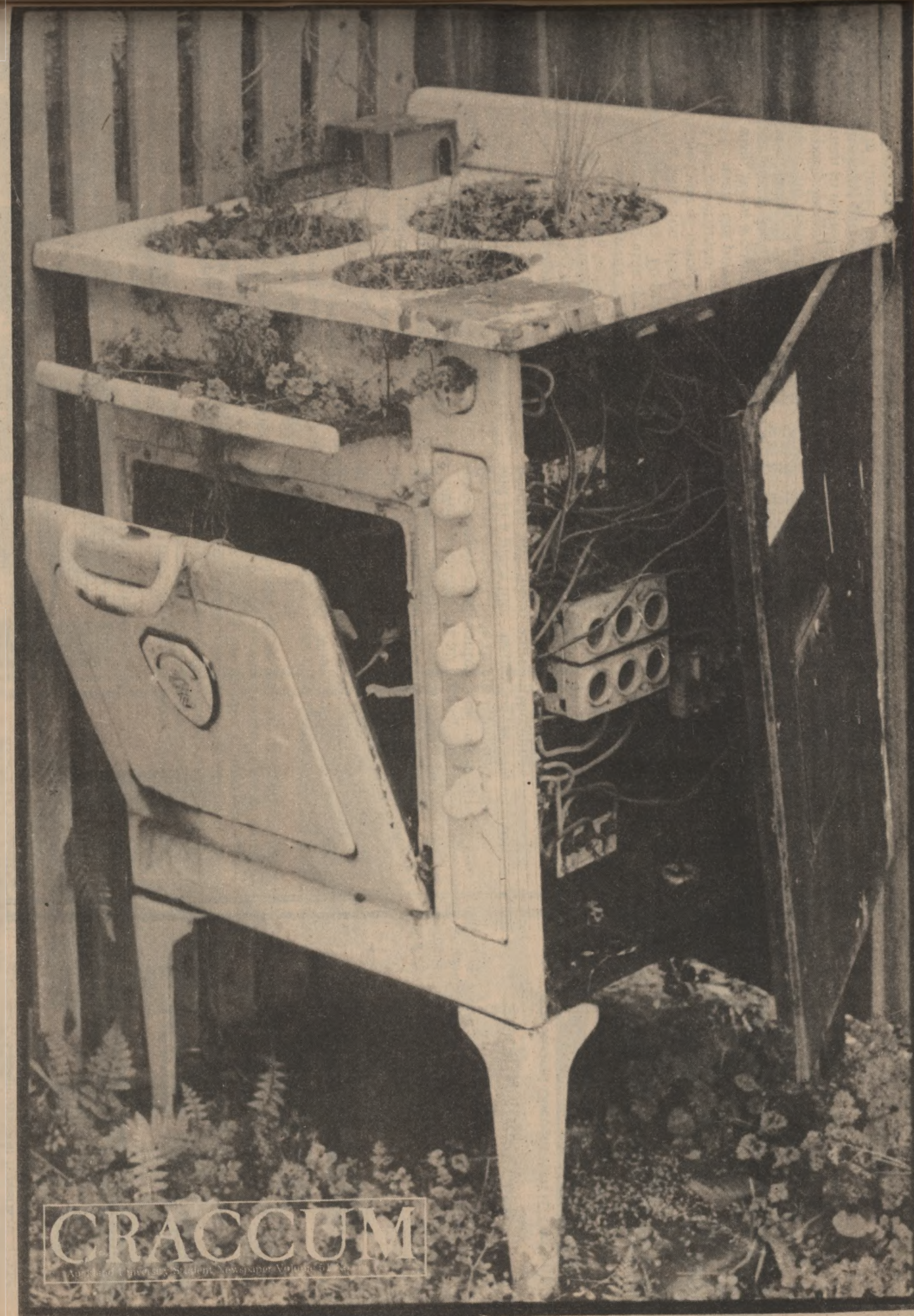
I have a room
among blood flowered trees
beyond the white fleshed fingers
of the sea
There I stand naked
on a yellow balcony of sun

I have a room
I blow gold notes
into a tin harmonica
& etch along the air
my gipsy song

There I dance
the day long crazy
with my lady muse
Within her eye
I whittle time
to find
its blind blood spattered quick
lives shifting
& reversing truths

Only sounds from distant farms
protrude
into my solitude
&
at night
I blow the candle out
& stars flood in

(NGAIOTONGA 1976)



CRACCUM