

# CRACCU M

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A LITTLE over a year ago, the Student Arts Council decided that it had had enough of touring medium-size, second-division rock and roll bands for little or no profit as it had been doing over the preceding year or two. It was felt that this kind of activity, however good at it we were becoming, was not the real purpose of a student organisation, and that the Council should concentrate on campus-based activities which would involve students both as audiences and performers.

As a consequence, possible tours by Split Enz and Jackson Browne during last summer were passed up, and the former Director, Bruce Kirland resigned to go to Australia. Instead, it was decided that the major activity for the new-look Arts Council would be a national arts festival akin to those produced by the old University Arts Council in the late sixties and early seventies. Planning for the festival was begun twelve months in advance, and the go-ahead was given in November of last year.

The final product of all that work was laid before the student consumer two weeks ago in Wellington, with the presentation of the National Festival of the Arts - more commonly referred to as the \$10 Deal.

As those of you who attended the Festival, or even those who simply read through the programme published in the last CRACCU M of last term will know, the Festival featured hundreds of different activities in virtually every area imaginable. Student actors, musicians, dancers, film-makers, artists, video technologists, debaters, mooters, clowns, watchers and listeners were given the chance to present their work or watch others do the same, or different.

All who attended the event agree that it was organised with a precision that should have been impossible for the largely voluntary staff involved, and that, judged by the enjoyment of the participants, it was a success. The point that is likely to stick in the collective gullets of the politicians on the various constituents' campuses is the size of the deficit incurred.

When the Festival was being set up, it was decided that it would be necessary to have a cash underwriting of some \$10,000 from the constituents of Arts Council to cover the possibility of a loss being incurred. This underwriting was divided up amongst the members according to their size. Thus, Auckland, with 10,000 students out of a total of around 45,000 members, undertook to pay about 22% of any loss up to \$10,000.

In the event, it seems that a great deal of that money will have to be called up. Organisers of the Festival were still very much in the dark, even on the last day, over now the final reckoning would work out, but all were agreed that it would entail a considerable portion of the underwriting being used. The chief reason for the shortfall was the surprisingly small number of \$10 registrations that were sold. Where the budget had called for 3,000 in fact 1,800 were purchased. This is the heart of the matter.

The Festival was designed to bring Students' Arts Council back to the students who provided it with its working funds and all those involved realised that this entailed considerable risks. While, over the last two or three years, the rock and roll tour format had managed



## \$10,000 DEAL

to more or less break even every year, the willingness of a student audience to attend a major event like a festival had become more and more an unknown factor. To put it bluntly, in the four years since the last Arts Festival in Christchurch, students have forgotten what a festival can be like. A whole generation of students has passed since that festival and the corresponding drop in word-of-mouth publicity obviously cost the 1977 Festival dear.

It was conceded at the time that the whole idea of the Festival was a gamble on the ability to motivate students to go to Wellington in their August vacation. Now that the gamble has proven less than a success financially, it remains to be seen what will happen to the stake money.

This lack of a pattern also showed itself in the conduct of the Festival. Virtually all the activities undertaken were on the programme drawn up weeks or even months beforehand. Few spontaneous or unofficial events sprung up on the fringe of the main programme, presumably because

the kind of people who might bring such things about either did not see the Festival as a suitable outlet, or simply did not attend. In addition, it was noticeable that virtually every event in an under-attended festival was full to capacity. Those attending were obviously getting their money's worth by going to everything possible. This is partly a sign of a change of attitude which emphasises their role as consumers rather than participants in the Festival, and partly a result of the failure of spontaneous alternatives to the programmed events.

It should not be overlooked that the 1977 Festival was considerably better-attended than any previous Student Arts Festival and ran very smoothly to budget on the expenditure side. Any organisational failings were not in the execution but in the conception. It was conceded at the time that the whole idea of the Festival was a gamble on the ability to motivate students to go the Wellington in their August vacation. Now that the gamble has proven less than a success financially, it remains to be seen what will happen to the stake money.

A number of the constituents of NZSAC have given notice that they may leave the organisation at the end of this year. It is still unclear to what extent the decision to quit will be based on the issue of financial losses from the Festival. If the constituents who are wavering, do decide to take their money and run, it would not only be a death-blow to Students' Arts Council, but also a short-sighted evaluation of the worth and potential of the 1977 Festival.

There have been all manner of post factum rationalisations about the Festival - that it could have cost \$15 for registration without seriously deterring purchasers; that a big-name attraction should have been obtained to sell the event; that it might have been better held in Auckland. All these are worth considering, but may simply remain speculation if the Festival is not repeated. Only

when a new tradition of the Students Arts Festival has grown up can a large-scale event expect to make money. In the meantime, perhaps our aims should be different.

If the setting up of the Festival had not come in the middle of a long argument within NZUSA and NZSAC about finance, it might have been possible to present the Festival as a legitimate cost rather than try to make it break even in its first year of resuscitation. As it is, we can only hope that organisations which blithely spend thousands of dollars a year on providing under-utilised eating facilities for their members will realise that an investment of hundreds (as it would be in most cases) gives them the chance to create a meeting-place for thousands of students in future years.

The organisational, social, educational and artistic successes of this year's Festival should themselves be an adequate return for the investment. When possible future gains are taken into account, there seems little doubt to me that we should deal ourselves another hand.

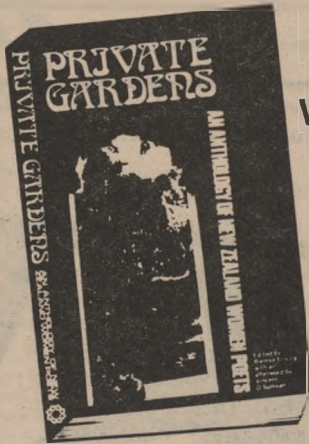
FRANCIS STARK



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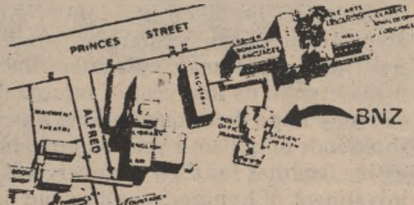
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# Dear Frank,

## Hookers

Dear Frank,

In your last issue of CRACCUM (August 1st) you include a poster publicizing your Bursaries March. Part of the poster reads 28c a day will buy... "3½ seconds with the best hooker in town". These words condone prostitution; a practice which is highly degrading for women. I find it ironical that this is to be found in your newspaper which also attacks the sexism of the Royal Commission Report. Please be consistent and fight sexism wherever you find it.

Yours sincerely,  
Penny Thorpe

*In including the particular item in question, I bowed to the judgement of Ms. Sally Hollis McLeod, the artist responsible.*

Dear Frank,

I would like to register my protest at the shabby treatment handed out to that fine footballer, Rob Muldoon, by our friends the All Black selectors. Now, we all know that it is virtually impossible for an Aucklanders to gain selection for New Zealand unless he went to a Catholic School, or Auckland Grammar, but still, I feel that Rob has more than justified his inclusion. Some of his displays in the front row for his old alma mater - Mt. Albert Grammar School - are still talked about, even today, and his exhaustive knowledge of all the highly technical aspects of hooking surely fit him to take over the position of Tane Norton.

I hardly need to point out that Muldoon has shown quite extraordinary qualities of leadership which would make him a prime candidate for Tane's captaincy mantle too. It is high time that the selectors woke up to the fact that they need someone like 'Rob' in the front row doing the kind of job we all know that he is capable of.

Besides, someone might bite his ear off.

Rowling.

## Case proceeding

Dear Frank,

I was interested in Mr Waugh's letter attacking Simon Monks re the \$7 subsidy to a few Law Students. Mr Waugh was appointed months ago by the Law Students Committee to get the Law Library 'Xerox' machine fixed. It appears that he did so little about this that the Committee chairman himself had to take over the job recently and get it fixed himself.

It is a great pity Mr Waugh couldn't pursue this matter, of value to all students, with the same vigour with which he pursued his \$7 sports subsidy and the defence of that unfair decision.

Who is going to supply the oranges Mr Waugh?

Yours,  
Donald Webster

Dear Frank,

I noted with some surprise Mr Waugh's letter to your column attacking Simon Monks for his comments about Law Students' money being used to subsidise a few people in sports teams. Mr Waugh tried to bluster over this scandalous situation with a personal attack on Simon Monks and by throwing in the odd irrelevancy. But the basic facts remain unchallenged. Our money is being paid out to a tiny minority of law students at \$7 per person by the law Student's Committee, some of whom will themselves be receiving the money.

Mr Waugh, who confesses that he himself will be receiving the \$7, tries to justify the decision by saying a few others will also benefit as another team will receive the subsidy. This is, of course, irrelevant. Simon Monks objected to all such generous payments to only a small number of students and so do I.

Mr Waugh then implied the law Students had a bit of a problem, 'a substantial surplus of funds' (almost as though he were doing us a favour spending it for us), and he suggested the money could be used for needy purposes. Firstly Mr Waugh and his mates do not constitute a 'needy purpose'. Secondly, if the committee want to spend large sums of money, they must do something to benefit all law students. Or even more novel, they try reducing fees next year.

Yours,  
David Rankin

Dear Frank,

I am somewhat surprised at John Waugh's attitude to an earlier letter in CRACCUM by Simon Monks, over the recent action of the Law Students Committee in granting subsidies to members of sporting teams. The unfortunate, petulant tone of his comments seems to indicate that he realised he was attempting to justify the unjustifiable.

A few brief points need to be made. Firstly, no matter how you look at it, the effect of the Committee's action is that the many are subsidising the few. I think that is morally wrong, especially since sporting activities do not constitute 'needy purposes' as John Waugh would seem to suggest. Secondly, the members of the committee have a responsibility to spend our money wisely, prudently and fairly. If surpluses arise, then it is time a budget was produced and if possible the fees reduced. If members of the Committee allocate the finances of the Law Students Association in a manner which will benefit a small group of which they are a part, then they come dangerously close to abusing their position. No amount of irrelevant rationalisation can disguise this.

Martin Gummer

Dear Frank,

I am moved to write in support of Mr Waugh's letter in the last issue of CRACCUM. As a player too, I both sympathize with him and join him in his admonishment of Mr Monks.

I think the AULSA Committee were quite justified in granting the subsidy of \$7 per member to the Rugby team. After all, these 12 players were paid up members of AULSA (it is irrelevant that they were mostly either Committee members, or professional students) and they are entitled to their money even though they do not play as representatives of the Law School. Similarly, if Mr Monks wished to obtain a subsidy for his own competition tennis activities, he would be entitled, even though his doubles partner is not a Law student.

Furthermore, wherever did Mr Monks get the idea that AULSA funds should be used for the benefit of all law students? This is just idealistic rubbish. The idea of AULSA is to help those with enough energy to get off their arses and ask for it. Why should AULSA funds be used for those students who are too lazy to play sport or organise other subsidy-entitled activities just because it is their money?

Finally I would like to say how fed up I am with people like Mr Monks who are insistent on maligning the AULSA Committee. They have worked very hard all year spending our money and all they have got out of it is free tickets to the Law School dinner, subsidised trips to Australia, Wellington and Christchurch and grants for their sports teams. Small price to pay indeed!

Yours,  
A Regular Player

Dear Frank,

When I sat down to reply to Mr John Waugh's 'letter of admonishment', I was determined to be fair and objective, notwithstanding his personal attacks, as I realised how desperate he was to try to justify his actions. If, however, I occasionally slip into being as vicious, arrogant and condescending as he, I apologise.

Basically, I object to the payment of the subsidy because:

If this handout policy becomes firm policy, there is no reason why it should be restricted to sports teams. AULSA simply couldn't afford this and an arbitrary line would have to be drawn. This would be clearly unsatisfactory to everyone.

This so-called 'Taxpayers Team' doesn't even purport to represent the Law School. Bona Fide?

It takes the compulsory fees of two law students to subsidise Mr Waugh playing Rugby, a game which he would be playing anyway.

Most importantly. At the very least, those committee members who had direct or an indirect vested interest should have abstained from voting on the issue. Were it not for their votes the motion would not have been passed.

This money, our money, should be used, but for the benefit of as many law students as possible. AULSA should be more than just a charitable and social organisation, yet how much of the \$3,000 that we had at the beginning of the year is left? It makes me bloody annoyed to see a clique using their positions of influence to spend our money on themselves.

Yours,  
Simon Monks,  
Ex Orange Boy.

*This letter is somewhat abridged.*

Dear Frank,

I am most disturbed by the recent statements by Mr. Mark Plummer concerning the local churches. During his talk on the campus on 2nd August, and subsequently in the radio talk-back the next morning, Mr. Plummer falsely charged the local churches of being a cult. Mr. Plummer, who proudly claimed to be a researcher, admitted that he had not done any research on the local churches. His ridiculous conclusion that the local churches are a cult is derived by misinterpreting one of the articles of Witness Lee and claiming that members of the local churches are mindless. Such a bold assertion is utterly groundless. I am a Christian who meets with the Church in Takapuna. I came to New Zealand from Malaysia in 1967 as a student. Subsequently, I obtained my BSc and MSc at the University of Auckland and finally my PhD at Victoria University of Wellington. Currently, I am a member of the academic staff in the Department of Mathematics at this university. If Mr. Plummer is right, then I must be a mindless person, according to his conclusion. This is a big insult to the institutions I graduated from as well as to many scientists throughout the world who approved my research in Mathematical Statistics. I suggest that Mr. Plummer should do his homework on the local churches without collecting false information based on mere hearsay.

Mr. Plummer's words concerning us are definitely not credible. He came as an uninvited visitor to our Sunday morning meeting on July 31. He stayed for less than twenty minutes and then left. Two days later, I found the same person on the campus claiming that our meeting lasted for three and half hours and was full of chanting. We neither chanted nor met for three and half hours. His words are absolute lies.

I am rather embarrassed for Mr. Plummer, as he claimed he is a "researcher". I wonder if he even realizes what is involved in research work. I wish to let Mr. Plummer know that doing research is not simply collecting garbage. In my experience as a qualified researcher, I always spend many hundreds of hours of hard work and careful consideration before writing even a short article. I have no doubt that Mr. Plummer is a lawyer but I am dubious about his research as he did not substantiate his claim concerning the local churches in any way. He paid no attention to what we believe but chose rather to slander us for the sake of gaining his own popularity.

We have articles available concerning our beliefs for those who wish to read them. I would like to encourage anyone who is interested to come to visit us. We meet at 64 Taharoto Road, Takapuna. You will be certain to find that what Mr. Plummer has said about us is absolutely untrue.

Yours sincerely,  
C.D. Lai (PhD)



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This is the first of the new-look, streamlined CRACCUMs for Term III. It was produced by an old-look streamlined CRACCUM staff which featured Jan on photographs, Andrew on photo features, Don on moral support, Rod and Andrew on layout, Barbara and Sue J-B on typesetting, Louise on Split Enz and Frank on tranquillisers.



# Dear Frank,

## PRESIDENT SETTLES DOWN

Dear Frank,

I have just settled down after the August Council of NZUSA, Winter Tournament and Arts Festival. AUSA won Winter Tournament, came second in the Joynt Scroll (debating), second in the moot and third in University Challenge. Congratulations to all concerned.

Earlier in the year there was much discussion on the subject of Union Financing - remember, should the Association run catering facilities etc etc? Much discussion has since followed, and the final package will be presented to a Special General Meeting on Wednesday 28 September - more about that next week.

Also, next week the Association has arranged for the Mayoral candidates to speak in B28 on Tuesday 13 September so if you wish to hear the prospective Mayor - be there!

Speaking of elections - the Association is running its last round of Situations Vacant for the year. Nominations are now open for Senate, Union Management, Theatre Management; CRACCUM, Orientation Handbook, Capping Book editors (these last three are paid); and also Orientation and Capping Controllers (may be paid); and finally, the Exec positions of Administrative Vice President and SRC Chair and sub-Exec positions of Women's Rights Officer, Overseas Students Officer, Environmental Affairs Officer and Social Controller.

Within that variety, there must be something to interest you, so if you want to get involved see the Association Secretary or myself for further information.

As we all know, exam pressure starts to loom large about now, but if you are interested in helping next year, do give it some thought and come and see us.

Finally, the Recreation Centre opened last week and is now available for recreation 18 hours a day. Squash tally cards are available from the Centre's secretary at \$2 for the rest of the year. The squash courts are the only facilities for which a charge is made - the rest are free to Association members. You have paid for it via your Building Levy.

For further information see Steve Hollings, the Recreation Officer, or Alan Broadbent, the Association Sports Officer who can be found in the offices on the first floor of the Recreation Centre.

Regards  
Bruce.

# I.A.T.A.

Dear Frank,

History has shown us that students policy and student action are not the inseparable companions cafe chips and gastric complaints are. The recent purchase of an International Air Travel Agency is yet another example of this.

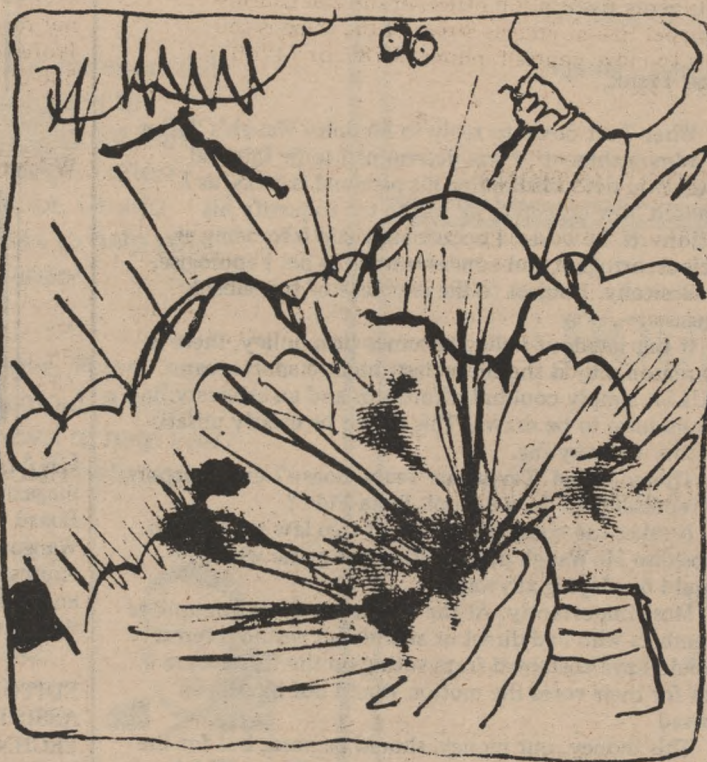
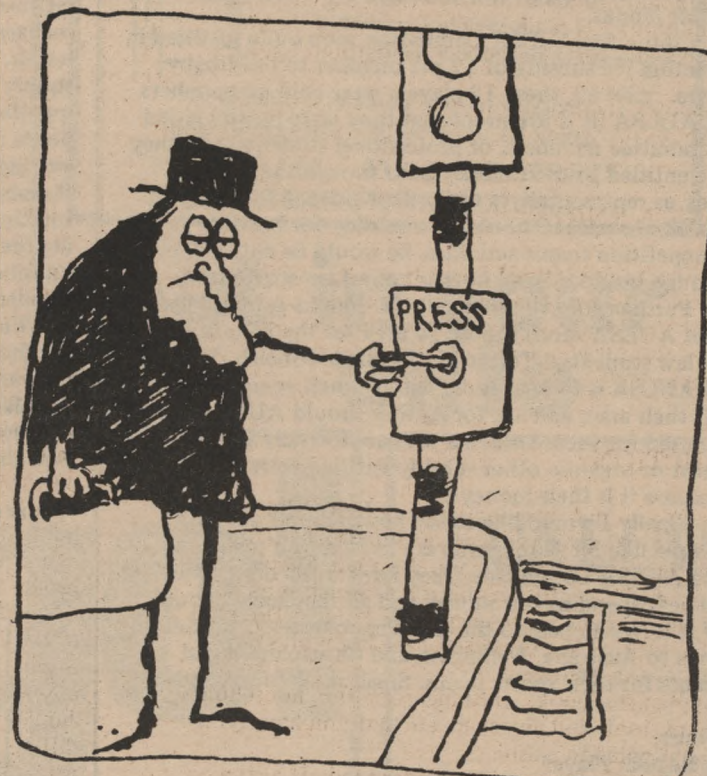
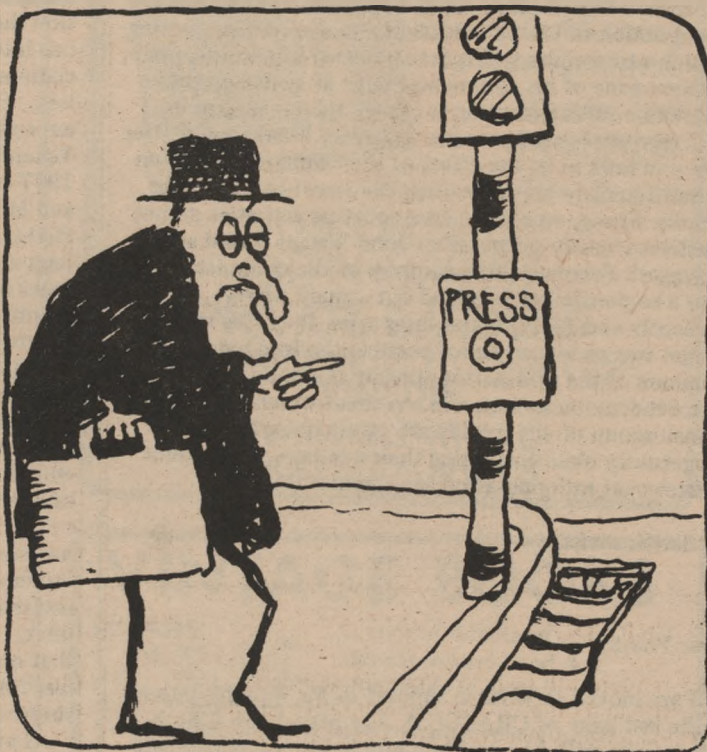
'Social Imperialists' is the name given to those who preach socialism whilst acting imperialistically. What should we call a student organisation which condemns apartheid, supports the sporting, economic boycott of South Africa and yet knowingly purchases an agency which requires them to sell tickets to anyone wishing to travel to S.A. Students were encouraged by VUWSA and NZUSA to attend things like the picketing of MacIlraiths (who stock SA wine) whilst they are drawing themselves deeper and deeper into a venture which boosts the racists coffers. I can see the Travel ad now:

"Don't go to S.A.  
Apartheid is a crime  
— But if you do  
Book with NZUSA. I.A.T.A."

Why have 'we' done this? 'We' are told (after the act ..... ) that it was necessary in order to safeguard the continuation of STB. So it now comes to light that NZUSA coming upon a choice between NZUSA and maybe student interests (by buying the I.A.T.A.) and being consistent with the boycott and Association policy choose the former.

"It had to be done to maintain the quality of student services". That's one argument that sounds very much like : "Apartheid is necessary to maintain the standard of living of the white population." They ploughed ahead without consulting students and even now (after the Zionist motion condemning it) they seem unwilling to give students information, justification or even a platform for debate. This is possibly what is meant by putting politics in command.

# Malcolm Walker



## CROSSWORD SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1, Fancy-dress balls. 8, Regular. 9, Student. Derange. 20, Rider. 21, Tosca. 22, Crest. Situation. 14, Planets. 15, Impatient. 16, Aspects. 18, 5, Blundered. 6, Liege. 7, Satisfy. 9, Shuttle. 13, DOWN: 1, Foraged. 2, Night club. 3, Yells. 4, Rural. 23, Caddies. 24, Shebeen. 25, String quartette. 16, Arbitrate. 17, Duped. 19, Permanent. 22, Cater. 10, Gates. 11, Laundress. 12, Dolts. 14, Paternity.

The whole affair is a sad, undemocratic display by NZUSA and their near and dear on campus. When are students going to be provided with some information anyway? The boycott is more important than a bloody International Air Travel Agency. Be consistent with your utterings!

Eugene Doyle

Dear Frank,

As I sat masochistically masticating my steakettes and chips, I glanced out over Albert Park and at the sight of the frolicking crowd, had to overcome a great urge to ram the ungodly mess in front of me into the nearest dustbin, grab a banner and run out to join my student comrades on what I considered to be 'a lovely day for a Banner Flap'.

I decided to endure and decline the stroll.

I don't appreciate the \$2 increase any more than most which could in real terms ultimately be a \$2 or more decrease.

Muldoon's Government has insulted almost every minority group in the country: solo mothers, islanders, etc. so our \$2 insult comes as no surprise to me.

What interests me is that when an issue arises that could benefit greatly by a well-planned protest, not necessarily a 'Queen St Flap', then students are hard to find. For example, when 700 Aucklanders packed the emergency meeting of the Auckland City Council last year over the checks on Island migrants; where were our banner flappers.

Was it 9 or 11 students who turned out to protest at the opening of the Wanganui Computer centre? Remember the Task Force?

South Africa and Bursaries - our great old standbys for a good flap.

Racism at home? Well, Porkchops has told the world it doesn't exist!

There is so much that is wrong in New Zealand today, wrongs that students have traditionally been sensitive to. Things like the erosion of civil liberties, issues like education in general, things that, given leaders with intelligence and strategic ability, and with student support, can be assisted by student action.

We will never get a penny more out of Porky than he has irrevocably decided to give us, but as students the world over have shown, we can still be a force for change

P.A. Blair

Dear Frank,

As staff members of the Mathematics Department are aware, Mr Dick Johnson was recently notified of University regulations requiring staff retirement at age 65 years.

A petition was subsequently circulated and signed by the Departments of Physics and Mathematics and presented to the University Custodian with a request that the matter be reconsidered.

A letter has now been received from Mr P.S. Koller, Assistant Registrar of Services, regretfully advising us that no exception can be made to University regulations.

Although no firm date has yet been set when Dick will leave us, it is felt that when the time does arrive and as a token of our regard and appreciation of his unstinting efforts on our behalf, we could mark the occasion by way of a gift to him. To enable the purchase of such a gift members are invited to forward any contribution towards it they may wish to make. Contributions will be accepted by any of the Departmental secretaries.

A.C. Kibblewhite.

If you have never read a book called *A Self-made Merchant's Letters to his Son* you've got a treat in store for you. It is a most amusing bit of reading, but at the same time full of jolly sound advice.

The merchant is an American pork-packer, writing to his son who holds a junior post in the business. He hears that his son is hanging about after a certain young lady.

So he says: "I suppose I am fanning the air when I ask you to be guided by my judgment in this matter, because while a young fellow will consult his father about buying a horse, he is cocksure of himself when it comes to picking a wife."

"Marriages may be made in Heaven, but most engagements are made in the back parlour with the gas so low that a fellow really doesn't get a square look at what he's taking."

# Baden-Powell



# Grapevine

## Mokgatlé: Target for Distortion



**S**OWETO student leader, Barney Mokgatlé, spoke to thousands of New Zealanders during his highly successful speaking tour last month. He was here at the invitation of the Auckland University Students Association and the Socialist Action League.

Mokgatlé was universally welcomed by Maori leaders and anti-Apartheid activists but met a press that seemed united in an attempt to distort and thus discredit his views. They portrayed him as a man of violence who only wanted to kill white people. The first newspaper report, in the New Zealand Herald of August 9, claimed that the Soweto student leader was here 'soliciting' money for a campaign of violence'. The Herald followed this up with a provocative editorial under the headline 'Freedom to talk Violence'. Truth, as usual, picked up from where the other papers left off, describing Mokgatlé as 'blood-thirsty would-be killer', and an 'apparent madman racist' who 'should never have been allowed into New Zealand'. An interesting comment from a paper that champions the All Blacks' freedom to travel to South Africa.

No newspaper sent a reporter to any of the numerous meetings to report on what Mokgatlé had to say. Thus, the bulk of what he said was not reported. For instance, the Herald described Mokgatlé as 'one of the instigators of the violent uprisings in the Black township of Soweto in 1976'. One of the points that Mokgatlé made in all of his speeches was that the demonstrations in June 1976 were peaceful, and that they planned to disperse if requested. He points out that it was the Police who started the riots by shooting down hundreds of unarmed demonstrators. The Herald also refused to print a letter by myself as one of the tour organisers that pointed out the real purpose of the fund raising associated with the tour. The funds were to support the hundreds of exiles living a precarious existence in Botswana and to give some relief to the hundreds of families who have few means of survival since their breadwinners have been gaoled or murdered by the South African Police.

The newspaper reports reflected a total misunderstanding of the realities of South African life and an implicit identification with the interests of white minority rule. The New Zealand Herald editorial which

found his views 'offensive' and the 8 O'clock article of August 13, which called Mokgatlé 'an apostle of racial hatred' and commented that what he had to say would 'horrify, disgust, anger many' were merely expressing their own racial prejudice, and hostility to radical change in South Africa. What Mokgatlé had to say on that question was simple. It was that the Whites in South Africa would not give up their power and privileges and would use violence to maintain them. Consequently, if the Black people are to attain majority rule, they will have to defend themselves against this violence. Barney knows from bitter experience the truth of this concept. He saw hundreds of his school friends shot down while peacefully protesting. He saw one cousin crippled by torture and another sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment. The United Nations has also recognised these facts of life in the Murporto declaration, signed by the New Zealand Government. Fortunately, about 3000 New Zealanders heard Mokgatlé first-hand and did not have to rely on the media to learn why he was willing to fight for freedom in South Africa. One wonders whether the journalists would also counsel the Ugandan people to be peaceful in fighting their dictatorship.

MICHAEL TREEN

### REFERENDUM

A referendum will be held in conjunction with Executive and other AUSA representative elections on Thursday and Friday 15 and 16 September. The referendum follows the Winter General Meeting resolution: "THAT Middle East Policy do be rescinded", being declared a contentious issue.

Penelope Gianni,  
Association Secretary.

### ONE A KNIGHT

Knight and Maiden Silver Jewellery, 17 Swanson Street City, are offering students 10 per cent discount on their silver jewellery - chains, rings, charms, zodiac signs etc. All you have to do is produce an I.D. card. Simple, eh?

### AUCTION

As you may have noticed in CRACCUM, there will be a gigantic (well, large) Auction held on September 8, at 12 noon in the quad. Merchandise is needed urgently for this event, which is in aid of the Student Emergency Loan Fund. The kind of thing that the organisers have in mind is any one of the following:

Appliances, books, clothing, furniture, household items, tools and any spare etc that you have lying about going to waste.

Any suitable junk can be dropped off at the Students Association office, or the MacLaurin Chapel Hall in Princes Street. If the thing is too big to move yourself, phone 30789, or 74740 ext 732.

### ANY QUESTIONS

There will be a suggestion box in the foyer of the Maid this term. Questions and answers will be pinned up on a board for all to see. With the theatre, as with anything, there are always complaints and criticisms, but they are often negative. Make your comments constructive, and the staff will do their level best to comply.

### SOCIALIST FORUM

Bert Roth will speak on Marxism in New Zealand, 1.00 pm Monday 12 September, Exec. Lounge.

### THIRD WORD POLLUTION

A.M.S.S.A will present a slide show and forum entitled 'Pollution in the Third World' this Saturday. Speakers featured include: Dr T. Kjellstrom, lecturer in the Department of Community Health; Dr B. Mann, lecturer in the Department of Biochemistry, and director of the New Zealand Environmental Defence Society; Dr T. Yeo, a medical doctor at Auckland Hospital.

The slide shows, 'Who Owns the Sky?' and 'Know More About Pollution' (200 slides introducing pollution problems in Third World Countries) will also feature.

The venue is the MacLaurin Chapel Hall at the University, next Saturday September 10, at 7.30 p.m.

### LONELY HEARTS

Sadly missed - one third year male law student, short curly blonde hair and gold-rimmed glasses who teases girls over lunch - I think you picked up my notes by mistake. If you know who you are (and who does these days?) phone 492-232.

### HOT SAUSAGE AND CUSTARD

Monday: Ham Steak with Pineapple, Beef Casserole, Prunes with Rice.  
Tuesday: Roast Beef with Yorkshire Pudding, Cottage Pie, Apple Pie.  
Wednesdays: Steak & Kidney Pie, Fried Rice, Cream Caramel.  
Thursday: Rump Steak with Tomatoes, Fish Mornay, Mixed Fruit Salad.  
Friday: Fish & Chips.

### ROWING CLUB JUBILEE

1977 marks the 50th Jubilee of the Varsity Rowing Club. Since 1951 the Club's boatshed has been located in Armein Road, Panmure. The Club chose to move to Tamaki at a time when it appeared that the University itself would move to a site in Merton Road, which was later developed as the University sports complex. The Club is to celebrate the Jubilee by holding a reunion of former and current oarsmen and oarswomen on the weekend of the 3rd - 4th September. The principal functions will be a Jubilee Dinner in the Student Union, Princes Street on the Saturday evening and a visit to the Clubhouse on the Sunday morning. Life membership badges especially prepared for the Jubilee are to be presented to the eight life members of the Club who have achieved this honour during the 50 years of the Club's existence.

The Club was officially formed in December 1927 for the purpose of arranging inter-University rowing and in order to host a proposed visit of a Sydney University crew. However, rowing had actually started earlier in the year when Auckland and Victoria Universities had rowed an unofficial Fours race at the 1927 Easter Tournament. It is hoped that the two survivors of this crew Mr L.E. Brooker, who until recently was Chairman of the N.Z. Amateur Rowing Association, and Mr W.J. Low will attend the Jubilee.

A history of the Rowing Club, entitled "Fifty Years on the Slide" has been prepared by the Club President Professor R.C. Cambie. It traces the fluctuations in fortunes of the Club which have varied from a period during the 2nd World War when the Club became defunct as a result of almost all of its members joining the armed forces to highlights such as its winning of the New Zealand Junior Eights title in 1965. Other high points include the achievement of one of the Club's members, Peter Dignan in gaining a seat in the 1975 bronze-winning New Zealand Olympic Eight.

The Club President Professor R.C. Cambie, Chairman of the Jubilee Organizing Committee, reports that the response to over 500 invitations which have been extended to former members of the Club to attend the Jubilee has been excellent. However, considerable difficulty has been experienced in tracing the whereabouts of former women rowers. Any former oarsmen, oarswomen or friends of the Club who have not received an invitation to the Jubilee should contact Professor Cambie, Phone 74740 ext. 9280 (work) or 556-503 (Home).

### WAKE UP MR PUNCH

Punch and Judy, in the quad 1.10 pm on Tuesday 6 and Wednesday 7, lasts half an hour. Performed by students of the Maidment Arts Workshop with actor Sef Townsend, musicians Tony Shacklock and Quentin Maxwell-Jackson, puppeteers Tooki Garrett and Richard Smith, under the direction of Ros Clark. Puppets by Greer Twiss.

### EDUCATION IN THE FACE OF CUT-BACKS

Dr William Taylor, Director of the London Institute of Education, and Chairman of a national committee which is planning future developments in higher education in Great Britain, will be on campus this week.

Dr Taylor is in New Zealand from now until September as a Prestige Commonwealth Fellow consulting with the Department of Education and Universities about problems of innovation without growth in higher education and about the place of teacher training in Universities. He has been involved for several years in discussions with teachers colleges and Universities about Bachelor of Education degrees. In the last 12 months he has chaired a committee which advises the British government on policies in connection with the rapid decline in student numbers in education at all levels. One of the most controversial of their recommendations concerned the closing down between now and 1980 of 32 teacher training institutions.

Dr Taylor will be addressing a public meeting at 1 pm in B. 28 on Tuesday September 6 on the topic 'Higher Education Objectives in a Period of Economic Restraint.'



# Grapevine

## Money Dominates Council

The New Zealand University Students Association Incorporated held its August Council for 1977 in the first week of the August Vacation at Massey University in Palmerston North.

The Councils of NZUSA, besides the regular business of running an organisation such as the election of officers, the receipt of accounts and the approval of budgets for future expenditure, serve as a forum for the discussion and formulation of policy in various faintly defined areas. These are classified into commissions under the headings of: Education, International Affairs, National Affairs, Women's Rights, Welfare and Accommodation, and the catch-all, Finance and Administration.

There is a theory that Finance and Administration, which contains more than its fair sprinkling of constituent Presidents, is the scene of the most heated wrangles because the people who attend it are not really specialists in anything except arguing, with perhaps a post-graduate qualification in parochialism. The F & A Commission of this year's August Council was no different.



Lisa Saksen

While delegates to most of the commissions worked together well to produce policy which was considerably pared down from previous year's (except the recently-established Women's Commission), the F & A room frequently became a battlefield as the real issue of the Council was thrashed out. While the meeting is theoretically to discuss policy and politics, this year, as so often in the recent past, it concentrated on commerce.

The collapse of the Travel Company of the Australian Union of Students, and the difficulties of our own Student Travel Bureau, together with the implications of the expansion of local activities, formed a theme that was seldom far from sight. Despite the excited murmurings of the first few days, nothing of any substance emerged from the debate, and it seems that we will stumble forward until our belt runs out of holes.

The election of new officers proved to be a let-down for those hoping for a little blood-letting. Only the position of International Vice-President was decided, with the Overseas Student Action Committee Coordinator, James Movick bolting in unopposed. The other positions will be fought for later this month. One change in this area was a slight redefinition of duties for the national officers. This was the result of hours of agonising and soul-searching and simply meant a change of name for the General Vice-President to National Vice-President, and the transfer of the welfare duties to the Education Vice-President.

The final plenary, besides arguing once again over the Travel Bureau, set the following as priorities for the whole organisation - rejecting a proposal to separate the areas of work for the national officers.

First priority (largely because of the short amount of time left for action) will be opposition to the Royal Commission legislation currently sneaking up on your local M.P. Below that are ranked in descending order; a campaign on the Government's new Bursary proposals and cuts in Education financing, the erosion of civil liberties, and the gaining of travel concessions for students.

NZUSA now finds itself with only one elected officer for next year, a hugely complicated financial state which has necessitated, amongst other things, the increase of the International ID card to \$3, and a rather restive feeling that there should be some sort of structural change - when that will happen is anybody's guess.

FRANCIS STARK

### NZUSA SGM

Notice is hereby given of a Special General Meeting of N.Z.U.S.A. which will be held in conjunction with the National Executive meeting on Saturday 24th September 1977.

The agenda of the S.G.M. will deal mainly with the elections of the President 1978, the Education Vice-President 1978, and the National Vice-President 1978. Any further items of business for the S.G.M. should be forwarded to National Office as soon as possible.

## Sits Vac

### N.Z.U.S.A. ELECTIONS

Applications are called for the position of President, Education Vice-President and National Vice-President of the New Zealand University Student's Association for 1978. These positions are full-time and carry a salary of approx. \$5,700.00. Successful candidates will be required to live in Wellington and reasonable removal expenses will be paid.

Applications close on September 24th when a Special General Meeting of the Association will be held to elect the candidates.

Applications should be addressed to:  
The Returning Officer,  
N.Z.U.S.A.  
P.O. Box 9047,  
Wellington.

For further information on the duties of the positions please contact the President of your Students' Association.

### CRACCU

Nominations have been opened for the positions of Editor, Technical Editor, Advertising Manager and Distribution Manager for Craccum 1978.

Nominations close with the Association Secretary at 5 pm, Monday 19 September 1977.

Details are available from the present incumbents or the Publications Officers.

### HANDBOOK

Nominations have also been opened for Editors, Technical Editors, Advertising Managers and Distribution Managers for Orientation Handbook and Capping Magazine for 1978.

Full details are available from Anthony Wright, Publications Officer, Rm 208 on the second floor of the AUSA Office block.

Nominations close with the Association Secretary at 5 pm, Monday 19 September, 1977.

### SUMC

Nominations are now open for the position of AUSA representatives on Student Union Management Committee and Theatre Management Sub-Committee for the term ending 31.10.78.

Nomination forms are available from the Studass Office Reception Desk and applications close with the Association Secretary on 30 September, 1977

### SENATE

Nominations are now open for the positions of Senate Representatives, Administrative Vice President and SRC Chair for 1978. Nomination forms are available from Studass and close with the Association Secretary on Wednesday 7 September at 5 p.m. Elections will be held on Thursday 15 September and Friday 16 September 1977.

### SUB-EXEC

Nominations are now open for the Sub-Executive positions of Women's Rights Officer, Environmental Affairs Officer, Overseas Students Officer, Social Controller and N.Z. Students' Arts Council Representative for 1978. Nomination forms are available from Studass and close with the Association Secretary on Wednesday 7 September 1977 at 5 p.m. Appointments will be made at the SRC Meeting to be held on Wednesday 14 September, 1977 at 1 p.m. in the SRC Lounge.

### ORIENTATION & CAPPING

Nominations are now open for the 1978 positions of Orientation Controller and Capping Controller. Nomination forms are available from Studass and close with the Secretary on Wednesday 7 September, 1977 for appointment by Executive at the Executive meeting to be held on Thursday 15 September 1977. Applicants will be required to attend that meeting to be held in the Council Room at 6.30 p.m.

## Books

COMMUNES USA  
RICHARD FAIRFIELD  
PENGUIN BOOKS

THERE is a certain "Far out, man" quality about this book, *Communes USA*. Which is understandable - it was researched and written in the late 1960's when the air was rich with "Right on," "Bummer," and "Rap." Back then, people were hyped up about Vietnam, seething with sympathy for social justice and new societies, hunting for the real self and true love, and were building geodesic domes in the woods.

This book is correctly subtitled "A Personal Tour". Dick Fairfield, who wrote it, knows communes and the people attracted to them. At its best, the personal tour includes remarkably interesting verbatim dialogues on the workings and motivations, hassles and triumphs of various communes - mostly in the western U.S. Fairfield recognises sexism and middle-class ignorance - long-entombed hang-ups which frustrate the idealism of many communes.

At its worst, the tour is a cynical categorisation of certain communalists - sometimes with such brevity that it looks like a sterile listing of communes.

The sections which are the most interesting and best researched are the sections of "Scientific Ideology Communes" and on "The Hip Communes of Rural America".

"Twin Oaks," the scientific ideology commune, is based on B.F. Skinner's book "Walden Two". It uses rigorously organised democratic processes to make the commune function. This commune was probably the most rational of all the communes that Fairfield described at any length. Twin Oaks chooses to outlaw illegal drugs on the grounds of "getting along with neighbours and the police". It also chooses to regulate the flow of visitors and tourists. Both of these problems plague the "hippy" communes which Fairfield encountered.

One of the "hip communes" - Morning Star - is the "open land" commune belonging to former singer Lou Gottlieb. Among other aspects, there is a lengthy discussion of the now-famous attempt to legally sign Morning Star over to God.

Other sections deal - sometimes superficially and judgementally - with Marxist communes, modern religious communes, service communes, and youth communes. The section on group marriage communes deals at length with the personalities of people that Fairfield knows who have experimented in group marriage.

The book is scattered with snapshots - often unidentified - which may or may not have anything in common with the surrounding text.

*Communes USA* is an interesting book and remarkably frank and human in its style of writing. Come to think of it, it must be one of the best books I have seen on modern western communes. And the bibliography at the end of it goes on for pages and pages.

SUE STOVER



The Universities' Winter Tournament was held over the August vacation at Auckland University. The overall placings were as follows: Auckland 60½ pts; Canterbury 38 pts; Otago 32 pts; Massey 19½ pts; Victoria 19 pts; Waikato 3 pts. Auckland won the soccer, Women's Basketball, Golf, men's Harriers, Men's Hockey, Rugby league, Netball and Table Tennis.

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Local lads Split Enz are back for 1977 in a new model — the unique twin-Finn look so popular in London this year



Robert Gillies

NOTHING is constant in this world, least of all in the entertainment business. Here today and gone tomorrow — the Bruce Springsteens of the '70s are up and down like umbrellas. The return of Split Enz to the homeland always raises eyebrows among the cynics who scorn New Zealand talent for no reason other than its local origins. There is always that hint of defeat when a local-band-made-good comes home. But this visit is not undertaken with tails between their legs, but rather in a euphoric, 'look what we've done' mood before touring Australia to publicise the latest album, *Dizrythmia*.



Tim Finn

Perhaps now the prophet without honour treatment will cease in response to the sound of American and British applause.

But as the audience takes time to materialise, so do the definitive Split Enz. During the American tour which followed their New Zealand visit in January, Philip Judd left the band to follow a career as a songwriter for the open market. Almost immediately after their return to England Jonathan Chunn, Split Enz' bass player, also quit to return to New Zealand. The band



Noel Crombie

#### MANHATTAN TRANSFER

The Manhattan Transfer will perform in concert in Auckland Town Hall on Tuesday, September 6.

The Manhattan Transfer over the past two years have received rave reviews for their live performances in both concert and cabaret throughout the world.

On July 5th in New York, The Manhattan Transfer were to perform for President Carter, when they opened the 12th season of the Central Park Summer Festival, but as the President was unable to attend he invited The Manhattan Transfer to the White House. How about that?

# THE DIZZY LIMIT



Neil Finn

were left two short only three weeks before they were due to tour England again.

Hunting amidst the plethora of English bass-players the band found Nigel Griggs, a professional musician who had been playing in France for two years prior to joining Split Enz as only the second non-NewZealander in the band. He conformed admirably to the band's standards — but where oh where was a guitarist?

Meanwhile, back in New Zealand ..... Geoffrey Chunn and Neil Finn, both siblings of Enz members, had formed a band, After Hours. In spite of whatever fraternal influence had been expected, they were surprisingly original, and were well-received by their audience. But fame and fortune beckoned and after their second varsity concert, Neil Finn, Tim Finn's younger brother hurried to London in answer to the Enz' call. He replaced Philip Judd on lead and acoustic guitar and mandolin. After only three weeks' practice he joined Split Enz on their three week concert tour of Britain.

From the Old Maid to a London rehearsal studio at



Edward Rayner

nineteen years of age with previous stage experience limited to local folk festivals in the Waikato and very non-professional bands — daunting? "It was an abrupt change," says Neil, "I had only about an hour to make up my mind after the call came. But I've admired Split Enz since inception and if they had asked me at any stage, I would have joined them. I had only three weeks to learn to play the electric guitar which was quite new to me, so technically, I had quite an adjustment to make. Initially it was rather unnerving to be surrounded by such experience, but as each individual member virtually writes his own part in each song, I could limit myself to what I could handle until I became more certain of my capabilities."

After the English tour, Split Enz had a short rehearsal period before recording their new album *Dizrythmia* at

Air Studios in London. As many of the Splitz are Beatles' fans from way back, it was undoubtedly a coup to have Jeff Emerick, engineer on all The Beatles' albums since *Revolver*, co-produce it with them. His more recent work has been with Supertramp, America and McCartney.

Split Enz spent two months laying down the tracks for the album; all but two, *Sugar and Spice* and *Jamboree* have not been heard before in New Zealand, and will be making up the bulk of the material performed on this tour. Most of the new songs were written by Tim Finn and Eddie Rayner, following the departure of Philip Judd, who, with the former, wrote the Split Enz standards, (now a thing of the past). Neil, who has collaborated with the others in writing some recent numbers, says "There is a definite change in the writing style because of Philip's leaving. Although it's not a conscious effort to write for the commercial market, the songs are more direct and commercial, whereas Phil's were more complicated and obscure. I think New Zealand audiences will appreciate this change as there seemed to be a general feeling during the last tour that everything had been done before." No repeat performances this time but a new Split Enz with a seemingly 'new' direction.

This New Zealand tour includes dates in such places as Napier and Palmerston North as well as the main centres, as Split Enz make a genuine attempt to take their music to the provinces, not as a part of the pub circuit syndrome, but as an international act. Following this, they will travel Australia playing twenty dates before returning to England for an equally long tour of the country.

Recent rumours have not only had Tim Finn producing a 45 for the Suburban Reptiles (unlikely due to time limitations and finances but not for lack of interest) but also Split Enz' next album being recorded in New



Nigel Griggs

Zealand. True? Neil points out that "The band has come to realise that a 24 track recording means nothing if the rhythm track isn't good enough. The facilities in New Zealand, specifically in Wellington, are adequate for us to record in if we bring an English engineer and possibly some English technicians over here with us. The most important thing is that an exciting feeling is captured on the album rather than a sterile, technically perfect recording." But this is a fast and furious business.



Malcolm Green

If, by the end of the year, the really big break is upon them, Split Enz would be foolish to travel to the backwaters to record instead of touring 'the Biggies'. Nevertheless, the sentiment and inherent patriotism is there. If big-name bands can record in countries with no indigenous music industry, then Split Enz can chalk up a first for New Zealand if the wind is right.

But, for now ..... the new album, *Dizrythmia* has only just hit the record shops in a premier New Zealand release, *My Mistake* is the latest 45 and those zoot-suited boys are back in town, but not for long. Your one and only chance to see the 'new' Split Enz is the Auckland concert on September 15 in the Town Hall. Until then — so long for now.

LOUISE CHUNN





# Tumblin' Down

**E**VER since the Auckland Public Library moved to its new premises in 1971, the old library building on the corner of Kitchener and Wellesley Streets has been lying idle. It has now reached a deplorable state, simply because the Auckland City Council is not permitted at present to raise the finance necessary to renovate it.

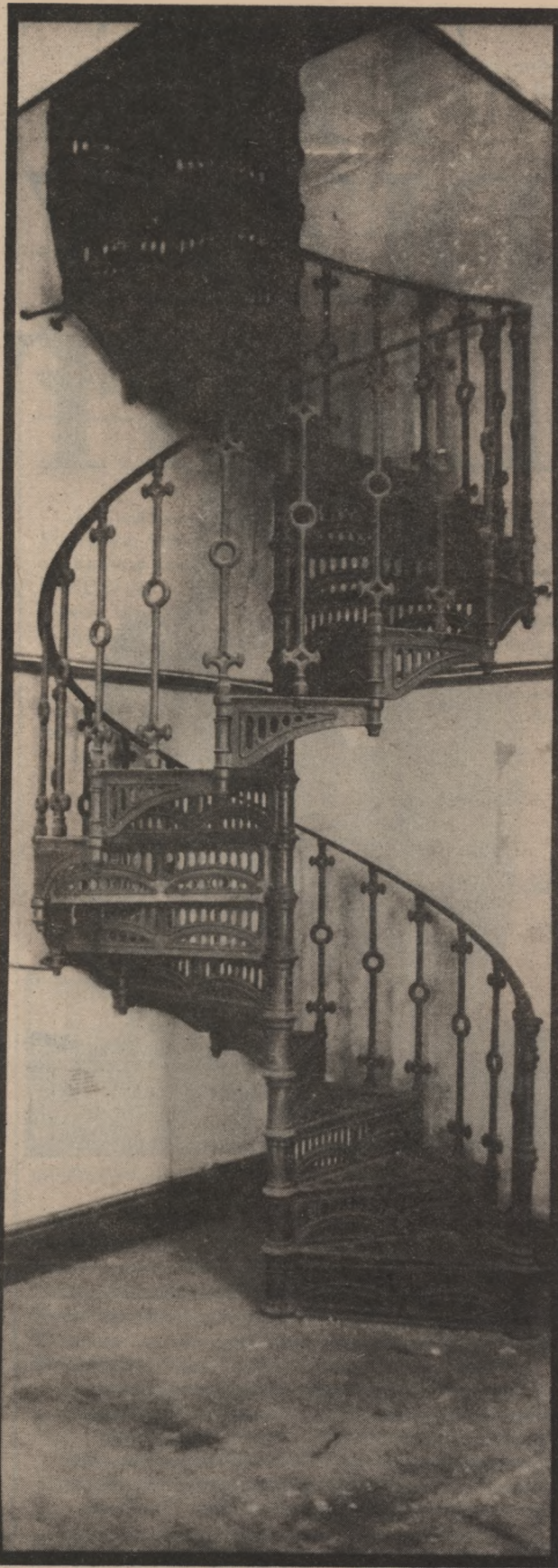
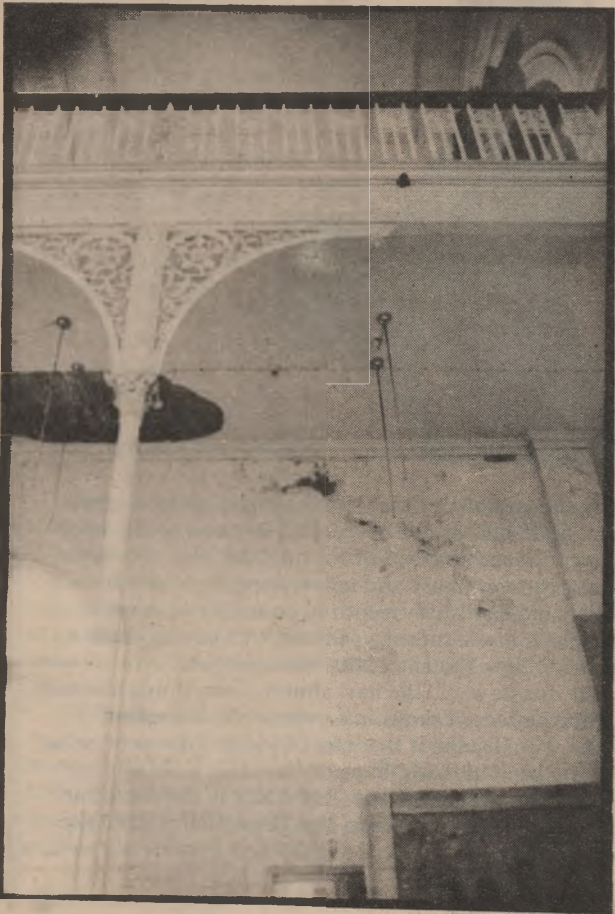
Considerable time and effort has been spent by the Council's architects, drafting plans for the renovation of the building which is to become a valuable and urgently needed part of the Auckland City Art Gallery. The exterior was re-roofed and repainted for the opening of the Gallery's Edmiston Wing in 1971, but today water seeps into the building and the resulting dampness has caused ornate plaster work to fall from the pillars and ceilings, and rot in the woodwork. The ground floor especially is the victim of dry rot as well, and is punctured with holes where people have fallen through the floor boards. In general, the interior has become a fiasco of neglect.

The Public Library was opened in March 1887, and in its day was considered by many to be the most beautiful building in Auckland. It was designed in a strongly French-chateau style by Grainger and D'Ebro of Melbourne. Now, ninety years later, it can only be hoped that something will soon be done to prevent this grand and unique public building from becoming a complete ruin.

BRUCE HAY

Photos by Andrew Green

Looking up to the mezzanine floor from first floor level. All light fittings have been removed, and note the watermarks on the wall below the upper level.



Much of the fancy plaster work has either fallen off, or been knocked off during work to strengthen the arches, on the top level. That part of the damage which occurred naturally was undoubtedly caused by a leaking roof, a fault which has been rectified, as the entire building was re-roofed for the opening of the Edmiston wing of the Art Gallery.

Foyer inside the main entrance. The main room on this level has been shut off, as a number of people have fallen through the floor, since it is rotten in many places. Access can only be gained across planks laid across the floor.



Cast iron steps leading up to the clock tower. Much of the floor in this area has been damaged by water, as the drains for the small balconies on this level have been blocked and consequently, rainwater has seeped through the windows.



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# The Japanese Wonder

CRACUM SEPTEMBER 5 PAGE 9



Untreated industrial waste poured into Minamata Bay in Japan.



In 1965, in a classic example of early attempts to "solve" pollution problems, Yokkaichi city officials provided all elementary school children with yellow "pollution masks". Two years later, the city's mayor declared the masks completely ineffective.

**M**UCH has been said about the enormous industrial - economic boom in Japan. But the Japanese wonder has also an ugly side - the environmental pollution. The rapid economic growth - admired by financiers, industrialists, and politicians in ASEAN countries - has, to a great extent, been possible due to an almost reckless exhausting of nature and environment. Japan has already suffered several environmental catastrophes.

In general conversation, and in administrative definition in Japan, the word 'KOGAI' is commonly used to mean pollution of every kind. The word has become so common that it is used frequently in daily life by Japanese people. Minamata Disease (caused by mercury poisoning), Yok Kaichi Asthma (respiratory ailments due to the petrochemical industry) and the Kanemi Rice oil disease are typical of many widely known severe 'KOGAI' ailments for which no adequate solutions have yet been found. The extreme profit orientation of the industries is chiefly responsible for what happens. There are reasons for looking at Japan as a warning example for the future. Economic growth must not be pursued at any price.

Having run short of suitable industrial land in Japan, and heavily criticised and hard pressed by the anti-pollution movement, the Japanese firms are feverishly thrusting out into 'virgin soil' overseas. They see it as potentially extremely profitable to export their capital and technology to ASEAN countries to take advantage of their rich natural resources, limitless supply of cheap labour, political and economical situations under repressive Security Acts, and potential growing markets.

And what makes the rapaciousness of Japanese capital in ASEAN all the more terrifying is that they will inevitably reproduce there the 'KOGAI' that saps the lives of the Japanese.

The dispersal of 'KOGAI' is already being realized here and there - for example; a petrochemical plant, a joint venture by Japanese and American multinationals, located in the Industrial District of South Korea. According to the report of Lifson and Tsu Kamoto, an American and Japanese active in the anti-pollution movement, the Korean farmers and fishermen in the area are already severely victimized by the petro-chemical plants operating in the industrial district. Every day, these people see the plant gradually assume its imposing shape; monitoring Japanese radio news, they think of and find their own future images in the patients of Minamata Disease in Japan. In Japan, these industries have refused to accept responsibility for the tragedy for nearly 20 years. What can the Korean farmers and fishermen expect?

At the recent ASEAN conference, the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Takeo Fukuda, agreed to help Singapore to develop its \$2 Billion petrochemical complex on the offshore island of Ayer Merbau.

Japan's Sumitomo chemical company, the main Japanese participant at this stage, plans to produce

300,000 tonnes of ethylene a year, as well as benzene and xylene. No doubt the industry would create some employment, but in the long term, it is inevitable that they may bring out the pollution diseases.

Although a petrochemical complex is apt to be seen as a symbol of 'industrialisation', it is nothing but the greatest source of air pollution. In Yokkaichi city in Japan, for example, there are three groups of petrochemical complexes (called 'combinat'). As of December 1970, 44 people had died and more than one thousand citizens suffered from lung cancer or the famous 'Yokkaichi Asthma', because of the discharged sulfurous acid gas. Nitro-oxide chemicals are also the main pollutants.

In addition to air pollution, water pollution arises. Water pollution is mainly caused by the wastewater containing hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, cyanogen and other toxins. The Japanese authorities are now planning the construction of big oil refineries in ASEAN countries because the oil produced in the Middle East contains about 3% sulphur, and this content must be reduced for the purpose of Japanese enterprises. Because of the strong anti-pollution movements in Japan, they have had to shift the refining process overseas and it is the refining process which causes the most serious pollution. Moreover, the average petro-chemical complex has a possibility of exploding. There have been many cases where petrochemical complexes have exploded and burned, resulting in many deaths in Japan.

As a high ranking member of Japan's National Institute of Public Health stated, 'Japan is not really a developed country, industry has developed but the country as a whole has not. Our economic growth rate and GNP may well make the government proud, but the living conditions of the people should cause it shame.'

Is Singapore willing to pay such a cost for the benefits of economic growth in return?

The following poem was composed by a Japanese anti-pollution group in the hope that more people will become aware of the serious problems.

*Black and filthy Tokyo Bay,  
Tokyo Bay, where fish cannot live,  
What can we do?  
We must all take care of you.  
Black sea, deceptive sea,  
Mercury and sludge-filled sea that died,  
You were everyone's treasure ...  
Oh, how clean your waters used to be.  
Everyone bathed in your waters,  
Shellfish, seaweed and fish lived in them.*

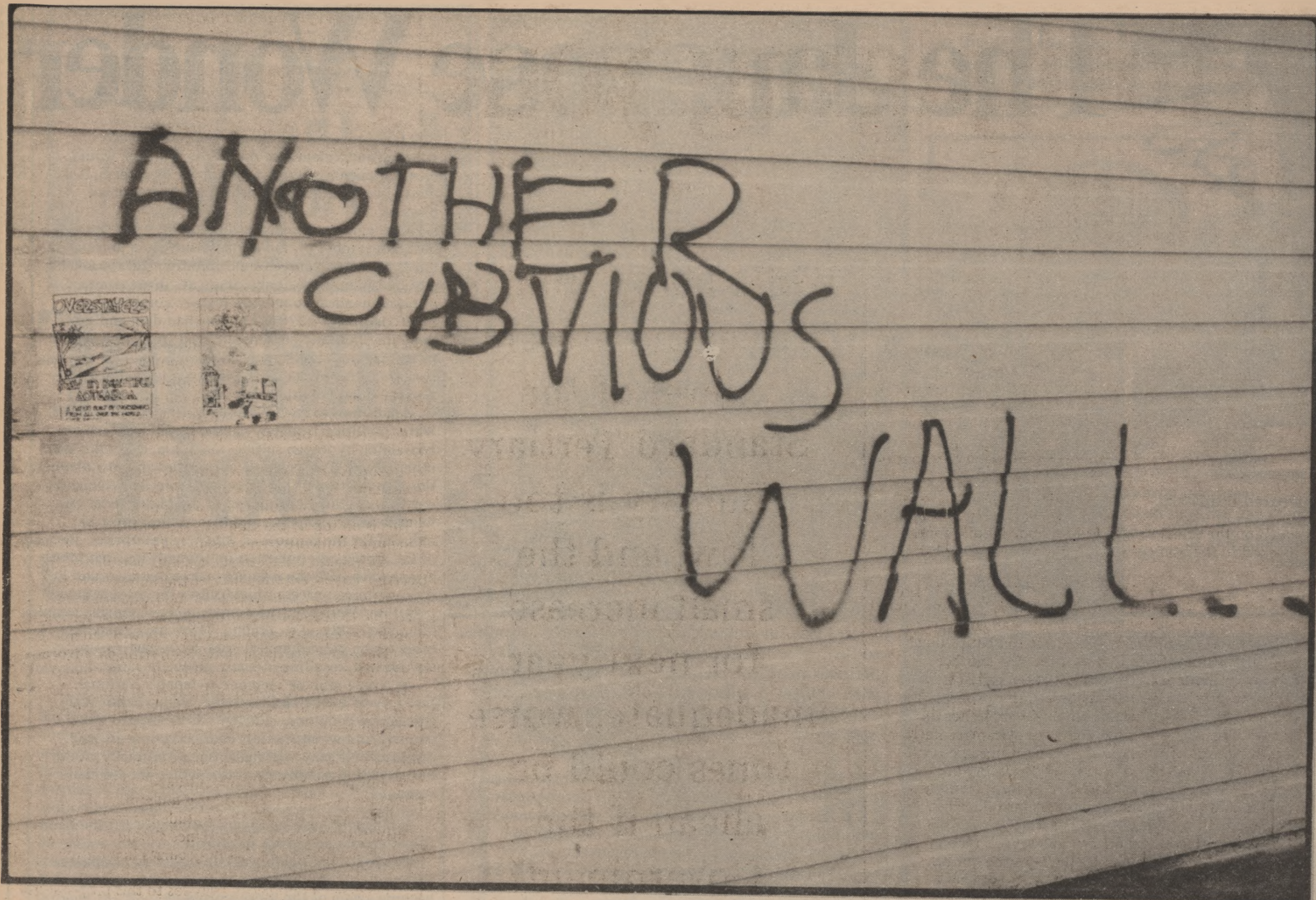
*You were a rich sea, belonging to the people,  
Now ... you have been stolen away.  
Black sea, who did this to you?  
Industrial priorities are cruel ...  
Give us back our clean sea.*

## ANTI-KOGAI



Japan's infamous Minamata disease demonstrated to the world the horrifying consequences of contaminating the environment with organic mercury. The physical and psychological agonies of the victims are excruciatingly painful - and irreversible.





JAN GEARY

# Headlines of Discontent

CRACCUM cub reporter Donald Beige presents this report on the recent and startling proliferation of Graffiti about town.

**O**UT on the streets after dark, a subversive element is at work. The silent shout of the graffiti artist, the urban folk poet who leaves his/her message for the eyes of the masses, can be seen on walls and fences. From the basic 'FUCK' to the poignant political warning of 'KERR-WI KEITH' these spray-can prophets speak for the anonymous and provide the headlines of discontent.

Their aliases are exotic. Who is the mysterious Sam 750 and what diabolical being goes by the name of Lazer 16? Sociologist Palcot Transons talks about the wider significance of Graffiti:

Beige: Mr Transons, could you tell us briefly why graffitiists do what they do?

Transons: In the Urban scene today what we are witnessing is a gradual levelling of individual identity to form what is becoming the conglomerate urban dweller. There is in turn a two-fold structure of this 'binding-in'. By virtue of the internalisation of the standard, conformity with it tends to be of personal, expressive and/or instrumental significance to ego. As a result of this, value-orientation of the inter-dependent role-patterns on the id and the ego lead to optimising or breakdown of the normative order, which results in 'anomie'. This is what really makes introverts scribble naughty words on toilet walls. Your public places graffitiist is just a more outward-going version of the toilet wall scribbler.

In other words he is extroverted?  
Exactly.

Well, now that we have seen why graffitiists do what they do, the question remains as to how they operate and what the police are doing about it. With me is Assistant chief commissioner detective superintendent inspector sergeant Scaulding attached to the Auckland Regional Graffiti Squad.

"The problem as we see it has two main areas for concern. Firstly the offender who actually commits the crime, and secondly the public who read the offending material. Now so long as the public obliges the graffitiist by reading the results of his misdemeanour, so long as the graffitiist in fact has an audience, it is obvious that the "criminal will continue to offend".

Beige: I understand that legislation being discussed in Parliament at the moment could alleviate the situation with respect to the silent partner of Graffiti Crime, that is the public.



JAN GEARY

Chief Inspect. Serg. Detect. Sprint. etc: Yes that's correct. The public Graffiti Observance Act, if passed, will essentially forbid the illicit reading and comprehension of graffiti. This should, by removing the audience from the criminal, effectively stop all further defacement.

The Graffitiist. Who is he and how does he operate? Generally these offenders are between the ages of 9 and 25, and predominantly in the 13 to 17 age group. These people can walk into any hardware or paint store and buy the necessary equipment which is usually aerosol paint spray cans, or brush and tin. The average graffitiist is usually a pretty cowardly cad who works under the cover of darkness. Quite often the subject matter of the offending material is of a particularly vindictive nature....



JAN GEARY

Are you perhaps referring to the 'PIGS TODAY BACON TOMORROW' scrawl that was recently removed from the Central Police Station?

Well yes, but what chiefly concerns us are the subversive and let's face it, dangerous ideas contained in modern Graffiti. You've got to remember that in some cases the squad is dealing with hardened political fanatics such as anarchists, communists and pacifists.

I see. What of the future? Rumour has it that soon the police will be armed with spraycans of their own for coverup purposes.

Unfortunately it will soon be necessary to arm the members of our squad in this manner, but let me hasten to add that we will not, I repeat, not be covering up or removing Graffiti but our men will be spraying on official police replies in official police pink.

Could you perhaps give up an example of the sort of reply the public might expect to look for?

The public will be prohibited by law from reading either the Graffiti or the reply. The reply is in answer to the Graffitiist only.

Oh. I see. Well what sort of reply might the Graffitiist in the street expect to find vis a vis the results of his crime?

In the case of imperatives such as 'F-K' or 'S-T' the reply will be 'DON'T'. But in the case of political or personal attacks replies could vary; anything from 'RUBBISH' to 'CODSWALLOP' depending on the strength needed to quash the idea.

What about 'KILROY WAS HERE'?

The reply to that would be 'NO HE WASN'T'

Assistant chief commissioner inspector superintendent detective sergeant constable Scaulding, thank you.

Well that completes the picture from both the sociological and enforcement perspectives. The Graffitiist can expect (as is stated on the Justice Department car-park wall) 'CH.CH.CH. CHANGES'. Deprived by legislation of his audience, he may crawl back into the fabric of urban society. Or will his protestations manifest themselves in an even more harmful or disruptive fashion? Yes KILROY may well expire at the hands of the legislators, or might be hounded out of town by official police pink.

But what of the dedicated Graffitiist? Deprived of his audience by the Public Graffiti Observance Act, what will the Anarchist, the Communist or the Pacifist think of next?



# Mortgaging your future

**P**ROPOSALS for a large-scale system of student loans would perpetuate the inadequate level of existing student bursaries and compound the financial difficulties presently faced by students.

Those views were expressed by Education delegates to the New Zealand University Students' Association's recent council meeting at Massey University after they had given detailed study to an Education Department discussion paper on "Financial Assistance for Post-School Study" which proposes the loans scheme.

The delegates - representing every university campus in the country - unanimously rejected any system of student loans or means-tested allowance and reaffirmed NZUSA policy that financial assistance for tertiary study should be based on the principle of a fully-supportive allowance, indexed to the Student Price Index and covering basic living costs.

The principle that bursaries should be enough to fully support students throughout the academic year and should be increased to keep up with inflation has gained very wide support from students, teachers and educational institutions since it was first advocated in another Education Department discussion paper in 1974.

As recently as December last year, this principle was endorsed by a Government-convened conference on tertiary bursaries which was attended by representatives of a wide-range of educational organisations and institutions. The conference made a large number of recommendations to the Government for reforms in the standard tertiary bursary scheme introduced by the Labour Government.

Although only a few of the conference's recommendations will be implemented by the Government next year, the conference is to be reconvened late next month.

The basis for its discussions will be the recently released Education Department paper on "Financial Assistance for Post-School Study." This 96-page document advocates a large-scale system of student loans, reduced bursary entitlements for students following second courses of study and greater emphasis on part-time as opposed to full-time study. All these ideas are advanced on the grounds of saving money.

The introduction to the paper claims that it is "a statement of topics for debate" and "certainly not a draft proposal for a new system of reformed bursaries."

But this plea of modest innocence is unlikely to fool many people. Since it came to power, the National Government has made something of a practice of preceding major policy changes by "floating" unpopular ideas to test the extent of opposition to them.

In view of the strong and widespread feelings among students that the present bursaries are inadequate, and the fact that students as a group are a significant section of the electorate, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion, that the Education Department's discussion paper is designed to test the extent of student resistance to the loans proposal and the other retrograde steps it advocates.

In the section on student loans, the paper discusses three distinct options.

The first option is that loans should be the total system of student support. The paper correctly says this is "an unlikely system and scarcely worth debating as a practical alternative to a 'bursary system.'"

However the paper then goes on to suggest "loans as an option in appropriate cases" and "loans as a supplement to the bursary in some or all cases."

It asks whether an "appropriate" case for loans in place of direct bursary support could be support for Ph.D. study or support for second courses. And on the third option of loans as a supplement to "a basic bursary" (that is a basically inadequate bursary!) it asks:

"Could this, for example, be worth considering in cases such as those where students do not qualify for an unabated bursary (if abatement in some form were to continue)? or for some kinds of additional expenses in 'costly courses'? or for initial 'setting up' costs in the first year of full-time study?"

The essence of these proposals is that, if implemented, they would entrench the anomalies and inadequacies of the present bursaries system.

The inequitable abatement system (the absurdities of which are quite clearly pointed out in the discussion paper) could be justified by the Government on the grounds that the financial hardship suffered by many of the students who are presently abated could be immediately alleviated by the student taking out a Government-Guaranteed loan. And arguments for cost of living increases in bursaries could be rejected by the Government on similar grounds.

In the short-term, loans could be attractive because

While many students feel the present level of the Standard Tertiary Bursary is too low, and the small increase for next year inadequate, worse times could be ahead if the Government takes up the suggestion of the Education Department to introduce a scheme of student loans.



Peter Franks, NZUSA Research Officer

they appear to offer an immediate solution to pressing financial difficulties.

But the "solution" they offer is a highly illusory one. A large-scale loans scheme, as a supplement to inadequate

bursary allowances, would be an open invitation to students to plunge themselves into debt while they are studying.

Eventually students would be faced with the unpleasant prospect of paying the loan back. That would create obvious problems for students wanting to travel overseas, as many do after completing their studies. It would also create difficulties for those who had taken on responsibilities they didn't have when they started university, for example marriage, raising a family or saving to buy a house.

As the discussion paper itself points out "the rationale for any loan system obviously assumes that a tertiary qualification is a guarantee of lucrative employment, to ensure that students will readily be able to pay back their indebtedness. However, while there is no significant graduate or trained manpower unemployment in New Zealand, we could suffer as other countries have. There is probably even now some 'under-employment'; that is, people working in jobs less demanding (and perhaps less well paid) than their qualifications might fit them for. To the extent that unemployment or under-employment may be a problem, any system of assistance for study based heavily on loans would be unsatisfactory."

At present, a university student is entitled to bursary assistance for a 'second course' of study which may be another undergraduate course or a post-graduate diploma. This is on top of the student's first entitlement which includes study up to masterate level. From the beginning of 1978, technical institute students will also have a second course entitlement. Furthermore it will be possible from the beginning of next year for students to be able to transfer between universities and technical institutes and take their entitlements with them.

These new provisions have been strongly advocated by NZUSA and the NZ Technical Institute Students' Association because they will allow for greater flexibility for students and will promote a better utilisation of existing resources.

It is quite ironic that just as this new system of extended and flexible entitlements is being established, the Education Department's discussion paper suggests a proposal which would seriously undermine it.

The paper proposes that a student's maximum entitlement for bursary assistance should be four years in not more than two distinct courses in a university and/or a technical institute.

There are a number of provisos to this proposal, for example to allow for degrees longer than four years such as medicine. But in essence the proposal would deny a student assistance above and beyond one undergraduate degree and a masterate. The only exception would be a second under-graduate course, "directly related" to the student's present or future job, which had been approved by the Minister of Education.

And what if a student wanted to do a second course which was not approved by the Minister? The paper has an answer for that which is "a new system of student loans and/or bonded bursaries for second courses not recognised for bursary purposes."

In the section of the paper which looks at ways of saving money by cutting back parts of the existing bursaries system, the suggestion is made that there should be greater emphasis on part-time as opposed to full-time study. "No one would wish to turn the clock back", the paper states, "but should we ask whether the pendulum has swung too far?"

The argument for greater emphasis on part-time study is advanced on phoney educational grounds. The paper claims that "on the world scene" full time study "is taken to be guilty unless proved innocent" and continues:

"The argument runs that the gap between theoretical learning and practical application has yawned too wide for effective learning (the leit-motif of 'relevance' which thrummed through student protests of the sixties is adduced as evidence)."

In fact, the distinctions between full-time and part-time study do not necessarily have a great deal to do with the gap between "theoretical learning and practical application". The effective combination of theory and practice in educational courses requires carefully planned programmes which are far removed from the practice of the 1950's whereby most New Zealand university students went to early morning lectures before doing a full days work and evening lectures afterwards.

Apart from suggesting greater use of correspondence study (which is a desirable development but not for undermining full-time study at university), the paper raises few specific ideas for encouraging greater part-time study.

But the threat is there. In 1959 the Hughes-Parry commission, which reported on New Zealand universities to the Government, damned widespread part-time study as an inefficient way of using scarce resources. As the discussion paper itself admits, these very compelling arguments against part-time study still have weight. From the point of view of students' conditions, greater part-time study represents a real threat.

Over a long period of time, students have been able to achieve significant improvements in the bursaries system through united and concerted action. In the face of the proposals raised in the Education Department's "Discussion" paper, similar action will be needed in future to make sure that the conditions of future students are not seriously undermined.

PETER FRANKS



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**the searcher...**

multi-media musical

a young man,  
 searching for answers,  
 some he finds, some  
 causing more questions...

7:30 p.m.  
 Sat. 10th. sept.  
 Baptist Tabernacle,

**130  
 Years  
 of  
 Double  
 Dealing**

We will not yield.  
 Our stand is a stand  
 of honour, a stand for  
 justice. The Government  
 can talk of legal title,  
 but they can never  
 morally, rightfully,  
 or in the name of  
 justice possess title  
 to Bastion Point,  
 the last of  
 Ngatiwhatua land  
 Orakei.

**J.P. Hawke**

...ko ta te  
 "...ko ta te reta noki he whakamate, ko ta te waiua ia  
 he whakaroa."

(II Koriniti 3.6b)

Nineteenth Century New Zealand saw the clash of two  
 very different understandings of the land, of its posses-  
 sion, its use and its succession. The clash, like so many  
 others, was resolved in favour of the colonisers by  
 virtue of their superior power. Bastion Point and  
 other situations like it around the country are a con-  
 sequence of the clash and the way it was resolved.

"Kei te Waiu"

"Kei te whenua te waiu mo nga uri whakatipu."

Traditionally, Aotearoa was divided into regions  
 occupied by tribes, each hapu (sub-tribe) having an  
 area within which it lived, cultivated and harvested.  
 Within the hapu, all who were not slaves were recognised  
 as needing land, for housing and cultivation, and, if they  
 continued to live within, their needs were met. Alloca-  
 tions were made by the chief, usually subject to the  
 agreement of the other people of rank. When an indiv-  
 idual no longer required the land, it returned to the  
 communal stock. It could not be presented to descend-  
 ants since it never belonged to the user. This charac-  
 teristic of Maori land use seems, through blind misunder-  
 standing or deliberate oversight, to have escaped those  
 early settlers and missionaries who so gratefully accepted  
 grants of land from the tribes among whom they settled.  
 Maori land could not be permanently alienated. Those  
 members of a hapu who moved away were recognised  
 as retaining an interest in the communal land.

This interest, however, lapsed if taken up by a child  
 or grandchild. The system provided security for the  
 individual, prevented fragmentation of the land, and  
 provided a firm basis for the conservationist character  
 of Maori land use in which declarations of tapu were  
 used to protect resources.

"Na, ki te tangohia te whenua e te tangata ke, ka  
 tapu to pouri ano."

The settlers, by contrast, came from a society in  
 which land was wealth, prestige and influence. Those  
 who had title to land could do with it what they wished,

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 Maori View

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and it succeeded to their heirs. They came to this country in the expectation of acquiring land and making their fortune. They were unprepared to accept that patently unoccupied areas, which constituted important sources of food and timber for the Maoris, were as owned as any English estate. Nor were they prepared to give any recognition to Maori communal title.

While the clash was most vividly seen in the Land Wars of the 1860's, the most important battles were in Legislature, beginning with the treaty of Waitangi. It is interesting that the treaty which is so widely accepted as a symbol of the sympathetic manner in which the Maoris were treated, contains those features of Maori/Pakeha relations which are the object of protest: misrepresentation and broken promises.

"Ko te Kuini o Ingarani ka wakarite ka wakwae ki nga Rangitira, ki nga hapu, ki nga tangata katoa o Nu Tirani, te tino me o ratao taonga katoa. Otiia ko nga Rangitira o te Wakaminenga me nga Rangitira katoa atu, ka tuku ki te Kuini te hokonga o era wahi whenua e pai ai te tangata nona te whenua, ki te ritenga o te utu e wakaritea ai e ratou ko te kai hoko e meatia nei e te Kuini hei kai hoko mona."

The literal translation of this, the second article of the treaty is quoted from Douglas Sinclair, 'Land: Maori View and European Response' in Te Ao Hurihuri.

"The Queen of England accepts the principle that the chiefs, subtribes and all the inhabitants of New Zealand shall exercise complete dominion over all their lands houses and goods. However, the chiefs of the Confederation and the rest of the chiefs, give to the Queen the right to buy those lands they are happy to sell, and the price shall be arranged between them by a

land purchase officer appointed by the Queen."

Sinclair points out that the Maori version emphasises security of possession in a way that the English original does not, and slips over the compulsion to sell land through the crown which is clear in the original. With the signing

For too long we, the Maori people, have tolerated broken promises, broken treaties, broken trusts and unfair legislation. The Government has ripped off the last portion of Ngatiwhatua land. Our physical occupation of Bastion Point is a declaration of the fact that we, the Maori people, will oppose the confiscation of any more Maori land, by force or by fraud, by fair means or foul. To this end, the Orakei Maori Action Committee will oppose the present sub-division plans announced by the Government. The Crown Title to this land is defective and illegal. We are not the squatters. It is the Government that is squatting on Maori land.

J.P. Hawke

of the Treaty, the Crown became both the protector and the alienator of Maori land. The appointment of a Land Claim Commissioner and the setting up of the Protectorate of Aborigines indicate that these duties were taken seriously. In the early 1840's, the efforts to purchase showed considerable grasp of the nature of communal title and the way in which this prescribed the form of any negotiations. When the allies of the New Zealand Co. gained power in England, they sought to remove the safeguards and to eliminate any recognition of communal title.

One of the first acts of Governor George Grey was to disband the Protectorate. It was replaced with a Native Secretary whose prime task became land purchases. This confusion of responsibilities persisted until the passing of the 1865 Native Land Act. During this period the high standard set by the early land purchase officers was not maintained. The Waitara block which precipitated the Land Wars is merely the best known example. The confiscations that followed the fighting have been discussed often and it appears a fair summary to say that in the few cases where it was legitimate, it was excessive. Over the years some compensation, short of returning the land, has been made. However the fact of the Crown taking land from one of its peoples to give to the other has remained strong and bitter in Maori memory.

There has been a number of attempts by the local government to impose individual title on Maori land. The first had been vetoed by London in 1858. However, in 1862, the Native Land Court was set up and given power to determine who had an interest in areas of land and to arrange a certificate of title which was recognised as the basis of transfer. At the time the Court consisted of a Pakeha magistrate and some Maori assessors who acted as experts in Maori tradition, lineage and custom.

Fenton, the senior officer of the Court, made a practice of issuing the certificate in about ten names, and then regarding them as owners rather than trustees. The 1865 Act changed the status of the court, it was now presided over by a judge, and the use of the Maori assessors was at his discretion. Further, only evidence presented in the courtroom was acceptable. Earlier public participation had discouraged perjury. There was now incentive for vexatious litigation which soaked up the value of the land in costs. Under this system, there were no Maori winners. The final straw was the imposition of a fragmented pattern of inheritance on Maori land title. The 'uneconomic interest' in Maori land that constitutes a problem today, derives from that.

It was the 1865 Act that ushered in the period of

gross malpractice in land acquisition. Maoris were entangled in debt, caught up in unnecessary land claims, and subjected to intrigue and threats. The government acted rarely to prevent such malpractices even by its own officers. During this time, Maori health was affected, land alienated at a high rate, and tribal structure almost completely undercut. It is probably the last that has done the greatest harm.

The tribal and communal character of Maori life was rarely appreciated by any settler. It was seen as either an impediment to 'civilising the race' or as a badge of their savagery. This thinking lay behind the pleasure with which feuds and intrigues within tribes were greeted by the settlers. But these conditions imposed individual competition on a communal system, and by rewarding only the few, meant that each had to strive against the others to protect the interests of kin. Families were split and ill will created which has not died.

It was to be nearly forty years before there was any positive action to assist those Maoris who still retained and wished to farm their land. For all that time the emphasis had been on the purchase of Maori land. Insofar as the Legislature was concerned it merely sought to ensure that no fraud was involved.

Since the turn of the century, the Maori people have watched their land steadily taken from them. Sometimes events have looked very similar to the confiscations. For instance where the Public Works Act, and the Maori Affairs Amendment Acts (1953 & 1967) with their emphasis on making Maori Land more economic, have been concerned. With the Soil Conservation and River Control Act, Town and Country Planning Act, Counties Amendment Act, and the Petroleum Act, the government is creating conditions in which Maoris find themselves the losers.

It must be emphasised that there have been few instances, this century, of the crown acting illegally, but the overall effect is of the violation of one group of citizens for the benefit of others. It is, as the quote from 'Corinthians' says, the obedience to the letter, and the effect has been to negate the spirit in which the treaty of Waitangi was signed.

"He aha te hau we wawara mai?

He tiu, he raki

nana i a mai te pup tarakini ki uta

E tikina atu e au te kotiu,

Koia te pou whakairo

Ka tu ki Waitemata

I aku wai rangi e."

(The vision of Titai, seer of Ngati Whatua)

Chronology of dealings between the crown and the Ngati Whatua people, drawn primarily from Dr I.H. Kawharu's book 'Orakei a Ngati Whatua Community'

1840 — On the 20th March, Te Kawau, Te Tinana, and Te Rewiti of Ngati Whatua signed the Treaty of Waitangi. They pressed Hobson to shift his capital to Auckland and offered a block of land adjacent to Orakei. 3,000 acres of land were bought for fifty-six Pounds (sterling) plus assorted trade goods. The following year the crown sold 44 of these acres by auction for 24,275 Pounds (sterling). Over the next three decades, the Ngati Whatua parted with most of Auckland for small returns.

1869 — Fenton of the Native Land Court reserved to the ownership of the Ngati Whatua and their heirs 700 acres, which included Bastion Point and the village at Okahu Bay.

1873 — The judgement of 1869 was confirmed by Crown Grant which declared the land, "absolutely inalienable to any person in any manner whatsoever."

1890 — Ngati Whatua people sought a judgement on whether the 13 named on the Certificate of Title given by Fenton were trustees or beneficial owners, the question remains unanswered.

1898 — This seems to be the critical point in the controversy. The Native Land Court issued partition orders on the 700 acres. 39 acres were set aside, again declared absolutely inalienable, and the remainder divided among the originally-named thirteen and their descendants.

1908 — Native Lands Commission found the orders to be void and illegal. They recommended that the 39 acres be increased to 85.

1913 — The Court of Appeal declared the 1898 orders valid. During the time from 1898 there had been several Orders In Council issued against any private alienation in the block. Between October 1913 and December 1914, the Crown acquired part of the block. By 1916 some 60% of the interests in the remaining 39 acres had been bought by the Crown and by 1928, three acres, on which stood the chapel, cemetery, marae, houses and gardens, were all that remained to the Ngati Whatua of Auckland.

1950 — Under the Public Works Act, the Crown took back a ten acre block on higher ground that had been given in exchange for an interest of 1/3 acre in the remaining three. The reason given was that it was for housing, but no houses were built on it over the next ten years.

1951 — Other than the chapel and the cemetery, all remaining land was taken. The proclamations were issued in March, appeals had been heard and dismissed by May and the meeting house was burned in December.

1950's — The Government granted 1 1/2 acres on the site for the present Orakei marae, as a Maori reserve (a 'replacement' for the destroyed marae?).

DON BORRIE



JAN GEARY





# ROBBIE.

<sup>^</sup> *STILL*  
THERE'S NO-ONE QUITE LIKE HIM.



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# Footlights

THE Maidment Arts Centre arrives back hot-foot from the Wellington Festival, where Third America, 7 For A Secret and Punch and Judy played to capacity houses, with rave reviews.

If you missed it at Wellington, there is a chance to see PUNCH AND JUDY on campus. Students outnumbered kids in some performances, so be in the quad this week - Tuesday 6 and Wednesday 7 at 1.10pm for half an hour. Magnificent puppets by Greer Twiss.

The Maidment Arts Workshop starts again on Friday 9 - this Friday - from 6-8pm in the Little Theatre, with Ros Clark and Sef Townsend. We will be working towards events in the Little Theatre, the Maid, and various outdoor theatre 'happenings' around campus, to lighten examination blues. Why not join us if you are interested in sharing with a group working in improvised theatre and movement?

Wednesday lunchtime events this term in the Little Theatre continue as before - free to all, with the additional bonus of a free pass to other events in the theatre, including films. The groups need an audience, so why not support those on campus who are getting themselves into gear. Make a note of the programme now:

- Sept 14 - Nudism in Modern Life: Theatre Workshop
- 21 - Limbs dance group (a great success in Wellington)
- 28 - Drama Diploma students: Poetry Reading (to be announced)

- Oct 5 - Movement Theatre (also hot from Wellington)
- 12 - Maidment Arts Workshop: experimental theatre project.

Are you interested in putting on an event in the Maid or Little Theatre? Music - theatre - dance - art - multi-media - anything? Ros Clark is keen to meet students who have the initiative, enterprise, enthusiasm and imagination required, and can offer free theatre space to certain groups or individuals. She will advise on organisation, publicity, staging, technical requirements - any areas you may feel unsure about. So give it a go! It's YOUR THEATRE! The events this year have covered just about everything, so no holds are barred.

The theatre is always looking for budding technicians, stage managers, front of house managers, promotion managers, fire officers, cleaners, costumiers, tea makers, ticket sellers, set builders. Not everyone is aiming for the stars, so let us know if you have leanings in other directions. We have a training programme for aspiring lighting experts, run by the Theatre Technician. You may even get paid for some of the theatre work! And willing volunteers with a couple of free hours are always welcome.

Planned for the end of this term, post exams, is a Grand Spectacular Revue - a cross between the Capping Revue and the Aerial Railway. If you didn't see either, then you missed out. Ros Clark and Elizabeth Vaneveld are looking for material and talent - of all kinds, both on

and back-stage. Take a note of the dates 5, 9 and 10 in the Maid. We will go into rehearsal after exams.

Finally, Flick - don't forget the film programme Tuesdays at 6.30pm in the Maid. Where else can you get a double feature for only \$1?

6 Sept: The Man who loved Cat Dancing + From Beyond the Grave.

20 Sept: The Touch (Bergman) + The Mephisto Waltz

4 Oct: House of Dark Shadows + Legend of Hell House.

18 Oct: Return of the Pink Panther + The Three Musketeers.

For weekly information about theatre events read NEXT WEEK or WHAT'S ON AT THE UNIVERSITY and the Saturday NZ Herald and Star.

Any information suggestions or offers to Ros Clark, AUSA Theatre Office, 30789 ext 52/62

## WAITING FOR GODOT SAMUEL BECKETT OLD MAID

It used to be pretty hard being a Samuel Beckett fan in Auckland. The only Beckett play I have seen produced since 1973 was a production of 'Krappp Last Tape' at North Shore Training College. But this year has seen two productions already. Theatre Corporate have produced their nagging 'Happy Days', and last month Colin Duckworth presented 'Waiting for Godot' at the Old Maid.

I don't want to say very much about the performance - after all it closed four weeks ago - but suffice it to say the production did not let down what I'm going to claim to be the greatest play of the Twentieth Century. It is only when you see an audience suddenly fall into painful embarrassment at finding themselves laughing when the tone of the play undertakes one of its vicious shifts that you can really understand the basis of the work.

The cast manipulated the audience, and both were manipulated by the text. If you didn't see it, you can only hope it won't be so long to wait next time.

FRANCIS STARK

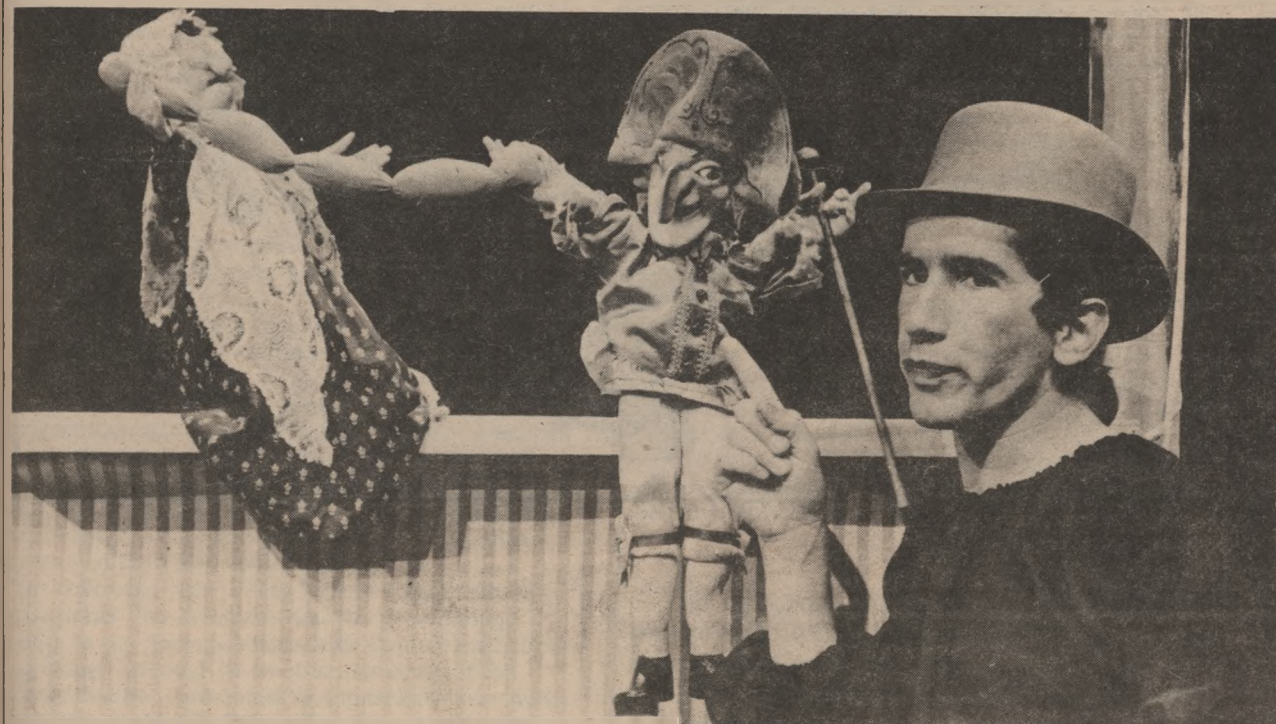
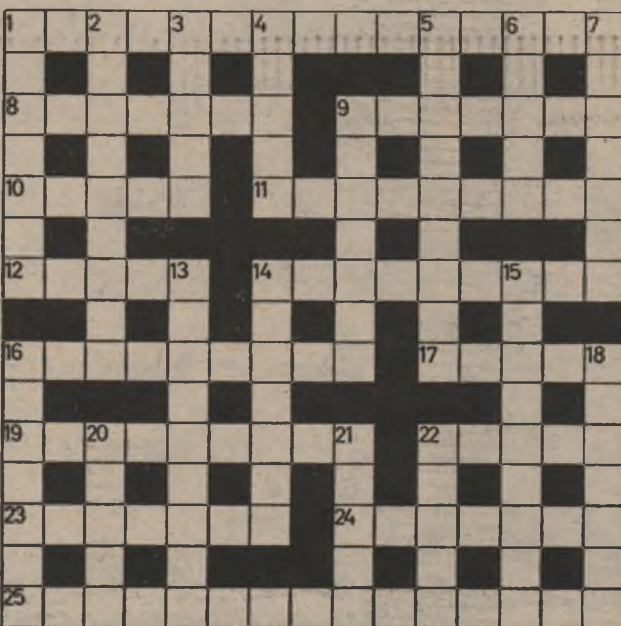
# Crossword

## ACROSS:

1. We're not normally covered at these dances! (5-5, 5)
8. Uniform sort of soldier? (7)
9. One who learns is untested out east, oddly. (7)
10. Confines to the precincts and entrances. (5)
11. The French strip for a cleaning lady. (9)
12. Fools are told about the point. (5)
14. A summons no father wants to receive! (9)
16. Decide a bear and a rat dance with it. (9)
17. American dandy, quiet about being fooled. (5)
19. Such a wave sounds as though it never breaks! (9)
22. Look to the needs of the feline queen. (5)
23. They carry the clubs to hold the tea. (7)
24. Be back in the bright glow of an illegal drinking house.
25. Foursome who take bows before their performances!

## DOWN:

1. Sought about for food for the old. (7)
2. Dive for a nocturnal mugger? (5-4)
3. Shouts 'yes, put in two pounds!' (5)
4. Bucolic king of the Russian region. (5)
5. Made a big mistake under the middle. (9)
6. Superior underling in feudal times. (5)
7. Pay in full to convince one. (7)
9. To-and-fro service for the weaver. (7)
13. The place for a job? (9)
14. They're space travellers. (7)
15. Intolerant of one who's in a hurry? (9)
16. Looks for appearances. (7)
18. Upset a grandee! (7)
20. Clause added for a horseman? (5)
21. Coast round to find an opera. (5)
22. Crown of the herald's work? (5)



Judy, Punch and Sef.

# Discs

## TIME LOVES A HERO LITTLE FEAT WARNER BROS

TIME was, when Little Feat were the future of Rock & Roll. Each album they produced was almost it, and the next one certainly would be. Such was the promise of Dixie Chicken and Feats Don't Fail Me Now. So when I got this record I was still hopeful, but of course it just contains another promise. I'm beginning to think they're crying wolf. Don't get me wrong, I like it. I've played the record a lot and I'll continue to even when I get the agony of writing this review out of the way (I'm just the boy round here, I thought reviews were a perk). I've only had the album two months.

The record starts strongly, with 'Hi Roller', one of the fastest and most hard-driving numbers to come from the band in a while. Next up is the mediocre title track. I don't know why it was chosen for single release - it's not much of an advertisement for the album. Then comes Lowell George's only solo composition, 'Rocket in My Pocket'. George seems to be keeping an almost inaudibly low profile this time round. Maybe the band didn't like being regarded as Lowell George and Little Feat. I Liked the lewd, flippant lyrics of 'Rocket in My Pocket' when I heard them, but reading them as prose on the lyric sheet, they look kinda silly.

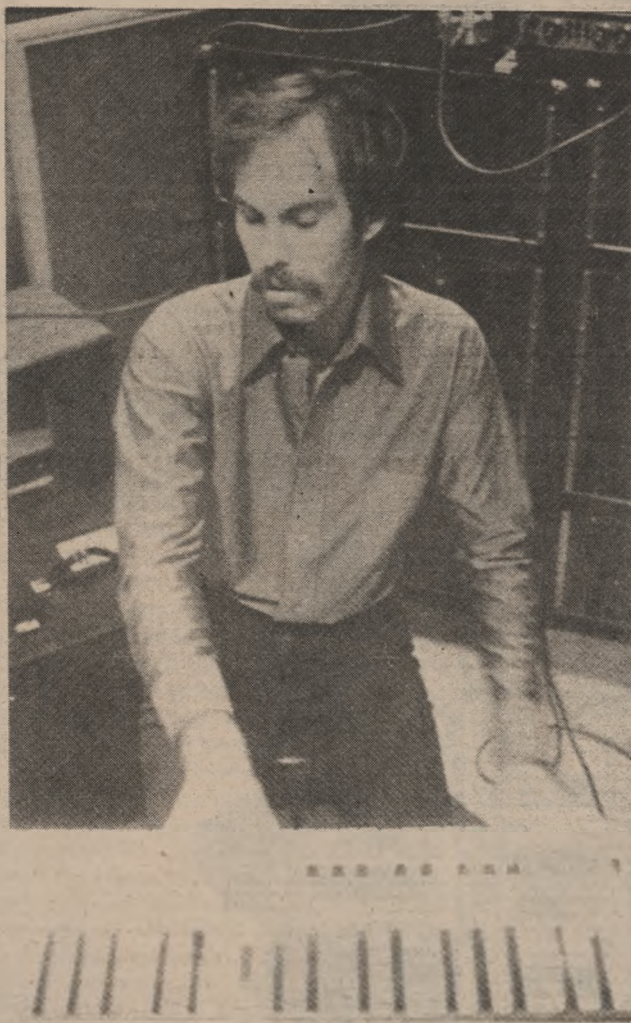
*I put on my dancin' shoes  
We headed straight for the rhythm and blues  
Music was hot but my baby was not  
I've got it, rocket in my pocket, I said  
Rocket ya fingers, ya fingers in the socket....*

Still, if a lyric sheet is provided, the words must stand reading. The side closes with an immaculately crafted instrumental by all of the band except George, and arranged by Bill Payne. The high point of the second side, to my cowboy ears, is 'New Delhi Freight Train'. I'm told that Terry Allen, who wrote it is also the Neon Park who is responsible for the steadily worsening album covers. He should think seriously about his vocation.

All in all, this record is no embarrassment to one of

the world's best Rock & Roll bands, but neither is it the meisterwerk.

## ROD MACDIARMID



Bill Payne - Little Feat keyboard player.



Hello lonely arts  
are you aware that three  
weeks from today Craccum  
will feature an eight-page  
arts supplement ?  
We'd like Graphics, writings,  
photographs and so forth, as  
you may have read last term.  
This notice  
is our penultimatum.

THE DEAD SON DAVID MAHON

Dark stranger

The source itself a stranger  
As the well-spring  
turns to blood  
I turn away from love

The dead dance in my dream

Incapable of hunger  
I am driven  
by a strobe of blood  
to face inevitable alone  
with infant wonder

ASHLEY ZEITBAUM

The thing that you guys don't know  
out there in The Universe & Below  
is ... by a special arrangement or so  
this Sunday afternoon  
our front sitting room  
will be the centre of  
The Universe & Below.  
Can you imagine how sacred our act  
the eating of gingernuts will become  
- sacrosanct  
from this Sunday afternoon on.

(UNTITLED) DAVID MAHON

These days don't fall gently  
but like leaves  
by crass winds  
are torn down  
roughly -



ORAKAWA BAY BRETT SCHNEIDEMAN

On the highest ridge  
In the hardest heat of the Summer,  
We perched like two birds  
On a patch of dry mud in the bush,  
High above the bottleneck  
Where the Pacific broke her moorings  
At Orakawa Bay,  
And watched the while Pacific rollers  
Dash themselves on the Shore.

Hypnotised on the heights were we  
By the power and the beauty  
Of the waves, those crazed suicides,  
Who seemed to have journeyed long oceans  
To die in one groaning breath,  
Sweet, white, sun-struck death,  
Among the rotting flowers of kelp  
At Orakawa Bay.

