

NZSC 378-95
C88

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND

21 SEP 1977
GENERAL LIBRARY

CRACCU M

P1 - SIS / P3 - Letters / P4 - Mayors Live - Donna Hoyle / P5 - ASEAN - Child to hang / P6 - Books - Music / P7 - Union Financing / P9 - Careers / P14 - Glass / P16 - Mayoral Elections / P17 - David Williams interview / P19 - Footlights / P20 - Riemke Ensing Interview.

With the current controversy over the extension of the powers of the SIS looking set to rage on for some time, we decided to rummage through the trusty old files and see just what information we had on them. As a result, we are herein able to bring to the reading public 'The Beginners Guide to the SIS' and a summary of some of the suspicions people have about them. The reasons for the Prime Minister's strenuous efforts to prevent any public discussion of the role of the service, and of the new Act can also be divined.

THE Security Service, the I for Intelligence was added later, was founded in 1956. New Zealand had signed the ANZUS Treaty in 1951, and the SEATO pact in 1954, and the establishment of the SIS followed from these alliances. If we were to be a party to the secrets of the US, we were going to have to tolerate an internal spy network to guard these secrets. The Americans, it seems, had a low regard for the trustworthiness of Australians and New Zealanders. There was a storm in a teacup during the war at one stage when the US attempted to withhold information on the development of the A Bomb from Britain on the grounds that Britain would be obliged to tell us and we couldn't be trusted.

The founder and long time boss of the SIS was Brigadier Gilbert who was formerly a Director of Military Intelligence. He was assisted in his task firstly by Sir Percy Sillitoe, head of Britain's MI5, and later by a number of visiting CIA men from the US. The overseas influence has not stopped there, and this is one of the main criticisms that has been levelled at the service. Although it was at first staffed largely with former members of the NZ Police Special Branch, which had previously been responsible for internal security, it soon became dominated by ex-military, and colonial police and special branch men imported from overseas. It was estimated in 1975 that, at that stage, over 75% of all SIS personnel were foreigners.

At this stage, the service suffered the first of the several fiascos which have lead many people to take the whole service rather less seriously than perhaps they should. An agent who was fired after his identity became known, was promised a job with the CIA in the US as compensation. He was flown off to the US but the CIA never contacted him. Eventually he got back to New Zealand and took his case to the Ombudsman but didn't get satisfaction.

According to ex-CIA man Philip Agee, in his book 'CIA Diary', the NZSIS is one of a small group of foreign spy services which enjoy a special relationship with the CIA. The gist of the arrangement seems to be that, in these countries, the CIA, rather than doing its own thing behind the backs of the locals, sublets the work out to them. Other countries Agee mentions as having this type of relationship are the UK, Australia and Canada.

The SIS's overseas contacts are extensive. A 1952 secret agreement led to the setting up of an electronic intelligence gathering network called UKUSA. The original signatories were the USA, Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, although it is reputed to have expanded far beyond these now. It is generally regarded as the largest and most technologically advanced network of its type in the world. New Zealand's obligations to it are to monitor all diplomatic, military and commercial communications of importance in the area. It is widely suspected that this is the true purpose of the US-run establishments at Harewood and Mt John. There is a permanent telex link between the SIS and the CIA. The SIS also has close contacts with the South African Secret Police BOSS.

In 1974, Parliament was told that at least four CIA teams had visited New Zealand in the previous year. A so-called personal visit by CIA director Richard Helms a few years earlier is now widely believed to have been to attend an international conference of security chiefs hosted by the SIS.

The Sutch case in 1975 broke a long period during which the SIS kept a low profile. Several facts about the SIS came to light as a result of the trial. Of seven officers of the service who gave evidence, five were conspicuously English. The practice of recruiting men who had failed their entrance examinations for armed services officer training also came out. If that is the calibre of the personnel guarding our national secrets they would be safer on the front page of the Herald.

The former Director Brigadier Gilbert, who as founder and architect shaped the service to his own ideas, has expressed political views which are, to put it mildly, somewhat eccentric and old fashioned. In an interview for Women's Weekly in 1969, he stressed his concern about the threat to our security from now high-ranking Public Servants who had flirted with Communism in the 1930's. Apart from the inherent absurdity involved, this lends some credence to the vendetta school of thought on the Sutch affair. In 1962 in Salient he wrote of a New Zealand Communist. (At that stage numbering probably no more than a couple of hundred at top limit) as abandoning 'his loyalty to God and

Under the Bed



country and (giving) his allegiance to an atheistic and materialistic movement'. There is ample reason for believing that the lower ranks of the service are filled with people of similar outlook.

Other quotables from the ex bossman: 'It is in the nature of things for a Communist to be a fanatic'.

On the subject of former Communists; 'Communism has made its mark indelibly on their minds and personalities.'

'For example, current (1962) Communist propaganda themes include the recognition of the Chinese people's Government and its admission to the United Nations, withdrawal for SEATO and ANZUS, trade with the Communist bloc,'

Gilbert's successor as head of the service is also not a famous liberal. At the time of his appointment, some play was made of the fact that he was a former magistrate and that this represented some sort of improvement over Gilbert. What was not noted was that Molyneux saw yet another of the ex-colonial service old-boy network, having served on the judiciary in Rhodesia.

The Prime Minister has stated that he does not want to give a free forum to fringe groups by referring the new Bill to a select Committee. The evidence would tend to suggest, however, that it is the Prime Minister himself and the SIS who are the fringe group.

The present Bill is based in part on the recommendations of Sir Guy Powle's report on the Security Service. Powles found that much of the surveillance of protest groups by the SIS was illegal. However, he still managed to produce a report full of recommendations which from a civil liberties point of view are highly questionable. All of the proposed changes in the legislation are based on recommendations made by Powles. However, not all of the recommendations made are taken up. In effect, only those which tend to increase the power of the Service are included. For instance, the recommendation that the SIS spend more of its energies combatting espionage and less on spying on the Government's political opponents within New Zealand, euphemistically called 'internal surveillance', has apparently been ignored.

It is interesting to note that the version of the Powles Report made available to the public was not the real article. It excluded any discussion of the actual operations of the SIS, and thus omitted any reference to the principle criticisms that have been levelled against the service.

Under the new law, the Minister in charge of the SIS will have the power to authorise the intercepting of communications, taping of phones, and opening of mail. These warrants issued by the Minister must specify the place or person being spied upon, but can be for an indefinite period. They may be issued subject to three conditions.

First, the detection of activities which are prejudicial to security.

Second, because the value of the information gained justifies the act.

Third, that the information can be gained by no other means.

These conditions are obviously open to extremely liberal interpretation. The chief problem, however, is that the warrants cannot be challenged in court. There is therefore no reason at all for the Service, or the Minister in charge to take any notice of the law. It is safe to assume that they will continue to act beyond their legal powers just as Powles showed they always had done. Other provisions of the Bill appear specifically designed to enable them to do this. A person intercepting communications under such a warrant is immune from any action under Civil or Criminal Law. Even if proof of the SIS acting beyond the law comes to light, as happens from time to time, its victims would have no comeback under the law.

It will also be illegal for any member or former member of the service to make public disclosures of any activity of the service. There will be no Philip Agees in New Zealand. It will also be illegal to publish the names of members of the service without the permission of the Minister in charge. The only exception to this is to be disclosure by an M.P. in Parliament. Over the years, numerous spies have been caught in the act and exposed. They have been discovered on University campuses, at a Valuse Party meeting, and in a number of ways associated with the Sutch trial. In future, if they are discovered, it will become an offence to tell anyone about it.

There are many people who, with some justification, hold certain suspicions concerning a number of untoward events which had a bearing on the last General Election campaign. There was the whole business of the Sutch trial, the leaks leading to the suspiciously well-orchestrated outcry over the 'Think Tank Affair', and the question of why an overseas company, with well-known links with the SIS's overseas friends gave the National Party mate's rates for election propaganda. Under the new laws, one thing is certain. These questions will never be settled one way or the other. One could almost suspect that this is, in fact, a purpose of the Bill.

The Bill makes the SIS a private spying agency in the service of the Minister in charge, traditionally the Prime Minister. It is beyond all public scrutiny and above the law. Mr Minogue has fears that we are unwittingly creating the apparatus of a police state. When this Bill is passed, the apparatus will be complete. New Zealand will have a secret police with almost unlimited power, and with a known partisanship in domestic politics. Minogue said recently on this campus that people will have to become more aware of, and more willing to fight for their civil liberties. It is difficult to see his point in the light of this Bill. The fight will be over before it starts.

DON MACKAY

LOVE CAREFULLY!



FOR CONTRACEPTIVE ADVICE
CONSULT YOUR FAMILY DOCTOR,
STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE
OR FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

N.Z. FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION
INC.

MERCURY THEATRE

FRANCE STREET

GALA OPENING WEDNESDAY 21 SEPT

MERCURY 1 8.15 pm \$8.00
Joseph Kesselring's
"ARSENIC and OLD LACE"
Until October 15th
\$5 \$4 \$2 20% Discount with ID

MERCURY 2 WORLD PREMIERE
Marcus Campbell's
"THE WORLD OF GOOD"
September 26 - October 15
\$2.50

PHONE 378224 ANYTIME
Or 33869 between 10am and 6pm

THEATRE CORPORATE

14 GALATOS ST PHONE 74237

Chekhov's
THE CHERRY ORCHARD
Directed by Raymond Hawthorne
Tues 6.15 pm Weds to Sats 8.15 pm

OPENING 21 SEPTEMBER
PONGO PLAYS by Henry LIVINGS
Wednesdays to Saturdays 6.15 pm

THE THIRD AMERICA
September 22, 23, 24 ONLY at 10.45 pm

ALL BOOKINGS: PHONE 74-307

IMPULSE DANCE THEATRE

New Zealand's only fully professional Modern Dance Company

First visit to Auckland
"intensely musical, technically faultless" N.Z. List. July '77
"of international standard" Christchurch Press, May '77

KENNETH MAIDMENT THEATRE 22nd 23rd 24th SEPT. 8 PM

Bookings the Corner with the support of Q.E. II Arts Council



NEW INDEPENDENT

2 SYMONDS STREET

MONDAY TO SATURDAY AT 8.15 pm
September 10 - 24

Iris Murdoch & J.B. Priestley's
Sophisticated Comedy
A SEVERED HEAD
DIRECTOR - PETER MORGAN
\$2.50 (STUDENTS \$1.75)
BOOKINGS PHONE 378-370 or 764-465

LUNCHTIME THEATRE
Gordon Dryland's
SEVEN STANDING
TUESDAY TO FRIDAY
at 1 pm. Till Sept 23
\$1.25 (Students 75c)
INCLUDES SOUP & TOAST

Special Offer Dindy Blank Cassettes



C46 min. ONLY 1.49
C60 min. ONLY 1.69
C90 min. ONLY 1.99
C120 min. ONLY 2.99

- *NOW MADE IN NEW ZEALAND TO SCANDINAVIAN DESIGN & SPECIFICATIONS.
- *HIGH QUALITY FERRIC OXIDE TAPE IN SCREW TYPE BODY.
- *UNCONDITIONAL FIVE YEAR GUARANTEE.
- *14 DAY MONEY BACK GUARANTEE.

CUT HERE AND MAIL

ORDER FORM to: - Dindy Marketing (N.Z.) Co. Ltd. P.O. Box 17214 Greenlane Auckland. Ph. 594-163 550 Great South Road Greenlane.

	Quantity	Price	Total
C46		\$1.49	
C60		\$1.69	
C90		\$1.99	
C120		\$2.99	
		Post & Insurance	.50

I enclose Cheque/P.O. for \$

FREE SPECIAL BONUS OFFER

For an Order Worth \$80 Receive this Fabulous Condor Rack. Retail price \$6.99

OR \$40 worth and receive a Free Headcleaner Cassette. Retail price \$1.49

Tick Box Rack Headcleaner

Name.....
Address.....
Associated Companies: Dindy Marketing (Benelux) Ltd.
Dindy Marketing (London) Ltd. Dindy Marketing (Aust.) Ltd.
Dindy Marketing (Ireland) Ltd. Bank of N.Z., High St.

TRADE IN YOUR OLD L.P.'s on NEW ONES - WE ALLOW \$3 PER ALBUM - OR BUY NEW L.P.'s FOR \$6.75 (WITH I.D.) AT THE

RECORD EXCHANGE

15 ST KEVINS ARCADE
KARANGAHAPE ROAD

CHRISTIANITY IS WRONG!

Because as we all know

"Its all psychological" (Monday)
"There are many ways" (Tuesday)
"God is dead" (Wednesday)
"Man will find the answer" (Thursday)

..... or do we ?

Hear a dissenter, Dr Grant Gillette

1 pm B 15
Monday 19 - Thursday 22 September

Dear Frank

I question present Executive Mervyn Prince's Publication and the SR voted Prince "asked" his not, otherwise constitution a vote at a Do these 1978 Executive by taking a the President slightly backstage one which in general. Slightly Int

Dear Frank

What the ing a referer think that by the result wet-behind a waste of side wish t it out with Studass co admission Why do work and once great body else's and claim do they kn They're meddle with Alan P. Joh

Dear Frank

Today, of apple pie On ques as to the re of whole p 15c) and th Another relation in meat pie. I then n were sold I it seems wrong with Yours faith Pam Mont

Dear Frank,

Dear Frank,

I question the efforts (successful or not) of four present Executive members to axe the 1978 President - Merv Prince - namely the Welfare Officer, the Publications Officer, the Environmental Affairs Officer and the SRC Chair. Unbeknown to the students who voted Prince into the position in July, these four have "asked" him to resign. Is this democratic or fair? Surely not, otherwise we would not have provision in the constitution for removing officers of the Association via a vote at a General Meeting.

Do these people, three of whom are not yet on the 1978 Executive, feel they are doing students a favour by taking away the students' right to elect and remove the President they want? or do these people have slightly baser motives?

Backstabbing is an interesting spectator sport but one which is of no benefit to the Association or students in general.

Slightly Interested Student

Dear Frank,

I have just read an old CRACCUM which contained an article by R. Smith, which outlined a scheme to give away control of the student union building which students fought so hard to gain during the turbulent 60's.

I understand from enquiries around the students association offices that their efforts are about to be thrown away in the very near future with the completion of the unholy alliance between the bureaucrats of the University and the erstwhile politicoes of the Studass Exec.

Now is the time for students to let Gulley know that we don't want to give away the cafe, and the common rooms that took so long to get. What ever happened to the old ideals of control by the students, for the students? It is high time all this pernicious business was stopped.

Where are you, all you agitators for democracy and equality? Pull your fingers out.

Yours Faithfully,
Student Control.



Christiana Commune buildings.

Dear Frank,

What the hell is the Students Association doing holding a referendum on the Middle East? Do they really think that the Israelis and Palestinians are going to abide by the result just because a couple of hundred wet-behind-the-ears students at AU tell them to? It's all a waste of time and money. If a few extremists on either side wish to battle it out they should be booked to fight it out with their bare hands in the gymnasium. That way, Studass could at least defray the cost by charging admission for the spectators.

Why don't these people get down to a bit of hard work and contribute to the great task of rebuilding our once great society? After wasting their time and everybody else's espousing foreign causes, they turn around and claim all the privileges of New Zealand citizens. What do they know about New Zealand?

They're too busy with their pathetic attempts to meddle with the running of the rest of the world.

Alan P. Johnston

Dear Frank,

Today, I pulled 20c out of my pocket pay for a slice of apple pie. To my horror, the till rang up 30c.

On questioning a member of the Catering Committee as to the reason for the price of what looked like 1/8th of whole pie, I was told that the mark-up was cost (ie: 15c) and that this was in line with down-town prices.

Another person added that they couldn't see the relation in price between a slice of apple pie and a whole meat pie.

I then mentioned filled rolls, to be told that these were sold below cost.

It seems to me that there is something drastically wrong with our catering system.

Yours faithfully,
Pam Montgomery

Dear Frank,

Christiana is a city commune, near the centre of Copenhagen, comprising approximately 850 inhabitants, (in summer the population swells to between 12-1500).

The area that the commune covers is a deserted army barracks situated in pleasant natural surroundings.

After five years of occupancy the Copenhagen Planning Authority wants the land back so that flats can be built. Part of the commune may be left standing.

The dilemma facing the christianittere is where can a similar "social experiment" be carried out. With the dispersal of the "christianittere" the otherwise tolerant Danish society seems to be condemning "alternative-societies".

I have been asked to extend an invitation to anyone intending to travel in Europe, so they can observe on a first hand basis how other alternative groups cope. Even if Christiana is lost, other communes in and around Copenhagen will be available.

If interested please contact,
CHRISTIANA INFORMATIONS KONTOR
REGNBUE HUSET
1407 COPENHAGEN

Sincerely,
E. Bune

Dear Frank,

I note with relief that the columns of your newspaper have recently taken a considerable upturn in quality and reader interest with the appearance of a number of letters concerning our great national sport - Rugby Union. When will all you left-wing stirrers who run the paper realise that most students aren't interested in all that stuff about politics and so on.

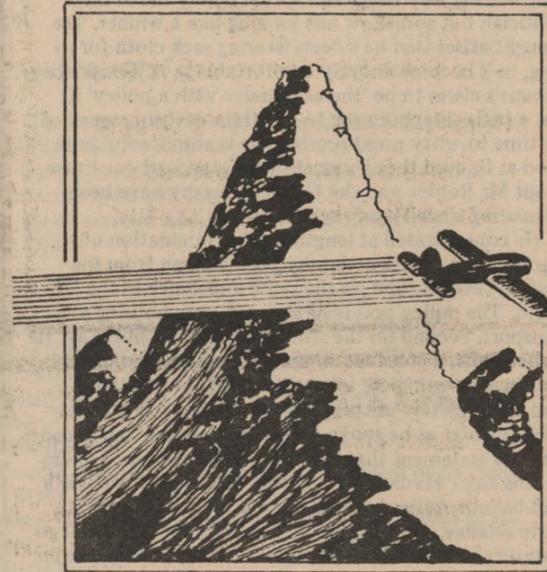
We don't care if the Government is passing anti-abortion legislation, secret service legislation, anti-

trade union legislation and such like. What we want to know is, what about the new differential penalty legislation?

Isn't it about time that you took notice of the true interests of students from up there in your ivory towers, and presented more of the stimulating rugby controversy which has enlivened your letters page in the last two weeks?

Now that you have seen the light, keep up the good work.

Yours,
John Vorster



CRACCUM is registered with the Post Office as a magazine. It is published by the Craccum Administration Board for AUSA, Private Bag Auckland; and printed by Wanganui Newspapers Ltd., Wanganui. Opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Editorial staff, and in no way represent the official policy of the Students Association.

EDITOR	FRANCIS STARK
ASSISTANT EDITOR	DON MACKAY
TECHNICAL EDITOR	ROD MACDIARMID
LITERARY EDITOR	SIMON LEWIS
PHOTOGRAPHERS	JAN GEARY
	ANDREW GREEN
ADVERTISING MANAGER	ANTHONY WRIGHT

Many thanks are due this week: to all you readers out there for filling up the letters page, and to Secondary teachers for filling the gap. David Williams forgot to remember his photo, and Rod obliged, while A.B.C. couldn't provide a cover. Last, but by no means least, thanks to B.P. for the crossword.

Wine? I like a glass of good wine - for its flavour, its colour and refreshment.

And equally I like a glass of beer or cider in its turn. Somehow a second glass seldom appeals to me so much as the first, because the flavour no longer strikes one with its novelty and the first edge of appetite has worn off.

As for the third glass, the man who is wise knows that there is "poison in the cup," that the sugars and other chemicals contained in the liquor don't in the end do you great good. I suppose, for instance, that few people realise how a fair amount of beer-drinking brings on corns, just as port wine helps to develop gout.

It is the third glass - if not the second - that puts you out of condition for running and exercise; and a young man will keep his eye on it accordingly.

In my regiment we worked on the principle that officers and non-commissioned officers led their men by example rather than by command, and on this principle I held that one or two of the sergeants were too large round the waist to be able to nip on to or off their horses as quickly as they should do in showing their men the way.

So I gave out the warning that in three months' time any officer or N.C.O. whose circumference made him too slow for his position would be likely to lose it, and that in the meantime he would do well to lose some of his superfluous tissue.

But my criticism was also constructive, as I suggested that the trick might be accomplished by a little more exercise daily and a good deal less porter.

The results were surprising and entirely satisfactory. It was that third glass that had done the harm. But third glasses do worse than this, they lead to fourth and fifth and "sisstth glass" - and then the trouble begins, and the imbibor, clinging to the lamp-post, asks, "Is this Christmas Day or Picadilly?"

Baden-Powell

Grapevine

Mayors Live

A circus needs three elements to be successful' quoth Mel Tronson sagely, 'a fall guy, a standup comedian, and a straight man.' That just about perfectly summed up the three-candidate meeting of mayoral candidates on campus last Tuesday. First off was Ander-ton, looking very sharp and spritely, very much the politician but somehow not looking like a winner. The thought arises that he's been wearing sack cloth for so long, he's become entirely comfortable in it. Considering Labour's claim to be 'the candidates with a policy' it was a trifle disappointing to hear him devoting much of his time to witty point scoring. He is admittedly quite good at it, even though most of the standard one-liners about Mr Robbie and the C & R oligarchy have been circulating since I was a school boy.

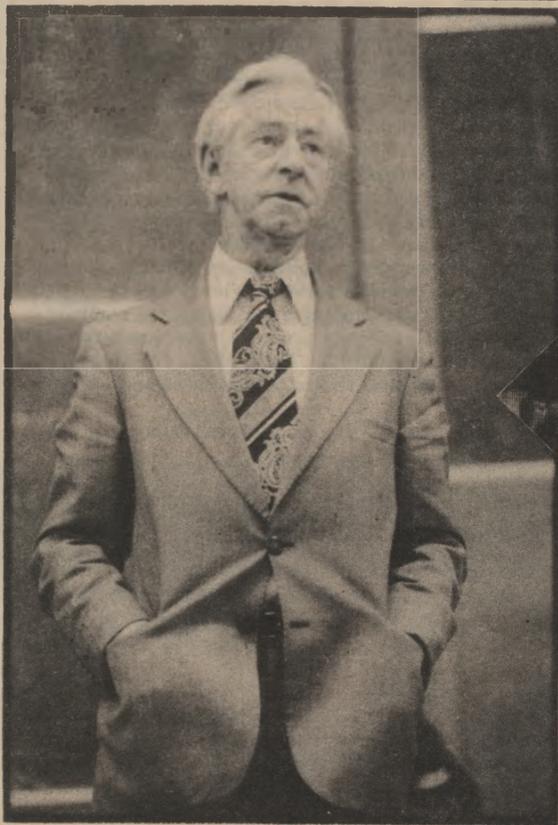
He concentrated at length on the domination of Auckland city local bodies by businessmen from the Eastern suburbs, and on the same unbalance in the C & R ticket. The policy points he stressed were housing and transport. Second on the stump was Clean Colin Kay. He gushed forth a constant stream of inanities and damn near made a complete idiot of himself. For instance: 'I'm a completely uncomplicated person, just ask my wife'. Insofar as he spoke on policy, it began and ended with the statement that his main objective was to 'clean up this city'. Predictably enough, this went down like a lead balloon with a student audience. This in itself is a fairly reliable sign that the rest of the population will go ecstatic about it. Above all else, New Zealanders love an amiable jock.

Surprise performer so far as I was concerned was C & R man Mel Tronson. The impression of him gleaned from press coverage, both the campaign and of his whole council career, was of a muddling ultra-conservative with a propensity for rationalising problems out of existence. This proved to be not entirely the case and Tronson came through his brief appearance looking like the best man, which is not the same thing as the best Mayor, of the three. He is, however, still extremely conservative, and the thought arises that at this time in its history Auckland needs a solid, old-fashioned, conservative Mayor about as much as it needs a chain of franchise-operated nuclear power stations. Auckland is headed down the path to urban jungledom, and what is needed is evasive action rather than the benevolent administration of its decline. As Anderton said it is 'almost too late to change' already.

For instance, Tronson's contention that running Auckland is a \$35 million business and therefore we need businessmen on Council is pure dogma. The age of 'more business in government and less government in business' is long past. Experience has proven time and time again that business and government do not operate according to identical criteria of efficiency, and that the failure to realise this is likely to have unfortunate consequences for all concerned. On the other hand, his contention that the transition to multi-culturalism is the chief factor in the future of Auckland showed an unexpected degree of insight. Unfortunately, a section of the audience choose to infer in this statement a condescension that was not really present. Ten years ago, he would have been the unbeatable candidate.

However, Kay still (albeit narrowly) looks like the favourite at this stage. Tronson looks to rate second favouritism from Anderton although the only thing which has emerged with any certainty at this stage is that defending Mayor Robbie is the rank outsider. His present term is very much his benefit match, and he has pushed his luck too far by standing again. If there were any justice in this world, Robbie would have been appointed Governor General instead of 'Call me Kiwi' Keith.

DON MACKAY



Mel Tronson

JAN GEARY

JOBS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Richard Grossman, co-ordinator of the recently formed US public interest group Environmentalists For Full Employment, will address a public meeting in the Little Theatre, Maidment Arts Centre on September 26 at 8 pm. Friends of the Earth, who are sponsoring Grossman's New Zealand lecture tour, believe that the relationship between environmental protection and full employment is often misunderstood and that much of this debate is misinformed. Grossman will show how full employment and enhanced environmental quality are interlinked and will hopefully clear up this misunderstanding. Students and the public are cordially invited to hear this informative speaker. Admission is free.

LOST

A watch, stainless steel strap, probably in B 28, Monday 12 Sept. Name S.E. Brown on back. If found please ring 478-2159 after 5 pm.

ALL THAT JAZZ

The 'Song and Dance and all that Jazz' Show with COHESION - the 70's jazz band, LIMBS - the popular dance group, De Ratz Very Live Theatix, Sef Townsend and Derek Ward as 'The Boys' and Mathew Brown on piano will be getting it together for one night only - Monday September 26, 8.00 p.m. at the MAIDMENT THEATRE. This exciting concert is presented by Campus Arts North and the Aerial Railway Music Co-operative.

Donna Hoyle

Enz Encore



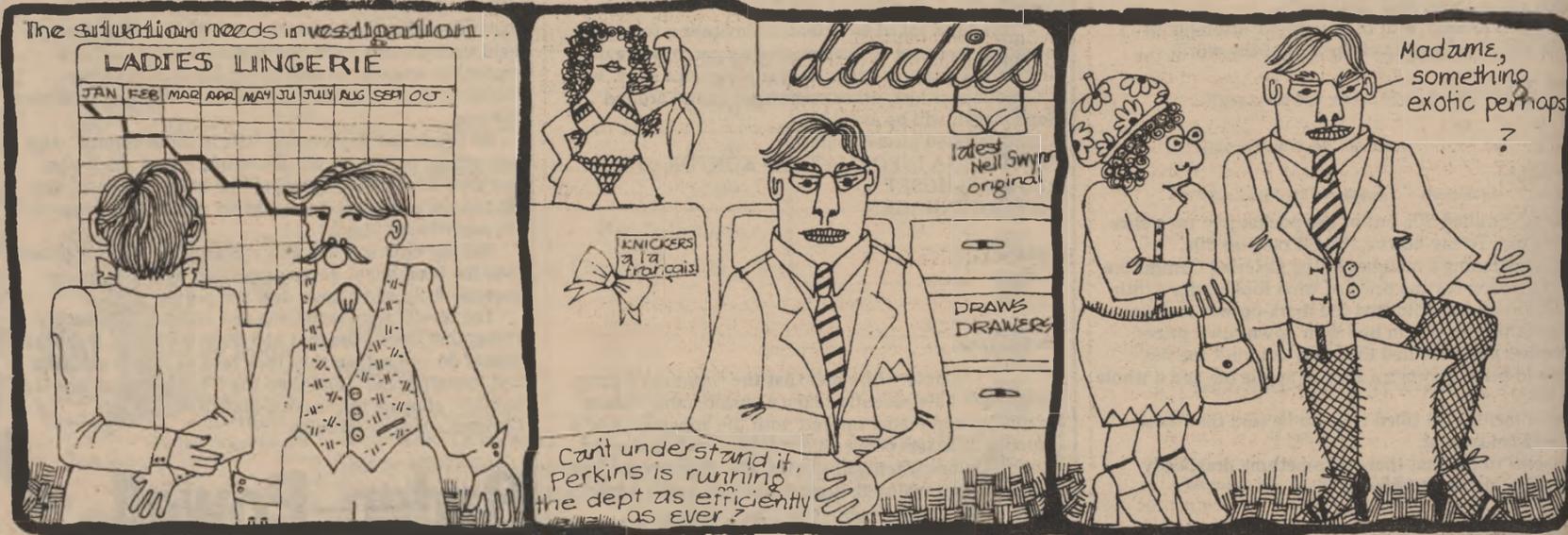
Like a three-legged table, like a one-armed bandit, Split Enz came back to town last week. The new, streamlined model, without original members, Michael Chunn and Philip Judd, must have seemed a little strange to all those Aucklanders who can remember them from way back.

Still, there is a purpose to the band that was evidently lacking last time they played here, and the determinedly accessible approach of the new regime paid dividends with two capacity Town Hall crowds who both went bananas, demanding, and getting two encores each night.

'True Colours' may have brought a nostalgic tear to the eyes of 'Buck-a-Head' veterans, and 'Maybe' sounded distinctly peculiar sans the characteristic vocal chords of Judd, but that is really only carping. Everybody loved them; they must have erased a lot of less than happy memories of their last appearance here, eight months ago; and they are obviously set to clean up. It's a strange feeling that New Zealand no longer has exclusive access to a cult, but instead has to share a phenomenon with the rest of the Rock and Roll world.



CHERRY BISHOP



Grapevine

Attacks on ASEAN

A conference was organised by the World University Service German Committee on 26th - 29th June, 1977 in West Berlin to discuss the question of the oppression of student movements and the extensive denial of human rights in the ASEAN Alliance countries and South Korea. The participants in the conference represented organisations of students from the countries involved, and also solidarity groups in Western European countries.

The conference, among other things, discussed the many problems facing students, workers and exiles from these countries living in Europe, who are kept under constant surveillance by the Embassies and secret police of these regimes. As the economic and political interests of the Western European countries in the South East Asian countries grow, so does their complicity in the harassment of dissidents from these countries.

At the end of the conference, the organisations from Western countries agreed to further co-ordinate and intensify their activities in order to expose the repressive nature of the ASEAN Alliance countries and South Korea and to bring pressure to bear on the Western European Governments to use all means at their disposal to effect the release of political detainees in the ASEAN countries and South Korea, and to grant political asylum to all persecuted dissidents from these countries.

On 5th and 6th August, Japanese citizen's organisations, religious groups and some Sohyo-affiliated workers participated in a joint action in Tokyo to demand full respect for human rights in the five ASEAN countries. The action included a public rally and discussion on the relationship of the governments of Japan and ASEAN countries. A demonstration was also staged to present petitions to the ASEAN embassies in Tokyo.

The Japan Committee for Human Rights in Southeast Asia, formed by a dozen Japanese mass organisations, presented demands to Premier Fukuda, asking that Japan not support ASEAN governments so long as they continue suppression of human rights. This working committee consists of Christian groups, new women's movements concerned with the liberation of women in Japan and the rest of Asia, citizens' groups working for the relief of political prisoners in Thailand and Singapore, trade unionists, M.P.'s and many other progressive individuals.

From 29th August to 5th September, 1977, the Ernst Erdmann publishing house will be organising a so-called "South-East Asian Cultural Week" in Tubingen. Leading politicians from the five members of the ASEAN pact and West German government and business leaders will take part in this large-scale propaganda programme. By means of a grandiose cultural programme these regimes will be portrayed as being enlightened and cultured rulers and West Germany will be glorified as being a selfless friend of the South-east Asian people.

As a response to this propaganda, actions have been undertaken by an ad hoc Committee to oppose the "South-East Asian Week", which consists of a number of organisations and students' groups. Below is an extract of the appeal made by the committee concerned:

"... the five regimes (in the ASEAN Alliance countries) are, without exception, extremely reactionary and inhuman fascist regimes which forcibly keep the South-east Asian people in a state of poverty and servitude. While a handful of generals, landlords, and big capitalists enjoy a life of wealth and prosperity, dozens of millions of people in South-east Asia live on the verge of starvation. The rulers respond to every form of resistance with brutal terror.

In Indonesia, for example, more than a million people were barbarically murdered after the fascist military coup de'tat in 1965 and tens of thousands are still being held in concentration camps and prisons. Last year the Thai military authorities followed the example of their Indonesian colleagues and butchered revolutionary people on the streets. In Singapore and Malaysia innumerable political prisoners are being held without trial, some of them for 20 years or more. And the Marcos regimes in the Philippines declared martial law in the whole country, while at the same time trying to massacre the Moro people in the South of the country. These inhuman conditions must not be disguised by a pompous cultural week."

The ad hoc committee further stressed that the regimes, in reality, trample under their feet the great cultural achievement of the Southeast Asian people while persecuting patriotic writers and artists, they have opened the doors of their countries for decadent U.S. or imperialist culture and try to subvert the people with it. The Thai reactionary junta, for example, has turned Bangkok into one big brothel similar to the old Saigon and is selling it to the West German travel agencies like "Neckermann" and "Trade-union Tourist Enterprises". That is what West Germany's "Cultural Co-operation" looks like!



Child to Hang

A Malaysian court recently passed the mandatory death sentence on a 14 year old boy under that country's Internal Security Act. The boy had been arrested carrying a pistol and 16 rounds of ammunition.

According to Justice Arulandandom, who presided over the trial, juveniles are not entitled to Special treatment under Malaysian law. Which means that as long as he commits the right crime, a 10 year old can theoretically get himself sentenced to death. Not bad for someone who is too young to make a responsible vote.

The trial and sentence have stirred up quite a reaction in Malaysia. An appeal against the conviction and sentence has already been lodged, while the Bar Council, States of Malaya has called upon the Government to review the act under which the boy was convicted. A petition is also planned.

One of the causes of dissatisfaction with the I.S.A. is that it extends to the police wide powers of arrest, and allows for detention without trial. It has also been claimed by lawyers that the Act virtually condemns the accused to death before the trial begins, as rules of evidence and court procedure weigh so heavily against him.

From the newspaper clippings I have it is unclear whether the prosecution suggested what the boy was doing with the pistol. But being charged under the Internal Securities Act implies that he constituted some sort of threat to the security of the country.

Perhaps the Act was originally designed to fight communism after WWII, when guerilla activity was rife. If so, any justification for hanging boys has long since disappeared, as any threat posed by revolutionaries is not in guerilla warfare. Leftists have left Malaysian lawmakers far behind when it comes to sophisticated tactics.

If the boy is hanged, perhaps Malaysia could make an application to the Guinness Book of Records as the first country in the world to successfully marry 18th Century English law, when boys were hanged for stealing bread, and Mr Vorster's humorous trick of imprisoning people indefinitely without trial.

I do not condone the carrying of weapons, and for all I know, the boy might be homicidal but trying to justify the premise that a 14 year old is as culpable for his crimes as an adult is a task that even Ron Don would not envy.

KEN GRACE

BLUES DINNER

After a mediocre Easter Tournament, but a rather magnificent Winter Tournament, the day of reckoning for our top sportspeople draws near.

On September 30th at 6 pm there will be a function in honour of those sportspeople who have been awarded Blues.

Blues Panel takes great pleasure in being able to invite everybody (even the masses) to this function. Beer, wine and excellent food are provided at a cost of only \$6.00 per person.

This occasion is a great opportunity to meet and socialise with past and present University sportsfolk. The

Sportswoman and Sportsman of the Year will be announced at this function.

Dress is casual and a good time is sure to be had by all those who can get to Penny Gianni (the Association Secretary) in the Studdass Office and demand a ticket for the evening.

The function begins with drinks in the Recreation Centre.

All speeches of a duration longer than one minute render the speaker liable to be locked in the sauna for the rest of the evening.

Peter Monteith will be appearing on the night by special permission of his mother, to whom we convey our deepest sympathy.

A.B.

VAN SOUGHT

One truck or van is needed to make a collection of used clothing on Saturday 24th September.

Sale of clothing will aid relief work for the flood victims in India and Bangladesh.

Please contact AMURT Universal Relief Team Ph 762-598

BOILED HAM AND PARSLEY SAUCE

Here is this week's Cafe menu:

MONDAY

Boiled Ham & Parsley Sauce; Cottage Pie; Sweet of the Day.

TUESDAY

Roast Rib of Beef; Naravin of Lamb; Sweet of the Day.

WEDNESDAY

Roast 1/4 of Chicken; Spaghetti Bolognese; Sweet of the Day.

THURSDAY

Grilled Rump Steak & Tomato; Fish Mornay; Sweet of the Day.

FRIDAY

Restaurant; Beef Stroganoff.

CHANGING GEAR

The effort to promote the greater use of the bicycle as an important mode of transport received a major boost recently. Friends of the Earth (NZ) released 'Changing Gear': Why and how to promote cycling in New Zealand'. As befits an important publication in the environmental field, the book attracted widespread newspaper radio and television coverage.

'Changing Gear' is a very comprehensive document relating to all aspects of the use of the bicycle, except the problem of maintenance (Most cyclists would not see maintenance as a problem seeing there is very little involved). A brief history of the bicycle is followed by a review of its advantages. A brief synopsis of some of the disadvantages sometimes encountered is also included. The work proceeds to show how obstacles to this form of transport can be overcome. Bike lanes in major urban and residential areas are advocated. A vast array of bike lane designs accompanies the text here to vividly illustrate how easy it is to incorporate bike lanes into the present transport system mix.

Included in 'Changing Gear' is a chapter on campaigning for greater facilities for and greater recognition of, bicycles. Here examples of past and present campaigns illustrate what can be achieved.

Finally, the book looks at what is happening in New Zealand in various areas such as Hawkes Bay, Christchurch, Wellington, Hutt Valley, Mosgiel and Auckland.

The views outlined in 'Changing Gear' are well supported by factual information. The several appendices provided further reinforcement of these views. In all, this well presented and well illustrated publication (the illustrations alone are worth the \$2.50) is a must for every cyclist, enthusiast or potential cyclist. Furthermore budding local body politicians should take note of what it contains - you may be called upon to adopt some of its recommendations.

'Changing Gear' is available from the University Book Shop or from Friends of the Earth (NZ) Box 39-065, Auckland, (Room 320 Victoria Arcade)

F.O.E.

AWAKE YE SLEEPING BARDS

Some years ago, a small dedicated group of students combined forces to produce a literary magazine - Te Maarama. They created a stiff card and black ink voice - mainly a voice of students, mainly a voice of poetry.

This year, another group of students, even smaller, but no less dedicated, seek a similar objective. Where Te Maarama was "the sun, the moon, knowledge, enlightenment", the AUSA Literary Magazine 1978 is an unchristened child of emotions, of bonds between people, of those who laugh and those who cry.

But every collection of words, graphics, photographs needs contributors. Just as Te Maarama roused some dormant creativity, so must next year's Literary Magazine

You need not be a well-known poet, you need not be a student, you need only contribute words, ideas, photos, anything that needs saying or seeing.

All it takes is mailing it to the Editorial Board A.U. Literary Magazine c/o Students Assn.

Books

PRIVATE GARDENS EDITED BY RIEMKE ENSING. CAVEMAN PRESS.

Last month one of the worthwhile spin-offs from International Women's Year appeared - a little late but very welcome. Private Gardens is a contemporary anthology of poems written by 35 New Zealand women.

As is always the case when men are excluded from a traditional (if unconscious) niche, there are sparks of controversy surrounding this all-woman collection.

Two reputable writers, Janet Frame and Ruth Dallas, refused to contribute - Janet Frame asking if a companion volume of NZ male poets was envisaged.

Riemke Ensing's inscription outlines the *raison d'être* of the anthology, pointing out the biases that lurk within NZ's male dominated poetry scene. She also says that an anthology of women poets is no more arbitrary than an anthology of "poetry between the wars" etc.

The poets in Private Gardens are presented in some eccentric variation on alphabetical order.

Fleur Adcock is the first poet and I found her startling. First because of her statement that her "commitment to poetry is total"; and then because of the photograph of her looking wispy, pensive and aggressive; and then because of the intensity of her poetry.

"For Andrew" is clichéd and loving.

"Richey" has a clarity and brevity which sounds like William Carlos Williams.

"Kilpeck" touches on her devotion to poetry. It opens:

"We are dried and brittle this morning
fragile with continence, quiet."

And ends:

"We are wearing out our identities."

In "Wife to husband," a couple slips into sleepy cuddling and anger loses its hold on them.

Christina Beer is another poet who seems uninhibited about directly sexual references. "To Benjamin" contains a puberty-like curiosity about the vagina.

Christina Beer also has a rare ease about language - she easily alters her persona's grammar to suit the setting, through leaps from the Wairau Valley Massacre to Mozambique women to a crazy bird heralding the death of a baby.

Barbara Dent's poetry is exciting - partly because it is wildly exotic in comparison with the poetry surrounding. Her landscapes are terrifying:

"This was nightmare forest - blue shadows,
roots that climbed, tendrils that dug deep,
slithering snakes of trunks, and boughs
convulsed in the peril of their lunatic entanglement..."

In contrast, Marilyn Duckworth feels solid Kiwi - the poet's imagination making the mundane observable.

There is an air of unrest prevailing in Lauris Edmond's poetry. "Before a funeral" touches on the mechanical tasks which mask grief.

"Sunday night" asks

"What is woman that she
should wake and sleep in other people's lives?"

Riemke Ensing's poems have the mark of an experimenter who is far more free with her poetic license than are most of the other poets represented in Private Gardens.

She toys with refrains, uses a play-script style of presentation, uses some obscure labels (obscure because I had to use a dictionary) and feels free to play-off different type-faces against each other.

Jan Kemp also uses the layout of words on the page as part of her poetry. Her poems are a warm blend of the blatantly romantic and the invincibly strong-willed.

One simple, almost adolescent poem says:

"It was your face.
It was shy.
We walked.
It was your head.
It was lit with sun.
I unbuckled your belt.
Hush, don't speak,
the yellow flowers are bursting."
And "Against the softness of woman" rallies women

to

"let the resilient bitch rise
in the belly of your skies
& front it without your
usual vacillation....."

Fiona Kidman's poetry feels journalistic in its cohesion and clarity. Her metaphor in "Fading Photograph" is consistent and her words read well - adjectives fit rather than clutter.

Gloria Rawlinson's eight poems are thought-provoking. In "Obsolete weapons," the jump from the mere poem to the nuclear warhead is startling.

"Partington's Mill" raises an old phantom of the Auckland skyline. And she wishes:

"I'd rather my ghostly childhood
stayed asleep in the city-that was
and not get up and wander about
in search of landmarks"

Of all the poets, Mary Stanley seems that most capable of using traditional poetic patterns - like the sonnet. It was a joy to read.

Physically the book looks good. Caveman Press have presented the book effectively and the wordy monotony

of some poetry books is delightfully by-passed with photography taken by Simone Oetli van Delden.

A few minor irritations are caused by splitting poems at unlikely places so that turning the page felt like a tedious and distracting task.

Some people will probably look at Private Gardens trying to distill insights into the female psyche - or perhaps trying to define the "feminine sensibility." I don't know whether such a sensibility exists but I suspect that the temptation to define it is really a desire to find a pappy acceptable core of romanticism.

Romanticism is expressed within these poems, but so are other diverse desires, experiences and attitudes. The element of "Woman" is important - the poems are expression of poets whose lives as women have shaped their perceptions, but the poetry stands on its own merits. Private Gardens is not a token effort.

Riemke Ensing is correct when she draws attention to Rosalyn Drexler who said "I don't object to being called a woman artist as long as the word 'woman' isn't used to define the kind of art I create."

SUE STOVER



THE MURIWAI MOTEL SONNETS ONE EYED PRESS CHRIS MOISA

CHRIS Moisa's very short collection has a ring of slightly blunt truth to it. Women may find him impossible - that's perhaps an aside.

His poem, 'Milford' I like best. It reveals his lightly detached observations. The valley mentioned is a 'hanging valley', but that is where pained, wicked men make their grave, and their rich, clammy hands die. Such truth, as from the Holy Spirit, descends into that valley, whereas 'Chris' truth is not only found somewhere there, but also in the upper regions.

Although Chris is somewhat coolly detached, he recognises pain. In one poem, strangely, he expresses a need for it.

He shows his revulsion for sheep-like humility, yet in one poem his answer to the Cypriot's problem is to 'return to the clay' - probably a cry in the wilderness. I do not share his opinion that God was nothing but a potter, nor one who 'tripped over Lucifer and fell into a pool of mud.'

That men should stop killing and hurting men for the sake of religion and ideology I agree with, but a lonely, out-of-date sentiment will not in itself prevail on the military and the trigger-happy to stop shooting at 'nature's laugh'.

This book is worth reading, though short, for its insights, but it is not defiant enough. It almost invites some submission, as if truth is the sole right of a few.

Chris does not chastise the sins of the Jews, though he addresses his own countrymen as 'fuckwits'. With truth, complementary to it, there is justice, and Chris must come to terms with it.

Amongst his graphics, 'Good and Evil' had impact, but 'Woman Abstracted' was beautifully tangled and flowing. 'Jeannine' was better than some similar Picasso attempts at dimension.

Others somewhat eluded me. With all my criticisms, I nevertheless would recommend a look into this book.

DON COLEBROOK JNR



INFORMATION RAIN

Next week's issue will feature an Arts supplement Liftout in lieu of a Literary Magazine, analogously to the Capping-Book substitute that CRACCUM published earlier this year.

At the moment of writing (last Friday) we have a photographic feature, a short story and other writings, plenty of poems, some drawings and some promises.

I might as well apologise now for the fact that, as many poems sent in during the year cannot be returned, poets unrecognised may be disheartened and discouraged. Sorry, but names and numbers are more use than pseudonyms alone.

It appears that in 1978, as in 1975, A.U.S.A. will have a Literary Magazine. Fine. I hope that the liftout will, for a start, give the contributors a wider audience than previously. Ah, Christmas!

ANCIENT MUSIC

FIVE British musicians whose specialties are performing ancient music using the techniques and instruments of the 17th and 18th centuries will begin a New Zealand tour in Auckland next Saturday (24th September).

Brought here by the Music Federation of New Zealand the group, known as the Academy of Ancient Music, will present the first concert in its New Zealand series in the Concert Chamber for the Auckland chamber Music Society. The following Tuesday (27 September) it will give another performance in the Auckland Town Hall for the Chamber Music Society, which reports considerable interest has already been shown in the appearances by local concert goers.

The Academy of Ancient Music will be led in both New Zealand and Australia by its founder-director, Christopher Hogwood, who plays the harpsichord. Mr Hogwood is well known for his activities internationally in the field of baroque music - an art which requires not only a deep knowledge of the compositions of the 17th and 18th century but a high degree of skill in playing the instruments of the period.

Other members of the Academy of Ancient Music taking part in the New Zealand tour are Christopher Hiron and Monica Huggett both of whom play baroque violins - the forerunner of the modern-day violin; Jane Ryan who will play the viola da gamba, and counter tenor James Bowman considered by many to be the best in his field in Britain.

The Academy of Ancient Music was founded in 1973 to bring together specialists in every branch of baroque and early classical music playing authentic original instruments. There are sufficient members and instruments in Britain to create a full orchestra for some performances.

Locally the Academy of Ancient Music will perform a programme entitled "Homage to Henry Purcell" at its first performance. This will also include music by other composers such as John Blow and Jeremiah Clarke.

For its second performance in the city it will play a programme entitled "Masters of Baroque" which will include music by Corelli, Alessandro Scarlatti, Legrenzi, Purcell, Couperin and Vivaldi.



THIS WE
OF MON
STUDEN
ADMINIS
FACILIT

TOWAR
passed

THAT t
the respon
THAT t
facilities, F
necessary t
THAT t
lies in the
that it orga
and societi

Given th
Executives
over of the
Now it
control of
University,
University
merely wha

U
M

The wh
from your
For exa
Committee
President,
a Medical
Associatio
Catering C
for the bes
Do you
trying to s
At pres
run by the
catering lo
\$25,000.
lot of peop
of both th

There
to Union
There
Union:
Aband
cafe, thea
staff and
was that t
"fait acco

Negoti
able soluti



We ini
eventually
three to e
the Regis
The co
Monday c
seen the r
Associati
these vie
Counc
General M
WEDNES
Lounge to
on the pr
Forum
matter in

At pre
Associati

THIS WEEK SHOULD SEE THE COMPLETION OF MONTHS OF NEGOTIATION BY THE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION TO HAND OVER ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNION FACILITIES TO THE UNIVERSITY.

TOWARDS the end of 1976, the then Executive passed the following policy motions :

THAT the provision of Welfare Services on Campus is the responsibility of the University.

THAT the provision of Common Rooms, Theatre facilities, Recreation facilities and Catering facilities is a necessary Welfare Service for a University Community.

THAT the responsibility of the Students' Association lies in the cultural, political, social and sporting activities that it organises directly or through its affiliated clubs and societies.

Given that this is basic policy, the 1976 and 1977 Executives have both set about negotiating the handing over of the Union to the University.

Now it may seem silly to give away our buildings, control of our Theatre, our Cafeteria etc to the University, but bear in mind that because the University owns the land, we do not own the buildings - merely what is inside them.

Under New Management

The whole problem centres around what you expect from your Association.

For example, the present members of Catering Committee comprise the President, Administrative Vice President, Treasurer, Publications Officer, an Engineer, a Medical Student, the Union Manager, Accountant, Association Secretary, Catering Manager and Chef. Catering Committee meets at least fortnightly, normally for the best part of the afternoon.

Do you think students should spend that much time trying to solve catering problems?

At present we have to, because the catering side is run by the Association. At one stage this year, projected catering losses appeared to be somewhere in the realm of \$25,000. The latest forecast is \$9,000. To achieve this, a lot of people have done a lot of hard work at the expense of both their studies and portfolios.



There are many more examples, but allocation of time to Union matters is a major one.

There were two ways in which we could give away the Union:

Abandon our present responsibilities by closing the cafe, theatre, gymnasium, common rooms etc, firing the staff and throwing away the keys. The theory behind this was that the University would inherit the complex as a "fait accompli"

Negotiate with the University and come to an acceptable solution for both parties.

We initially tried solution two, partially used one, and eventually the University formed a special committee of three to enter negotiations. This committee comprised the Registrar, Finance Registrar and Professor D Hall.

The committee is to report back to Council on Monday of this week but at the time of writing I had not seen the report. However, I will discuss what I feel the Association negotiators agreed to, but will stress that these views are not binding on either party at this stage.

Council has to agree to the proposals and a Special General Meeting of the Association has been called for WEDNESDAY 28 SEPTEMBER at 1 pm in the SRC Lounge to discuss the issue and gauge student opinion on the proposals.

Forum will also present an opportunity to discuss the matter in detail.

At present, Union finances are run through the Association's bank accounts. The University, following

a fixed formula, contributes to the running costs of the Union, excluding catering. All unforeseen expenses are paid for by the Association, and if the Union spends over budget, these expenses are also paid for by the Association.

This means the Association is the financial backstop and consequently has to budget for these unforeseen expenses. Thus, the first step is to remove this variable financial liability.

It is proposed that the Student Union Management Committee takes over the Union budget. It will have a fixed income and will have to control expenditure from year to year to stay within that income. Any surplus or deficit made by the Union will be carried forward.

The Union accounts will be theoretically run through the Finance Registry and the Association will, of course, continue to run its own accounts.

To finance the Union, the University will allocate the same percentage of funds as at present and the students will supply the rest. This will be done by SUMC setting a Union Fee payable by all students and levied by the University Council.

This fee will be entirely separate from the Students' Association fee (\$34 this year) and the Association will contribute nothing towards the Union. It is envisaged that the Students' Association fee for 1978 will be reduced by an amount equivalent to the Union fee set by Student Union Management Committee.

At present, SUMC comprises six students and five University representatives, and the structure is not expected to change. This means students will still have some say in the setting of the Union fee, but Council has the power to override the decisions of its committees.

JUST TO PROVE THAT ALL PRESIDENTS HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY ABOUT THE CAFETERIA - IT MUST BE AN OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE - NEXT YEARS INCOMBENT, MERVYN PRINCE HAS A FEW WORDS ABOUT HOW HE WILL GO ABOUT MAKING THE WHOLE THING WORK.

SINCE being elected, I have been asked many times why the Cafe loses student money. The answer, I have told those people, is quite simple, the sales do not match the expenditure. So, the attached diagram is my possible solution to the problem. The aims are to:

Increase gross profits by higher turn over, especially of internally-produced, high-profit lines (pies, hot meals, cakes, drinks).

Reduce overheads and administration by allowing greater mobility of staff, improved operational efficiency in hot food servery, maximisation of utilisation of space.

The alterations I proposed are somewhat interrelated, but the order of priority as I see it is as follows :

1. All cashiers at one place. The number of cashiers dependent on demand. We have an increase of from three to four cashiers - hence queue reduction.
2. Counter extended from hot servery to Health Food. Increased display area, hence availability of goods, staff mobility increased as there is no isolation.
- 2a. Removal of bars gives a vast increase in room. We shall have to lock these doors as less honest people may be tempted.
3. Small barrier to stop jerks walking in behind the

At present, the President is Chairperson of SUMC and also a member of Council.

This is the key issue. At present, students can control the level of their fees as any increase must be approved by General Meeting. In the changeover, students will partially lose this control.

The final key point in negotiations was working capital for the Student Union Management Committee. In the past, the Association has depreciated its assets, and thus, until 1973, had very healthy reserves. In that year, we went into the building game and spent most of our reserves, on purchasing nine properties in the inner suburbs. Thus our assets are not easily liquified.

The University negotiators claimed these reserves were technically Union reserves and therefore should be handed over with the Union. The Association has agreed to give the SUMC \$45,000 as working capital and a reserve for new capital expenditure.

This money would be paid over to the SUMC when the Association is in a position to afford it.

It is envisaged SUMC would have three sub-committees - Catering Subcommittee, Theatre Management Sub Committee and Recreation Sub Committee.

These subcommittees will have both student and University representatives which means SUMC, and therefore Council, take responsibility expressed in policy point two at the beginning of this article.

Next week will see part two of this topic as I report on the University's decision and other points arising from the final negotiations.

BRUCE GULLEY

counter. Door for trolleys latched.

4. As above.

5. Turnstyle to prevent anyone walking out the back with a free lunch courtesy of you and me.

6. Extension of coffee bar - by elimination of counter attached to the wall, we have increased staff mobility behind hot food bar.

7. Salt, pepper, cutler.

8. I hope for a stainless steel area for returned plates, to help those who want a clean and tidy cafe by giving them the facility for returns - it should become a matter of course after a time. Tied in to an idea that we will improve patronage if we improve cleanliness and appearance, but at present those automatic bullshit machines are in the way. Possible to put them by 3 or 11.

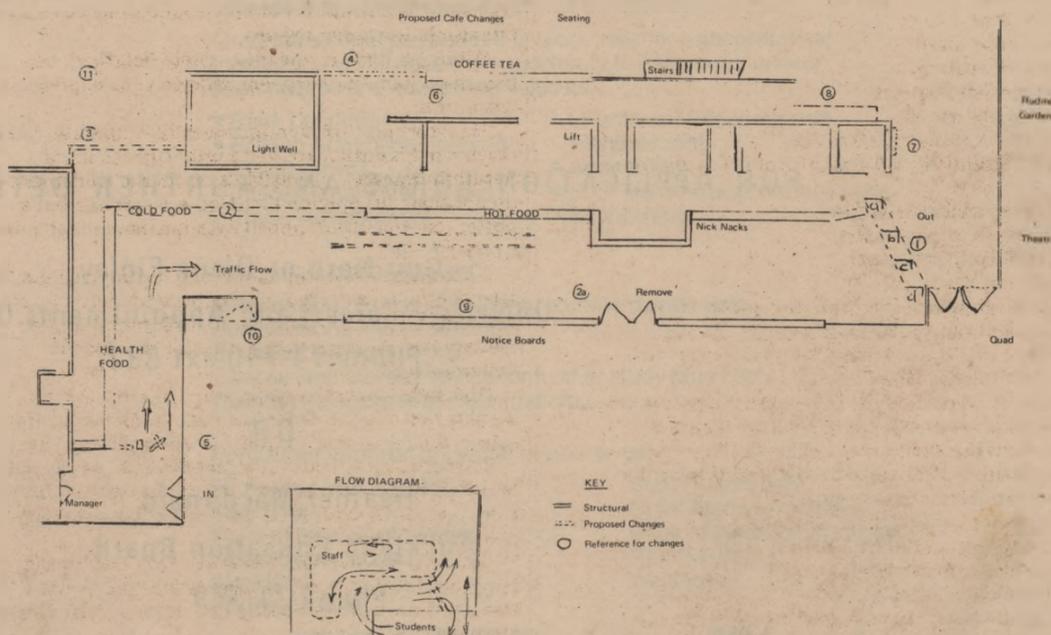
9. Big mirrors along the wall. I feel mirrors will add light to and a sense of space to what could become a crowded area. Improves security - who likes to see themselves scoffing three sandwiches into their mouth before they get to the cashiers? Also, they can be seen by the cashiers.

10. If congestion proves a problem, extend that door to where it should be anyway.

11. Increased sitting area for students.

Maybe one of you folks who have got this far can see something obviously wrong with the whole scheme, if so, don't be shy to drop a note to Mervyn Prince or the Catering Manager.

MERVYN PRINCE



COME SECONDARY TEACHING

GRADUATING?

**APPLY NOW FOR THE 1 YEAR
GRADUATE COURSE (1978) AT
SECONDARY TEACHERS COLLEGE**

FOR APPLICATION FORMS AND FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT

Guy Nash or Diane Finlay
University Careers and Appointments Office
Phone 74-740 ext 632

OR

Heather Macdonald
Auckland Education Board
Phone 31-569

Ca
W
b

AFTER
the hill
cocoor
ery distast
clearly thin
Those of us
nouncemen
a specific jo
future empl
with some a
ake'? Are
to do? Hav
hard questio
That is v
Service com
have begun
been clearly
putting the
degree, and
a job which
to ask, or is

VOCATIO
Careers &
Lecture Th
C. & A. Off
as soon as p
ies. He wil
venues op
into direct
do not kno
ing through
wanting em
of the best
not waiting
difficult bu
Many stu
situation fr
have the 'ri
area. Some
realise that
any job situ
be General
our way up
Whatever
studying fo

Diane FI

Who Wants to be a Millionaire

AFTER three to five years hard slog at this tower on the hill, all of us will have to move out of the cocoon into the big tough real world. This move is very distasteful to some of us because we really did not clearly think about why we came here in the first place. Those of us who carefully listened to Muldoon's pronouncements on 'worthless subjects', and came here with a specific job in mind, will at least have some ideas of our future employment. But what of those who came here with some airy-fairy notion of 'education for its own sake'? Are some of us over-qualified for the job we want to do? Have we set our goals too high? There are some hard questions to be asked of and answered by ourselves.

That is where the University Careers & Appointments Service comes in. True for some of us the service should have begun at secondary school, when we should have been clearly directed into another vocational area. But, putting the blame aside, here you are, you nearly have a degree, and like it or not you have to get a job. You want a job which is satisfying and which pays well. Not much to ask, or is it?

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Careers & Appointments is situated behind the Lower Lecture Theatre near the Clock-tower. Guy Nash, the C. & A. Officer, urges all students to come and see him as soon as possible, to talk over employment opportunities. He will help the prospective graduate explore all the avenues open to him or her, and then help them to get into direct contact with the employers. Often graduates do not know the basic mechanics of finding a job. Looking through the newspapers each day is a must for those wanting employment, but often this is not enough. Most of the best jobs are not advertised, and employers are not waiting to thrust jobs upon you. Finding a job is a difficult business, especially if it is to be a job you like.

Many students approach the whole employment situation from an uninformed view. They think they have the 'right' to slot into the 'middle management' area. Some students must rethink their attitudes and realise that experience at ground level is important in any job situation. Too often our education trains us to be General Managers when employers want us to work our way up the ranks.

Whatever your situation and whatever degree you are studying for, Guy Nash has many contacts to help you

JAN GEARY



Diane Finlay

in your search for a job. The Vocational Office has had a great deal of success in the placement of graduates.

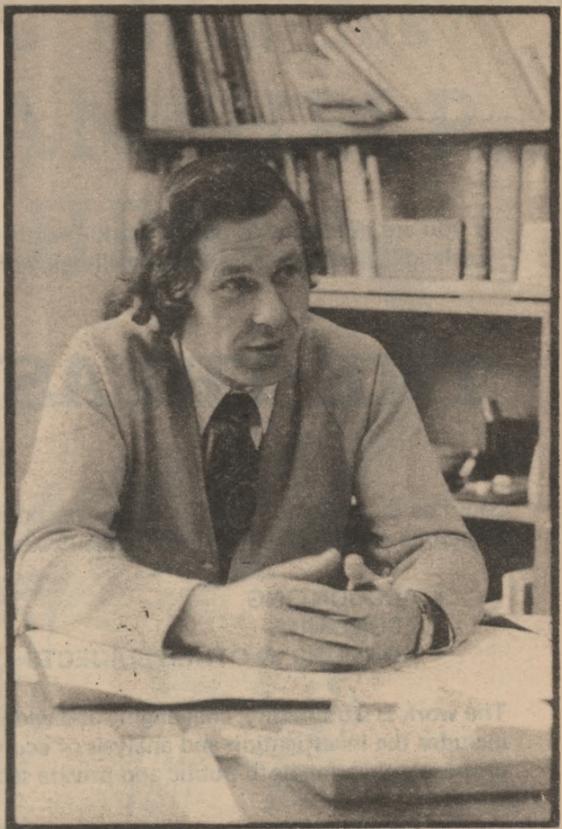
PRESENT EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Unemployment is rising every day and graduates cannot help being affected by the general tightening of the economy. But C & A is having no real problem in placing graduates right now. Although Government Departments are not expanding, they are filling vacancies as they occur, and some Departments have even been unable to fill their quotas. Agriculture and Fisheries are still looking for recruits. The Railways want engineers and economists. Catchment Boards need engineers and scientists. Secondary Teaching is still looking for recruits in all areas.

Technically oriented students are of course in a better position, and Commerce graduates will have little difficulty in finding employment. Arts graduates will have more of a problem and may have to be prepared to move to areas outside the Auckland area. They will also have to lose the reputation of being 'too choosy'.

LAST YEAR'S VITAL STATISTICS

197 Students visited 60 Employers for 679 Interviews during 1976 Careers Week.



JAN GEARY

Guy Nash: Careers and appointments officer of the University.



GRADUATES

Bank of New South Wales

- COMMERCE
- ECONOMICS
- BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
- ARTS (with a major in economics, commerce, mathematics or accounting)
- LAW

The BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES is seeking graduates to be trained for executive positions.

During the first year they will undergo training designed to give them a broad understanding of the Bank's operation. Then a planned series of moves between branches and administrative sections will provide the experience necessary to qualify them for senior positions in the Bank.

Graduates could be required to work in various geographical locations and will have the opportunity to gain experience in such diverse and interesting fields as:

- Bank Lending
- Branch Administration and Management
- International Finance and Trade Development
- Investment Research and Management
- Accounting
- Staff Training and Management
- Economics

Age range: up to 25 years

Salaries and regular increments commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Excellent fringe benefits.

Special financial assistance for further study plus cash rewards for success at examinations.

For further information, write, phone or call

Mr Ashley McLaughlin
Staff Clerk
Bank of New South Wales
79-85 Queen Street
Auckland
Phone: 34-849

or

Staff Department
Chief Manager's Office
Bank of New South Wales
P.O. Box 691
Wellington

Wales Bank



If you are interested in policy work directly affecting New Zealand's development and the well-being of its people -

THE TREASURY

could be the place for you. As the Government's principal economic and financial adviser, Treasury seeks graduates in

- * ACCOUNTING
- * ECONOMICS
- * HONOURS IN OTHER SUBJECTS

The work is stimulating, challenging and wide-ranging, and includes the investigation and analysis of economic and financial proposals covering both public and private sectors

- * Salary : Commensurate with qualifications in accordance with state services scale

- * Promotion prospects are excellent

For further information write, giving details of your degree and study record, to :

THE ADMINISTRATION OFFICER,
THE TREASURY,
P.O. Box 5010,
WELLINGTON.

commerce graduates

We will have vacancies at the close of the varsity year for persons who intend to pursue careers in the accountancy profession.

Our practice is one of the larger national ones and is actively engaged in all aspects of Accounting, including Management Accounting, Secretarial, Taxation and some Auditing and is therefore able to offer a wide range of work of an interesting and challenging nature

Generous salaries are offered and time off is granted for lectures and examination study in cases where a successful applicant still has some subjects left to complete.

Our firm has overseas associations and we have our own IBM System 3 computer installation.

Applications are invited at any time before the end of 1977 from students who are partly qualified or who expect to graduate this year.

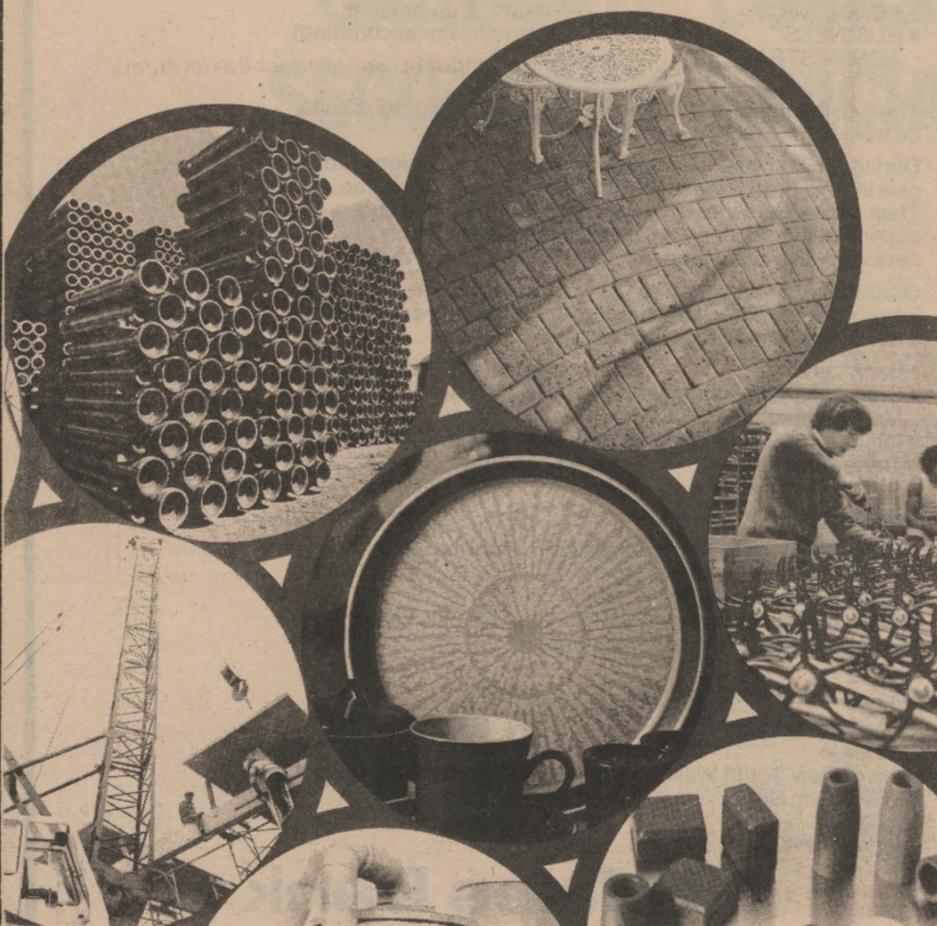
Apply in writing stating age and giving details of academic achievements to date and if possible supply a telephone number to:

Hogg Young Cathie & Co
Chartered Accountants
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
AND CHRISTCHURCH

contact

Mr Forgie, P.O. Box 3699, Telephone 364-762, Auckland
Mr Domett, P.O. Box 10340, Telephone 725-850, Wellington
Mr Rundle, P.O. Box 443, Telephone 65-282, Christchurch

CERAMCO



CERAMCO HAS...

- thinking aligned to the outlook of business-oriented young men and women;
- a need for people with a business flair and professional skills and appropriate degrees (B.E., B.Sc., B.Com. (Acc.), etc.);
- a remarkable record of success with executive trainees;
- a record of stability blended with innovation and growth;
- all sorts of companies and functions.

The Company: Ceramco companies include: Crockery manufacture (Crown Lynn); extensive wholesale distribution & trading; mechanical services; housing design & construction; engineering crane services; technical ceramics; brick & pipe manufacture; abrasives; refractories design, manufacture & installation for major industries; combustion engineering; many kinds of contracting & servicing; finance company activities; mineral processing; flooring systems; horticultural projects; specialised chemicals and related industries.

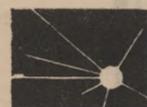
In addition to the extensive N.Z. operations, there are a range of established undertakings in England, North America, Australia, the Philippines and joint investigational civil engineering and contracting programmes in Pacific countries.

The openings are designed for carefully selected undergraduates at different stages of their studies. They are supported by a bursary (\$1,000/year + book allowance) and then phased into work in Ceramco.

We're particularly looking for able people who do not wish to pursue an academic or purely technical career but who want to apply their knowledge in broader managerial situations.

They will immediately be required to undertake significant projects, tackling such things as property administration, feasibility studies of different kinds, production and industrial engineering functions, price control matters, auditor enquiries, costing studies, product and market development, divisional accounting responsibilities, company investigations, process research.

Every year, a number of graduates find rewarding and successful careers in Ceramco. Applicants are invited to meet and discuss the experience of graduates who are now Ceramco executives. A leaflet is available at careers and appointments office. If you are interested, please phone D. McClure at the address below:-

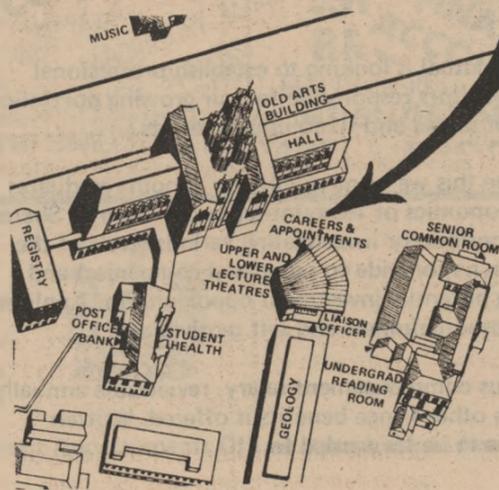


D. MCCLURE & ASSOCIATES
management consultants
Phones 866-756 or 864-137.
P.O. Box 77-034, Mt Albert, Auckland 3.

Careers



LOST? LOOKING FOR A JOB?
WE CAN HELP...
WE ARE HERE



COME OVER AND TALK ABOUT
YOUR CAREER
NOW

ACCOUNTANCY CAREERS FOR
QUALIFIED AND PARTLY QUALIFIED
ACCOUNTANTS

Gilfillan Morris & Co.

Employment opportunities are available for commerce graduates or partly qualified persons wishing to develop their accounting experience in a professional office.

EXPERIENCE

As a national firm with strong International associations we are involved in all aspects of commercial, industrial and economic development. The accounting profession offers wide services to the community and in particular we are able to offer opportunities for practical experience in all aspects of public accounting work including auditing, accounting, taxation and management services. Increasing use is being made of computer processing.

RESPONSIBILITY

If you are able to accept responsibility we will give you increasingly interesting and important work — and reward you accordingly.

TRAINING

We encourage the personal development of all our staff members and conduct regular internal staff training programmes. We also encourage staff to attend courses and seminars organised by professional bodies.

OVERSEAS TRAVEL

After a satisfactory background of experience has been obtained arrangements can be made for staff members to obtain appointments in one of the offices of our associated international firm.

If you are interested in discussing the job opportunities please communicate with the staff partner Mr J.R. Nicholl or Mr R.A. Jay in our Auckland Office, P.O. Box 1584, Telephone No. 30-875

COMMERCE GRADUATES

FOR PUBLIC PRACTICE

We have vacancies for graduates and near graduates in our Auckland office.

The position would suit those seeking good promotional prospects in an environment providing work of a varied and interesting nature. Opportunities exist for travel overseas with our worldwide associates after a qualifying period.

Applications are sought from those who will graduate this year or have only a few papers left to complete their degree and A.C.A. examination requirements.

We pay a competitive starting salary and thereafter adjust salaries in line with performance. Salary, and terms of employment will be discussed at an interview. For further details please write or if preferred phone :

John Duncumb
BARR BURGESS & STEWART
P.O. Box 48,
AUCKLAND.

Phone 30-848

ECONOMICS GRADUATES

National Mutual is looking to establish professional Investment Operators responsible for our growing portfolio of \$150 million of shares and fixed interest assets.

To achieve this we want to initially appoint graduates majoring in Economics or Accounting to our team of Shares Analysts, responsible for investigating various levels of the economy (from nationwide to individual companies) and recommending potential investment opportunities. Applicants must display resourcefulness and self motivation.

A generous commencement salary, reviewable annually, combined with other fringe benefits is offered. Written applications are to be forwarded to

Mrs Ashcroft
National Mutual
P.O. Box 1692
Wellington.



Reserve Bank of New Zealand CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

The Economic Department of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand has a limited number of positions available for economic students or graduates who are interested in working in the fields of economic forecasting, policy analysis with particular emphasis on developments in the monetary and balance of payments areas, econometric research and associated computer programming. The Bank can offer work of a stimulating and rewarding nature to persons who are well qualified in economics, economics and accountancy, or economics and mathematics. Competitive salaries are paid, there is a range of worthwhile fringe benefits, and opportunities for promotion are excellent. For students completing their first degree this year the Bank has available a number of bursaries to finance study for an Honours degree.

Any Stage III or Honours economic students or graduates who are interested in applying for a position in the Economic Department at the Head Office of the Reserve Bank in Wellington, please contact:-

The Deputy Chief Economist,
Reserve Bank of New Zealand,
P.O. Box 2498,
WELLINGTON.
(Tel. 722-029 Ext. 859)



UDC GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED

UDC FINANCE LIMITED

UDC MERCANTILE SECURITIES LIMITED

The UDC Group maintains a policy of recruiting graduates from a number of faculties to assist in its operations in commercial and industrial finance and in merchant banking.

UDC is Wellington based, has a staff of less than 100 in twelve branch offices yet operates one of the leading commercial and industrial finance companies, UDC Finance Limited, which has been in business almost forty years. Assets per staff member are more than double that of any other large finance company. Responsibilities are accordingly higher. The individual is important.

If you think you might like to join us, discuss it first with Mr Guy Nash in the University Careers and Appointments, room 14 behind the Upper Lecture Theatre, telephone 74740-703 or 632.

THE PROFESSIONAL CHALLENGE

Have you the initiative to take the professional challenge; the ability to see it right through as part of your planned development towards the top?

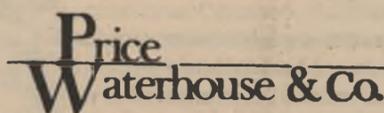
We provide:

- a challenging environment working with a wide range of clients operating in a variety of industries.

- a complete range of professional accounting services; including auditing, accounting and taxation, as well as specialised financial and management consulting advice.

We offer to graduates and near graduates:

- participation in regular in-house training courses as well as on-the-job training
- the opportunity to further their experience with Price Waterhouse and Company offices overseas, without interruption to their career progress
- the opportunity to specialise and gain the experience to become first a manager, then a partner.



To discuss the opportunities available in our offices in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch or New Plymouth, or in Price Waterhouse & Co offices in Fiji, contact the staff partner: Lloyd Edwards, Box 748, Auckland (telephone 33-439 30-589).

Car
SMA
TIPS ON
1. Find out
and make
2. Obtain
informati
possible. E
at the Car
3. If possi
how to pro
4. Try to
some spec
5. Bring p
6. Plan to
a job inter
7. Neatne
8. Clothes
Remember
going to a
The list
not yet be
organisati
attend aga
Alcan N.Z
A.M.P. So
Arthur Ya
Associates
A.R.A. - P
Audit Off
A.N.Z. Ba
Barr Burge
Bank of N
Broadland
Buddle an
Clarke Me
Computer
Cox Arcus
Departme
D.S.I.R.
Departme
Departme
Gordon D
Executive
Fisher and
Ford Mot
Gillian Ing
A. & J. G
Hutchison
I.C.I. New
Inland Re
Lampen A
Marubeni
D. McClur
McCulloch
Merck Sha
Ministry o
Morris Pat
National M
New Zeala
New Zeala
New Zeala
New Zeala
New Zeala
Price Wate
Probation
P.A. Mana
Prudential
Reckitt an
Reserve B
Ross Melv
Sheffield
Shell Oil M
State Serv
Systems a
T. and G
T.V. One
U.D.C. Gr
Wilkinson

The Glass Roundabout

CONTAINING THE DRINK

There are basically 5 alternative types of drink containers available in N.Z. Firstly, there is the returnable glass bottle. In terms of energy and long term economy, this seems to win out hands down. Averaging manufacturing costs over the life of the bottle, it takes less energy to make, collect, wash and refill a returnable bottle than to make a new plastic bottle, a new tin can, a new nonreturnable glass bottle or an aluminium can.

A returnable glass bottle also reduces considerably the amount of solid waste to be disposed of. A study in the U.K. calculated that if the daily milk consumption there (32 million pints) was packaged in 8" high non-returnable (1 trip) bottles then 11½ million bottles would be needed a year and every 2 months, enough would be produced to build a column of throwaway milk bottles to the moon.

Glass is one of the few packaging materials which is both reusable and completely recyclable. It is made from cheap and abundant materials - its principal ingredients are sand (72%), soda ash (12%) and limestone (13%). The sand and limestone are available in NZ; the soda ash is imported. Clear glass packaging enables people to see what they are purchasing and glass being chemically inert, neither adds to nor takes away from the products packaged.

Secondly there is the non-returnable glass bottle. It is generally lighter and thinner than the returnable bottle and therefore breaks more easily. It can be melted down and used for making new bottles but can't stand up to being mechanically washed and refilled.

Thirdly there is the non-returnable 3 piece rip top can which is made of a soldered tube of tinplated steel with a top plate of aluminium to allow easy opening. These cans have several disadvantages in addition to the amount of energy needed to make them. Firstly they consume valuable iron, tin and lead, all of which we have limited reserves of.

Secondly we have to import the raw materials to make them, using overseas funds. Thirdly the recycling of these cans is complicated because all the different pieces must be separated out before melting can occur. There is no plant in NZ capable of detinning cans and it seems unlikely that we will get one in the near future.

Fourthly is the non-returnable all-aluminium can. These are not produced in NZ (I don't think) but some imported drinks come in them. They require an enormous amount of energy to produce and it seems stupid to add to the 10% of our power that Comalco is already using by starting to use Aluminium cans. When discarded, the aluminium forms a very thin oxide layer over itself preventing oxidation and breakdown so the can stays in its original form almost indefinitely.

Finally, there is the non-returnable plastic container. There are no plastic manufacturing plants in NZ at present, so we must import, and as plastics are produced from oil and petroleum sources they will no doubt become more expensive as petroleum reserves are depleted and become less viable alternative means of packaging. Because of hygiene regulations, it is not economical for plastic containers to be refilled and reused, but you could use them around the house.

The table below comparing the different containers was prepared by a House of Representatives Standing Committee on Environment and Conservation in Australia, 1974.

Comparison of the Environmental impact of 5 different 12 oz containers for deliveries of 1,000 gallons of beer

	15 trip glass	Tin-plate can	3 piece can	one way glass	aluminium can
Energy (Kilo Joules)	1583	3693	5697	6647	9390
Raw materials (Kg)	417	816	771	3493	263
Water (litres x 1000)	45	155	155	127	77
Waterborne Wastes (Kg)	21	95	249	54	590
Atmospheric emissions (kg)	32	59	100	118	163
Solid wastes after use (m ³)	.085	.085	.085	.850	.085
Industrial solid waste (kg)	191	2223	2087	1134	680

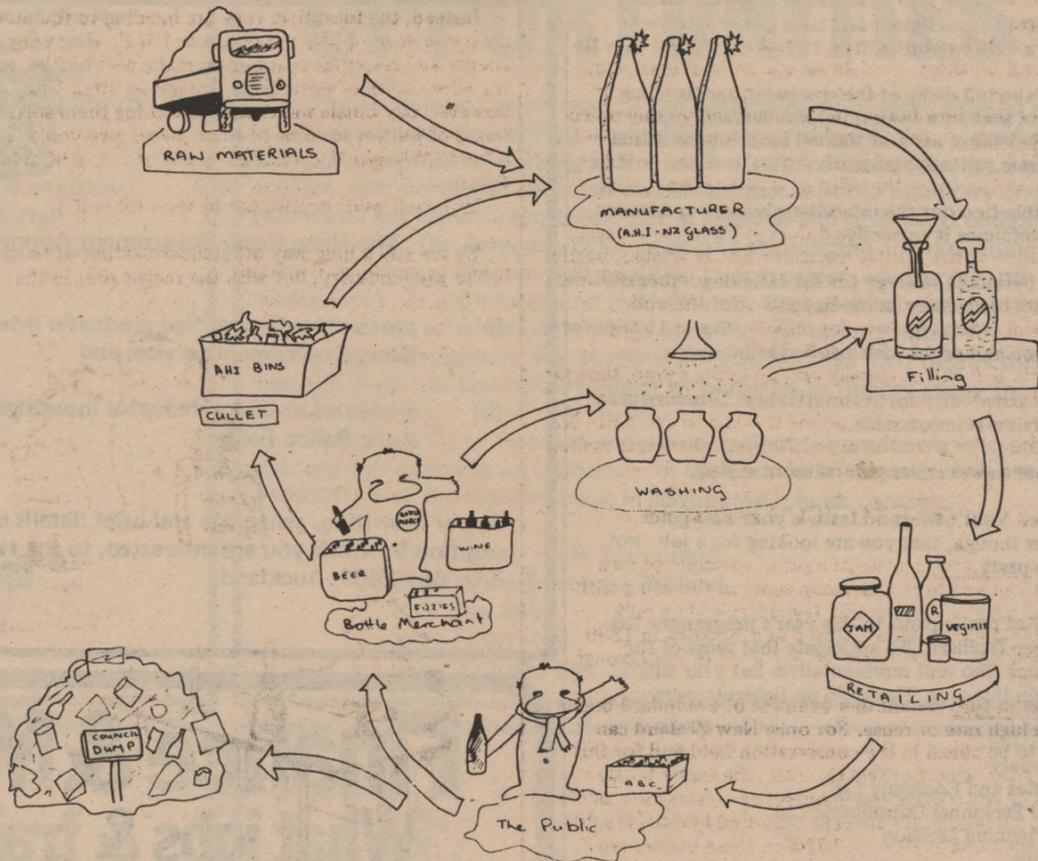
As recycling becomes increasingly the "in" thing to do, more and more people, groups and companies are wanting to be in on it. Those who have been doing it for years wonder what all the fuss is about, but many to whom the concept has recently come as a revelation are now seeing what used to be regarded as simple common sense, as sound economics and an opportunity to polish up the old public image.

For example Associated Bottlers (ABC) whose business is recycling - collecting beer bottles from the public, pubs etc, washing them and supplying them to breweries - must have been a bit surprized soon after AHI - NZ Glass Manufacturers decided to get publicly into the act too, to learn that what AHI did - collect smashed bottles and make new ones out of them - was "recycling" and

Reusable bottles are washed and reused - either for their original purpose, in which case they have to be returned to the original filler, or for some other purpose either in the home or in industry eg bottles used for meths, turps etc.

The sole manufacturer of glass bottles in NZ is AHI - NZ Glass Manufacturers. If you want to have a bottle made for you (except a hand blown job) you have to buy it from AHI and if you don't like the quality of what they produce or the price they charge, tough bikkie.

If you decide you've gone off bottles and would prefer to buy cans, or plastic or aluminium containers,



what ABC did was returning and reusing. Still I guess you can't really argue with your sole bottle supplier in NZ.

To get our terminology right: **Recycling** is taken to refer to the process whereby broken glass is melted down and used to make new glass products.

Returnables - bottles which can be returned either to the place where you bought them from or to a bottle merchant, wholesaler etc. Theoretically they'll be washed and used again.

Refundables. Bottles with a fixed deposit on them which you receive when you return the bottle, e.g. milk, most soft drinks, beer. If you go to the right place (see later) you can also get refunds on wines and spirits.

then one of AHI's many other companies can sell you that too. So, while having the glass field in NZ sewn up, the AHI NZ Glass Manufacturers can still never stand up and say loudly that glass containers are the best environmentally, economically or for any other reason because that might harm business for one of the other many arms of AHI. Its like having shares in both the National Party and the Labour Party at the same time so not being able to say anything against either.

Because AHI - NZGM is in the business of making bottles and want to make as many as possible, it follows that nonreturnable bottles present a better sales prospect than returnables, because the customer has to keep on coming back for more. This sort of logic prompts AHI to offer particularly favourable terms to Coca Cola last year which resulted in the launching of the nonreturnable 1250 ml bottle in Wellington supermarkets. And who should be chairing the commission deciding whether the nonreturnable bottle was acceptable here or not - noneother than J.K. Dobson, Chairman of the Anti Litter Council who just happens also to be general manager of Corporate Relations and Development with AHI. So much for impartial judgement.

It could be argued that in a country as small as NZ some monopolies are inevitable. But one must ask has the monopoly supplier a reasonable and equitable price structure and does he exploit his position as a sole



source? Certain evidence suggests they do.

Firstly, Independent Australian manufacturers produce lower priced bottles, despite some higher cost raw materials (eg soda ash), secondly the price charged for a particular bottle, while admittedly affected by the size of the order, also seems to be affected by the bargaining position of the purchaser. For instance, the beer industry which with its large recycling network is to a certain extent independent of AHI and not so easily manipulated, gets its bottles 3 to 4c cheaper than the more vulnerable wine industry for a bottle using the same amount of glass. Thirdly, as I discuss later in the wine section, they seem to be unnecessarily unco-operative on the issue of making standardisation of bottle shapes (which would make reuse of bottles much easier) financially profitable to the buyer.

The bottle filler is any company that puts a product in bottles - breweries, vineyards, D.Y.C. (vinegar), Butland Industries (jam) etc.

The bottle merchants buy bottles from the public, from pubs and wholesalers and from charity drives. ABC beer bottles, coke and schweppes bottles are sold directly back to the owners who do their own washing while others are sold to a firm of contract bottle washers.

After the bottles have been washed, outlets have to be found for them - sometimes the original user, sometimes a new outlet. Washed bottles are naturally sold cheaper than new bottles but not markedly - one objection that many users of washed bottles have is that every time AHT raises the price of new bottles, the contract bottle washers raise the price of washed bottles thus reducing the economic advantage of reusing bottles.

Once the bottles are filled they enter the cycle again of retailer, public, bottle merchant, bottle washer, bottle filler. Different bottle types vary in the number of times they are likely to be used. Eg figures for UK and Australia suggest 45 trips for milk bottles, 9-15 trips for beer bottles and 12-15 for soft drinks.

Discarded bottles usually end up in the dump, though some make their way to the AHI bins. Smashed glass (cullet) collected at these points is taken to the AHI - NZ Glass Manufacturers factory at Penrose where it is melted down and used in the making of new glass.

WHAT HAPPENS TO YOUR BOTTLES

The milk bottle presents a prime example of how people can accept the common sense of recycling without thinking twice about it. The durable glass milk bottle first appeared in England and America in 1880 and milk bottles today can be expected to last through 45 refills.

Beer bottles are another example of a standard bottle with a high rate of reuse. For once New Zealand can claim to be ahead in the conservation field and for this ABC (Associated Bottlers Co. Ltd., the major bottle hirer and collector in the country) can claim most of the credit. All beer in NZ (except imported brands) is sold in a standard ABC bottle, and 75% of these bottles are transported in a standard ABC crate.

ABC collects bottles from wholesalers, bottle merchants, hotels and the general public, wash them and return them to the breweries. When they are unable to supply the demand they have to buy new bottles from AHI but the proportion of recycled bottles is very high - generally around 90-94%. If you take your bottles direct to ABC Newmarket you get 36c dozen; other places give you 24c doz.

The standard Coke, Fanta Innes Schweppes and Jucy bottles are all reusable and there is a standard refund for them: 8c each for the big ones and 4c for the small. Watch out for and avoid nonreturnable nonrefundable bottles.

In March 1975 a company was formed, the Bottle Collection Association Ltd (BCA), which collects spirit bottles for cleaning and reuse. Until then, virtually all the spirit bottles filled in NZ, estimated to exceed 12 million bottles a year, were destroyed when empty. Now BCA is collecting, sorting, deringing (taking the metal ring part of the cap off) and storing 52 different bottle types (eg Gin, Vodka, Brandy, Whisky) and when enough are accumulated, washing them, packing them and sending them off to bottling companies.

Wherever possible, waste heat and water from the adjoining distillery (NZ distillery Co. Ltd) are used in the bottle washing operation, thus saving energy. The message seems to have finally got out to the hotels and wholesalers now that BCA is in existence, so you

BOTTLE REFUNDS

	ABC	Western Recycling	Sth Auck Bottle Co.	Wholesalers	Wine Shop	Dairy	Oasis
Beer (per dozen)	36c	24	24	24	-	-	?
Wine " "	15c	20	24	-	36	-	-
Spirits " "	15-24c	20	24	-	-	-	-
Soft Drinks large (doz)	-	96	60	96	-	96	96
" " small (doz)	-	48	36	48	0	48	48
Cordials (per doz)	-	15	24	-	-	-	-
Flagons each	10	10	10	5-10	10	-	?
Carafes, magnums each	8	5	5-10	0-10	10	-	-

This table gives some idea of the wide range of refunds given around town. If you have accumulated a large horde of empties, it could pay you to ring around your local wholesalers and bottle merchant and find out who is going to give you the best deal.

shouldn't see spirit bottles being smashed for cullet any more, but these places still don't give refunds. B.C.A. argue (probably justifiably at the present at least) that the cost of transportation, sorting, storing etc make dealing direct with the public and giving them refunds uneconomic.

Instead, the incentives they are handing to the public are a donation of 2½c per dozen to I.H.C., the saving of energy and resources required to make new bottles, and the elimination of potentially dangerous litter. They do, however, pay bottle merchants who bring them sorted boxes of bottles so some of these places give you a refund - Western Recycling gives 20c dozen, ABC 24c dozen.

Imported spirit bottles can be used for cullet.

We are still a long way off standardization of bottles in the wine industry, but with the recent rises in the



prices of new bottles an increasing percentage of NZ wine bottles are being washed and reused.

We in the Auckland region are lucky because the number of vineyards in the region provides local outlets for returned bottles with low transport costs, so a number of bottle merchants here give refunds on wine bottles. Wholesalers and hotels generally don't but hopefully they won't smash them.

For towns and cities away from wine-growing districts the problem of returning bottles for reuse is that bottles take up the same amount of room whether empty or full, so unless a good price is paid for empties, freight costs may sometimes be prohibitive.

There are a number of problems associated with standardization of wine bottle shapes.

Firstly, because of the different properties of different wines at least 3 different types of bottles are needed. For instance, all still table wines could conceivably be in a standard bottle (all Cooks still wines are in standard 750 ml bottle) but sparkling wines need a much heavier bottle to withstand the internal pressure, and fortified wines need a screw top neck.

Secondly, there is the consumers traditional association of a particular bottle shape with a particular drink: eg hock, burgundy claret, champagne and wine makers feel (probably not justifiably in my opinion - witness

Cook's experience) that customers wouldn't take so kindly to a standard bottle.

Thirdly, of course is the simple advertising element. 85% of wine bottles in New Zealand are stock bottles made of a standard AHI mould and available for anyone to buy, whereas the other 15% are bottles made to the specifications of a specific winemaker and available only to them; eg the 1.7l Montana carafe and the 2l Corbans' carafe. Proprietary bottles are therefore only available for reuse by the original user and aren't interchangeable with those from other wine makers.

A proprietary bottle costs more than a standard bottle so the users have to weight that against any market advantage they feel it may give them. When Cooks started marketing Hock, it was in a proprietary bottle of their own design which tapered in at the bottom. However the cost and problems the tapered bottle caused on the automatic filling line made them reconsider and they discovered that if they put the original tapered label onto a standard bottle it looked very much the same as a tapered bottle. So now the wine is sold in a standard bottle but with a distinctive label!

Another economic disincentive to standardization comes from the makers of the bottles - AHI NZ Glass. Although they have said, and it certainly sounds logical enough, that if the wine industry reduced its range and placed larger orders for a smaller range of bottles, then the bottle production line (which reaches maximum efficiency at orders of 400,000) would be more efficient and prices would therefore drop. However, the last time the wine industry decreased the number of bottle shapes significantly, the price of bottles increased by a greater amount than ever before.

A smaller range of bottles would make sorting and reusing considerably easier and more viable and hence reduce the demand for new bottles. And after all, AHI is in the business of selling new bottles; the more the better.

There have also been complaints that AHI bottles don't stand up to washing and refilling as they should and that a larger proportion of bottles break on the filling line than should be expected, particularly once they've been weakened by washing and second fillings.

Jam jars, cordial bottles, vinegar bottles, soft drink bottles even scent bottles all can and are being washed and reused in the Auckland region.

Cullet is the name given to broken glass which is fed into the furnaces (along with sand, limestone and soda ash) and used to make new glass. Using cullet in making new glass saves on raw materials (though these are comparatively cheap) and also enables a more efficient operation of the glass smelting performance. Most cullet comes from breakages at various stages along the production line, either in the making of bottles, or refilling them, but about 15% comes direct from the public who put their glass into AHI bins. The traditional output of glass in NZ is white, amber and green. Cullet used for making white glass must be pretty pure, but green and particularly amber can stand a greater degree of impurity. For this reason, there is more cullet available for making amber glass and so cullet may make up to 25% or more of the ingredients used in making it.

Whilst acknowledging the conservation efforts of the AHI recycling scheme and that cullet may be more economically transported than bottles and so save fuel, it still uses more energy to make a new bottle even using cullet than to collect transport and wash an old one.

If it is at all possible to reuse a bottle or to allow some one else to, please don't smash it.

LIN ROBERTS



Jim Anderton

LABOUR campaigns for the ACC have tended over recent years to give the appearance of being one man shows. First Michael Bassett and now, for the second time, Jim Anderton appear as the leaders of gallant but hopeless frontal assaults on heavily-fortified C & R entrenchments. The ensuing routs are now beginning to become rather predictable. The Auckland Region heavies of the Labour Party certainly think so, and after the last triennial massacre, decided that the whole business was a waste of time and money. There followed a period of discussion within the party, with the result that the gallant Anderton is again leading an army into the field but this time with rather less effort being made by the party as a whole to support the operation.

Anderton will not look back on the previous campaign with too many fond memories. On that occasion, he mounted Labour's most impressive local body campaign for years, only to have the whole thing backfire disastrously. He succeeded in scaring the conservative Eastern area to the polls in droves to vote against Labour, but failed to mobilise his potential support in the West. Labour's share of the City Council fell to two members, Anderton himself and Mrs Cath Tizard.

Although the Mayoral race is a good deal more complex this time, and a glut of Conservative candidates gives Anderton a better chance than a Labour candidate is ever likely to get again, their prospects for the Council don't seem significantly changed.

There are simply too many factors that put Labour at a disadvantage before the voting even begins. The city's electoral rolls are in complete chaos from all accounts, which especially affects the Labour-inclined Western suburbs where people are less likely to be familiar with the ins and outs of the rules governing registration. As a result of this, Labour has been the only group actively canvassing to get people on the rolls. According to Anderton, the incidence of non-enrolment is very high. The failure of a ward or even part-ward system to emerge since the last election does little for Labour's chances. Under such a system, where each area was guaranteed of some representation the C & R would be unable to rule the roost as thoroughly as it does now.

The introduction of the full ward system is one of the five policy points stressed in the Labour policy statement. As such it has a certain catch twenty-two quality to it. Given a majority on Council, Labour will introduce a full ward system. If there were a full ward system Labour would often as not probably hold a majority on Council. Without the wards, Labour is unlikely to succeed at the polls and therefore we won't get a ward system. Tautology is the most visible characteristic of the debate on wards. At the last local body election, a referendum was held on the question which was, depending upon your point of view, either inconclusive or an endorsement of wards. For reasons known only to its authors, the referendum did not simply give the choice of wards versus the present overall system, but introduced the third alternative of a mixed system. A cynic might suggest that the C & R council and Mayor Robbie realising that wards would carry the day, determined to cast confusion upon the whole business, while at the same time providing themselves the option of backing down only half way. This has certainly been the outcome. The overall system of election we have at the present was soundly trounced, but since neither of the two ward proposals gained a plurality, the mixed system has since been widely touted as a compromise. The whole business looks extremely open to the accusation of gerrymandering.

There has also been the occasional outburst of rather acrimonious abuse concerning this issue. Labour has been accused of simply attempting to get a system loaded in its own favour and has replied in kind.

The second of Labour's policy points is that the Council should take a more active role in providing housing in its area. In particular, they claim this should be done in such a way as to prevent established residential areas being overrun by commercial sprawl as has happened along the North Roads. They also advocate a reorganisation of the city's transport system. The feeling is that the need to provide an efficient system for commuters is the main priority, and that profit or loss is less important.

Under the heading of Community Development, a number of moves are also advocated to make the city's leisure facilities more accessible to the people - abolition of charges for use of pools and fields, longer hours for libraries, etc. It is also proposed to give greater support to Citizens Advice Bureaux and Community advisers.

The crunch for all of this is where the money is to come from. Local body finance is one of the most difficult questions in New Zealand politics at the moment. Local bodies desperately need greater revenue - both to finance necessary facilities, and to finance their moves into welfare areas where the State has failed. However, the Government is not forthcoming with any means of providing the money. Numerous schemes have been suggested. Labour rejects regional income and sales taxes, and opts for 'Community-created value tax on land' which, in effect, means some form of tax on capital gains. The idea is a good one, but there is simply not a snowball's show in hell of the Government wearing some-



Jim Anderton.

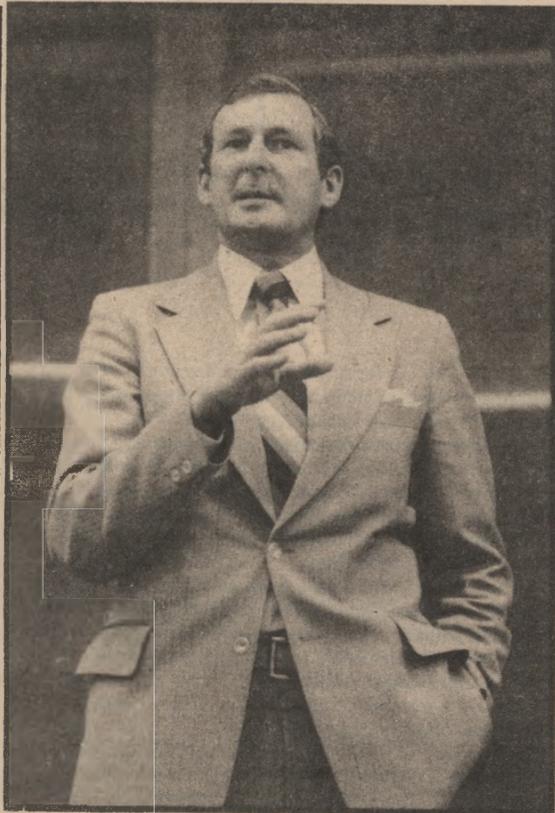
JAN GEARY

Colin Kay

CLEAN Colin Kay has produced a 20-odd page policy summary. In regard to everything except the paper it's printed on, it is best described as glossy. It is a superb piece of public relations and if distributed efficiently throughout the East, and that is obviously what it is designed for, it should ensure him of the Mayoralty. It is arranged under twenty or so headings so as to give the impression of a comprehensive, well-thought policy. Under each heading come a series of cliches, slogans and statements of the obvious with which all right-thinking citizens will surely agree wholeheartedly. For instance: "The family is the basis and focal point of our communities"; "Business with - not at the expense of - leisure." In terms of hard policy it says amazingly little about anything.

Most of the points made are generalised into meaninglessness or are concerned simply with administrative style. Nowhere could I find any credible statement of how the long term objectives are to be reached. There are also a number of eyebrow raisers. "there must be no further reclamation of our harbours." It is not much more than two years since Kay attempted to cudgel students into approving the Hobson Bay Sports Fields plan which would have required the reclamation of a large area of the Harbour. One can only congratulate Mr Kay on his belated and timely conversion. There are also a number of statements which on closer examination are just plain absurd. "As a former Citizens and Ratepayers Councillor he is in a unique position to mould the council into a team; free of the antagonisms and factionalism that has often held the city back." Since only the Mayor and two councillors are not Cits and Rats, there is little potential for factionalism on the

MAYORS' NEST



Colin 'Clean' Kay.

JAN GEARY

present council and indeed little has been apparent. If anything has been holding the city back, one is left with no culprit in sight other than the Cits and Rats, who include Kay. Also, it is not at all obvious to me how his membership of one faction is supposed to place him above factionalism.

All in all the policy content of the document is negligible. However policy doesn't win elections, and the authors of Mr Kay's campaign obviously understand this perfectly. It is all a matter of striking the correct attitude for the occasion and in this Kay is succeeding brilliantly. He has come up with just the right amount of Values trendyism grafted onto a basic trunk of good solid middlebrow liberal Toryism, to appeal to a conservative East, by now a little unnerved by the Prime Minister's extremism. It looks to me like the mix of the moment.

Kay's other big asset is himself. His personal history is so much in tune with the ideals of middle-class New Zealand (successful sportsman, businessman and family man), that one could be excused for suspecting that he too was created by his advertising agency. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that Kay is about to steal the traditional Robby vote in the East and will become the next Mayor.

DON MACKAY

FACE TO FACE

I suppose the question to answer with all the candidates is - 'Would this man make a good mayor?'

I personally see two parts to this question. The first is probably the most important and that is the man's ability to direct the roading, traffic, sewerage, water departments etc.

Going to his record, I find that he is managing Director of a chain of nine "Flackson Ltd" stores; a Director of ABS and Past Director of The Auckland Rotary Club.

He was General Manager of the New Zealand team that went to the Perth Commonwealth Games in 1962, and is Organiser of the annual 'Around the Bays' event. He chaired the committee that raised \$150,000 for the Christchurch Commonwealth Games, as well as involvement in many Sports Clubs and charities.

With this type of history, I feel that the mayoralty, as it stands, is well within the capabilities of Colin Kay.

The second part of this question would be his political aspirations. For this part I asked Mr Kay about areas I felt were going to be important to Auckland in the next three years.

Colin Kay has to me, modelled himself on Robbie, independent, apolitical, but living in Remuera and using the same advertising agency that got the National Party to power in the last election. I feel he is most probably as apolitical as one could get, but I also feel that his gamble is that Robbie will show himself as 'past it' and that, Auckland being Auckland, the vote will go his way.

DON MACKAY

continued on page 19

David
C.A.R.E.
he attend
Action a
talked to
sporting

New Zea
South A
against S
Zealand
and bow
views o
I think
seen fro
paper wh
Lagos. M
ative for
New Zea
with a re
New Zea
tacts wit
banner h
ZEALAN
New Zea
ed were
claimed
aparthei
announc
embargo
Council.

I thin
a strong
of an arr
unwilling
You'd th
be much
embargo
course b
White S

What are
stance o
going to
off?

Well, in
player th
statemen
be contr
player ge
him and
Ministry
times, so
than Ne
grown m
drew exp
African
Nigeria

The f
to the A
sporting
and the
Constitu
clearly n
done - a
and the
that if S
quite po
ment-so
contemp
of any so

Until
tion whe
sporting
and whe
contacts
noises a
off the
and see.
go to th
example
they're

Speakin
Governm
wanting
Parliame
in the se
Represe
to with
a statem
for all c
ries whi
say that
China an
there's o

The e
that we
people t
Nationa
call fro
own pas
to sprea

Everybo
the Gov
traitors.
As great
that's h

David Williams, law lecturer and Vice-President for C.A.R.E., recently returned from a visit to Africa where he attended the United Nations' "World Conference for Action against Apartheid" in Lagos, Nigeria. CRACCUM talked to him about the conference and New Zealand's sporting contacts with South Africa.

New Zealand still maintains sporting contacts with South Africa and yet it supported an arms embargo against South Africa in the U.N. even though New Zealand has no arms industry, apart from beer bottles and bows and arrows. What are the African leaders' views on its stance?

I think the attitude to New Zealand can be most clearly seen from the headline of a prominent Nigerian newspaper which was discussing Mr Templeton's speech in Lagos. Mr Templeton was the U.N. permanent representative for New Zealand and he spoke on behalf of the New Zealand Government in Lagos and in an interview with a reporter from the Daily Sketch he said that the New Zealand Government couldn't stop sporting contacts with South Africa. The newspaper came out with a banner headline across the front page which said NEW ZEALAND BACKS VORSTER - That's the way they see New Zealand's sporting contacts. Now, in fact, disregarded were the statements in Mr Templeton's speech which claimed that New Zealand was resolutely opposed to apartheid and indeed included for the first time, an announcement that New Zealand supported the aims embargo to be mandatorily opposed by the Security Council.

I think, in short, that it is viewed as hypocrisy to take a strong stand against apartheid verbally in the rhetoric of an arms embargo and yet to be so "wishy-washy" and unwilling to go further in stopping sporting contacts. You'd think that sporting and cultural exchanges would be much lower in the order of priorities than arms embargoes, but that's not the case in New Zealand of course because of our peculiar cultural relationship with White South Africans.

What are the African plans if New Zealand maintains this stance of Mr Talboys going to scold every rugby player going to South Africa and the Government waving them off?

Well, in fact Mr Talboys hasn't scolded every rugby player that's gone to South Africa other than by a public statement. He hasn't contacted any of them. That may be contrasted with the Australians. They had one rugby player going to South Africa and they actually called him and demanded that he come and see them in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and they rang him up three times, so at least the Australians have done a lot more than New Zealand. In that respect, Talboys said "They're grown men - they can make up their own minds" That drew expressions of amazement from a number of African officials and cabinet ministers in Tanzania and Nigeria when we reported that to them.

The fact is that the Gleneagles Agreement, according to the Africans we spoke to was intended to bring sporting contacts with South Africa to an absolute end, and the Africans were of the view that everything in the Constitution should be done towards that end. Now clearly not everything in our Constitution has been done - after all, visas can be refused to South Africans and the Government hasn't accepted that they will do that if South Africans wish to come to New Zealand. It's quite possible within our Constitution to refuse Government-sourced funds going to any sporting body which contemplates contact with South Africa. No such threat of any sort has been made.

Until the New Zealand Government gets to the position where it forgets about non-interference with sporting bodies, gets that policy completely behind it, and whole-heartedly attempts to actually stop sporting contacts rather than just gently make a few scolding noises as you suggest, until then I don't think we will be off the hook. I think that the African attitude is wait and see. They certainly haven't definitely decided to go to the Edmonton Commonwealth Games, for example, they're still waiting and watching. I don't think they're quite convinced as yet.

Speaking from a strictly legal point of view, could the Government withhold passports from any rugby-players wanting to go to S.A.?

Parliament is supreme and the Government has control in the sense they have the majority in the House of Representatives. It's perfectly legally possible for them to withhold passports completely. What is more likely is a statement in the passports that the passport is valid for all countries except for the following named countries which used to be the case and our passports used to say that one could not go to the People's Republic of China and The Democratic Republic of Vietnam, so there's certainly precedent for that.

The only difficulty with withdrawing passports is that we (CARE and HART) might well be the very first people to have them withdrawn from us. In fact, at the National Party Conference held recently, there was a call from a lawyer, no less, in the National Party that my own passport should be withdrawn because I was going to spread lies, or whatever he thought, abroad.

Everybody that ever reads a newspaper must know that the Government and the National Party regard CARE as traitors. How do the African leaders regard C.A.R.E.? As great supporters in the struggle for human rights - that's how we're viewed. We were very cordially received,

Not Doing Enough



David Williams: the government is not doing enough.

we were told on many occasions to continue to send them information. We were told in particular, to make sure "HART/CARE Backgrounders" continued to be sent to them in Africa. In fact I've never felt so important in my life, being warmly greeted by cabinet ministers and having government cars supplied - being treated almost royally. There's no doubt at all CARE and HART are very warmly received, and indeed, the officials whom we spoke to knew about the court case in which CARE lost against Muldoon but that didn't affect their view of our credibility because they viewed the case as a trial of political opinions and they didn't in any way accept that we had told lies. Their attitude is of course, that they can make up their mind for themselves - they don't get information just from us. They're mature and well-read people - they can make up their own minds - and it's almost a racist assumption which has been made by Muldoon (and others) when he says that the only reason that the African nations boycotted NZ at the Olympic Games was because of information that "HARE and CART" - as he calls us - had spread abroad. It's really a racist assumption that Africans can't make up their own minds.

You mentioned "HART/CARE Backgrounders" - what are these?

The "HART/CARE Backgrounder" is a document put out every so often - it used to be put out just by HART who have now been joined by CARE, so that we pooled our resources. Primarily it consists of news-clippings of statements or reports of what the PM, in particular, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs and others have said, with some commentary that we insert at the beginning on where the state of play is at the moment in NZ. So it's basically information with a commentary, and as I

say, anyone that needs it can draw their own conclusions from the basis of the press reports and they can read the commentary we put at the front of them.

So that this "tissue of lies" the P.M. talks about is really him hanging himself with his own mouth? That's exactly it.

The African leaders know of you. Do Africans generally have any knowledge of HART and CARE and their work?

I can give you one example. There was a Tanzanian who worked in the Institute of Adult Education in Dar-es-Salaam who read that I was coming to Tanzania in "Uhuru", the Swahili newspaper - he read that in a report that was published through an International news agency - and he sought me out. He managed to contact Phil Amos, the former Minister of Education who now lives in Tanzania, and found out where I'd be, and got in contact with me. He was keen to talk with me, and also with Trevor Richards. So there's one example of a person who went to a great deal of trouble to find us and to talk to us.

What did you say on behalf of CARE at the Conference? I made three points that related to beefing up General Assembly resolutions against apartheid. The basis of the discussion in the commission that we attended was that there was a programme against Apartheid decided by the General Assembly in November of 1976, and we were looking for further toughening measures - further action. The three that I suggested were:

That the liberation movements should be recognised as the legitimate and authentic representatives of the South African people. At present, a General Assembly resolution calls on all states to break off diplomatic

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

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

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

Facilities for withdrawal on demand throughout New Zealand.

BNZ has more branches and agencies throughout the country than any other bank.

Safe keeping of documents and valuables.

BNZ Education Loans.

Free consulting and financial advice.

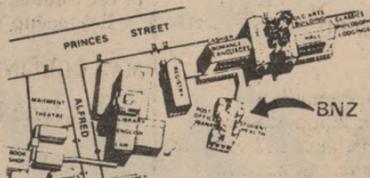
Full travel services.

All these services and more, on campus, and available to you through the BNZ Campus Branch.

Never underestimate what the Bank of New Zealand can do for you!

If you'd like more information on any financial or associated matter, call at the BNZ Campus Branch, and arrange time for a chat with Branch Manager, Russ Blakeman, he'll be very pleased to help.

Or, ring him direct on 370-385 or 374-834.



Full banking services at the

Bank of New Zealand

Campus Branch,
Old Student Union Building.

home-made

Pies

30c

cafe

Coffee

Bar

open till

10 pm

weekdays

Restaurant

open

to the

Public

5-8 pm

relations with South Africa. I suggest that we go further than break off diplomatic relations with the racist regime and, in fact, recognise the liberation movements.

There is the problem of the recruitment of mercenaries, and I suggested there is a need to call on all states to pass specific criminal legislation to stop mercenaries to go to Rhodesia and South Africa to support the racist regimes there.

To endorse what U.N. people call "Third Party principle" as far as sport and collaboration with apartheid sport is concerned - that is that it is justifiable to boycott or otherwise penalise individuals and sporting bodies who collaborate with apartheid sport - so that you don't just attack the apartheid sportsmen in S.A. by eliminating them from world bodies but you also penalise sportsmen and sporting bodies in other countries who collaborate with those South Africans.

We've also seen a lot in the press about how South Africa is making its sport "multi-racial, and, in fact, one of its sport directors has resigned 'in disgust' over this. How much truth do you think there is in these reports? The South African definition of "multi-racial" is rather different from most people's definition of multi-racial. The South African definition is to have specially-selected teams, which are selected on an invitation basis - they invite certain persons to attend. The World XV - so called - that played in South Africa recently was "multi-racial" because they invited three N.Z. Maoris to go as "honorary whites and therefore that made the World XV "multiracial". They made one of their own XV's "multiracial" by inviting certain African and Coloured - as they call them - players to play in the game. But that's not what we call multiracial. We call sport multiracial when at ordinary club, provincial and other levels anyone can play with whoever they wish to. That's certainly not what the South Africans are talking about.

When Abraham Ordia visited N.Z. he was rather badly treated by the P.M. and when he'd left the P.M. seemed to think he'd outwitted him. We all know the P.M.'s view of Mr Ordia, but what are Mr Ordia's views on the P.M.?

Mr Ordia treats N.Z. as a 'special case' as far as sporting boycotts are concerned because Muldoon, in particular won an election on a policy of welcoming racist rugby teams to New Zealand and encouraging sporting contacts with white South Africans. Although some of Muldoon's statements were dressed up in different jargon, that's basically what the policy was. It's recognised as such by Mr Ordia and he continues to treat N.Z. as a special case. Other people might call it "picking on N.Z." What Mr Ordia says is that until Muldoon and his government unequivocally reject their previous policies, there will be doubts about them.

I must admit that Mr Ordia, and other Africans to whom we spoke, were amazed to hear Mr Muldoon describe the Gleneagles Agreement as a diplomatic triumph.

So far, we've been talking about the non-achievements of the National Government only. Do you think the next Labour Government will do any different (assuming they win next year)?

I think that sporting contacts with South Africa is one of the few areas in which the Labour Party actually is significantly better - in its rhetoric at any rate - than the National Party. But not just in the rhetoric, because the previous Labour Government actually broke an election policy, and acknowledged they had broken it, when they stopped the 1973 Springbok tour of New Zealand so that with respect to that, the Labour Party is certainly committed to refusing visas to racist teams coming to New Zealand. That is different from National's policy.

CARE is not only interested in "stirring overseas" as Muldoon might put it - they also are trying to protect the rights of Maoris, particularly over Bastion Point. Was Bastion Point mentioned at the Lagos Conference? Yes, there was a prepared statement that Trevor Richards read on behalf of the anti-apartheid movement of New Zealand which made a specific reference to the fact that, despite the claims of a "harmonious, multi-cultural society" put forward by Government representatives, there certainly are issues such as the Bastion Point issue, which are of great concern in New Zealand. CARE, of course, is very actively involved in the anti-racism campaign within New Zealand. In fact, a significantly larger proportion of our work is spent on issues such as Immigration and Maori Land than it is on the anti-apartheid cause, although newspaper coverage of our activities is rather more concentrated on the anti-apartheid aspect. Certainly as regards Bastion Point, that's been the key issue of this year as far as many of us in CARE are concerned, particularly as far as I'm concerned, and it's going to be a key issue to judge whether New Zealand really is a harmonious multi-cultural society. If we are really such a society, we shouldn't see any difficulty whatsoever in granting title to a few acres of land at Bastion Point to the Ngati-Whatua people.

Earlier this year, David Williams applied for an injunction to stop the Crown from using force should they evict the squatters from Bastion Point. The judge refused the application because he considered that Mr Williams was insincere - an opinion with which few of David Williams' colleagues and acquaintances would concur.

CHRIS TENNET

VINTAGE BOOKS

WE ARE
HERE



is central Auckland's newest second-hand & antiquarian bookshop.

We warmly invite you to inspect our side range of books, and browse in a friendly, unhurried atmosphere.

We are also interested in buying good (and particularly old) books of all kinds.

TEL: 379-113 11 LORNE STREET
(NEXT REAR ENTRANCE 246)

FEAR IS THE KEY

GRAFTON HALL

Sunday 25 September, 7.30 pm

Admission 50c

TYPING

No job too big or small

From 55c / page.

Phone Lynne 438-230

divers



Australia- land of things to do After Finals BOOK NOW

Student Travel Bureau

Top floor Student Union Building
Mon-Fri from 11.00am to 5.00pm

Footlights

AMAMUS THEATRE GROUP GALLIPOLI, VALITA & OEDIPUS MAIDMENT LITTLE THEATRE

AMAMUS Theatre Group, New Zealand's foremost experimental fringe theatre group have recently completed a season at the Maidment Little Theatre where they performed the trilogy 'Song of a Kiwi', conducted a two-day workshop, and presented lectures to the Drama Diploma.

Their material, their workshop and their system can only be described as mind boggling. No wonder they've received grant money from the Arts Council. New Zealand needs them.

Amamus come from Wellington, directed by Paul Maunder, and actors Jonathan Dennis, Denise Young, John Anderson, Anna Campion, and Fiona Lindsay and stage manager Yvonne Harrison presented Gallipoli, Valita and Oedipus, the three parts related only in the throwback character of Kiwi, and his naivety.

Gallipoli is taken from that mighty New Zealand memorial when the Allied forces attempted to take the Turkish peninsula in the 1914-1918 war. Five people reconstruct the image of that distinguished event as a game after the arrival of the 'Kiwi'.

As he is shot they wonder what he's really like and see the characteristics of mate, father, wife, mother, emerge and are examined in the harsh light of a sophisticated culture. Fiona Lindsay's Turkish priest and wise host hold the course of this play and allow the other actors to fly their very honest feelings. Gallipoli has the advantage of an easily recognizable shape and a familiar theme and is the most easily assimilated part of the production.

Valita takes a Pole, a Jew, a Kiwi and a Nazi through five blocks of reaction reflecting the horrors of the concentration camps, the growth of Nazism, the background of the political activist to attempt to awaken the blundering Kiwi with no history and no pain.

The individual cameos in this segment of the performance are the best examples of the techniques of this Grotowski-orientated group. The emotions expressed by the actors awaken some feeling in the audience of what those horrors must have been like.

Oedipus, the final third is adapted from Sophocles and is an example of the fundamental beliefs of Paul Maunder. Can mankind having totally involved himself in replacing his human faculties by technical parodies comprehend any sort of destiny and if so can he regain personal responsibility?

The Amamus version of this classical story of the Greeks is set in a post-bomb world with Oedipus attempting to comprehend his responsibility in our modern society.

Amamus is based on Stanislavsky, Paul Maunder considers anyone working in the theatre today who has not read Stanislavsky 'a charlatan,' they have used many of the exercises laid down by Grotowski to develop their technique and the overriding effect gained as a spectator to the Amamus performances is they have really earned the right to be there.

The group uses a number of basics in their philosophy, which began to emanate from Poland in the sixties. Do we need a theatre? No, but we need space. Do we need lighting? No but we need illumination. Do we need a text? No, at least not in the normal form. Do we need costumes? No, although clothes are costumes. Do we need a set? No, at least not as an object separate from the play. Do we need sound effects? No, but all sounds are of necessity sound effects. Do we need an actor? Yes. Do we need a spectator? Yes. Do they need to make contact? Yes.

And on this basis they build that contact. Here is where the real genius of this company starts to emerge. Paul Maunder describes the kind of contact they are attempting to achieve in this 'poor' theatre with no sets, costumes or texts as "the actor must discard his own 'mask' and reveal himself as a vulnerable human being, thereby inviting the audience to make a similar gesture and awakening a need in him.

"In fact to find out what about us is still human in this chaotic world we must leave the mask behind and penetrate to our innermost selves."

He admits the system is fraught with dangers and traps but aimed, as all their plays are, at those moments in the men's lives when they sing, die, dance or blind themselves, a reaction does occur which tells the audience something about themselves and allows the actors to present their truths in a framework not disrupted or diluted by technology or gimmicks. The act is one of poverty, simply from one human being to another and isn't that what the function of theatre is?

For all this to happen the actors must be fully expressive human beings and this elusive quality is built via the ideas of Stanislavsky and Grotowski through a set routine of exercises. Those lucky enough to get on the Amamus workshop learnt and experienced how a rigid routine of physical exercises involving all your body and a group of yoga-style movements could release your senses, how a number of areas of your body can act as 'resonators' vocally for different emotions (the fear sound from the middle of the back is totally amazing) and then when they are all put together with a text



Jonathan Dennis and Anna Campion in Amamus Theatre's "Valita"

under the guiding rules of intention and emotion suddenly each actor is creating beautiful honest and spontaneous truths. A fascinating experience and very hard work but suddenly the performances of any production when based on this technique have a depth of feeling lacking in much of our straight theatre. This experimental theatre is no experiment, its here to stay.

ROGER MCGILL



Impulse Dance Theatre, New Zealand's only fully professional modern dance Company is making its first visit to Auckland as part of its fourth nationwide tour, and will be performing at the Kenneth Maidment Theatre on 22nd, 23rd and 24th September.

Although only in their second year, Impulse have been widely acclaimed by critics for their highly entertaining and varied programme. The five dancers are all New Zealanders from such varied backgrounds as mime, the National Ballet School and Physical Education, and are rapidly establishing modern dance theatre as a part of our culture.

As is their policy, the programme presented will show the vitality of modern dance through a variety of works that have appeal to all age groups. Impulse Dance Theatre is a repertory Company which means that they do not present just one style of dance, but rather enable choreographers to discover new themes in movement, music, costume and lighting. "... Of a feather" choreographed by Company member Paul Jenden looks at three species of birds which are identified by their striking masks. "Dunedin: weather or not" choreographed by Helen Oldfield, lecturer in dance at Otago University School of Physical Education is a delightful

COLIN KAY: cont'd from P. 18

We next discussed his three main objectives for Auckland. These were: Mall parts of Queen St., develop the Central Business area as a Recreational centre, and establish neighbourhood participation for Council decision making. Well! they are not exactly breathtaking but they are not expensive to the point of leaving a monument to himself (ie. no rapid rail in Queen St)

Personally I felt the mall idea good, but I found a lack of depth in the other two ideas.

The next major area we discussed was the A.R.A. To me this is the major area of concern for all local bodies, its levy is very high, its ability in buying land, and also running buses that have to be rebuilt is in doubt.

Mr Kay however feels that he is for Auckland and therefore will not be seeking a position on the A.R.A. His attitude is that other members of the Council are on the A.R.A. and they will be capable of conveying the wishes of the Council. Here to me is the paradox; the first thing Colin Kay said to me at the start of the interview was that he was offering Auckland "leadership". But he doesn't want to get involved in an area that decides a significant proportion of the rates.

Another part of his idea of leadership is in the contradiction that he hopes to get more power from Central Government yet he is not interested in getting involved in the A.R.A.

Colin Kay said he would be a full time Mayor; with the attributes of a good listener. He has the energy to get involved at a Community level; sincere; has no label; positive; optimistic; and is totally committed to Auckland. He is selling himself as a product and I feel the product is a little pretentious but not without some merit. I would expect no major or radical changes of the Council.

Leadership? Mild.

MAX COLLINS

FOLK DANCING

We had a very successful Folk Dancing session last week, so if you haven't tried it yet, come along this week, or any Thursday evening this term at 7.30 pm in the Dance Studio on the First Floor of the New Gymnasium. Admission will be 50 cents to cover the cost of the fee of Malcolm Clapp, our excellent dance caller. Refreshments provided.

comment on the joys of spring as experienced in that city. "Triangle" choreographed by the Director Jamie Bull is a dynamic energy study to music by Weather Report. The music is given a broad scope within the repertoire, and ranges from Rick Wakeman through Woody Herman to Pergolesi.

In addition to their public performances, Impulse will be giving lecture-demonstrations at Teachers College, St. Dominics College, Westlake Girls High School, Howick College and Glen Innes Intermediate, as well as giving a one-day workshop on Saturday 17th September. They will also be holding auditions for a new dancer for the Company after their Auckland season. This is all part of fulfilling their aim of taking dance to the people and they are supported in this by the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council and the Education Department.

So what is Modern Dance? Go along and find out. The evening is well worth the time of the ballet addict, the theatregoer in search of something different and the family to share an evening together. This immensely talented young company offers a great evening's entertainment - make sure you don't miss them.

Quotes

Last week Riemke Ensing and Sue Stover had a long discussion about *Private Gardens*, the anthology of NZ women poets which Ms Ensing edited. Here are some extracts from that discussion which deal with women in the NZ poetry scene, poetry in general in NZ and the role of "feminism" in poetry.

Don Long's survey seemed to indicate that on the whole, literary magazines were edited by males and as a consequence, there is a dominance of males contributing rather than females. This may be because women weren't submitting, but the impression I got was that women were submitting work but it was being returned to them.

Working in isolation, as a lot of these women are, is very difficult. A woman is frequently doing housewifely things - cooking meals, looking after kids - that sort of thing - and as an extra, she has her poetry. But there's no one within her immediate circle that she can discuss any problems with. So she has to find her way right from the beginning and hope for something to work out at the end. And I think this makes the poetry all the more a courageous effort.

Mary Stanley is one of the few NZ women writers in this anthology who is aware of literary tradition. The others tend to write specifically from personal experience in a much freer form without the technical ability that she has. That is one reason why I included her - I think it is tremendous when a person can write from the self, but utilise a literary tradition (which is obviously metaphysical in her case) and be able to use techniques like sonnet forms and sestina forms and be able to control it such an extent that you're not even aware that it is happening.

The financial return that the poet will get from his work is minimal - he's lucky if he gets royalties. And he'll get a bit of money dribbling in from library grants. I got a small grant from the anthology and it may cover the major expenses like postage. No - poetry doesn't pay at all. Here it's a struggle if you set up a poetry reading, for people to accept the idea that poets should be paid for reading. It's regarded as something slightly ludicrous. Usually you're pleased if you have an audience and you may be able to extract a small amount to pay for the hire of the hall. Most magazines don't pay you for contributing poems. The Listener does; Islands does ..."

I don't subscribe to the idea that poetry should be for a select reading audience. I would hope that poetry could reach as large an amount of people as possible, but then nothing really esoteric is being written by women poets anyway - except perhaps Mary Stanley.

You can't afford very much in a bookshop for \$7.20 these days. And I found this very distressing because I would like to think that a book is going to be available to a lot of people and that a price is not going to restrict it. But obviously it will.

I don't think poetry is polemics. It can at times be a vehicle for political and social comment, and at times it's necessary that poetry should be - there's evidence of that in the 1930's. But on the whole, I see poetry as poetry and if it makes social comment - that's fair enough.



I don't think it matters so much that Ruth Dallas and Janet Frame declined to contribute to *Private Gardens*. I think it's a great pity that they declined, and I think perhaps they misjudged the aim of the undertaking. I think they saw it as an essentially feminist production and I can see their objection to being included in an essentially feminist propaganda machine. That was not my aim."

In concept this book is very different from the Kate Jennings' book - *Mother I'm Rooted* - which is the Australian anthology of women poets. It's much more strident and feminist in its approach and the selection has obviously been based on the liberation of women rather than on the concern of what is good poetry and what is not good poetry. There is quite a lot in that collection which I find quite unreadable - to me, it doesn't read like poetry at all. Yet it has something to say on social and political questions and as such it's quite valid, but I don't think you should call it a poetry book then.

Everybody needs time to do their own thing - potting in the garden, working under the car in a mechanic's suit, or writing poetry - and I think that the problem of finding time to do the things you're interested in is a human problem - rather than a specifically feminist problem.

If you got isolated bits from Proust, bits from Henry James, bits from Virginia Woolf and James Joyce and put them side by side and asked a person - was this written by a man or by a woman? - I don't think they could draw any distinctions at all.

As long as poetry is good and has something to say - then what the hell who wrote it?



CHERRY BISHOP

CRACCCUM SEPTEMBER 19 PAGE 20