

CRACCCUM

THE FIGHT GOES ON

On Sunday, March 5, the land occupation at Bastion Point will be entering its fifteenth month. Throughout that time the inhabitants of Tent Town have faced a number of eviction threats, suffered insults from the Prime Minister and other Government ministers, endured tragedy and a bitterly cold winter and had to content with government-sponsored 'divide and rule' tactics. Now the government is seeking an injunction against four of the leaders of the land occupation, claiming they are in 'illegal' occupation of 'Crown land'. If the Supreme Court grants this injunction, and the protesters defy it, they face contempt of court charges and possibly jail. The case will be heard in the Auckland Supreme Court on Monday, March 6.

The Bastion Point issue has presented the government with a dilemma. The land occupation began on January 5, 1977, in the face of government plans to sub-divide part of the land at Bastion Point, and this plan met with widespread public opposition and a Green Ban imposed by the Auckland Trades Council. The setting up of Tent Town therefore won a considerable amount of public sympathy and the government seems to have realised that it has to tread warily.

against Maori land activists at Raglan is ample testimony of how the government would dearly love to treat the occupiers of Bastion Point.

At the same time, however, the government has succeeded in working out a "peace settlement" on Bastion Point. The final discussions on this deal took place, with the Prime Minister presiding, behind the closed doors of the Auckland Town Hall Saturday February 25. The government was too frightened to take its proposals to the Orakei Marei where all members of Ngati Whatua could have considered them. All Ngati Whatua who were critical of the settlement were excluded from the Ngati Whatua "negotiations" on the grounds that dissident views weren't welcome.

The main provisions of this back-room deal are: 12 hectares (30 acres) is to be returned to Ngati Whatua title, to be administered by a trust board, with the possibility of more Maori housing being built on part of this land. The Ngati Whatua are being charged \$257,000 for this land and the houses situated on it in Kitemoana St, this amount to be paid off out of rents. Twelve hectares is being handed to the Auckland City Council, to be administered as a reserve. Almost 3

land, arbitrarily parcelling it out among individual title-holders, and pressuring the owners to sell. In some cases the land was simply taken over, using a variety of "legal" pretexts. The Ngati Whatua of Tamaki ended up holding title to no more than the quarter acre urupa at Okahu Bay.

This process totally negated the decision of the Native Land Court in 1869 where a 700 acre block at Orakei was declared absolutely inalienable, with the paramount Chief of Ngati Whatua, Apihai Te Kawau, being the main trustee. Successive governments over-rode the decisions of their own courts, their own laws, and the recommendations of their own inquiries, whenever these stood in the way of their aim of swooping on the "choice real estate" at Orakei. Now the only land in the 700 acre block which has yet to be built on is Bastion Point and Okahu Bay Domain, comprising about 64 hectares (about 160 acres). The government's denial of the right of the Ngati Whatua to hold title to that land is the main issue in the Bastion Point controversy, and is conveniently ignored in the government's deal.

The government's demand that the Ngati Whatua buy back the small area of land it is prepared to return to them only adds insult to injury. And since it is prepared to hand over 12 hectares to the Auckland City Council, the protesters have legitimately asked why that land could not be administered by a Ngati Whatua trust board.

From the very beginning of the occupation of Bastion Point the government has sought to defeat this historic stand by pitting Ngati Whatua against Ngati Whatua. It has deliberately built up a group which is amenable to its plans and tried to negotiate only with that group in an attempt at isolating the Ngati Whatua who are occupying Bastion Point.

For example, this settlement has been carefully orchestrated to coincide with the government's latest eviction threat against the occupation of Bastion Point. On Monday, March 6, four leaders of the occupation will appear in the Auckland Supreme Court to defend themselves (after being denied legal aid) against the government's application for an injunction against the "illegal" occupiers of "Crown land" at Bastion Point. If the government gets its injunction, and they defy it, jail sentences could be handed out.

The government hopes this court case will inflict a "final" defeat on those who have made their stand at Bastion Point, in particular that it will "nail" Joe Hawke, the leader of the land occupation. This settlement and the court case are designed to keep Ngati Whatua pitted against Ngati Whatua, in the hope that the real issue will become lost.

It should be noted that in order to get its injunction the government must demonstrate that it has shown "good faith" in its dealings with the land at Orakei. But the manner in which this settlement was negotiated, with the exclusion from the discussions of the Bastion Point leaders, means the government is now being requested to inform them of all the settlement's provisions. If that information is not forthcoming, the case could be adjourned.

In court, the Bastion Point leaders will be challenging the Crown's title to the land at Bastion Point. But the government's manoeuvres can only be defeated if they are met with massive and united opposition, behind the banner "Return all Bastion Point to the Ngati Whatua" and "Throw out the injunction against the Bastion Point leaders". The history of the Maori people since European colonisation demonstrates that the courts cannot be relied on for justice. Anger at injustice and the weight of numbers is the only sure defence of Ngati Whatua claims - and the only sure road to victory. Join with the Maori people in defending the occupation of Bastion Point ...

PETER ROTHERHAM



January 1 1978 - protesters declare Bastion Point a republic Photo courtesy of The Auckland Star

More importantly, the land occupation was led by the Orakei Maori Committee Action Group, which energetically explained that the Crown's title to the land at Bastion Point was defective and based on a long history of broken promises and land swindles. The Action Group pointed out that justice demanded the return of this land to the Ngati Whatua of Tamaki, the tribe which once controlled all the land on the Auckland isthmus but today is totally landless. The Crown's dealings with Ngati Whatua land had been the subject of considerable controversy from the 1920s to the 1950s. The Action Group's claims re-opened the controversy, much to the government's embarrassment. What's more, Bastion Point rapidly developed into a test case for Maori land grievances in all parts of New Zealand, and in the light of the historic Maori Land March of 1975 had to be treated "sensitively".

After much procrastination, the government is now trying to defeat the land occupation through a two-pronged attack. The pending court case is designed to give the government 'legal' cover for the use of repressive measures against the protesters. The recent police action

hectares is to be sub-divided for rental housing. The urupa on the papakainga at Okahu Bay is to be extended.

This deal represents a few concessions by the government. If it had not been for the determined stand of the Ngati Whatua in occupying Bastion Point, the government's original plan for an exclusive high-cost sub-division would be accomplished by now with no allowance whatsoever for the return of any land to Ngati Whatua title. This minor retreat by the government points to the necessity for the land occupation and its effectiveness. In making this retreat, the government is admitting for the first time (even if indirectly) that the Ngati Whatua have legitimate grievances resulting from the broken promises and land swindles of the past century. In working out this back-room deal, however, it is also trying to avoid arriving at a just solution to the Bastion Point controversy, the over-riding issue being the return to Ngati Whatua title of all the uncommitted land at Bastion Point.

The Crown acquired the Ngati Whatua's ancestral lands at Orakei through destroying tribal ownership of the

LETTERS & STUFF

Dear Craccum,

I have always been very partial to that American Delight the "Sno' Freeze" and quite often in summer while wandering up Queen St I will purchase from a well known chain store this chilly delight.

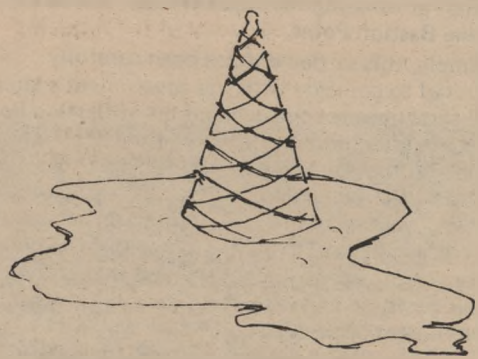
As I was a poor student I would always buy a single cone which now costs 15 cents (remember when they were only 5 cents)

Although most people do not realize it the ingredients for this item are very cheap and/although one has to take into account machine depreciation, labour and overheads, the profit on this item is of the order of 200%.

During summer I was pleased to note that the milk bar had done away with some of its frozen confectionary and acquired a snow freeze machine. However, I was very surprised to find I had to pay 2 cents more for my A.U.S.A. snowfreeze than for my downtown snow freeze.

I would like to know who is ripping off who? Who set the price? Rumour has it, that the decision was made at a Catering Committee meeting when there was only one student Mervyn Prince (the President) present and that he under pressure from more experienced administrators, agreed. Explanations please.

Interested Licker



Chris Thompson

Dear Craccum,

Over four years ago, NZUSA undertook to revise and update an insidious little publication entitled 'Living with Sex' (a companion to 'Coping with Malaria'). By August 1976, next to nothing had been done. At that point a group of Dunedin students (foolishly?) agreed to do the work. By January 1977, after over one thousand hours of work had been put into the book, it was substantially completed. Thereafter followed a battle for publication which delayed the printing of the book for twelve months.

One of the main reasons for that delay was the group's struggle to prevent interference with what we produced - editing of personal statements being a case in point. Now, at last, the book is out - but it bears little resemblance to what we produced. After fighting to preserve our right to use whatever language we felt was appropriate against certain persons in Wellington who blue-biored (or black-balled) every four-letter word, it seems they have retaliated via Salient layout personnel (same script, different personnel) and omitted most of our original photos and substituted instead a lot of sexist cheap-laugh cartoons. Not content with trivialising the context, they changed the cover and played around with the text.

Your Association has been requested to stop distribution of the book until NZUSA apologises for its blatant breach of copyright and publishes a disclaimer on our behalf. As the book seems to be freely available, I should like to know why this request was ignored.

Furthermore, the long delay between writing and publication has led to some glaring inaccuracies. For instance, on the back cover, Auckland women are advised that they can contact lesbian groups through the Auckland Women's Centre, which in fact closed early last year. In addition both contact telephone numbers for Dunedin women are incorrect. No doubt there are other errors also.

I for one have learnt my lesson and learnt it well. NZUSA has proven beyond all shadow of doubt that it is a collection of fuckwits and fools who haven't a shred of integrity amongst them.

Yours sincerely,

Marianne (of the Dunedin Sexuality Book group)

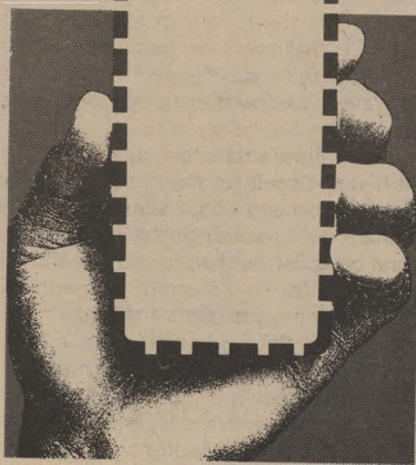
Dear Craccum,

I wrote a letter of complaint last week - this time, to present the other side of the coin, I want to write a praising letter.

Most students abuse Registry staff as faceless bureaucrats. I had occasion to deal with Registry several times last year and found them, helpful and courteous. Because my bursary and savings ran out at enrolment last year, I had to pay \$157 fees. The bursary staff were most kind about permitting instalments and although I wasn't always regular they were understanding and not too heavy.

So don't knock bursary staff. They genuinely help students.

Yours,
J.C. LaHatte



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Dear Craccum,

As student members of Recreation Sub-committee last year we agreed that arrangements for the opening of the Recreation Centre would be left in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee (Prof. Cambie), the President-elect of A.U.S.A. (Mervyn Prince) and the Physical Recreation Officer (Steve Hollings) who would confer with the Vice-Chancellor. As student representatives, we agreed to this course of action, stipulating only that a politician should not be asked to perform the ceremony. In our opinion, this received the agreement of the whole committee, although no formal motion was put.

Imagine our surprise, then, on receiving invitations issued by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Student President to the official opening by an M.P., D.A. Highet, on March 11.

Would Mr Prince (who was present as an observer at the abovementioned meeting of Rec. Committee last year) like to explain to students (a) why he agreed to a politician being asked to open the Centre against the express direction of all student members of the Committee and (b) why he is named on the invitation as one of the hosts for the function?

Yours sincerely,

Bruce Gulley

Peter Monteith

Anthony Wright

The following letter is taken from Chaff, the Massey University newspaper edited by Rosita McKay. We trust Aucklanders are a little more enlightened

Dear Sir,

I'm saying dear SIR, because I don't think a woman is fit to be editor of a paper bag, let alone a magazine that's supposed to represent all of us students. Why? Well for one thing most people intelligent enough to get to Uni are MALE and don't you forget it. Women are scientifically proved to be more hysterical and unstable than men, and everyone knows that there's never been any great female writers, so they can't edit a balanced and readable paper. When I heard that not only the editor but the reviews editor and advertising salesman are women I nearly threw up. I reckon they should use the money wasted on CHAFF to improve the food in the canteen. Also, why don't they sell beer cans? Anyway don't forget that all this feminist and lefty-liberal crap doesn't represent the ordinary decent student.

Yours faithfully,

A Dis-GRUNT-led Ag Student.

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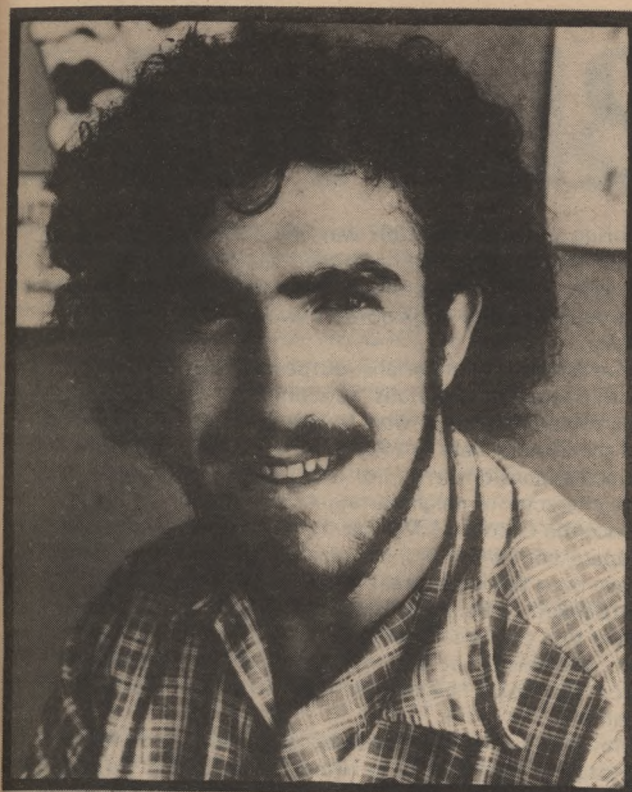
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Brian Brennan

Varsity has almost started into its full swing, but still I overhear students laughing about walking into the wrong lecture at the right time. The important point to remember is that most other students are in the same boat when it comes to fitting themselves into the new timetable.

This week will see 3 major campaigns come to the fore. They are: the proposed deportation of our National Union of Students International Vice President, James Movick; International Womens day on March 8; and the Bastion Pt trial which is to be held on Mon March 6th. All these activities are Important to your rights as a thinking and democratic citizen in this society. The issue of James Movick has brought to the fore government interference in our right to elect students to a position of leadership, and not allowing overseas students to participate on an equal footing with local students. The International Womens day will be highlighting the abortion issue stressing a change needed in the social conditions that lead to unwanted pregnancies and that a woman has a right to control her reproductive life. Bastion Point protestors are facing the most serious threat yet against the Ngati Whatua tribe in the form of a court trial. An injunction is to be placed on the leaders thereby allowing the government to evict the protestors off their tribal land.

These are issues which require your involvement and any or all will give you the enrichment of character which results from contact with other people. I hope to see most of you coming along to the forums organised so that you may learn. Wishing you a good week.

Merv Prince
The President

Sportz

Every year, around about Easter break, one of the universities plays host to its fellows for a traditional sports tournament - thus known as Easter Tournament. Representatives from sporting clubs in all New Zealand universities attend. And if all goes well one of the universities becomes overall winner.

Auckland will be sending representatives from the following Clubs: Sailing, Judo, Athletics, Snooker, Volleyball, Tennis, Rowing, Swimming and Large-bore Rifle. If you are interested in attending contact the appropriate club. But more from Tony Stuart who is the Tournament Controller for 1978;

Tournament this year is being held at Canterbury University on March 24th - 27th. Because it is very early in the term, it is strongly advised to arrange all travel bookings as soon as possible. This year we hope to make tournament successful as a social attraction as well as a sports event, therefore we will be encouraging supporters and spectators.

The sporting events are Rowing, to be held at Kerrs Beach, Shooting at Westmelton, Athletics, Waterpolo, and swimming at Queen Elizabeth Park, Snooker at the Golden "Q" club, Volleyball at the University gym, Tennis to be arranged, Cricket at the University fields and Yachting which is to be arranged. We hope to arrange transport to these venues so as to help competitors and supporters.

The social side of tournament will have a greater emphasis than in recent tournaments. On the Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights there will be various tournament Steins and Rock'n'Roll dances. On the Monday the tournament Ball will be held at the Winter Gardens. This year will be an improvement on the low standard of recent balls, because we believe if a person is going to pay for a ticket then they are expecting the normal trimmings of a good ball. There will be a

A Hard Times Fair is to be held in the Student Union Quad this Tuesday. Students who would like to set up a stall and sell their goods for their own profit can do so for a minimal fee. The charge is one dollar a head or not more than five dollars for a group.

The Students Association will supply trestles and space for the flea-market.

Response for donations for stalls run by the organisers of the fair has been poor. Any donations of furniture, kitchenware, fresh fruit and vegetables, children's and adults' books and clothing, preserves or produce would be gratefully accepted. They can be left at McLaurin Hall, brought to the quad, or picked up if you ring Peter Smith Ext 9546 or John Jones Ext 9393.

Stalls will open at 11 am and an auction will be held at 1 pm. Proceeds of the fair will boost the Needy Student Fund which has run dry. The fund has been set up to help students in dire financial need.

Counselling Service Ext 595 will answer any queries.

The death of Dr Michael Stenson of the History Department last year brought shock and grief to a great number of people. Few men were as active in so many different fields as Dr Stenson, and few were so well liked and respected. There is no way in which his friends and colleagues can make good their loss, but many have indicated their desire to see some kind of memorial established which could commemorate his contribution to scholarship and the community.

Money raised from donations to the Michael Stenson Memorial Fund will be used, if necessary, to subsidize the publication of Dr Stenson's last book - 'Class, Communalism and Colonialism in West Malaysia: the Indian Case'. Should no subsidy be necessary, funds will be used to purchase books for the University Library. They would cover subjects of special interest to Dr Stenson: South-East Asian affairs, environmental questions and so on.

All contributions to the Memorial Fund should be sent to the Cashier, University of Auckland. Donations are tax deductible and receipts will be provided.

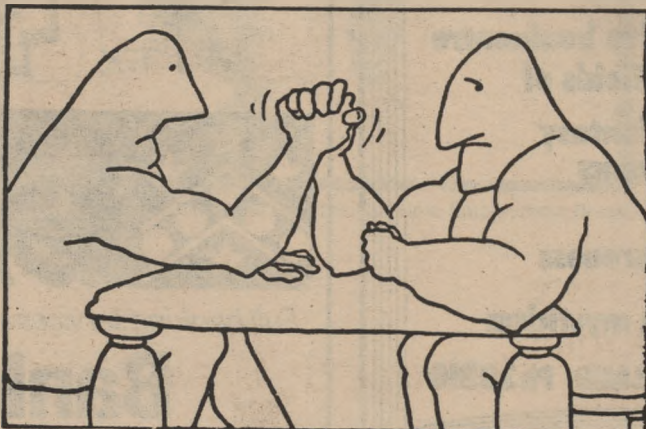
For further information contact either Prof. Holt in the History Department or Margaret Wilson, ext. 9412.



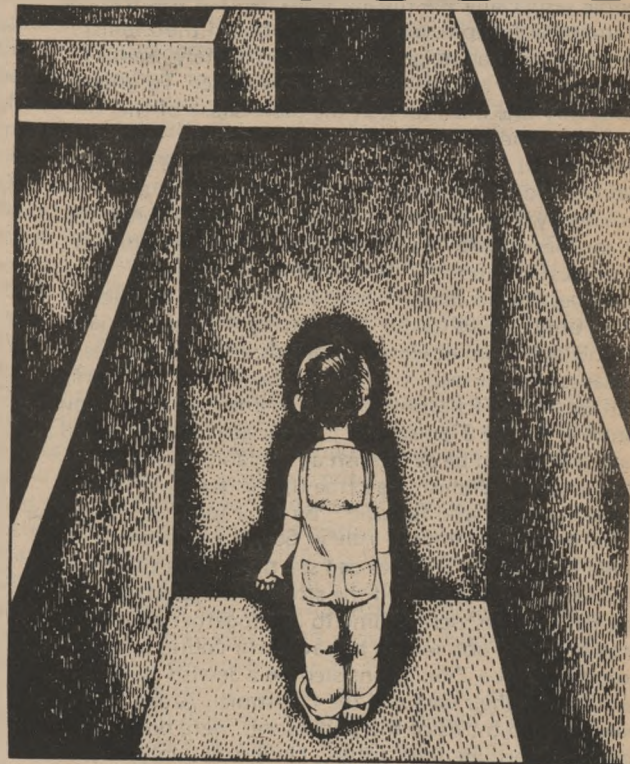
restriction on dress as it will be formal, so fellas you'd better throw the likes of a tie in your bag and forget about wearing jeans. We are limiting numbers to this function and will concentrate on ticket sales concluding before Monday evening so that door sales should not be available. Though these rules make this ball sound stringent, this is only to prevent a repeat of last years shambles. The ball should be the highlight of the tournament and we guarantee good food, good music, and most of all plenty of piss!

For the hard core there will be the traditional Drinking Horn, where we expect to see full representation in both male and female events from all varsities. We will also be arranging a scenic tour of various public bars as well as ensuring that there are many good sessions over a jug at the Bush.

There will be an efficient billeting setup and though preference will be given to competitors we hope to accommodate supporters as well. All in all Easter Tournament will contain both a high standard of sports competition and of social entertainment. Therefore if you are doing nothing this Easter then rather than sit on your backside, let's see you in Christchurch.



CRACCUM



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Editor Louise Chunn
Technical Editor Brian Brennan
Advertising Manager Anthony Wright

By this time next week, I hope, the CRACCUM office will be over-flowing with willing helpers, blue pens in hand and ready to go - even if it is till two in the morning.

But this week wasn't too bad. Donna Yuzwalk fiddled with the clubs and sox; Kathryn White kept her cool at tea with the headmistress; Peter Gleeson helped; Chris Thompson, Richard Clarke and Andrew Green turned up tonight; Peter Rotherham completely re-wrote his article in the light of 'recent happenings'; and David still put up with me.



Man Of The Year?

When President Anwar el-Sadat visited Israel recently the hopes of millions around the world were raised, with people (especially the media) thinking that this trip was an important step towards peace between the Zionist state and its Arab neighbours. Unfortunately, Sadat's diplomacy has not bought peace any closer. To understand why one must look at the basic cause of the conflict in the Middle East.

This conflict ceases to be a mystery when one realises that the Zionist Movement sought to establish an exclusively Zionist state in a country already inhabited by another people - the Palestinians. Thus the Slogans "conquest of labour", "the produce of the earth", and "conquest of the land." These slogans mean a policy of hiring only Jewish labour, boycotting Arab stores, and buying land from absentee landlords and evicting the peasants who farmed it. From the beginning the Zionists confronted the Palestinian Arabs as enemies in their own country. As the Zionists put it, their goal was to set up a state that would be as 'Jewish as England is English.' Supporters of Zionism describe the resistance of the Palestinians as "anti-Semitic". By their logic the resistance of the blacks to minority rule in South Africa could be called anti-white. Thus we can see that it was the policies of Zionism that provoked the struggle in Palestine. The Palestinians were willing to live together with the Jews but were not willing to have their country taken from them. The Zionists insisted on a Jewish state. The Zionists got their way and the Palestinian Arabs, who make up two thirds of the population, were denied the right to determine their future. Understandably, the Palestinians have raised demands that would reverse the effects of Zionist oppression. They want compensation for the land taken from them, the right to return to their former homes and the establishment of a single Palestinian state where Arabs and Jews can live together. These demands are not only opposed by the Zionists. They are strongly opposed by the U.S. government, the major supporter of the Zionist regime. The Stalinist regimes in Moscow and Eastern Europe oppose the demand for a free democratic secular Palestine as do most Arab nations.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the demands of the Palestinians appear utopian. But the real utopians are those who believe that the Middle East conflict can be



resolved while maintaining the existence of a Zionist state.

The oppression of the Palestinians is not some historical episode that can be shunted aside; it is a continuing, day-to-day reality that defines the nature of Israeli society, and that ultimately determines the relationships between Israel and the Arab regimes. The expropriation of Arab land is not something that happened in 1948.

During and after the 1967 war 500,000 Palestinians were driven out of the newly occupied territories by the Israelis. In 1970 the average per capita income of Arabs inside Israel's pre-1967 borders was only 40% that of Jews.

Thus Israel is an imperialist outpost in the Middle East with a separate imperialist economy of its own. Each of the three Arab-Israeli wars fought after the establishment of the Zionist state in 1948 were the direct result of Israeli expansionism and of Israeli attempts to determine the character of neighbouring Arab states.

Since the October 1973 war diplomats, scholars, newspapers, commentators, and politicians around the world have been talking at great length about a negotiated settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. It is absolutely clear that the Israeli ruling class simply does not want any settlement - at least not at the price of withdrawal from the Golan Heights, the Gaza strip, and the West Bank.

While Arab rulers have been begging Washington to put pressure on the Israelis to withdraw, billions of dollars in U.S. arms and economic aid keep flowing into Israel. The U.S. also carries out public relations exercises designed to reassure Arab rulers and keep them begging.

Therefore in spite of all the talk about a Middle East deal, the fact of the matter is that both the Israeli and U.S. governments are united in a stance that rules out the type of settlement that the Arab regimes have been talking about. If Sadat were to go through with his thinly veiled threat of a separate agreement, the result would hardly lead to peace. On the contrary, a deal with Sadat would strengthen the already dominant military position of the Israelis, and encourage the Zionist rulers to engage in adventures in Lebanon and against Syria. In the long run it would make war more likely. Even if an overall settlement could be reached, it would do nothing to end the oppression of the Palestinians and it would be only a matter of time before the area exploded again. Hence Sadat's trip was not a step towards peace because it was an attempt to evade the issue around which everything else in the Middle East conflict revolves - the fate of the Palestinian people.

PETER GLEESON
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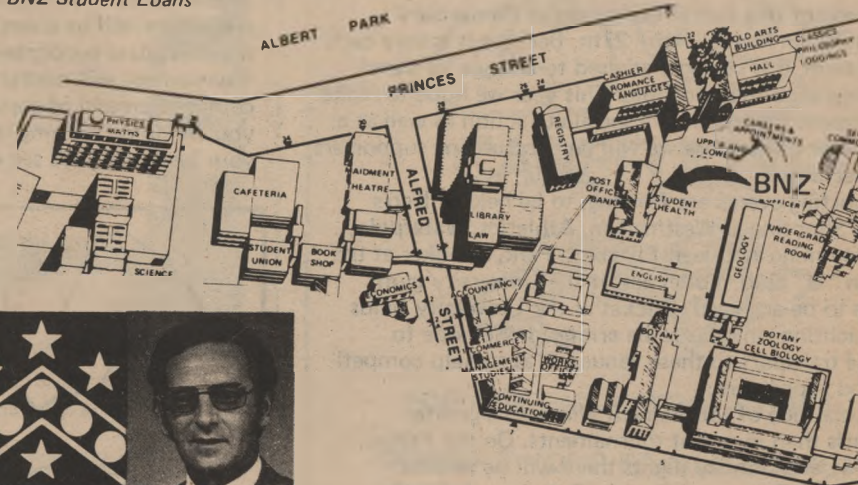
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Movick On The Block

James Movick is a Fijian student who has studied at Victoria for three years. In March 1977 he was elected Overseas Students' Officer and in May became the National Co-ordinator for the National Overseas Students' Action Committee (NOSAC), formed specifically to oppose government cutbacks on overseas students at New Zealand universities. NOSAC's campaign was aimed at gaining sympathy and support for the plight of overseas students. All the University Councils, and a large number of trade unions, church groups and civil liberties groups supported NOSAC's stand. This caused the Minister of Immigration, Frank Gill, a certain amount of public embarrassment. This year James Movick is the International Vice-President for NZUSA - the first overseas student to hold a full-time paid position with the Association. He believes that among other things, his position during the campaign against cutbacks has influenced Gill's recent decision to deny him a permit to stay in New Zealand. James Movick, in Auckland last week as part of a nationwide campus tour to gain student support, against his threatened deportation, spoke to CRACCUM about his fight to stay in New Zealand.

23rd February 1978

Dear Mr Movick,
I am writing to you so that there will be no doubts as to your present immigration status. Your residence in New Zealand during 1977 has been under the authority of a Students Permit issued in accordance with the Immigration Act 1964. This permit expired on 31 December 1977 and your continued presence in New Zealand during 1978 has not been authorised by an immigration permit.

Your request to be allowed to remain in New Zealand as a student or under a special work permit has been declined by the Minister of Immigration. This decision has been subject to a review by the Minister and I am directed to inform you that the Minister is not prepared to change his decision.

It is my duty to inform you that your continued presence in New Zealand without holding a legal entry permit constitutes a breach of the Immigration Act for which legal proceedings may be instituted and if a conviction is entered deportation may follow. Please take note that should you remain in New Zealand after 9 March I will have no option but to have court proceedings instituted against you.

Yours faithfully,

L.M. Cross
Director of Immigration
for Secretary of Labour



James Movick - NZUSA International Vice-President

the minister was evading the issue entirely. The only criteria that should be considered by government is that you actually are elected. My job is a political position. You get elected on the basis of your ability to carry out the policy of the Association, basically your political ability. To use academic progress as the criteria is totally irrelevant and against the terms of our constitution. We also see this action as government interference in our affairs. The effect of this is to discriminate against overseas students in so far as overseas students standing for a national position will need to fulfil criteria which a New Zealand student need not fulfil.

In order to justify the Government's position Talboys released my academic record to the press. We consider that to be a breach of confidentiality; a student's academic record is private. It's a personal thing between the university and the student and is certainly not a political weapon. In doing that Talboys has rather effectively avoided the issue and the decision has been made almost justifiable to the public. But this is only a method of evasion.

Overseas students can appeal to the Education Advisory Board to have their student permits renewed if they can finish their degrees within five years of commencing study and if the Board considers their case worthwhile. I think I could put up a good case to have my permit reinstated. But if I agree to enrol this year and stand for IVP for '79 we'd be falling into their laps and accepting their decision.

On February 23 we visited Cross once again to query the Department's understanding of the issue. We were applying for a non-student work permit and all the time we came up against this academic criteria. He assured us that this was understood and presented us with two letters. The letter to the Association announced the Minister's approval of NZUSA's submissions to the Inter-Departmental Committee with the proviso that 'the student concerned had made normally satisfactory progress in his or her studies.' This provision is not required under NZUSA's own constitution.

The letter to me (see box) denies me the right of appeal to the Education Advisory Committee should I wish to apply for a student permit. It means that I, as an individual, will not be allowed to stay in New Zealand. At the moment we're applying for an ordinary work permit and appealing to have my case considered under this new policy, which will mean that we'll have to argue the 'normally satisfactory progress' provision. There is also the possibility of taking Gill to Court over his not recognising the sovereignty of democratic associations over their own affairs.

Hopefully these measures will buy us time to gain more support in order to put political pressure on Gill. This is a policy decision made at the Minister's discretion; there is no Immigration rule which says I have to leave. Therefore, with enough political pressure, we're hoping he'll be forced to back down. This is an attack on overseas students but it is also an attack on the student movement as a whole. It will effectively weaken the overseas student movement. They'll be discouraged from taking a full and effective part in the Association and also from moving outside overseas student affairs.

I can't say what I'll do if we have had no success by March 9. If I do stay the consequences are enormous for me. If I was deported I'd be banned from ever returning to New Zealand. If I carried on with my law studies, which I'd like to do, a conviction would prevent me from ever being admitted to the Bar. But the principles involved are also very important. I would feel I'd sold myself out if I didn't try to fight this. It really depends on how much support there is.

JAMES MOVICK NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT. THE PETITION TO OVERTURN THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT'S DECISION IS AT RECEPTION IN THE STUDENT UNION BUILDING. SIGN IT NOW!

Part-Time Employment

Many students this year will be forced due to economic circumstances to take on part-time work during term. If you find yourself in this position and require a part-time job, there is a kindred soul on campus who may be able to help you. She is Mrs Bayliss, who runs the Student Employment Bureau which is situated on the 1st floor of the Student Union.

The function of the Bureau is to receive job offers from prospective employers and to pass these on to students. Mrs Bayliss, at this, the beginning of the University year is handling purely part-time work although full-time work does come in prior to the May and August holidays and the summer vacation.

At the beginning of last week Mrs Bayliss had 400 students and 90 part-time job vacancies on her books. This is about normal for this time of year. She indicated that more jobs (and students) are coming in all the time. 'I can't predict how the part-time work will hold but it is to our advantage that work is hard to get because many employers can't afford to hire full-time workers at present', Mrs Bayliss said.

Work coming in at the moment includes: dishwashing, packing and warehouse work, cleaning, male nude modelling (?), private hospital duties and gardening. Students using the Bureau have in the past not been too



Mrs. Bayliss who runs the Part-time Employment Bureau.

fussy about what type of work they would take on and this is to their advantage. The working hours of the jobs available at present are very diverse though the hourly rate is usually around the \$2.50 mark.

Students seeking work must enrol at the Bureau giving a few details about themselves, what sort of work and hours required and whether or not they have their own transport. The Bureau is open 10 am to 3 pm daily.

Mrs Bayliss is very approachable and invariably takes a personal interest in every student.

In order for the Bureau to operate successfully one or two ground rules have been laid down. Students using the Bureau should have a genuine need for work and taking a job must regard it with a certain degree of responsibility. If for any reason they have to leave their job, the Employment Bureau must be notified beforehand in order that they can be replaced.

Many of the employers who use the Bureau have done so for years and it is important that they continue to come back. Mrs Bayliss: 'We'd have no hesitation in blacklisting anyone who let the Bureau and an employer down'.

R.M.C.

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QUEEN'S
Lake Wako

LET CLUTHA FLOW

The Auckland University Students Association last year donated \$300 towards the fight to save the Clutha. This money is going to go to the Legal Fund to fight in the Courts the decision to damn the river. Lin Roberts and Bruce Gulley, both visited the Clutha Rescue headquarters on the Clutha during January. This is what they saw:

At 4.15 am on December 12th 1977 a group of TV crews and about 30 others huddled on the banks of the Clutha and watched as a helicopter towing a geodesic dome emerged from the mist.

Within 2 hours "Clutha Rescue" had set up the dome and other tents in occupation of a strategic piece of Crown land opposite the DG3 dam site at Clyde and by 7 am was serving cups of tea and dispensing information to visitors.

This was the start of a 2 year campaign launched with the aim of turning the Clutha back into a national issue, revitalizing the local opposition and raising enough money for a protracted and imaginative legal battle to save the Clutha.

The people involved were mainly North Islanders (the co-ordinator was Auckland University student Keith Johnston) although several originally hailed from Otago and Canterbury. The reason that they had decided they had to become involved was that the government was saying that the damming of the Clutha valley must proceed "in the National interest". Surely then people from other parts of the country have a right and a responsibility to join with the local people and oppose it, in that same national interest.

The immediate effect of Clutha Rescue's actions was the presence in the valley of an information centre which gave a different story to that given to the thousands of people holidaying in Central Otago by the Ministry of Works and Development Information Centre up the road.

Many of the visitors to the dome were already convinced that the dam should not go ahead. Some were personally affected, in that their land or home was going to be drowned, while others from further afield simply saw it as madness to spend so much money drowning highly productive land, homes, churches, archeological sites and destroying some of the most beautiful rugged scenery in Otago.

But for many of those who came, still weighing up the issue, it was the first time they had seen or read anything which seriously questioned the possibility of providing more power via large schemes, and at the same time offered a credible alternative energy future for N.Z. (Those who'd been dubious about the viability of solar water heating for instance, were rapidly convinced when they scalded their hand in the water coming out of the solar panels at the back of the dome!) Information on energy and the N.Z. electricity supply situation was available and showed up the weakness of N.Z.E.D. power planning predictions and how, for instance the Clutha dams would not mean decreased oil imports but, according to the N.Z.E.D. plans, increased imports. The presence of Clutha Rescue certainly revitalized local opposition. Two lawyers met with locals and mapped out for them all the avenues through which they could appeal against the water rights and the taking of their land. Also the local Clutha Action group has now decided to fight the case all the way through the Courts.



The dome is flown in by helicopter on the first morning

From the start, local support was essential and immediately forthcoming. When food and supplies ran short, the requirements would suddenly appear on the door step and when, towards the end of January, two of the group were married the locals put on the entire wedding reception at one of the local sheep stations. However, the embarrassment of having this group sitting on the DG3 dam site vocally disagreeing with the government could not be allowed to continue. On December 21 the Cabinet met and decided the squatters would have to be moved. On Friday February 23rd 58 police were flown and bussed in from Christchurch and Dunedin to Alexandra about 10 km from Clyde. The local M.O.W. representatives and the Dunedin Chief Inspector and Superintendent arrived at the camp site and informed Clutha Rescue they were trespassing and requested them to move on.

At this point the Clutha Rescue pulled out an unexpected trump card which had the police temporarily ruffled. They had taken the precaution of taking out prospectors rights so were in fact legally entitled to be on that piece of Crown land. But of course this situation could not be allowed to continue. It was suddenly decided in the midst of all the Christmas Eve parties in Wellington that the Land Settlements Board must meet (some locals had been waiting for decisions from it for 18 months!) and in the space of 3 hours the Board, with members from all over the country, had met and the designation of the land changed from "unoccupied" by the Crown to "occupied" by a Ministry of Works official. Thus at 4 pm the required papers were flown in to Alexandra and Clutha Rescue were again asked to move. Presumably this change in the title of the land could have been appealed against, but it became apparent that the police had their orders and whether it was legal or not, they were going to arrest the group if they could not persuade them to move. They were almost begging them to go.

Finally the group decided to move - they couldn't campaign in jail - so with the assistance of the Police and locals the dome and camp were carried further up the Gorge to private property.

As if to justify the M.O.W.'s sudden need for the land, men were brought in at 7 am the next day Christmas Eve, and employed at penal rates to turn the old camp site into a parking area.

At the invitation of a local orchardist, the dome was later shifted to another orchard where it remained till the end of January, having achieved its goal of reaching the maximum number of holidaymakers. The campaign will now move into its second phase - the legal battle, planned by EDS lawyer, Stephen Mills and colleagues, and the national publicity campaign.

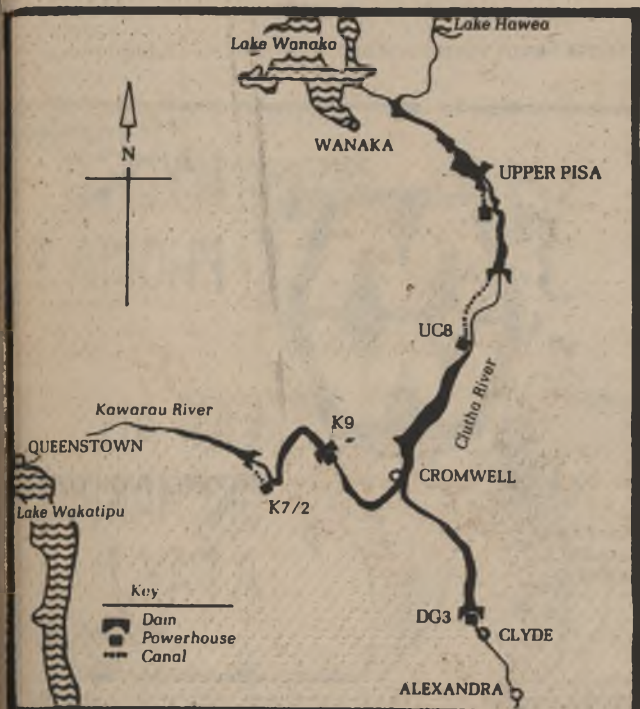
DOES N.Z. NEED TO DAM THE CLUTHA ?

The proposed hydroelectric scheme F on the Clutha and Kawarau Rivers, Central Otago, involves a series of 5 dams at an estimated cost of \$1000 million. These dams will affect the flow of the Clutha from Clyde back to Wanaka, a distance of 75 kms, the Kawarau River back to Queenstown (55 kms) and flood a total of 2,374 hectares of productive land. In addition, it will of course affect the land downstream.

Work on the scheme has already begun. Bulldozers have started carving up the land opposite the site of the DG3 high dam, the first of the scheme and the one responsible for flooding the Clutha Gorge, part of Cromwell, and all of Lowburn. In Cromwell accommodation is being built to house construction workers.

Yet the government has produced no impact report on the scheme let alone had it audited and the right to change the course of the river, granted on December 6 by the National Water and Soil Conservation Authority (chaired by the Minister of Works and Development), is still subject to appeal. Objections of the Nature Conservation Council, the Environmental Council, the Royal Society, the Commission for the Environment and local residents (among others), have all been ignored. Is there a dire national electricity shortage which provokes such unseemly haste and the over-riding of all proper democratic procedures? No: as the N.Z.E.D. has admitted we had an excess generating capacity of 30% during the 1976 winter peak and in 1977 the excess was even greater.

As well, 2,000 megawatts (another 40% increase in generating capacity) will soon be available from Huntly and hydro schemes already under construction. The proposed output of Scheme F (1515 MW) is more than the total South Island consumption in 1976/77, excluding Comalco.



Patricia Sarr

December 23: The Commissioner of Lands and Survey, the Chief Inspector and the Superintendent of Dunedin Police confer about moving Clutha Rescue's H.Q.

AND FLOW



December 23: Police reading Clutha Rescue their first warning to move on.

It is difficult to see how this power could be absorbed into the National Electricity Grid. The Cook Strait cable is already carrying its maximum load for up to half the time. No plans have been announced to duplicate the cable - and in any case the Government has promised South Islanders that the power is for them. How could the South Island use all this additional power? The South Island population is not growing significantly. Population growth throughout NZ has slowed, and during 1971-76 81% of this growth was in the North Island. Only major industrialization of the South (or another Comalco?) resulting in a radical transformation of the NZ way of life, would warrant the generation of this much power. The N.Z. public has not been told of any such plans.

The predictions of future electricity use which form the basis for official planning are produced by the Committee to Review Power Requirements. Over the last five years the predictions of this committee have been inaccurate, consistently overestimating both the growth in electricity use and the maximum peak power demand. Last year the Committee disagreed within itself so two forecasts were published. The four people representing the N.Z.E.D. and the Electric Supply Authorities said that New Zealanders will double their electricity consumption over the next 11 years (they assume for instance a net annual immigration of 10,000 year!) and since they have a majority on the committee, their view forms the basis of official planning. The 3 representatives for the Ministry of Energy Resources, the Department of

Statistics and Treasury however supported a considerably lower growth in consumption - this was published as the "minority" view. Under these lower estimates, which are proving still to be far too high, it is extremely doubtful that the Clutha needs to be dammed at all. It has been suggested that Scheme F will enable us to save oil, and is a move towards renewable energy sources. Unfortunately this is not so either. There are no oil-fired power stations in the South Island, and the power could only be taken north by another cable with large transmission losses. No decrease is envisaged by the Power Planners in thermal electricity generations when Clutha becomes operational: in fact proposed fossil-fuelled generation is planned to increase dramatically each year throughout the next fifteen years so that by 1992 it is planned that in a dry year we will generate more electricity from fossil fuels alone than we do from all sources at present! This would leave us much further away from a sustainable energy supply than we are now. Even in the event of a proven energy need in the future, over and above the large amount we now waste, it should not be supplied by even larger power stations. Small power systems providing power for individual houses or farms, small communities or regions, are more efficient, involve smaller transmission losses, do less harm to the environment and are on a much more human scale - people can feel more that they are in control of the factors that affect their lives. As the time is not far off where a shortage of important mineral resources will force us to reduce our per capita energy consumption anyway, it would be much more sensible for us to make a gradual start on that process now.

Instead of committing ourselves to a future of increased energy consumption, we should be looking at ways to increase the efficiency of use of the energy we have, through things such as thermal insulation and total energy systems in industry and combine this with small scale renewable alternatives to electricity such as solar water heaters, wind pumps, and methane generation from sewage and agricultural wastes. In this way, the change we are going to have to make to a lifestyle more fitting to a people living on a finite planet, will be so much easier and less disturbing - and we won't have ruined our country in the process.

**BRUCE GULLEY
& LIN ROBERTS**

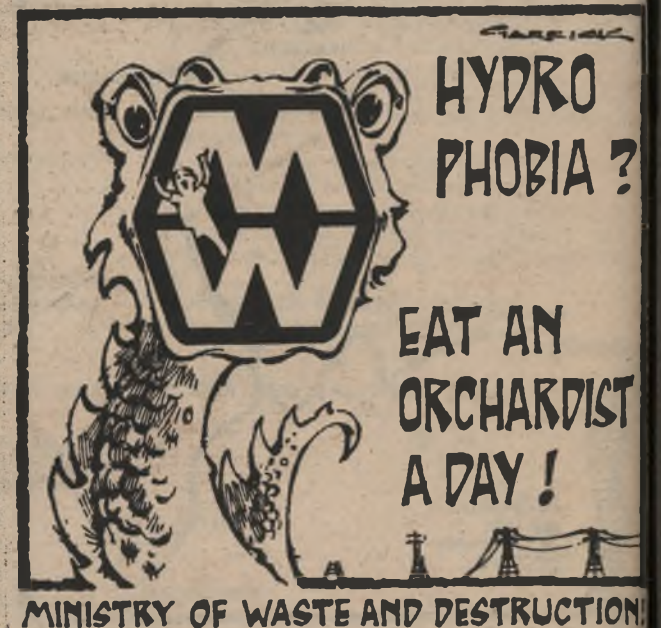
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Alan MacKenzie

Clutha Rescue's first home on the banks of the Clutha





INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Fight for Safe Legal Abortion



HAVE YOU EVER TRIED SAYING 'NO' TO A RAPIST?



International Women's Day
Wednesday March 8

Editorial

March 8th, as many of us will be aware, is International Women's Day, which celebrates a strike by women workers in America in 1890 do demand decent working and living conditions.

Over the years women throughout the world have participated in many and varied struggles to improve their position in society. N.Z. is no exception to this and many women have, since the winning of the vote in 1893, raised numerous demands to improve their situation.

The right to childcare, the right of women to work, the right to equal pay and opportunity and the right of women to decide when, and if, to have children are just some of these demands that have been brought to people's attention.

Through 1977 we have seen the reversal of many of these positive gains made by NZ women with a series of vicious attacks made by the government on women in many areas.

The most vicious of these attacks has been the legislation passed further restricting a woman's right to decide for herself whether or not to have an abortion. This legislation is one of the most repressive pieces of abortion legislation in the world. Already thousands of dollars have been spent by NZ women going to Australia to have abortions; not to mention the many women who are unable to afford the trip and who will end up in misery having an unwanted child — or will go to a back-street abortionist or will try to abort

themselves.

NZUSA believes that we must still protest vocally and vigorously to get this abhorrent legislation repealed. We are organising a National Day of Action to protest against the legislation on March 8th — International Women's Day. We are calling on men and women throughout N.Z. who are opposed to this legislation to participate in some sort of activity to show the government that huge numbers of New Zealanders are opposed to it.

Action emphasizing women's democratic right to abortion is being organised on every campus throughout New Zealand by the NZUSA Women's rights Action Committee. The Women's Rights Action Committee (WRAC) consists of one Women's Rights Officer from each constituent students association and a National Co-ordinator. Our job is to carry out NZUSA policy on Women (the policy is made at two NZUSA councils a year by delegates from all the student associations).

The fight for legal abortion is not the only issue facing women at university. Women's actual right to go to University is under heavy attack. Low holiday earnings, rampant inflation and miserable bursaries are making it harder and harder for women to come to university. The university creches, although already inadequate, are in danger of having their budgets cut.

At the Universities, as everywhere, the government is trying to force women back into the nuclear home situation. For the government this is the perfect solu-

tion to the economic crisis. Taking women out of the work-force lowers their embarrassingly high unemployment figures. In the home women provide the care of the sick, young and aged that the government would otherwise have to pay for, and isolated in the home it is difficult for women to organise to fight for their rights.

For women, being defined solely in terms of as house wife or mother is disastrous.

Forcing women into the role of mother and housewife has given rise to the stereotype of the ideal woman — empty headed, dependent, submissive, pretty, etc. The conditioning of females for motherhood alone, from the moment of birth, explains why only one third of the student population is female and the average female wage is 61% of the average male wage. Only when women gain equal participation in the work force will they gain true equality. Safe, legal abortion along with childcare facilities, free contraceptives, equal pay, and paid maternity leave are some of the measures that are necessary to truly guarantee women's right to work.

The recent abortion legislation is an attack on the democratic rights of women to have children by choice. This bill follows a line of horrifying attacks on the democratic rights of New Zealanders. We must fight back now — before it's too late!

Leonie Morris —
Co-ordinator, NZUSA Women's
Rights Action Committee

University Women under Attack!

New Zealand's economic crash is providing the impetus to moves which threaten to push women into a new dark age.

Responding to the economic crisis with wild slashes at living standards and a steady current of measures repressing basic democratic rights the National Government is singling out women for special attention.

Although it is working class women who are being hit hardest women right across the board are suffering. At University equality, having never been there in the first place, is drifting further away.

Go home not to university!

The message for women who don't want to go to university on the backs of their parents or loansharks is don't.

A survey of hostel students at Victoria last year showed that while 55% of male students \$800 in the holidays, only 16% of female students were able to do so. Women students are finding it very hard to get jobs. They're normally badly paid and don't last very long.

The almost non-existent STB is not expected to be raised till 1978 while inflation is still rising at about 14% a year. Women with lower holiday savings (if any) are beginning to find it impossible to attend university without going into heavy debt. Part-time jobs during the term are harder than ever to get.

And no longer is it possible just to go downtown for a year and save enough to get back to Varsity. Jobs downtown are drying up too.

Attacks on Welfare Services

If women are to have the concrete right to university study they must have the right to decent childcare and the right to abortion.

It is clear that the big business solution to the economic crisis as administered by the current National Government is destroying women's ability to go to university. Here as everywhere the basic pressure to force women back into the nuclear family situation — cared for by a male breadwinner and caring for children is winning out. Women at university and those contemplating going to university are finding the economic crisis stripping away their rights, stripping away their ability to lead independent social, political and economic lives.

Women at Varsity aren't considered serious. They're seen as filling in time before marriage and children. Most are expected to take arts subjects rather than "masculine" subjects like law, science, commerce etc. Most are expected to take their studies to only a rudimentary level. It's not considered important for women to speak out at tuts or lectures or to be other than submissive socially — it's all preparation for 'home life'.

Social discrimination at Varsity

The back to the home campaign is not new. Those sort of ideas have been around for years. It's the ferocity and determination of the latest campaign to restrict women's role that makes it different. At University the idea that women's place is in the home has long been dominant.

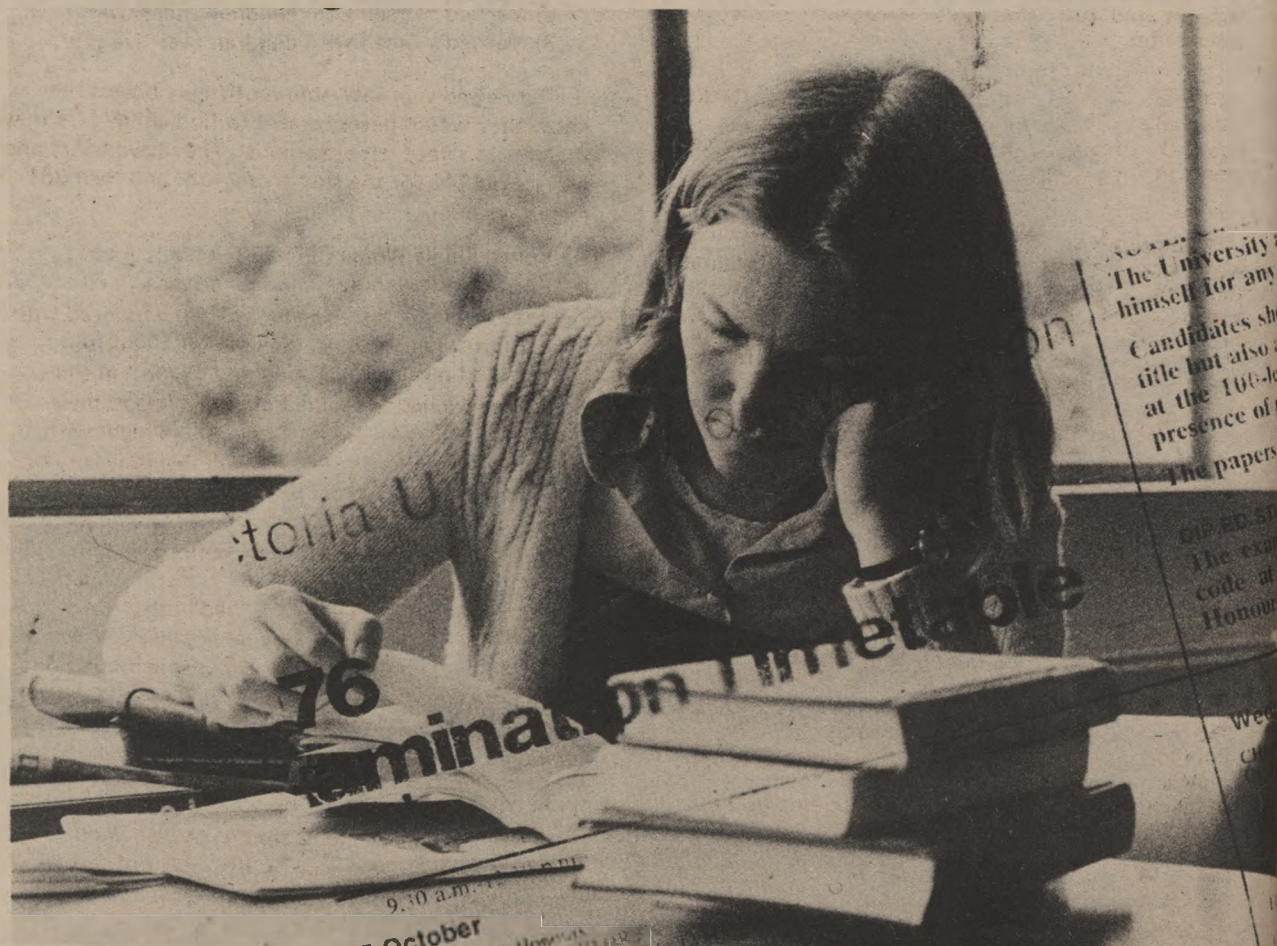
Male supremacy has always been entrenched in this way at University. But now it's getting a big

boost. The reactionary solution to the economic crisis demands women be further pushed out of social life and into the home. The National Govt., SPUC and and the right-wing 'happy families' groups are all praising women's role as "homemaker". And male supremacy on campus is finding a major support. To fight male supremacy on a personal or small group basis on campus today is to confront the society-wide "back to the home" campaign and its big business backers.

We must Fight Back Now!

The dominance of big business interests will necessarily mean the subjugation of women's rights. Women students along with their working class sisters and many other groups fighting to save their living standards and democratic rights must vigorously resist the fascist onslaught.

Lindy Cassidy



Women in the Economic Crisis

Mrs. Peacock lives in Petone in a big block of flats. She is unemployed. Last month her employer called all the women over fifty-five into his office and told them they were sacked. Mrs Peacock had worked in that firm for seventeen and a half years. The job was her whole life after her husband died. She's fifty-nine.

Susan Redmond is separated with two children. She left her husband after taking six years of physical beatings. She's on the Domestic Purposes Benefit which is now reduced for the first six months. She has to declare her income every week, in a form sent to the Social Welfare. If the mail is held up she doesn't get her cheque that week. Susan is really hard up and if her friends didn't help her out she doesn't know how she'd manage.

Raewyn is forty and lives in Taita. She's got three kids. Her husband has got two jobs to pay off the mortgages. She was on the pill for five years and was worried about what it was doing to her. She'd heard stories about blood clots and heart disease. She had changed to a diaphragm and after six months she got pregnant. She wants an abortion and can't afford to go to Australia.

These are not isolated cases of hardship

All over New Zealand women are having the same problems. Neither are they simply examples of the sexist attitudes of men in power — whether in Parliament, in Social Welfare or even in the home. N.Z. is in a deep economic crisis. Its main elements are a sharp decline in the terms of trade, a huge balance of payments deficit, surging inflation, faltering real profit rates and rising unemployment. In this situation the government is systematically trying to lower the living standards of working people to restore the profits to the employers. It has also tried to stifle the growing mood of discontent in the country by curtailing people's democratic rights. It is because of this that the traditional discrimination against women has intensified.

The main areas in which women are being attacked are employment, benefits, and abortion. This is coupled with a propaganda campaign to try to force women to see their primary place as in the home.

1. Employment. In every economic recession women are the first to be made redundant. Because they fulfil two roles in the community — paid worker and child rearer — it is easier to force them out of the first. Moreover, many married women who are laid off do not register as unemployed and therefore do not increase already embarrassing unemployment statistics. As long as their husbands are working they also do not get the dole, and therefore place no strain on the public purse.

Employers can use this to force a four day working week on married women and so lower the conditions of employment for all workers. Even four days pay is better than none at all.

2. The Domestic Purposes Benefit. One of the causes of the recent inflation is government spending. The government has been unable to balance its books, since it has been spending more than it gets, but now is moving to rectify this and reduce the budget deficit. However, instead of taking those who control the wealth in the community, it has cut the benefits and social services of those who most need them. The cuts in the DPB are an example of this.

They also represent attempts by government to

preserve the nuclear family. Single women with children often need jobs and they exacerbate the problem of childcare which the government wants to ignore.

3. Abortion. The latest Act passed in Parliament last year represents the most flagrant attempt to deny women their democratic right to control their own bodies. It is a deliberate attempt to keep women in the home having children, instead of seeking jobs. Women at home are isolated and unorganised. It is because of the economic crisis that SPUC has achieved as much as it has, out of keeping with its real support in the community.

4. Propaganda. The clearest example of this was in a speech made by Muldoon. He compared two women with children living side by side. One woman went out to work, was well off but neglected her children. The other stayed at home, was poorer but did the right thing by her kids. We can expect to see more of this in the future in an effort to get women to leave the workforce voluntarily.

Women fight back

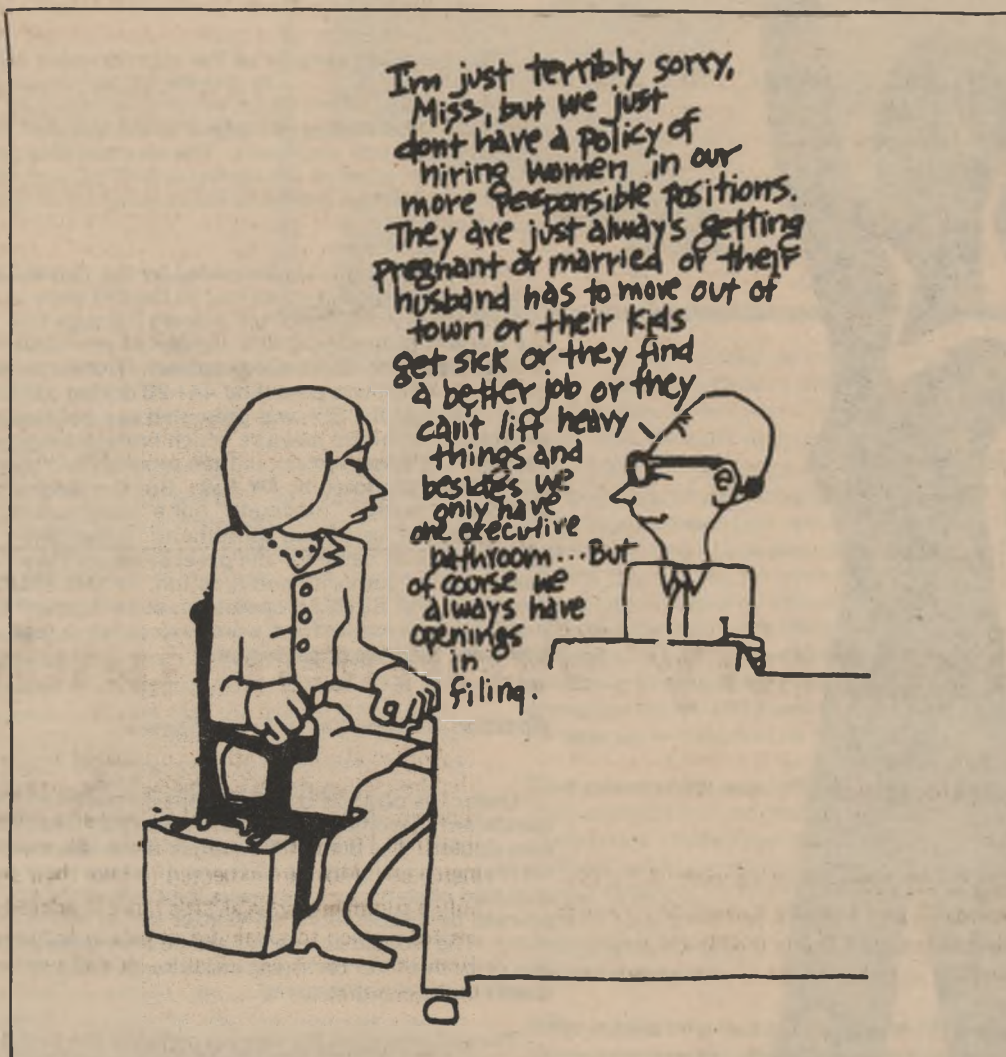
The International Womens Day (March 8) protest raises demands to counter the Government offensive. Women must have the right to abortion, to employment, to unemployment benefit and to a decent social security.

If achieved, these demands would clearly improve the position and status of women. However, they would still leave untouched the cause of the intensified attack on women of the last couple of years — the economic crisis.

History shows that economic crises are inevitable under capitalism and whenever they occur, the wealthy do all they can to make working people in general — and women in particular — bear the burden. We must combine our short term demands with the struggle for a new economic and social system.

Dale Steel

—Working Women's Alliance
(Wainuiomata Branch)



SURVEY OF UNEMPLOYED WOMEN

During my Varsity holidays I was employed by Working Women's Alliance to do interviews for a survey on unemployed women. The survey is not yet completed but from the women I interviewed some distinct patterns emerged

Most of the women I interviewed fell into three distinct groups;

- 1) Young single women
- 2) Married women with children under five
- 3) Married women with children over five years

(I interviewed very few solo mothers — I guess they know they would never be able to find child-care they could afford, let alone jobs. They have to try and manage on \$45 for the first six months and then \$61 thereafter).

1) Young Single Women

I interviewed several young women who lived with their parents, had been on the dole for about four months, and received \$31 a week. Women in this situation have had to make drastic changes in their life-styles. They can't afford to go out a night with their friends and they now spend all their days in the house, punctuated only by the endless job interviews.

2) Married women with Children under Five

The young mothers generally had husbands who earned \$90 in take home pay a week and were desperately searching for jobs to supplement their husbands' wages. These women face real financial problems — unpaid mortgages/rents, hire purchase payments (not for luxuries but for vacuum cleaners, fridges, arm-chairs etc.) and bills. They have cut down on luxuries (cigarettes), meat, visits to the doctor, buying new clothes, etc. The main idea they expressed was a deep concern for their children's future. Many of the women said that financial worries were putting a strain on their relationship with their husbands.

3) Married women with children over five

Many of these women had been made redundant. Their wage packet was essential to the family income, now they earn nothing, no wage and no unemployment benefit — because — married women don't qualify for the unemployment benefit! Another group, were women who had always planned to go to work when little Mary reached five only to find that now there are no jobs. These women have to cope not only financial worries but also with their own disappointment at not being able to find a job.

Self-fulfillment

Most, but not all, the women we interviewed were facing financial hardship as a result of being unemployed; For some women their main reason for wanting a job was for self-fulfillment. Often they had qualifications but there were no jobs available in which they could use their training.

No Unemployment — Make the Rich Pay!

Unemployment amongst women is a very real problem; but the government chooses to ignore it. New Zealand's unemployment is a symptom of our economic crisis caused by the drive of big business for high profits. Now big business is in trouble. They have to pay high prices for their imports, shipping costs, etc. The government is in terrific debt and has responded by cutting the living standards of the people. Thus the people can no longer afford to buy from big business, and profits are falling. The result of all this is that people like the women I have described above, suffer. Why should the working people pay for big business's problems? Big business did well in good times, let it live off its fat and pay for its own troubles. No unemployment — make the rich pay!

Leonie Morris

The New Abortion Law

~What does it Mean?



The passing of the Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion Act was the culmination of a series of attacks on women's right to abortion in 1977 which started with the publication of the Royal Commission on Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion earlier that year.

Purpose of Abortion Act

The nature and purpose of the act is revealed in its title — it is "An Act . . . to provide for the circumstances and procedures under which abortions may be authorised after having full regard to the rights of the unborn child" (my emphasis). The very wording provides an illustration of the central role SPUC and other anti-abortion forces played in the drawing up of this legislation.

The panel system recommended by the Royal Commission and originally contained in the Bill came under such heavy criticism from women's groups and the medical profession that a number of amendments to that part of the Bill were proposed. The Birch amendment, which was passed by 44-26 during the second reading of the Bill, was presented as a politically feasible compromise measure which bridged the gap between the panel system and the supposedly "liberal" amendment proposed by Mr Gair. But the Birch amendment is neither "moderate" nor a "compromise". The system of "certifying consultants" is basically just a change of name for the panel system. They have a similar authority and function. In fact SPUC has stated that Birch's proposal was even "better" (ie. it will be even harder for a woman to obtain a legal abortion) than the panel system.

Abortion Decision Taken From Women

Under the obstacle course set out by the Birch amendment, a woman first seeks an abortion from her own doctor. The doctor then refers the case to two certifying consultants (at least one of whom must be a qualified obstetrician or gynaecologist) who are appointed by a supervisory committee set up by Parliament. The woman concerned can be interviewed by one or both of the certifying consultants if she requests but it is not required.

The only decision the woman makes is the initial one that she wants her pregnancy terminated. After that, her fate rests in the hands of no less than four doctors. And the certifying consultants are, by definition, not supporters of woman's right to abortion. In the words of an amendment moved by David Lange, the supervisory committee should only appoint medical practitioners "whose assessment of cases coming before them will not be coloured by views in relation to abortion generally that are incompatible with the tenor of the Act." More specifically, they should not believe either

"(a) that an abortion should not be performed in any circumstances

or

(b) that the question of whether an abortion should or should not be performed in any case is entirely a matter for the woman and her doctor to decide."

New Grounds for Abortion

But the MPs didn't stop there. A series of amendments were passed which tightened up the already

highly restrictive grounds for a legal abortion.

Sir Basil Arthur introduced an amendment which deleted from the Bill the provision allowing abortion if "there is substantial risk that the child, if born, would be so mentally or physically abnormal as to be seriously handicapped". The deletion of this provision drew strong protests from the president of Auckland Obstetricians and Gynaecologists Society, who said that he would defy the law in this respect, and from three members of the Royal Commission.

An amendment from Mr Gair seeking rape as grounds for an abortion was defeated and instead it was included as being only "a matter which may be taken into account".

Barry Brill deleted provisions as recommended by the Royal Commission that social and economic factors be taken into account when the grounds for abortion were being considered.

Abortion Given New Meaning

Brill also redefined the meaning of the word "abortion". It is now "a medical or surgical procedure carried out or to be carried out for the purpose of procuring —

(a) the destruction or death of an embryo or foetus after implantation (my emphasis)

or

(b) the premature expulsion or removal of an embryo or foetus after implantation other than for the purpose of inducing the birth of a foetus believed to be viable or removing a foetus that has died".

The addition of part(a) to the original definition is yet another example of SPUC's influence. It has also been pointed out that this amendment makes the legality of contraceptive measures such as inter-uterine devices or menstrual extraction somewhat doubtful.

Under what circumstances can a woman obtain a legal abortion under this Act?

Clause 54 has amended the Crimes Act so that it is now unlawful to perform an abortion in the case of a pregnancy of not more than 20 weeks unless:

continuation of the pregnancy would result in serious danger to the life, or the physical or mental health, of the woman or girl, and that the danger can not be averted by any other means. (my emphasis — the latter part of this provision was added by an amendment from Dr Wall)

*the pregnancy is a result of sexual intercourse between a parent and child, brother and sister — whether of the whole or half-blood — and grandparent and grandchild.

*the pregnancy is the result of sexual intercourse with a girl under care and protection as defined in the Crimes Act.

*the girl or woman is severely subnormal as defined in the Crimes Act.

The legal grounds for consideration for an abortion are specified as —

*the age of the girl or woman concerned is near the beginning or end of the usual child-bearing years.

*that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the pregnancy is the result of rape.

—Joan Shields

Women's Rights Abortion Conference

NAME

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PHONE NO.....

ORGANISATION.....
(For identification purposes only)

Women's Abortion Rights Conference,
PO Box 68-388, Auckland

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SCHOOLS OUT

On Thursday February 23 the Post-Primary Teachers' Association called on all its members to strike for higher salaries and better conditions. Most schools in the Auckland area were closed or crippled by this move. A large percentage of university graduates became teachers. This strike could have an effect on salary increases in the future. If not the number of secondary school teachers employed in school could drop even lower.

Ms Helen Ryburn, an Auckland graduate in history, headmistress of Westlake Girls High School, 1973 President of the Post Primary Teachers Association, and current chairman of the Auckland Regional PPTA spoke to Kathryn White on the recent strike action taken by secondary school teachers.

To begin, could you give us some background to the strike, and why the PPTA considered it necessary? This is, of course, the first time in the total history of secondary schools that teachers have brought themselves to strike, and it really was an effort for a lot of them to go on strike. It was partly because our negotiations have been dragging on ever since June that we did, as a nation wide move, pledge our executive last November to support teachers in any course of action they felt was necessary. Our negotiators then reported back that after presenting paper after paper they didn't get anything that they considered a negotiated deal; they got a flat offer, most of which was nil, nil, nil. There were minor concessions in the level of part-time staffing, a few other very minor concessions, and nothing else. Our leaders down in Wellington said that this was unacceptable. They put in an amended claim which cut down the upper salary scales, which have come in for some public criticism, and still got an intimation from the ESB that they would not be allowed to move even on the amended scale. So they called the strike out really as a protest, because in terms of a strike, one day isn't a strike at all - it is a protest action.

Would you call it a publicity gesture?

Hopefully it was a publicity thing, mainly to show the department and the government, because I don't think it impressed the general public very much, that we had reached the limit. We didn't know how else to show them we feel strongly.

Another reason for our anger is that people of my age can remember the days of the late fifties and early sixties when we had tremendous difficulties in finding staff, when there were maths classes of over fifty, and you had to put classes on correspondence lessons because you couldn't get sufficient teachers. Even now at my school, in an area which is relatively popular in Auckland, I find time and again that there is only one really eligible applicant for any job.

The Government can quote figures to say that a teacher shortage doesn't exist, but in practice it does exist. Then the government made great play of the fact that there was only a shortage of fifty teachers, because they had brought in a hundred from the UK - are they going to go on bringing in a hundred teachers from the UK every year? That may be a short term solution, but we need a long term solution.

What exactly then was the PPTA pressing for in its negotiations with the government?

When we put in our amended claim, it boiled down in the end to two issues. We felt that claims on the basic salary scale, that's for the average classroom teacher, simply aren't high enough, and what proves this for us is that year after year the secondary teachers' college

quotas aren't filled, while primary colleges have no difficulty in filling theirs. We feel this indicates that secondary teaching is more arduous, or more distasteful, than primary teaching.

The other issue comes out of a long standing grievance in our staffrooms. We've got teachers with various types of qualification, and we've got a qualification scale where those who have degrees or degree equivalents can reach what we call the top of the basic scale. Those who have less than degree equivalents can never get to the top of the basic scale, and as they are people who do the same job, and teach the same children, this has created bitterness. It was a fairly radical move, but last year we changed our policy and said that the people with less than degree equivalents should be given the opportunity to reach the top of the basic scale. But we haven't in any sense thrown away the concept of qualifications. The qualified person will step into the scale at a higher level, and will reach the top much more quickly.

This is all dealing with salary as the means of redressing secondary teaching conditions; did you have any other areas that you were trying to improve?

The last time that we brought about any improvement was in 1973 when we went for staffing increases and got the time allowances, special allowances to run special programmes, which enables us to run our guidance networks, our tutors and various extra-curricular activities. When we approached the government for staff allowances they agreed to set up a staff and working committee, but this committee has not achieved anything, so the other area where you might get an alleviation, an improvement of conditions, hasn't seen any hope. I think we have tended to concentrate on the salary angle, because in terms of recruitment, salary is still the important factor.

Are the department and the Government being unreasonable in their attitudes to the teaching profession?

Yes; we are at the moment in a rather ironical situation. Officially of course we are appointed and employed by our Board of Governors, while the Education Department takes absolutely no responsibility for seeing that our school is adequately staffed. That's the job of the headmaster and the board of governors. The department doesn't provide if there's a shortage, it's the people in the schools who have to see to that. Under pressure from the schools they will act as they did last year with the recruitment programme, but this was of limited merit. Although we are happy to have the ninety two teachers from the UK, we'd really rather have ninety New Zealanders.

The department does, of course, have to work within the guidelines laid down by the Minister, and ultimately all decisions of this sort are made by the Treasury and Government. But I don't think, particularly with some of the statements that have come from the chairman of the ESB, that the members of the department, some of whom have never been school teachers, have any conception of the pressures that are on schools at the moment.

If Government attitudes are unsympathetic, what about the attitudes of the community towards schools?

I think most school teachers would feel that the community has never been particularly sympathetic to them, and I think the community very often lives with the memory of school as a restrictive place. Apart from those members of our local community, like Boards of Governors, who have close contact, I would say we've learnt to accept that the community in general is not going to be particularly sympathetic. Every time we've made a gain, as in 1971 when we made a gain over

salaries, it was because we could prove that we just weren't getting sufficient school teachers. But then it took us about seven years' fighting to do it, and for seven years children suffered in that case.

After 1971 the next big battle we had was 1973, over the questions of additional staffing, and for that we had to build up tremendous records and case histories. We had to take one of our paid officials of the PPTA off his normal job, and for two months he was simply collating and collecting cases of why schools needed extra time to help children who were maladjusted, or with behavioural problems. It took us a year that time of steady propaganda, of steady fighting and making every public appeal we could. 1973 was the last major staffing increase we've had, and it's now 1978.

And school roles have increased noticeably since then?

Yes, school rolls have increased, and although the department claims they are going to drop, as they could well do, unless we can keep the teachers we've got, dropping school rolls won't help very much. Also, schools have grown in size since then, and the bigger a school gets, the bigger the problems get, as it becomes more impersonal.

What alternatives to a strike did the PPTA consider?

When you consider how a secondary school runs, I think any other form of action would in the long run harm the children more. The sort of thing that has been suggested is curtailment of extra-curricular activities, which a lot of teachers wouldn't support, as children would be deprived of something which they enjoy, and which is good for them. Whereas nowadays they lose a day of school for far more trivial reasons than the reason we shut the school.

People have talked about withdrawing their service from the examination system, which again is going to have far more effect on the children's wellbeing. Any form of action, apart from something short, sharp and quick is going to be difficult to enforce on our members, because you're going to get divergence of opinion, and in the long run is going to do more harm to the education of the children. And the majority of teachers are basically concerned for children; I'm quite certain that if the PPTA asked teachers to do something that in the long run was going to seriously affect the well-being of children they'd run into trouble.

Would you say then that the PPTA has a large measure of support from its members?

I think they have proved this, because in the Auckland area, with one exception, every school had enough teachers out so that it couldn't function normally. I think that does show that something that was drastic, something they'd never done before, they felt was necessary. When only one school was able to stay open, this seems to prove that the PPTA did have the support of the vast majority of its members.

How successful do you think the strike was then, in bringing the situation to the attention of the public, and in forcing the Government to take another look at the problem?

I don't know, I think only time can tell. It was an action our executive felt they had to take, they asked us to adopt it and we did so. Any further action by teachers depends now on the future actions of the Government and our executive. If the Government proves any degree of reasonableness, of willingness to talk to us, then it won't be necessary. But we do feel that there is a looming crisis in our schools. If they prove obstinate, well - who knows?



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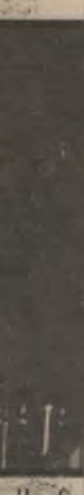
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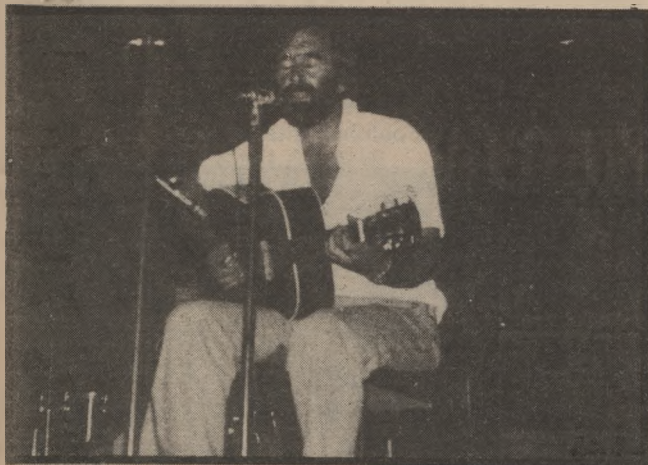
Reviews

ORIENTATION FOLK CONCERT VARIOUS ARTISTS OLD MAID

The first of the Orientation events, the Folk Concert, was an outstanding success. Organized by the Varsity Folk Club, the concert drew an almost capacity audience to the Maidment Theatre - no mean feat on a Sunday. The concert featured many well-known folk performers from the Auckland area, and several imaginative innovations which made it more than just a folk music 'Who's Who'.

Martha Louise, recently returned from her native California, included a beautiful rendering of 'Sweet Misery' in her bracket, and got the programme off to a good start. 'Dandelion', a group made up of three well-known solo performers (Rod Murdoch, Mike Gallagher and Rex Archer), soon had the audience foot tapping and singing along with their cowboy numbers and a beautiful instrumental based on a traditional Irish tune. Glenn Crosse had the audience hanging on his every word as he sang and talked his way through his items, which included 'Social Liar' written by Glenn himself - a beautiful and brilliant song, to use his own words. In complete contrast, the Auckland Traditional English Dancers performed a set of three country dances, including two from the 1651 collection by John Playford. This was a colourful display, surprisingly well received by the audience.

Varsity student Beth Noakes, came on after the interval and soon overcame initial nervousness to perform three numbers, including two by Joni Mitchell, Beth's speciality. 'Roome for Companie' (Dave Temple, Jean Reid and Kathy Lamb) followed, and had the audience shouting for encores with their traditional British songs. Three of these were sung in unaccompanied three part harmony, but for 'Flowers of the Forest' they all played dulcimers, which produced a very sad haunting effect. This group was followed by one of their number, Jean Reid, singing and playing the traditional ballad 'Matty Groves', to which members of the Maidment Arts Workshop performed a brilliant mime. Finally John Hayday came on with five of his friends, to perform 'folk-pop' items arranged by the musicians under the supervision of their timpanist Grisha Alexiev. The group produced a beautiful blend of classical and popular music, with John Hayday singing contemporary folk songs and playing guitar. Three of the musicians are past or present students of the Conservatorium of Music. Faced with the difficult task of holding together this varied programme, and filling in during the inevitable technical hitches, Chris Marden, the compere, kept the audience amused with his poems and monologues, which included a new account of the signing of the Magna Carta, and a story from the days of the Great Tripe Rush.



John Hayday at the Orientation Folk Concert

Enthusiasm for the concert was not only on the audiences side - several of the performers said how marvellous the atmosphere at the concert was, and that they hope to return to the campus for future Folk Club events. For those who missed this one, or would like another one, it was announced that the next big Folk Concert will be during Capping Week. Further information about the Folk Club is posted on the Club notice-board.

ROBERT RAINE

GHOST RITE RED MOLE OLD MAID

Late last year Phil Warren gave CRACCUM complimentary tickets to Red Mole's opening night at the Ace of Clubs in Auckland. Fortunately for Red Mole and Phil Warren no review was printed. That first Auckland show was, with a few exceptions, very disappointing. Their attempts at satirising Auckland



Graphics: Red Mole

society after only a short residence here, were destined to fall flat. And the political satire was so pointless that even the S.I.S. Bill was a Red Mole joke, ignoring the serious implications of its imminent passage through Parliament. Red Mole appeared to have totally rejected their origins of street theatre and taken on an amateur slickness as worthless as a diamante.

It was all very depressing really, because underneath the veneer Red Mole seemed to be hiding an enormous amount of talent. The energy and scope of the actors' individual skills was amazing, their props original and exciting. So much of this was wasted on a trite and superficial script that one couldn't help but wonder exactly what Red Mole were hoping to achieve from it. Surely not fame and fortune in the Queen City?

Following that four night stint Red Mole returned to Auckland for a lengthier season at the Ace of Clubs and then established themselves in the Parnell Sweet Factory, where they remained until recently. They are now on a nationwide tour which began in the Old Maid the week-end before term commenced.

Once again CRACCUM received comps but it was with fear and trepidation that we sat through the frigid warm-up of a first half awaiting the appearance of Red Mole. Neville Purvis is always good for a giggle and with his Very New Wave style he was on top form in his role as M.C.. Jon Zealando however, in spite of the circus/variety act atmosphere he gave the show, was disappointing - those same old tricks (except for the psychic surgery 'miracle') all delivered in that kiddie-winkies tone. But Beaver and Country Flyers were the worst case of mis-casting. Excellent in a pub setting the Old Maid's structure was against them and they seemed nervous and jittery. Although they were far from a total disaster it hardly did them the sort of justice they deserve.

After the interval musical accompaniment was provided by Red Mole's own back-up group led by Keyboard player Jan Preston. Their overture led up to the curtains drawing back to reveal a circle of low cylinders filled with clear plastic. Slowly these were pumped with air until they became a ring of quivering horns pointing toward the centre. It was superb. But the curtains closed and when they were drawn back again the whole set had disappeared.

The Moles had climbing cubical steel frameworks, masks and double masks, a huge rolling wheel, a hand-turned full-sized cart, and an enormous number of different costumes. The result verged on overkill. There was hardly enough time to appreciate one intricate prop before the next even more spectacular one was replacing it. It soon became an irritation rather than a continual source of surprise but the total effect was one of flamboyant splendour.

'Ghost Rite' itself was, however, a bewildering series of scenes and tales very different from Red Mole's first Auckland show. If you like, it was more 'profound' and it did prove that Red Mole are far more than a bunch of amateurs. But in spite of a 'plot' outline in the programme 'Ghost Rite' was confusing. I'm not a one to search the stage for a 'message' but visual effects on their own are insufficient fuel for an audience. Hardly one scene hung together with the next and although Fellini may be able to handle an anarchic plot Red

Mole had their difficulties.

Nevertheless, I have high hopes for the Moles. They are, collectively and individually, a strong and diversely talented troupe who deserve to do well here. My only fear is that they will never find their niche and so float on from style to style until they're all dried up.

LOUISE CHUNN

SOLO TONY WILLIAMS PLAZA CINEMA

I'm in the enviable position of not yet having seen either of New Zealand's two 'major feature films' - 'Off the Edge' and 'Sleeping Dogs'. Not enviable because they're bad of course, but because I can avoid the tedious practice of comparing New Zealand's third major feature film - 'Solo' - with its predecessors. A fresh, naive glance at New Zealand film-making, you might say. And from what I have heard of the other two 'Solo' is also a fresh and naive movie by comparison (oh, tedium).

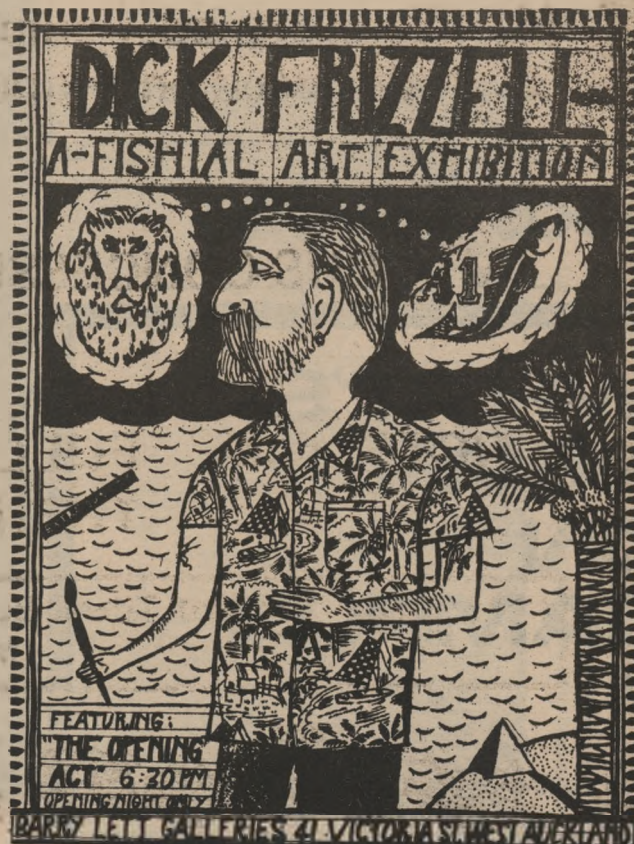
Celluloid love stories are always a bit of a liability. They can squeak with mawkish sentimentality or conversely, usually with the help of accomplished camerawork, prove a beautiful peice of film. 'Solo' is weighted more toward the latter, although there are elements of a silly sweetness, but these seem insignificant. 'Solo' is an amazingly New Zealand film. It catches the solitary nature that epitomises the laconic New Zealander. The script is somewhat bare at times, but this in itself is very important to what the director, Tony Williams, seems to be trying to achieve. The hitch-hiker, the fire-watcher, and the boy are all loners but not the sad, embittered type. They are self-sufficient and tough and when that four-lettered word love rears its two-faced head, they don't buckle under in too nauseous a fashion.

Perhaps the standard of acting could have been higher but my guess is that much of the mood would have been lost. Lisa Peers and Paul Robinson hold a curiously slow pace which works well throughout the film. And Perry Armstrong as Billy is quite simply amazing as the crazy, mixed-up kid. He's so real it almost hurts - he's that kid at the back of the class with the science fiction comics and gawky smile.

Probably the most spectacular thing about 'Solo' is the photography. The crew filmed over a wide area in both the North and South Islands, and although it may initially seem strange seeing the Southern Alps inland from the Kaiangaroa Forest, cinematic license is permissible. There's very little, if any, use of the soft-lens, hazy-skin technique which is nice for a change, although I did feel that Lisa Peer's nude dip immediately after the opening credits was unnecessary.

On the whole 'Solo' is a good New Zealand film. But don't see it just because of its parentage. It's also a good film - period. It's as important to New Zealanders as it is to anyone else in the world. No greatly illuminating message or moral - just a little love story that probably won't make you cry.

LOUISE CHUNN



MERCURY THEATRE

FRANCE STREET

MERCURY
2

THEATRE IN THE ROUND

WARIC SLYFIELD & HELEN DORWARD

AND PHILIP HOLDER IN

"RATTLE OF A SIMPLE MAN"
by CHARLES DYER

MERCURY
1

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international standing, this exhibition
represents a distillation of his work
as a photo-journalist.

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SINCERE INVITATION

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429 Queen Street

Sundays: 10.00 am All Age Bible School
11.00 am and 7.00 pm Services

Minister: Rev. Roland Hart

poos & wees

WHAT'S NEW ON CAMPUS ?

SEE PG PAGE 15

More Reviews And A Poem

COWBOY
ALAN TRUSSELL-CULLEN
NEW INDEPENDENT THEATRE

Or home on the coal range. New Independent lead off their lunchtime theatre programme this year with a sly comedy on the power of filmic fantasy. Two frustrated old women hire in a 'cowboy actor' to star in their home-grown western. As the three actors slip in and out of the panavision clichés, they find reality getting out of hand to an alarming degree.

The play's concern with reality and cinematic illusion may sound rather hackneyed, but Alan Trussell-Cullen's writing is witty, pointed and rich in ironic humour. The working out of the play's action is great fun, in no way earning that dubious praise of 'just a local play'. As the two dotty old dears Majorie and Mary-Lou, Ngaire Horton and Brenda Simmons settle down quickly to their roles. Their performances have a warmth which is especially commendable considering their bizarre stage presence. The not so rough and ready cowpoke (Peter Rowell) had the hardest role of all. Though stiff in places he developed well, turning in some choice comic timing.

Ross Mackie's direction was well-paced throughout and handled the shifts in tone ingeniously. Unfortunately movement direction was slightly cramped by the overly narrow set enforced by the demands of the evening production's paraphernalia.

Special mention must be made of Ian Laird's 'Mrs Mills' piano accompaniments which were a witty bonus in the filmic set-pieces. It is not the music which makes this production, but it certainly gives it added bite.

All in all, a delightful production for which one need not make any concessions or condescensions. It is the best local lunchtime theatre since Gordon Dryland's 'Solid Gold Fountain Pens'.

PAUL STONE



STILL LIFE

Sits on his bed with his five mates round him,
Fresh from the pub,
Pissed as a fart.
— Jeans down on one leg
And I got it up her.
Going great guns,
Then the vodka hit. So I gave it a slap,
You should've seen it leap.
Three times —
Grins; I won't yet say a deathhead.

Hugh Cook

Breezin' Benson

They're raining down hard on Auckland town. First the Beach Boys, then Dylan and, towards the end of this month, George Benson. He's not everyone's kettle of fish, of course, but if anyone's going to take the credit for popularising jazz in the seventies, it'll have to be Benson.

Although his first recording was in the fifties at the ripe age of ten, Benson did not really hit the big time until he was signed by Warner Bros. and recorded 'Breezin'. It became the largest selling jazz album of all time, with over two million copies sold in the U.S. After that came 'In Flight' and the recently released live album 'Weekend In L.A.' — both commercially successful and adding to the now huge Benson following.

Jazz purists may perhaps be sceptical about Benson's

'commercialisation' of jazz, but there can be no doubts about his musicianship. Rolling Stone magazine describes him as a guitarist 'with an effortlessly, fluid, near flawless technique' and a voice 'like twosided mirrors, behaving as another instrument as they convey the lyrics.'

Tickets are on sale at The Corner Booking Office for Benson's two Auckland shows in His Majesty's Theatre. There will be a 6 pm show and an 8.30 pm show, both on Sunday March 25. Two hundred seats in the balcony have been reserved for students, with a discount of \$1.50 each seat, making the price \$7. Be in quick — tickets are selling fast for what promises to be a very slick evening of classy, polished entertainment.



CARE

The Auckland activity for the Africans who March 21 1980 display table Rd from 5 to Vulcan Lane March 17. If in manning a 768-080. Near future where an Afr be held at 21 Supreme Cou on Monday M

THE CLAS

The aim of the the classics (t world's ancient dramatic pro proposed for reading comp Social activi seminar room evenings, part The president

SOCIALIST

On Friday Ma candidates fo cheese evenin welcome. Cor you can conta

THE DEBA

A large part o towards prep competitions provides team (the senior an Society comp and the Festi a team to the in which Auc the last two y University tea Championsh Activities thi International in July. It is hoped th lunchtime an depends on lo participate. If come to the c First Meeting Evening Deba

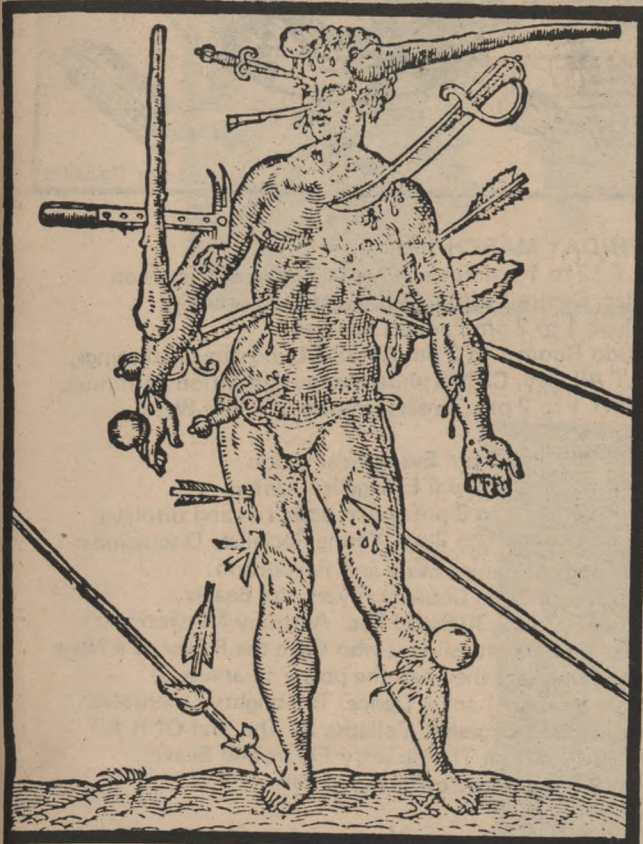
or you call di Jeremy Steele Glen Coshan Richard Gruer

What's The Guts?

CARE

The Auckland anti-apartheid committee is organising activity for the commemoration of those black South Africans who died in the Sharpeville Massacre of March 21, 1960. People are needed to help with two display tables - one in St Kevins Arcade, Karangahape Rd from 5 to 9 on Thursday March 16 and one in Vulcan Lane, Queen St also from 5 to 9 on Friday March 17. If you can help with poster distribution or in manning a display for an hour or two call John Minto 768-080.

Near future events are a meeting on Friday 10th March where an Afrikaner has been invited to speak (this will be held at 21 Princes Street) and a picket outside the Supreme Court in support of the Bastion Point leaders on Monday March the 6th.



THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

The aim of the Classical Society is to promote interest in the classics (the language, literature and history of the world's ancient civilizations) through talks, lectures and dramatic productions (at least one Greek drama has been proposed for this year) and the 6th and 7th form Latin reading competition.

Social activities include meetings in the department's seminar room (where coffee is available) and organised evenings, parties, soirees and Bacchic orgies. The president is John Rosser available at 370-532.

SOCIALIST ACTION LEAGUE

On Friday March 10 the league will be announcing its candidates for this year's general election at a wine and cheese evening in the McLaurin Hall at 8 pm. All are welcome. Contact numbers are 768-990 or 597-418 or you can contact Arne Ericson through StudAss.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY

A large part of the debating societies activity is geared towards preparation for the many local and national competitions available for them to enter. The society provides teams for the Auckland and Robinson Cups (the senior and intermediate Auckland Debating Society competitions), the Radio N.Z. Knockout Debates and the Festival Debators. Each year the society sends a team to the Inter-University Debating Competitions in which Auckland University has been runner up for the last two years. From the teams taking part a N.Z. University team is selected to compete in the National Championships (the Norwood Cup). Activities this year could include participation in an International Debating Competition to be held in Sydney in July.

It is hoped that during the year a greater number of lunchtime and evening debates will be held but this depends on loyal audiences and debaters willing to participate. If you are interested in joining the society come to the orientation week activities -

First Meeting Exec Lounge Thursday 7th March 1pm
Evening Debate Exec Lounge Thursday 16th March 7.30 pm

or you call dial any of the following members:

Jeremy Steele 586-798
Glen Coshan 481-517
Richard Gruet STD O 926-69514



THE WINE SOCIETY

The wine society was originally formed for those interested in home wine-making but wine tasting is now an important part of club activity as well (as you can imagine). Wines sampled include both local and imported wines. Last year wines from nine different countries were partaken of - a total of 97 wines all told. Subs are \$2.50 for a single student or \$4.00 for a couple plus a cover charge of \$1.20 for members and \$1.60 for non-members. The wine society distributes a regular newsletter to all its members and if you filled out a coupon during enrolling you will be sent the first edition. The president is John Mackle available at 606-819.

DANCE CLASSES

These classes are held in the dance studio at the recreation centre.

MONDAY:	Beginners	6.00 - 7.30 pm
TUESDAY:	Intermediate	10.00 - 11.30 am
	Jazz	6.30 - 8.00 pm
WEDNESDAY:	Children's Class (5 to 10 years)	4.30 - 5.30 pm *
	Open Class	6.00 - 8.00 pm *
THURSDAY:	Advanced	6.00 - 7.30 pm
FRIDAY:	Intermediate	6.00 - 7.30 pm

* These two classes will be held in the Judo Room, Student Union Building. Please be ON TIME for classes, so that they can start PROMPTLY!



POLYNESIAN DANCING

Polynesian dance classes are being held at the Recreation Centre on Wednesday nights. A six week session starts on the 22nd of March at 6.00 pm. Hawaiian, Tahitian, Samoan, Maori and Cook Island dancing is taught. A six week session costs \$4.50. The teacher is Carlene Gregory.

SOCIAL CREDIT

In view of this year's election Social Credit is looking forward to a full nine months work. They will be working towards the re-election of Bruce Beetham and the election of Jeremy Dwyer for Hastings, Nevern McCarthy for Kaipara. Their aim this year is to gain somewhere between 16 and 20% of the total valid vote. Those interested in helping can telephone Trevor Barnard at 658-507 or Mark Barrow at 667-564. Failing that you could call in at headquarters at 75 Karangahape Rd (above Bridges Books). There will be an informal meeting with a few candidates present at 8 pm on March 6th.

HART

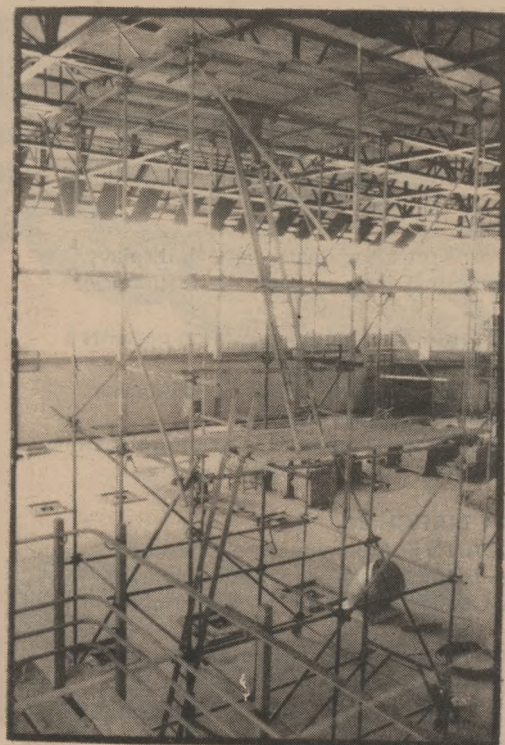
HART exists at university as a club called the University Friends of Hart. They do not see themselves as a pressure group now that we have the Gleneagles Agreement, rather they intend to continue their role of observing critically or otherwise the transition of the governments expressed policy on apartheid sport into actual performance. With an election coming HART will be particularly interested this year in questioning members of parliament about their views in apartheid sport.

Those interested can contact Mike Mackin c/o StudAss.

REC. CENTRE OPEN DAY

This is the official calendar for the opening of the Rec. Centre on Saturday March 11.

- 9.45 am Doors open. Centre open for public viewing.
- 10.00 am Display of Trampoline, Badminton, Table Tennis, Cricket, Golf - Main Hall.
Exhibition by University Dancers - Dance Studio.
Exhibition Squash Match: C. Patston v L. Weinstrom on Court 1 and C. Ronayne v K. Wright on Court 2.
Exhibition by members of Judo Club - Martial Arts Studio.
Exhibition of Weight Training - Weight Training Room.
- 11.00 am Official opening of Recreation Centre by Hon. A. Highett, Minister of Sport and Recreation, in Main Hall.
- 11.15 am Official reception for invited guests - Workout Gymnasium.
- 11.30 am Exhibition Squash Matches on Courts 1 and 2 for rest of the day.
Aikido Display - Martial Arts Studio.
Display by Folk Club - Dance Studio.
Indoor Soccer Matches - Main Hall.
Exhibition of Ladies Keep-Fit - Main Hall.
- 12.05 pm Exhibition of Tae Kwon Do - Martial Arts Studio.
- 1.00 pm Exhibition by Movement Theatre - Main Hall.
- 1.30 pm Netball Match - North Shore v Auckland Select - Main Hall.
Exhibition by Judo Club - Martial Arts Studio.
- 2.15 pm Exhibition of Table Tennis and Badminton - Main Hall.
- 2.45 pm Volley Ball Match - Main Hall.
- 3.30 pm Basketball Match - Main Hall.
Exhibition by Sho-te-Kai - Martial Arts Studio.
- 4.15 Tennis Match - Main Hall



Scaffolding Club hold Annual General Climb in Unofficially opened Rec. Centre.

More Guts

BECAUSE YOU HAVE PROBABLY ALL MISLAID LAST WEEK'S CRACCUM BY NOW WE PRESENT AN ALL-NEW, TOTALLY RE-HASHED ORIENTATION PROGRAMME. TREAT IT WITH CARE BECAUSE THIS IS DEFINITELY THE LAST OF ITS KIND

MONDAY MARCH 6th

LT All day. Campus Arts North photographic display.
Quad 12 to 1 pm. More Famous and Infamous Speakers.
Rec. Centre 12.30 pm to 1 pm Judo Club display. (Martial arts room)

LT 12 to 1 pm. Environmental film and discussion.
RM 223 1 to 2 pm Evangelical Union.
RM 203 1 to 2 pm Evangelical Union - the second coming.

Judo Room 1 pm to 2 pm AMSSA Lunchtime Gatherings
RM 144 1 to 2.30 National Club - Jim Mclay
Rec Centre 1 pm to 3 pm. Sports activities and displays.
Exec. Lounge 1 pm to 2 pm. Young Socialist Discussions
Writings of Lenin: What Is To Be Done?

Quad 1 to 2 pm Citizen Band in concert (low profile band with some high energy numbers tucked up their shirt sleeves)

Rud. Gards 2.30 pm Pseud Soc delivers you John Kovacevich on Old Wave Attitudes in New Wave Thinking. (The Ravers Return).

Functions Room 7.30 pm. An informal get-together with Her Majesty's loyal Opposition courtesy of the Labour Club. (Special Guest Appearance Mr Rowling)

Thomas Bldg 7.30 pm Field Club Freshers Evening. Refreshment will be available.

KMT 7 pm Arts Council presents Pure Shit - a film about heroin use in Melbourne. Written and acted by Australian addicts and users, directed by Bert Deling, it has earned a reputation as one of the most unbiased explorations of drug addiction and its effects.



TUESDAY MARCH 7th

Exec. Lounge 8.15 - 9.00 am Evangelical Union.
Quad 12 to 1 pm Famous Speakers

LT 12 to 1 pm Environmental film and discussion.
Rec. Centre 12.30 to 1 pm Judo Club display (Martial Arts Room)

LT All day. CAN'S photography exhibition continues.
Judo Room 1 pm to 2 pm AMSSA Lunchtime Gatherings.

Rec Centre 1 to 3 pm Sports activities and displays.
WCR 1 pm to 2 pm Tramping Club - Lunchtime Get-together.

KMT 1 pm to 2 pm The Evangelical Union presents a film 'The Exorcist'.

Quad 1 pm to 2 pm Needy Students Fund Auction.
UCR 7 to 10 pm Navigators Meeting

Exec. Lounge 7.30 to 10 pm SCM Orientation Evening.
WCR 7.30 to 10 pm Japan Club Sake Evening.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 8th

LT All Day. CAN'S Photography Exhibition continues.
LT ALL Day. International Woman's Day activities.

Video by the Council for the Single Mother and Her Child and others.

Rec. Centre 10 am Yoga Soc. weekly meeting.
Quad 1 to 2 pm Famous Speakers - ho hum.

Rud. Gard's 12 noon Ananda Marga Meditation Group.

WCR 12 to 3 pm. The second lecture on Marxist Political Economy by Dr Dave Badggod.

Rec Centre 12.30 to 1 pm Judo Club display
Judo Room 1 to 2 pm AMSSA Lunchtime gatherings

RM 223 1 to 2 pm Evangelical Union
KMY 1 to 2 pm Powerful Afro American poet

L.E. Scott returns to campus.

Outside Sciences Library Gumboot Throwing 1 to 2 pm.
Quad 1 to 2 pm Forum on Abortion.

RM 203 1 to 3 pm Christian Club Bible Study.

Rec Centre 1 to 3 pm Sports activities and displays.

LT 2 to 3 pm six women Why I became a feminist
3 to 4 pm feminist groups talking

Exec Lounge 4 to 5 pm Young Socialists

UCR 7 to 11.30 Tennis Club wine and cheese.

Exec. Lounge 7.30 to 10.30 University Feminists

Women's Social.

UCR 7.30 to 11.30 Tonights The Night - social put on by The Tonight's the Night Club (your guess is as good as mine)

LWR 8 to 12 pm Law Society Stein Evening - wheeze, geez, puff, spurt, jabber, jabber

Old Maid 8 pm MOVEMENT THEATRE, LIMBS & University Dancers.

THURSDAY MARCH 9th

RM 203 8.15 to 9.00 Evangelical Union.

ATI All Day. CAN'S Photography Exhibition continues.

LT 12 to 1 pm Environmental film and discussion

Rec Centre 12.30 to 1 pm Judo Club display (martial arts room)

Judo Room AMSSA Lunchtime Gatherings

Exec Lounge 1 to 2 pm Debating Society Meeting

B28 1 to 2 pm Young Socialists

RM 203 1 to 2 pm Evangelical Union

RM 223 1 to 2 pm Evangelical Union - - - what!

B15 1 to 2 pm Navigator's film 'The Late Great Planet Earth.'

Rec Centre 1 to 3.00 pm Sports activities and displays

McLaurin Chap. 1.10 Orientation Service

Quad 1.30 to 2.00 pm Engineers Shooting something at someone. (small things . . .)

Rec Centre 6 pm to 7 pm Yoga Society Weekly Meeting.

Exec Lounge 7 pm Chess Club - meeting and AGM.

RM 144 7.30 pm Ananda Marga General Meeting

Cafe Ex. 7.30 pm Accountants and Commerce students social gathering - please bring your own partner.

LWR 8 pm Tramping Club Grog and Scrog Stir. Music

by the ever popular Elma Pfudd Band. All welcome.

Main Cafe 8.30 to 2 pm Architecture Soc Dance.

KMT 7 pm Films. These could be loosely termed Rock movies but of two very different natures: 'Tommy' and 'Alice's Restaurant'.

SRC Lounge 10 am to 6 pm. SCM Bookstall Payout and collection of unsold books.

Quad 12.00 to 1.00 pm. Poets Gary McCormick and Sam Hunt, two of N.Z.'s best known young poets, left Wellington on February 20 for a national tour sponsored by the N.Z. Students Arts Council planned to coincide with orientation festivities like ours. Both poets believe poetry should be a living, dynamic medium and not a nonsensical conglomeration of words of interest only to acadamecians and B.A. students. In taking their work out of the text books and into the streets Hunt and McCormick exemplify their informal, down to earth approach to the poet's role.



Midge Marsden

FRIDAY MARCH 10th

LT 12 to 1 pm Environmental film and discussion.

Rec. Centre 12.30 to 1 pm Judo Club display

Quad 1 to 2 pm Famous Speakers

Judo Room 1 to 2 pm AMSSA Lunchtime gatherings,

LT All Day. CAN'S photography exhibition continues.
KMT 1 to 2 pm Conservatorium of Music Weekly

Concert.

RM 203 1 to 2 pm Evangelical Union

RM R223 1 to 2 pm Evangelical Union

Rec Centre 1 to 3 pm Sports activities and displays

Exec Lounge 1 to 2 pm Young Socialists Discussions:

Writings of Lenin: State and Revolution.

Quad 1 to 2 pm Country Flyers and Beaver.

Rud. Gard's 2.30 Pseud Soc: Anthony Mattson and Jeremy Bartlett tell you who Gave the Power to a Muse (and who said they had the power to amuse?)

Cafe 8 pm to 1 am A Dance. The mighty Orientation Controllers Orgasmic Collapse At The End Of It All dance. Starring The Country Flyers and Beaver.

LWR 8 pm Theatre Workshop Party.

SATURDAY MARCH 11th

Rec Centre All Day. The Rec Centre Opening and Public Open Day. Come along and show the public that the Rec Centre belongs to the Students. Sports clubs should be culminating their Orientation activities with displays throughout the day. It is rumoured that the Minister of Recreation and Sport Alan Highet will be opening the Centre. We hope you all remember that it was a National Government which allowed the All Blacks to go to South Africa in 1976. HINT! HINT! This is your Rec Centre - come along and find out how to use it. In the evening there will be a DANCE to the music of Rough Justice starting at 8.30 pm - courtesy of the hard working Orientation team.

Cafe Ext. 7 pm to 12 midnight. AMSSA Orientation Evening.

SUNDAY MARCH 12th

Rud Gard's 9 pm. Trash Films. Every film you never wanted to see. The worst of science fiction, horror, comedy etc. Some examples - 'Psycho', 'War of the Worlds', 'Every Home Should Have One', 'Tower of Evil' and 'Welcome to my Nightmare'.

key

SUB - Student Union Building

WCR - Womens Common Room

UCR - Upper Common Room

LCR - Lower Common Room

Cafe Ext - Cafe Extension

LWR - Lack/Ward Room

SRC Lounge - 1st floor cafe extension

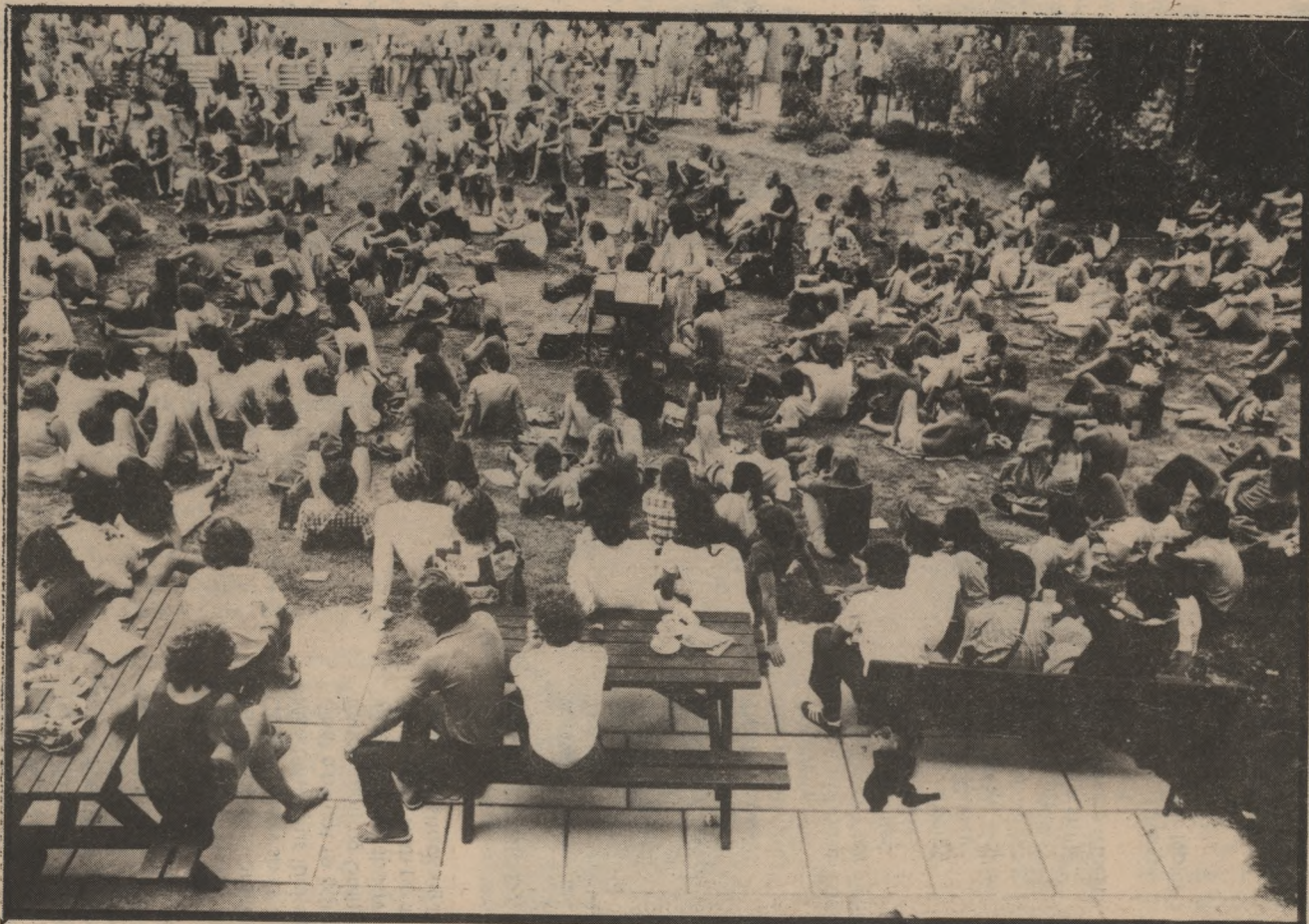
All venues are in the Student Union Building except the following:

Rec Centre Symonds Street

B 10, B 15, B 28 Library Basement

McLaurin Chapel Princess Street

OAB Old Arts Building



Brian Brennan



Brian Brennan

Smogfreeze
MILK 17c BAR

The following poems are reprinted from 'Cautions and Diversions', a slim volume of verse produced by Olice Johnson and Professor Nicholas Tarling several years ago.

DRIVERS

LADY

Look at all those silly Janes
Who, when driving, play the lanes!
Watch their Minis turn and twist
With a flicker of the wrist!
Not a glance to fore or aft!
Women drivers aren't all daft,
But they shouldn't give some sheilas
Licences to drive four-wheelers.

ABSENT-MINDED MIDDLE-AGED (PROBABLY MALE)

Twinkle, twinkle like a star
On that great big Holden car -
When you flash your trafficator
Are you turning now or later?
I'm the joker right behind,
So please make up your ruddy mind.

YOUNG MALE

Cut the corners - blast the horn -
Slam the doors from dark to dawn -
Drive and drink and feel no pain -
Speed in fog and race in rain -
Cross the lines and beat the lights -
These are driving's true delights!
Other motorists be blown -
Crowd the blighters off the road!
While I'm alive to tell the tale,
COURTESY SHALL NOT PREVAIL.

CAR-OLS

(Good King Wenceslas)

Bad King Road-Hog once looked out
On the Feast of Stephen;
Saw the traffic all about
Was slow and cautious even.
He hooted loud and flashed his light,
Infringing every rule,
When a cyclist came in sight,
Saving precious fuel.

'Hither doll, and loll with me,
If thou know'st it, telling,
Yonder peasant, who is he,
Why the hell's he pedalling?'
Hit and run and on they went,
On they went together,
Despite the cyclist's wild lament,
They drove hell for leather.

SUNDAY

What a lovely Sunday jaunt
With Uncle, Cousin, Granny, Aunt!
Chatting gaily, seeing plenty,
Never doing more than twenty;
Lots to watch on busy highways -
Auntie hates the boring byways!
Cars behind us? Not to worry!
Granny doesn't like to hurry.
Uncle's critical - but then,
He was driving way back when.
Pull across and brakes on, quick!
Cousin thinks she's feeling sick!
Man behind us looks put out?
What's he got to grouse about?
Fancy spoiling Granny's outing
With his loud abusive shouting!
It's drivers with no self-control
Cause the shocking road death toll.

HARBOUR BRIDGE

We cross the bridge:
The view is splendid;
Our journey home
Is all but ended.
How about
Some harmless play
Before we join
The Motorway;
The possibilities
Are many -
There's Choose Your Booth,
And Drop Your Penny:
Crossing Lines
Is very funny,
And so is Being
Out of Money.
Giving Ten Dollars
Is worth while -
It never fails
To raise a smile!
Perhaps the nicest
Of the lot
Is Shall I Change
My Lane Or Not?

With all these
Jolly games to play,
We quickly reach
The Motorway.

